



Cisco IOS Voice Command Reference - S commands

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sccp

To enable the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) protocol and its related applications (transcoding and conferencing), use the **sccp** command in global configuration mode. To disable the protocol, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp

no sccp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced on the Cisco VG200.
	12.2(13)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 3700 series.

Usage Guidelines The router on which this command is used must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDVs) or high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS) to provide digital-signal-processor (DSP) resources.

SCCP and its related applications (transcoding and conferencing) become enabled only if digital-signal-processor (DSP) resources for these applications are configured, DSP-farm service is enabled, and the Cisco CallManager registration process is completed.

The **no** form of this command disables SCCP and its applications by unregistering from the active Cisco CallManager, dropping existing connections, and freeing allocated resources.

Examples The following example sets related values and then enables SCCP:

```
Router(config)# sccp ccm 10.10.10.1 priority 1
Router(config)# sccp local fastEthernet 0/0
Router(config)# sccp switchback timeout guard 180
Router(config)# sccp ip precedence 5
Router(config)# sccp
Router(config)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.
show dspfarm	Displays summary information about DSP resources.
show sccp	Displays the SCCP configuration information and current status.

sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval

To set the retry timeout for Busy Lamp Field (BLF) notification for speed-dial numbers on SCCP phones registered to an external Cisco Unified CME router, use the **sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval** command in presence configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval *seconds* **limit** *number*

no sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Retry timeout in seconds. Range: 60 to 3600. Default: 60.
limit <i>number</i>	Maximum number of retries. Range: 10 to 100. Default: 10.

Command Default

Retry timeout is 60 seconds; retry limit is 10.

Command Modes

Presence configuration (config-presence)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Modification
12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command specifies how frequently the router attempts to subscribe for the line status of an external directory number when the BLF speed-dial feature is configured on a SCCP phone. This retry mechanism is used when either the presentity does not exist or the router receives a terminated NOTIFY from the external presence server. If the subscribe request toward the external server fails after the configured number of retries, the subscribe request from the phone is rejected.

Examples

The following example shows the BLF speed-dial retry interval set to 100 seconds and the limit to 25:

```
Router(config)# presence  
Router(config-presence)# sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval 100 limit 25
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
allow subscribe	Allows internal watchers to monitor external presence entities (directory numbers).
blf-speed-dial	Enables BLF monitoring for a speed-dial number on a phone registered to Cisco Unified CME.
server	Specifies the IP address of a presence server for sending presence requests from internal watchers to external presence entities.
show presence global	Displays configuration information about the presence service.

sccp ccm

To add a Cisco Unified Communications Manager server to the list of available servers and set various parameters—including IP address or Domain Name System (DNS) name, port number, and version number--use the **sccp ccm** command in global configuration mode. To remove a particular server from the list, use the **no** form of this command.

NM-HDV or NM-HDV-FARM Voice Network Modules

sccp ccm {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*dns*} **priority** *priority* [**port** *port-number*] [**version** *version-number*] [**trustpoint** *label*]

no sccp ccm {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*dns*}

NM-HDV2 or NM-HD-1V/2V/2VE Voice Network Modules

sccp ccm {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*dns*} **identifier** *identifier-number* [**priority** *priority*] [**port** *port-number*] [**version** *version-number*] [**trustpoint** *label*]

no sccp ccm {*ipv4-address*|*ipv6-address*|*dns*}

Syntax Description

<i>ipv4 -address</i>	IPv4 address of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server.
<i>ipv6-address</i>	IPv6 address of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server.
<i>dns</i>	DNS name.
identifier <i>identifier-number</i>	Specifies the number that identifies the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server. The range is 1 to 65535.
priority <i>priority</i>	Specifies the priority of this Cisco Unified Communications Manager server relative to other connected servers. The range is 1 (highest) to 4 (lowest). Note This keyword is required only for NM-HDV and NM-HDV-FARM modules. Do not use this keyword if you are using the NM-HDV2 or NM-HD-1V/2V/2VE; set the priority using the associate ccm command in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager group.
port <i>port -number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the TCP port number. The range is 1025 to 65535. The default is 2000.

version <i>version -number</i>	(Optional) Cisco Unified Communications Manager version. Valid versions are 3.0 , 3.1 , 3.2 , 3.3 , 4.0 , 4.1 , 5.0.1 , 6.0 , and 7.0+ . There is no default value.
trustpoint	(Optional) Specifies the trustpoint for Cisco Unified Communications Manager certificate.
<i>label</i>	Cisco Unified Communications Manager trustpoint label.

Command Default

The default port number is 2000.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced.
12.3(8)T	This command was modified. The identifier keyword and additional values for Cisco Unified Communications Manager versions were added.
12.4(11)XW	This command was modified. The 6.0 keyword was added to the list of version values.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 was added. The version keyword and <i>version-number</i> argument were changed from being optional to being required, and the 7.0+ keyword was added.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M. The trustpoint keyword and the <i>label</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

You can configure up to four Cisco Unified Communications Manager servers--a primary and up to three backups--to support digital signal processor (DSP) farm services. To add the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server to a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group, use the **associate ccm** command.

IPv6 support is provided for registration with Cisco Unified CM version 7.0 and later.

To enable Ad Hoc or Meet-Me hardware conferencing in Cisco Unified CME, you must first set the **version** keyword to **4.0** or a later version.

Beginning with Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T users manually configuring the **sccp ccm** command must provide the version. Existing router configurations are not impacted because automatic upgrade and downgrade are supported.

Examples

The following example shows how to add the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server with IP address 10.0.0.0 to the list of available servers:

```
Router(config)# sccp ccm 10.0.0.0 identifier 3 port 1025 version 4.0
```

The following example shows how to add the Cisco Unified CallManager server whose IPv6 address is 2001:DB8:C18:1::102:

```
Router(config)# sccp ccm 2001:DB8:C18:1::102 identifier 2 version 7.0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate ccm	Associates a Cisco Unified Communications Manager server with a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group and establishes its priority within the group.
sccp	Enables SCCP and its associated transcoding and conferencing applications.
sccp ccm group	Creates a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group and enters SCCP Cisco Unified Communications Manager configuration mode.
sccp local	Selects the local interface that SCCP applications use to register with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
show sccp	Displays SCCP configuration information and current status.

sccp ccm group

To create a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group and enter SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode, use the **sccp ccm group** command in global configuration mode. To remove a particular Cisco Unified Communications Manager group, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp ccm group *group-number*

no sccp ccm group *group-number*

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	Number that identifies the Cisco Unified Communications Manager group. Range is 1 to 50.

Command Default

No groups are defined, so all servers are configured individually.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 was added.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The group number range was increased to 50.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to group Cisco Unified Communications Manager servers that are defined using the **sccp ccm** command. You can associate designated DSP farm profiles using the **associate profile** command so that the DSP services are controlled by the Cisco Unified Communications Manager servers in the group.

Examples

The following example enters SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode and associates Cisco Unified Communications Manager 25 with Cisco Unified Communications Manager group 10:

```
Router(config)#
sccp ccm group 10
Router(config-sccp-ccm)# associate ccm 25 priority 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
associate ccm	Associates a Cisco Unified Communications Manager server with a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group and establishes its priority within the group.
associate profile	Associates a DSP farm profile with a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group.
bind interface	Binds an interface with a Cisco Unified Communications Manager group.
connect interval	Specifies the amount of time that a DSP farm profile waits before attempting to connect to a Cisco Unified Communications Manager when the current Cisco Unified Communications Manager fails to connect.
connect retries	Specifies the number of times that a DSP farm attempts to connect to a Cisco Unified Communications Manager when the current Cisco Unified Communications Manager connections fails.
sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco Unified Communications Manager server to the list of available servers.

sccp codec mask

To mask a codec type so that it is not used by Cisco CallManager, use the **sccp codec mask** command in global configuration mode. To unmask a codec, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp codec *codec* **mask**

no sccp codec *codec* **mask**

Syntax Description

<i>codec</i>	Codec to mask. Values are the following: • g711alaw • g711ulaw • g729abr8 • g729ar8 • g729br8 • g729r8

Command Default

No codecs are masked.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH4	This command was introduced.
12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
12.4(11)XJ2	The gsme and gsme keywords were removed as configurable codec options for all platforms with the exception of the gsme codec on the Cisco AS5400 and AS5350 with MSAv6 dsps.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command prevents the voice gateway from reporting codec types that are masked so that Cisco CallManager only selects codec types that are supported by the endpoints.

**Note**

You must enable this command before Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) is enabled. If the **sccp codec mask** command is used when SCCP is active, you must disable the SCCP using the **no sccp** command and then re-enable **sccp** for the **sccp codec mask** command to take effect.

Examples

The following example shows how to mask codec type G.711 ulaw and G.729r8:

```
sccp codec g711ulaw mask  
sccp codec g729r8 mask
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sccp	Enables SCCP and related applications.
sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco CallManager server to the list of available servers and sets various parameters.
sccp local	Selects the local interface that SCCP applications use to register with Cisco CallManager.
show sccp	Displays SCCP configuration information and current status.

sccp ip precedence

To set the IP precedence value to be used by Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), use the **sccp ip precedence** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp ip precedence *value*

no sccp ip precedence

Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	IP precedence value. Range is from 1 (lowest) to 7 (highest).

Command Default

5

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced on the Cisco VG200.
12.2(13)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 3700 series.

Usage Guidelines

The router on which this command is used must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDVs) or high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS) to provide digital-signal-processor (DSP) resources.

Examples

The following example sets IP precedence to the highest possible value:

```
Router# sccp ip precedence 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.
sccp	Enables SCCP and its associated transcoding and conferencing applications.
show sccp	Displays the SCCP configuration information and current status.

sccp local

To select the local interface that Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) applications (transcoding and conferencing) use to register with Cisco CallManager, use the **sccp local** command in global configuration mode. To deselect the interface, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp local *interface-type interface-number* [**port** *port-number*]

no sccp local *interface-type interface-number*

Syntax Description

<i>interface -type</i>	Interface type that the SCCP application uses to register with Cisco CallManager. The type can be an interface address or a virtual-interface address such as Ethernet.
<i>interface-number</i>	Interface number that the SCCP application uses to register with Cisco CallManager.
port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Port number used by the selected interface. Range is 1025 to 65535. Default is 2000.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced.
12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
12.3(14)T	The port keyword and <i>port-number</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

The router must be equipped with one or more voice network modules that provide DSP resources.



Note

If the default port is used by another application, the SCCP application fails to register to Cisco CallManager. Use the port keyword with the *port-number* argument to specify a different port for SCCP to use for registering with Cisco CallManager.

Examples

The following example selects a Fast Ethernet interface for SCCP applications to use to register with Cisco CallManager:

```
sccp local FastEthernet 0/0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp services dspfarm	Enables DSP-farm services.
sccp	Enables SCCP and its associated transcoding and conferencing applications.
show sccp	Displays the SCCP configuration information and current status.

sccp plar

To enter SCCP PLAR configuration mode, use the **sccp plar** command in global configuration mode. To disable private line automatic ringdown (PLAR) on all ports, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp plar

no sccp plar

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled (PLAR is not enabled on any port).

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(6)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command is used for enabling PLAR features on analog FXS endpoints that use Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) for call control. Use the **voiceport** command to enable a specific analog voice port for PLAR.

Examples The following example sets PLAR on voice ports 2/0, 2/1, and 2/3:

```
Router(config)# sccp plar
Router(config-sccp-plar)# voiceport 2/0 dial 3660 digit 1234 wait-connect 500 interval 200
Router(config-sccp-plar)# voiceport 2/1 dial 3264 digit 678,,,9*0,,#123 interval 100
Router(config-sccp-plar)# voiceport 2/3 dial 3478 digit 34567 wait-connect 500
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and defines a dial peer.
voiceport	Enables a PLAR connection for an analog phone.

sccp switchback timeout guard

To set the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) switchback guard timer, use the **sccp switchback timeout guard** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sccp switchback timeout guard *seconds*

no sccp switchback timeout guard

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Guard timer value, in seconds. Range is from 180 to 7200. Default is 1200.

Command Default

1200 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced on the Cisco VG200.
12.2(13)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 3700 series.

Usage Guidelines

The router on which this command is used must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDVs) or high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS) to provide digital-signal-processor (DSP) resources.

You can use the guard timer value for the switchback algorithm that follows the Graceful Timer method.

Examples

The following example sets the switchback guard timer value to 180 seconds (3 minutes):

```
Router#  
sccp switchback timeout guard 180
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.
sccp	Enables SCCP and its associated transcoding and conferencing applications.

Command	Description
show sccp	Displays the SCCP configuration information and current status.

scenario-cause

To configure new Q.850 call-disconnect cause codes for use if an H.323 call fails, use the **scenario-cause** command in H.323-voice-service configuration mode. To revert to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

scenario-cause {arj-default| timeout {arq| t301| t303| t310} *code-id*}

no scenario-cause {arj-default| timeout {arq| t301| t303| t310}}}

Syntax Description

arj-default <i>code-id</i>	Q.850 call-disconnect cause code for use if a call fails for reasons that are assigned to the Admission Reject (ARJ) default cause code. Range: 1 to 127.
timeout arq <i>code-id</i>	Q.850 call-disconnect cause code for use if the H.323 gatekeeper Automatic Repeat Request (ARQ) timer expires. Range: 1 to 127.
timeout t301 <i>code-id</i>	Q.850 call-disconnect cause code for use when the H.225 alerting (T301) timer expires. Range: 1 to 127.
timeout t303 <i>code-id</i>	Q.850 call-disconnect cause code for use when the H.225 setup (T303) timer expires. Range: 1 to 127.
timeout t310 <i>code-id</i>	Q.850 call-disconnect cause code for use when the H.225 call-proceeding (T310) timer expires. Range: 1 to 127.

Command Default

No mapping occurs.

Command Modes

H.323 voice-service configuration (conf-serv-h323)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure new Q.850 call-disconnect cause codes for use if an H.323 voice call fails during setup.

Examples

The following example causes a gateway to send the default ARJ cause code of 24 rather than the previous default of 63 when a call fails for reasons that are associated with the ARJ default cause code:

```
Router(config)# voice service voip  
Router(conf-voi-serv)# h323  
Router(conf-serv-h323)# scenario-cause arj-default 24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
h225 timeout call-proceeding	Sets the call-proceeding (T310, or call-setup to call-disconnect) disconnect timer.
map q850-cause	Maps a Q.850 call-disconnect cause code to a tone.
q850-cause	Maps a Q.850 call-disconnect cause code to a different Q.850 call-disconnect cause code.

sdspfarm tag

To permit a digital-signal-processor (DSP) farm to be registered to Cisco Unified CME and associate it with the MAC address of a Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) interface, use the **sdspfarm tag** command in telephony-service configuration mode. To delete a tag generated by the **sdspfarm tag** command, use the **no** form of this command.

sdspfarm tag *number device-name*

no sdspfarm tag *number device-name*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Numeric name for a DSP farm. Number from 1 to 10.
<i>device-name</i>	Word describing the device, such as the MAC address, of the SCCP client interface that is preceded by the Message Transfer Part (MTP).

Command Default

DSP farm is not created.

Command Modes

Telephony-service configuration (config-telephony)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.3(11)T	Cisco CME 3.2	This command was introduced.
15.1(4)M	Cisco CME 8.6	This command was modified. The maximum number used to tag a DSP farm was increased to 10.

Usage Guidelines

DSP farm profiles are sets of DSP resources used for conferencing and transcoding only. DSP farms do not include voice termination resources. Use the **show interface** command to find the MAC address of the SCCP client interface.

Examples

The following example declares tag 1 as the MAC address of mac000a.8aea.ca80. The **show interface** command is used to obtain the MAC address.

```
Router#
show interface FastEthernet 0/0
.
.
.
FastEthernet0/0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is AmdFE, address is 000a.8aea.ca80 (bia 000a.8aea.ca80)
```

.
.
.

Router(config)# **telephony-service**

Router(config-telephony)# **sdspfarm tag 1 mac000a.8aea.ca80**

Related Commands

Command	Description
sdspfarm transcode	Specifies the maximum number of transcoding sessions allowed per Cisco CME router.
sdspfarm units	Specifies the maximum number of DSP farms that are allowed to be registered to the SCCP server.

sdspfarm transcode sessions

To specify the maximum number of transcoding sessions allowed per Cisco CallManager Express (Cisco CME) router, use the **sdspfarm transcode sessions** command in telephony-service configuration mode. To return to the default transcode session of 0, use the **no** form of this command.

sdspfarm transcode sessions *number*

no sdspfarm transcode sessions *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Declares the number of DSP farm sessions. Valid values are numbers from 1 to 128.

Command Default

The default is 0.

Command Modes

Telephony-service configuration (config-telephony)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.3(11)T	Cisco CME 3.2	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The transcoding is allowed between G.711 and G.729. A session consists of two transcode streams. To configure this information, you must know how many digital-signal-processor (DSP) farms are configured on the network module (NM) farms in your Cisco CME router. DSP farms are sets of DSP resources used for conferencing and transcoding only. DSP farms do not include voice termination resources. To learn how many DSP farms have been configured on your Cisco CME router, use the **show sdspfarm** command.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of transcoding sessions allowed on the Cisco CME router to 20:

```
Router(config)# telephony-service
```

```
Router(config-telephony)# sdspfarm transcode sessions 20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sdspfarm tag	Declares a DSP farm and associates it with an SCCP client interface's MAC address.

Command	Description
sdspfarm unit	Specifies the maximum number of DSP farms that are allowed to be registered to the SCCP server.
show sdspfarm	Displays the status of the configured DSP farms and transcoding streams.

sdspfarm units

To specify the maximum number of digital-signal-processor (DSP) farm profiles that are allowed to be registered to the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) server, use the **sdspfarm units** command in telephony-service configuration mode. To set the number of DSP farm profiles to the default value of 0, use the **no** form of this command.

sdspfarm units *number*

no sdspfarm units *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of DSP farms. Valid values are numbers from 0 to 10.

Command Default

The default number is 0.

Command Modes

Telephony-service configuration (config-telephony)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.3(11)T	Cisco CME 3.2	This command was introduced.
15.1(4)M	Cisco CME 8.6	This command was modified. The command increased support for the maximum number of DSP farms to 10.

Usage Guidelines

DSP farm profiles are sets of DSP resources used for conferencing and transcoding only. DSP farm profiles do not include voice termination resources.

Examples

The following example configures a Cisco CME router to register one DSP farm:

```
Router(config)# telephony-service
Router(config-telephony)# sdspfarm units 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sdspfarm tag	Declares a DSP farm and associates it with the MAC address of an SCCP client interface.

Command	Description
sdspfarm transcode	Specifies the maximum number of transcoding sessions allowed per Cisco CME router.

secondary

To set the backup location for storing call detail records (CDRs) if the primary location becomes unavailable, use the **secondary** command in gateway accounting file configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

secondary {**ftp** *path/filename* **username** *username* **password** *password* | **ifs** *device:filename*}
no secondary {**ftp** | **ifs**}

Syntax Description

ftp <i>path /filename</i>	Name and location of the backup file on an external FTP server. Filename is limited to 25 characters.
ifs <i>device</i> : <i>filename</i>	Name and location of the backup file in flash memory or other internal file system on this router. Values depend on storage devices available on the router, for example flash or slot0. Filename is limited to 25 characters.
username <i>username</i>	User ID for authentication.
password <i>password</i>	Password user enters for authentication.

Command Default

Call records are saved to **flash:cdr**.

Command Modes

Gateway accounting file configuration (config-gw-accounting-file)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XY	This command was introduced.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command defines the backup location where accounting records are sent if the file transfer to the primary device fails. The file accounting process retries the primary device, defined with the **primary** command, up to the number of times defined by the **maximum retry-count** command before automatically switching over to the secondary device.

The secondary device is attempted only after the primary device fails after the defined number of retries. If the secondary device also fails, the system logs an error and the file accounting process stops.

To manually switch back to the primary device when it becomes available, use the **file-acct reset** command. The system does not automatically switch back to the primary device.

A syslog warning message is generated if flash becomes full.

The filename you assign is appended with the gateway hostname and time stamp at the time the file is created to make the filename unique. For example, if you specify the filename cdrtest1 on a router with the hostname cme-2821, a file is created with the name cdrtest1.cme-2821.2007_10_28T22_21_41.000, where 2007_10_28T22_21_41.000 is the time that the file was created.

Limit the filename you assign with this command to 25 characters, otherwise it could be truncated when the accounting file is created because the full filename, including the appended hostname and timestamp, is limited to 63 characters.

Examples

The following example shows the backup location of the accounting file is set to flash:cdrtest2:

```
gw-accounting file
primary ftp server1/cdrtest1 username bob password temp
secondary ifs flash:cdrtest2
maximum buffer-size 25
maximum retry-count 3
maximum fileclose-timer 720
cdr-format compact
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
file-acct reset	Manually switches back to the primary device for file accounting.
maximum retry-count	Sets the maximum number of times the router attempts to connect to the primary file device before switching to the secondary device.
primary	Sets the primary location for storing the CDRs generated for file accounting.

security

To enable authentication and authorization on a gatekeeper, use the **security** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To disable security, use the **no** form of this command.

security {**any**| **h323-id**| **e164**} {**password default** *password*| **password separator** *character*}

no security {**any**| **h323-id**| **e164**} {**password default** *password*| **password separator** *character*}

Syntax Description

any	Uses the first alias of an incoming registration, admission, and status (RAS) protocol registration, regardless of its type, to identify the user to RADIUS/TACACS+.
h323 -id	Uses the first H.323 ID type alias to identify the user to RADIUS/TACACS+.
e164	Uses the first E.164 address type alias to identify the user to RADIUS/TACACS+.
password default <i>password</i>	Default password that the gatekeeper associates with endpoints when authenticating them with an authentication server. The password must be identical to the password on the authentication server.
password separator <i>character</i>	Character that endpoints use to separate the H.323-ID from the piggybacked password in the registration. Specifying this character allows each endpoint to supply a user-specific password. The separator character and password are stripped from the string before it is treated as an H.323-ID alias to be registered. Note that passwords may only be piggybacked in the H.323-ID, not the E.164 address, because the E.164 address allows a limited set of mostly numeric characters. If the endpoint does not wish to register an H.323-ID, it can still supply an H.323-ID consisting of just the separator character and password. This H.323-ID consisting of just the separator character and password are understood to be a password mechanism and no H.323-ID is registered.

Command Default

No default

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable identification of registered aliases by RADIUS/TACACS+. If the alias does not exist in RADIUS/TACACS+, the endpoint is not allowed to register.

A RADIUS/TACACS+ server and encryption key must have been configured in Cisco IOS software for security to work.

Only the first alias of the proper type is identified. If no alias of the proper type is found, the registration is rejected.

This command does not allow you to define the password mechanism unless the security type (**h323-id** or **e164** or **any**) has been defined. Although the **no security password** command undefines the password mechanism, it leaves the security type unchanged, so security is still enabled. However, the **no security** command disables security entirely, including removing any existing password definitions.

Examples

The following example enables identification of registrations using the first H.323 ID found in any registration:

```
security h323id
```

The following example enables security, authenticating all users by using their H.323-IDs and a password of qwerty2x:

```
security h323-id
security password qwerty2x
```

The next example enables security, authenticating all users by using their H.323-IDs and the password entered by the user in the H.323-ID alias he or she registers:

```
security h323-id
security password separator !
```

If a user registers with an H.323-ID of joe!024aqx, the gatekeeper authenticates user joe with password 024aqx, and if that is successful, registers the user with the H.323-ID of joe. If the exclamation point is not found, the user is authenticated with the default password, or a null password if no default has been configured.

The following example enables security, authenticating all users by using their E.164 IDs and the password entered by the user in the H.323-ID alias he or she registers:

```
security e164
security password separator !
```

If a user registers with an E.164 address of 5551212 and an H.323-ID of !hs8473q6, the gatekeeper authenticates user 5551212 and password hs8473q6. Because the H.323-ID string supplied by the user begins with the separator character, no H.323-ID is registered, and the user is known only by the E.164 address.

Related Commands

Command	Description
accounting (gatekeeper)	Enables the accounting security feature on the gatekeeper.
radius-server host	Specifies a RADIUS server host.
radius -server key	Sets the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the router and the RADIUS daemon.

security acl

To configure access-list based filtering on the gatekeeper, use the **security acl** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To disable, use the no form of this command.

security acl {**answerarq**|**lrq**} *access-list-number*

no security acl {**answerarq**|**lrq**}

Syntax Description

answerarq	Filters incoming answer admission requests (AnswerARQ) using IP access-lists.
lrq	Filters incoming location requests (LRQs) using IP access-list.
<i>access-list-number</i>	Number of an access list that was configured using the access-list command. This is a decimal number from 1 to 99 or from 1300 to 1999. Only standard IP access lists numbered 1 through 99 are supported for the Tokenless Call Authorization feature.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(5)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **security acl** command configures the gatekeeper to use IP access lists for security. Use this command in conjunction with the **access-list** command to configure access-list based AnswerARQ and LRQ requests filtering on a gatekeeper. The gatekeeper will process only those requests which have been sent by sources that are permitted access by the specified IP access list. Requests sent by sources which have been denied by the specified IP access lists, will be rejected.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a gatekeeper to use a previously configured IP access list with an IP access list number of 30 for call authorization:

```
Router(config-gk)# security acl answerarq 30
```

The following example shows how to configure a gatekeeper to use a previously configured IP access list with an IP access list number of 20 for LRQ filtering:

```
Router(config-gk) # security acl lrq 20
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
access -list	Configures the access list mechanism for filtering frames by protocol type or vendor code.

security izct

To configure the gatekeeper to include the destination E.164 alias in the IZC token hash, use the **security izct** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To not include destination E.16 alias in IZC token hash, use the **no** form of this command.

security izct password *password* [**hash** {**dest-alias**|**src-alias**|**dest-csa**|**src-csa**|**dest-epid**|**src-epid**}]

no security izct password [**hash** {**dest-alias**|**src-alias**|**dest-csa**|**src-csa**|**dest-epid**|**src-epid**}]

Syntax Description

password <i>password</i>	Specifies the password that the gatekeeper associates with endpoints when authenticating them with an authentication server. The password must be identical to the password on the authentication server.
hash	Specifies the options to be used in hash generation.
dest-alias	Specifies that the destination alias be included in hash generation.
src-alias	Specifies that the source alias be included in hash generation.
dest-csa	Specifies that the destination csa be included in hash generation.
src-csa	Specifies that the source alias be included in hash generation.
dest-epid	Specifies that the destination epid be included in hash generation.
src-epid	Specifies that the source epid be included in hash generation.

Command Default

Destination E.16 alias are not included in IZC token hash.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(5)	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XZ	The dest-alias , src-alias , dest-csa , src-csa , dest-epid , and src-epid keywords were added.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

Configure the **security izct** command on the gatekeeper that generates the InterZone Clear Token (IZCT) hash to prevent rogue endpoints from sending an ARQ message with one called number and then changing the called number when they send the SETUP message to the terminating endpoint. When this command is configured, modification of the called number after the IZCT hash is generated by the trunking gateway will not be allowed. The IZCT token generated is valid only for 30 seconds and the IZCT hash token generated by terminating gatekeeper (TGK) can be used for multiple calls.

The call is rejected if any intermediate entity, such as a Cisco Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server (on the originating gatekeeper) or the originating gateway (using number translation rules), tries to modify the called number after the token is prepared during address resolution.

- The **hash** keyword at originating gateway (OGW) and TGK do not need to match.
- More than one **hash** keyword can be configured for the **security izct** command.

The **security izct** command must be configured at OGK or TGK in order to enable the feature.

When configuring an OGW to an OGK to a TGK and to a TGW. The **security izct** command is optional at the OGK, and required at the TGK. If hash parameter is not specified at the TGK, then dest-alias (default) will be used for hash token computation.

The **no** version of this command requires the keyword argument combinations as defined in the preceding command syntax table.

Examples

The following example prevents modification of the called number after the IZCT hash is generated by the trunking gateway:

```
Router(config-gk) # security izct password example hash dest-alias
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
accounting (gatekeeper)	Enables the accounting security feature on the gatekeeper.
radius-server host	Specifies a RADIUS server host.
radius-server key	Sets the authentication and encryption key for all RADIUS communications between the router and the RADIUS daemon.

security mode

To set the security mode for a specific dial peer using Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) services in a secure Cisco Unified CME network, use the **security mode** command in dial peer configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

security mode {**authenticated**| **none**| **encrypted**| **system**}

no security mode

Syntax Description

authenticated	Sets the security mode to authenticated and enables SCCP signaling between the voice gateway and Cisco Unified CME to take place through the secure TLS connection on TCP port 2443.
none	SCCP signaling is not secure.
encrypted	Sets the security mode to encrypted and enables SCCP signaling between the voice gateway and Cisco Unified CME to take place through Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP).
system	Enables the security mode specified at the global level by the stcapp security mode command.

Command Default

Security mode specified at the global level is enabled.

Command Modes

Dial peer configuration (config-dialpeer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XW1	This command was introduced.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify security mode on the voice gateway for Cisco Unified CME phone authentication and encryption.

Set the SCCP signaling security mode globally using the **stcapp security mode** command in global configuration mode. If you use both the **stcapp security mode** and the **security mode** commands, the dial-peer level command, **security mode**, overrides the global setting.

Examples

The following example selects secure SCCP signaling in authenticated mode:

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 1 pots
Router(config-dialpeer)# security mode authenticated
```

The following example selects encrypted secure SCCP signaling and encryption through SRTP:

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 2 pots
Router(config-dialpeer)# security mode encrypted
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stcapp security mode	Enables security for STCAPP endpoints and specifies the security mode to be used for setting up the TLS connection.

sequence-numbers

To enable the generation of sequence numbers in each frame generated by the digital signal processor (DSP) for Voice over Frame Relay applications, use the **sequence-numbers** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To disable the generation of sequence numbers, use the **no** form of this command.

sequence-numbers

no sequence-numbers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.

Usage Guidelines Sequence numbers on voice packets allow the digital signal processor (DSP) at the playout side to detect lost packets, duplicate packets, or out-of-sequence packets. This helps the DSP to mask out occasional drop-outs in voice transmission at the cost of one extra byte per packet. The benefit of using sequence numbers versus the cost in bandwidth of adding an extra byte to each voice packet on the Frame Relay network must be weighed to determine whether to disable this function for your application.

Another factor to consider is that this command does not affect codecs that require a sequence number, such as G.726. If you are using a codec that requires a sequence number, the DSP generates one regardless of the configuration of this command.

Examples The following example disables generation of sequence numbers for VoFR frames for VoFR dial peer 200:

```
dial-peer voice 200 vofr
no sequence-numbers
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	called -number (dial-peer)	Enables an incoming VoFR call leg to get bridged to the correct POTS call leg when using a static FRF.11 trunk connection.

Command	Description
codec (dial -peer)	Specifies the voice coder rate of speech for a Voice over Frame Relay dial peer.
cptone	Specifies a regional analog voice interface-related tone, ring, and cadence setting.
destination -pattern	Specifies either the prefix, the full E.164 telephone number, or an ISDN directory number (depending on the dial plan) to be used for a dial peer.
dtmf -relay (Voice over Frame Relay)	Enables the generation of FRF.11 Annex A frames for a dial peer.
session protocol (Voice over Frame Relay)	Establishes a session protocol for calls between the local and remote routers via the packet network.
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a specified dial peer or destination gatekeeper.
signal -type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.

server (auto-config application)

To configure the IP address or name of the TFTP server for an auto-configuration application, use the **server** command in auto-config application configuration mode. To remove the IP address or name, use the **no** form of this command.

```
{server ip-address domain-name [ip-address domain-name] [ip-address domain-name]}
```

no server

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server.
<i>domain-name</i>	Specifies the domain name of the TFTP server.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Auto-config application configuration (auto-config-app)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)XY	This command was introduced on the Communication Media Module.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.

Examples

The following example shows the **server** command used to configure two TFTP servers for an auto-configuration application:

```
Router(auto-config-app) # server 172.18.240.45 172.18.240.55
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-config	Enables auto-configuration or enters auto-config application configuration mode for the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) application.
show auto-config	Displays the current status of auto-config applications.

server (presence)

To specify the IP address of a presence server for sending presence requests from internal watchers to external presence entities, use the **server** command in presence configuration mode. To remove the server, use the **no** form of this command.

server *ip-address*

no server

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the remote presence server.

Command Default

A remote presence server is not used.

Command Modes

Presence configuration (config-presence)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command specifies the IP address of a presence server that handles presence requests when the watcher and presence entity (presentity) are not collocated. The router acts as the presence server and processes all presence requests and status notifications when a watcher and presentity are both internal. If a subscription request is for an external presentity, the request is sent to the remote server specified by this command.

Examples

The following example shows a presence server with IP address 10.10.10.1:

```
Router(config)# presence  
Router(config-presence)# allow subscribe  
Router(config-presence)# server 10.10.10.1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
allow subscribe	Allows internal watchers to monitor external presence entities (directory numbers).

Command	Description
allow watch	Allows a directory number on a phone registered to Cisco Unified CME to be watched in a presence service.
max-subscription	Sets the maximum number of concurrent watch sessions that are allowed.
show presence global	Displays configuration information about the presence service.
show presence subscription	Displays information about active presence subscriptions.
watcher all	Allows external watchers to monitor internal presence entities (directory numbers).

server (RLM)

To identify an RLM server, use the **server** RLM configuration command. To remove the identification, use the **no** form of this command

server *name-tag*

no server *name-tag*

Syntax Description

<i>name -tag</i>	Name to identify the server configuration so that multiple entries of server configuration can be entered.

Command Default

Disabled

Command Modes

RLM configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(7)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Each server can have multiple entries of IP addresses or aliases.

Examples

The following example identifies the RLM server and defines the associated IP addresses:

```
rlm group 1
server rl-server
link address 10.1.4.1 source Loopback1 weight 4
link address 10.1.4.2 source Loopback2 weight 3
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear interface	Resets the hardware logic on an interface.
clear rlm group	Clears all RLM group time stamps to zero.
interface	Defines the IP addresses of the server, configures an interface type, and enters interface configuration mode.
link (RLM)	Specifies the link preference.

Command	Description
protocol rlm port	Reconfigures the port number for the basic RLM connection for the whole rlm-group.
retry keepalive	Allows consecutive keepalive failures a certain amount of time before the link is declared down.
show rlm group statistics	Displays the network latency of the RLM group.
show rlm group status	Displays the status of the RLM group.
show rlm group timer	Displays the current RLM group timer values.
shutdown (RLM)	Shuts down all of the links under the RLM group.
timer	Overwrites the default setting of timeout values.

server absent reject

To configure the gatekeeper to reject new registrations or calls when the connection to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server is down, use the **server absent reject** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To disable, use the no form of this command.

server absent reject {arq| rrq}

no server absent reject {arq| rrq}

Syntax Description

arq	Reject call admission request (ARQ) messages.
rrq	Reject registration request (RRQ) messages.

Command Default

By default, registrations and calls are not rejected.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3660 and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures the gatekeeper to reject new registrations or calls when it is unable to reach the GKTMP server because the TCP connection between the gatekeeper and GKTMP server is down. If multiple GKTMP servers are configured, the gatekeeper tries all of them and rejects registrations or calls only if none of the servers respond. You can also use this feature for security or service denial if a connection with the server is required to complete a registration.



Note

This command assumes that RRQ and ARQ triggers are used between the gatekeeper and GKTMP server.

Examples

The following example directs the gatekeeper to reject registrations when it cannot connect to the GKTMP server:

```
Router# show gatekeeper configuration
.
.
.
h323id tet
gw-type-prefix 1#* default-technology
gw-type-prefix 9#* gw ipaddr 1.1.1.1 1720
```

```
no shutdown
server absent reject rrq
.
.
.
```

server flow-control

To enable flow control on the Cisco IOS gatekeeper (GK) and reset all thresholds to default, use the **server flow-control** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To disable GK flow control, use the **no** form of this command.

server flow-control [*onset value*] [*abatement value*] [*qcount value*]

no server flow-control

Syntax Description

onset <i>value</i>	(Optional) Percentage of the server timeout value that is used to mark the server as usable or unusable. Range is from 1 to 100. The default is 80.
abatement <i>value</i>	(Optional) Percentage of the server timeout value that is used to mark the server as unusable or usable. Range is from 1 to 100. The default is 50. Note The abatement value must be less than the onset value.
qcount <i>value</i>	(Optional) Threshold length of the outbound queue on the GK. The queue contains messages waiting to be transmitted to the server. The TCP socket between the GK and Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server queues messages if it has too many to transmit. If the count of outbound queue length on the server reaches the qcount value, the server is marked unusable. Range is from 1 to 1000. The default is 400.

Command Default

The gatekeeper will send a maximum of 1000 RRQ messages.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.

Usage Guidelines

Suppose the server timeout value is 3 seconds, the onset value is 50, and the abatement value is 40. When the average response time from the server to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) reaches

1.5 seconds (the onset percentage of the server timeout value), the server is marked as unusable. During the period that the server is marked as unusable, REQUEST ALV messages are still sent to the unusable server. When the response time is lowered to 1.2 seconds (the abatement percentage of the timeout value), the server is marked usable again, and the GKTMP resumes sending messages to the server.

When the **server flow-control** command is configured on its own the default is value 400. If you change one parameter using the **server flow-control** command, all other parameters revert to the default values. For example, if the onset is configured at 70 percent and you use the **server flow-control** command to set the abatement level, the onset resets to the default (80 percent).

Examples

The following example uses the command with the default values:

```
Router# server flow-control
```

The following example enables the GKTMP Interface Resiliency Enhancement feature with an onset level of 50:

```
Router# server flow-control onset 50
*Mar  8 20:05:34.081: gk_srv_handle_flowcontrol: Flow control enabled
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 1065 bytes
!
version 12.2
no service single-slot-reload-enable
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
!
hostname snet-3660-3
!
.
.
.
gatekeeper
zone local snet-3660-3 cisco.com
zone remote snet-3660-2 cisco.com 209.165.200.225 1719
zone prefix snet-3660-2 408*
lrq forward-queries
no use-proxy snet-3660-3 default inbound-to terminal
no use-proxy snet-3660-3 default outbound-from terminal
no shutdown
server registration-port 8000
server flow-control onset 50
!
.
.
.
end
```

The following example enables the GKTMP Interface Resiliency Enhancement feature:

```
Router# show gatekeeper status
Gatekeeper State: UP
  Load Balancing:  DISABLED
  Flow Control:    ENABLED
  Zone Name:      snet-3660-3
  Accounting:     DISABLED
  Endpoint Throttling:  DISABLED
  Security:       DISABLED
  Maximum Remote Bandwidth: unlimited
  Current Remote Bandwidth: 0 kbps
  Current Remote Bandwidth (w/ Alt GKs): 0 kbps
```

The following example shows the server statistics, including timeout encountered, average response time, and the server status:

```
Router# show gatekeeper server
      GATEKEEPER SERVERS STATUS
=====
Gatekeeper Server listening port: 8250
Gatekeeper Server timeout value: 30 (100ms)
Gatekeeper GKTMP version: 3.1
Gatekeeper-ID: Gatekeeper1
-----
RRQ  Priority: 5
     Server-ID: Server43
     Server IP address: 209.165.200.254:40118
     Server type: dynamically registered
     Connection Status: active
     Trigger Information:
       Trigger unconditionally
     Server Statistics:
       REQUEST RRQ Sent=0
       RESPONSE RRQ Received = 0
       RESPONSE RCF Received = 0
       RESPONSE RRJ Received = 0
       Timeout encountered=0
       Average response time (ms)=0
       Server Usable=TRUE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
timer server timeout	Specifies the timeout value for a response from a back-end GKTMP server.

server registration-port

To configure the listener port for the server to establish a connection with the gatekeeper, use the **server registration-port** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To force the gatekeeper to close the listening socket so that no more new registration takes place, use the **no** form of this command.

server registration-port *port-number*

no server registration-port *port-number*

Syntax Description

<i>port -number</i>	Port number on which the gatekeeper listens for external server connections. Range is from 1 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Default

No registration port is configured.



Note

If the gatekeeper is to communicate with network servers, a registration port must be configured on it.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the following platforms: Cisco 2500 series, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3700 series.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a server registration port to poll for servers that want to establish connections with the gatekeeper.



Note

The no form of this command forces the gatekeeper on this router to close the listen socket, so it cannot accept more registrations. However, existing connections between the gatekeeper and servers are left open.

Examples

The following example establishes a listener port for a server connection with a gatekeeper:

```
Router(config)# gatekeeper
Router(config-gk)# server registration-port 20000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
server trigger	Configure static server triggers for specific RAS messages to be forwarded to a specified server.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server routing

To specify the type of circuit messages sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server, use the **server routing** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

server routing {**both**| **carrier**| **trunk-group**}

no server routing {**both**| **carrier**| **trunk-group**}

Syntax Description

both	Sends both types of information in GKTMP messages.
carrier	Sends only carrier information in GKTMP messages. This is the default.
trunk -group	Sends only trunk-group information in GKTMP messages.

Command Default

Carrier

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to route carrier and trunk-group messages from the gatekeeper to the GKTMP server.

The **carrier** keyword sends the "I" and "J" tags in the GKTMP messages. The **trunk-group** keyword sends the "P" and "Q" tags in the GKTMP messages. The **both** keyword sends both sets of tags.

Examples

The following example enables trunk-group information to be sent in GKTMP messages from the gatekeeper:

```
Router(config)# gatekeeper
Router(config-gk)# server routing trunk-group
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger arq

To configure the admission request (ARQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger arq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after the **server trigger arq** command is entered. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of this command.

server trigger arq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger arq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

info -only	Use to indicate to the Cisco IOS gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the GKTMP server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disables a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send ARQ RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value -- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
redirect -reason reason-number	Use to send ARQ RAS messages containing a specific redirect reason to the GKTMP server application. • reason -number-- Range is from 0 to 65535. Currently-used values are: • 0 -- Unknown reason. • 1 -- Call forwarding busy or called DTE busy. • 2 -- Call forwarded; no reply. • 4 -- Call deflection. • 9 -- Called DTE out of order. • 10 -- Call forwarding by the called DTE. • 15 -- Call forwarding unconditionally.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration(config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810. The irr trigger was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the admission request (ARQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway ARQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming ARQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the ARQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the ARQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the ARQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all ARQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an ARQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming ARQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two ARQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two ARQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming ARQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one ARQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeeper retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all ARQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger arq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an ARQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to GKTMP server "Server-west" any ARQ message that contains H.323 ID "3660-gw1", e-mail ID "joe.xyz.com", or a redirect reason 1. All other ARQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger arq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# redirect-reason 1
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# exit
```

If the ARQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger arq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# destination-info e164 1800....
Router(config-gk_arqtrigger)# exit
```

Then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming ARQ messages for the destination H.323 ID, e-mail ID, or redirect reason before checking for the E.164 address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the ARQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" ARQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, the second server trigger definition would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those ARQ messages that contain a destination E.164 address that starts with 1800. All other ARQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger brq

To configure the bandwidth request (BRQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger brq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger brq** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger brq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger brq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.

redirect -reason <i>reason-number</i>	Use to send BRQ RAS messages containing a specific redirect reason to the GKTMP server application. • <i>reason-number</i>-- Range is from 0 to 65535. Currently used values are as follows: • 0 -- Unknown reason. • 1 -- Call forwarding busy or called DTE busy. • 2 -- Call forwarded; no reply. • 4 -- Call deflection. • 9 -- Called DTE out of order. • 10 -- Call forwarding by the called DTE. • 15 -- Call forwarding unconditionally.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This the command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810. The irrtrigger was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the bandwidth request (BRQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway BRQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming BRQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the BRQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the BRQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the BRQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all BRQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives BRQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming BRQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two BRQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two BRQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming BRQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one BRQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all BRQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger brq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # exit
```

The following example configures BRQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to GKTMP server "Server-west" any BRQ message containing redirect reason 1 or redirect reason 2. All other BRQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger brq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # redirect-reason 1
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # redirect-reason 2
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # exit
```

If the BRQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger brq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # redirect-reason 10
Router(config-gk_brqtrigger) # exit
```

Then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming BRQ messages for redirect reasons 1 or 2 before checking for redirect reason 10. If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the BRQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" BRQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second server trigger definition would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those BRQ messages that contain a redirect reason 10. All other BRQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger drq

To configure the disengage request (DRQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger drq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger drq** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger drq *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger drq *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the Reliability, Availability, and Serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send automatic repeat request (ARQ) RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions: • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value-- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
call info type { fax modem voice	Use to send ARQ RAS messages containing a specified call info type to the GKTMP server application. The following types can be used: • fax • modem • voice
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
	12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Release	Modification
12.4(4)T	The call-info-type submode command was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the disengage request (DRQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway DRQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming DRQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the DRQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the DRQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the DRQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all DRQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives a DRQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming DRQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two DRQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two DRQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming DRQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one DRQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeeper retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper together with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all DRQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger drq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures DRQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to GKTMP server "Server-west" any DRQ message containing an H.323 ID "3660-gw1" or e-mail ID "joe.xyz.com". All other DRQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger drq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# exit
```

If the DRQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger drq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# destination-info e164 1800...
Router(config-gk_drqtrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming DRQ messages for the destination H.323 ID or e-mail ID before checking for the E.164 address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the DRQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" DRQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper

"alpha" would send to GKTMP server Server-west only those DRQ messages that contain a destination E.164 address starting with 1800. All other DRQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger irr

To configure the information request response (IRR) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger irr** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger irr** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger irr *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger irr *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send IRR RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions: • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value-- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
redirect -reason reason-number	Use to send IRR RAS messages containing a specific redirect reason to the GKTMP server application. • reason -number--Range is from 0 to 65535. Currently used values are the following: • 0 -- Unknown reason. • 1 -- Call forwarding busy or called DTE busy. • 2 -- Call forwarded; no reply. • 4 -- Call deflection. • 9 -- Called DTE out of order. • 10 -- Call forwarding by the called DTE. • 15 -- Call forwarding unconditionally.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810. The irrtrigger was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the information request response (IRR) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway IRR messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming IRR message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the IRR message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the IRR message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the IRR messages, the gatekeeper sends all IRR messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an IRR trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming IRR RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two IRR trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two IRR trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming IRR messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one IRR trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all IRR messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger irr sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an IRR trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which send to GKTMP server "Server-west" any IRR message containing an H.323 ID "3660-gw1", e-mail ID "joe.xyz.com", or a redirect reason 1. All other IRR messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger irr alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
```



```
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# redirect-reason 1  
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# exit
```

If the IRR registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger irr alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751  
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# destination-info e164 1800...  
Router(config-gk-irrtrigger)# exit
```

Then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming IRR messages for the destination H.323 ID, e-mail ID, or redirect reason before checking for the E.164 address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the IRR message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" IRR trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second server trigger definition would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those IRR messages that contain a destination E.164 address starting with 1800. All other IRR messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger lcf

To configure the location confirm (LCF) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger lcf** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger lcf** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger lcf *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger lcf *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the RAS message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send LCF RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions: • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value-- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
remote -ext-address e164 value	Use to send LCF RAS messages that contain a specified remote extension address to the GKTMP server application. • e164 --Remote extension address is an E.164 address. • value --Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. The following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810. The irrtrigger was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the location confirm (LCF) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway LCF messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming LCF message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the LCF message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the LCF message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the LCF messages, the gatekeeper sends all LCF messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an LCF trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming LCF RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two LCF trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two LCF trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming LCF messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one LCF trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all LCF messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lcf sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_lcftrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an LCF trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which send to GKTMP server "Server-west" any LCF message containing an H.323 ID "3660-gw1", e-mail ID joe.xyz.com, or a remote extension address starting with 1408. All other LCF messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lcf alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
```

```
Router(config-gk-lcftrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk-lcftrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
Router(config-gk-lcftrigger)# remote-ext-address e164 1408...
Router(config-gk-lcftrigger)# exit
```

If the LCF registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lcf alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_lcftrigger)# remote-ext-address e164 1800...
Router(config-gk_lcftrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming LCF messages for the destination H.323 ID, e-mail ID, or remote extension address 1408 before checking for the remote extension address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the LCF message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" LCF trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those LCF messages that contain a remote extension address E.164 address starting with 1800. All other LCF messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger lrj

To configure the location reject (LRJ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger lrj** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger lrj** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger lrj *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger lrj *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send LRJ RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions: • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value-- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the location reject (LRJ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway LRJ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming LRJ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the LRJ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the LRJ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the LRJ messages, the gatekeeper sends all LRJ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an LRJ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming LRJ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two LRJ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two LRJ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming LRJ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one LRJ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all LRJ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lrj sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an LRJ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which send to GKTMP server "Server-west" any LRJ message containing an H.323 ID "3660-gw1" or e-mail ID joe.xyz.com. All other LRJ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lrj alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# exit
```

If the LRJ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lrj alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# destination-info e164 1800...
Router(config-gk_lrjtrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming LRJ messages for the destination H.323 ID or email ID before checking for the E.164 address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the LRJ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" LRJ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those LRJ messages that contain a destination E.164 address starting with 1800. All other LRJ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger lrq

To configure the location request (LRQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger lrq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger lrq** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger lrq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger lrq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

destination -info e164 email-id h323-id value	Use to send LRQ RAS messages containing a specified destination to the GKTMP server application. Configure one of the following conditions: • e164 -- Destination is an E.164 address. • email -id-- Destination is an e-mail ID. • h323 -id-- Destination is an H.323 ID. • value-- Value against which to compare the destination address in the RAS messages. For E.164 addresses, the following wildcards can be used: • A trailing series of periods, each of which represents a single character. • A trailing asterisk, which represents one or more characters.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
redirect -reason reason-number	Use to send LRQ RAS messages containing a specific redirect reason to the GKTMP server application. • reason -number--Range is from 0 to 65535. Currently used values are the following: • 0 -- Unknown reason. • 1 -- Call forwarding busy or called DTE busy. • 2 -- Call forwarded; no reply. • 4 -- Call deflection. • 9 -- Called DTE out of order. • 10 -- Call forwarding by the called DTE. • 15 -- Call forwarding unconditionally.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the location request (LRQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway LRQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming LRQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the LRQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the LRQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the LRQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all LRQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an LRQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming LRQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two LRQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two LRQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming LRQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one LRQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all LRQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger lrq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk_lrqtrigger) # exit
```

The following example configures an LRQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to GKTMP server "Server-west" any LRQ message containing an H.323 ID "3660-gw1", e-mail ID joe.xyz.com, or a redirect reason 1. Other LRQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server application.

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger lrq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
```

```
Router(config-gk-lrqtrigger)# destination-info h323-id 3660-gw1
Router(config-gk-lrqtrigger)# destination-info email-id joe.xyz.com
Router(config-gk-lrqtrigger)# redirect-reason 1
Router(config-gk-lrqtrigger)# exit
```

If the LRQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger lrq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk_lrqtrigger)# destination-info e164 1800...
Router(config-gk_lrqtrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming LRQ messages for the destination H.323 ID, email ID, or redirect reason before checking for the E.164 address 1800 (for example, 18005551212). If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the LRQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" LRQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second server trigger definition would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those LRQ messages that contain a destination E.164 address starting with 1800. All other LRQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger rai

To configure the resources available indicator (RAI) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger rai** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger rai** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger rai *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger rai *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

endpoint -type <i>value</i>	Use to send RAI RAS messages that contain a particular endpoint type to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the endpoint type in the RAS messages. Valid endpoint types are the following: • gatekeeper--Endpoint is an H.323 gatekeeper. • h320-gateway--Endpoint is an H.320 gateway. • mcu--Endpoint is a multipoint control unit (MCU). • other-gateway--Endpoint is another type of gateway not specified on this list. • proxy--Endpoint is an H.323 proxy. • terminal--Endpoint is an H.323 terminal. • voice-gateway--Endpoint is a voice gateway.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.
supported -prefix <i>value</i>	Use to send RAI RAS messages that contain a specific supported prefix to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the supported prefix in the RAS messages. The possible values are any E.164 pattern used as a gateway technology prefix. The value string can contain any of the following: 0123456789#*.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810. The irrtrigger was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the resources available indicator (RAI) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway RAI messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming RAI message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the RAI message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the RAI message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the RAI messages, the gatekeeper sends all RAI messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an RAI trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming RAI RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two RAI trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two RAI trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming RAI messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one RAI trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all RAI messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rai sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk-raitrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an RAI trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to the GKTMP server "Server-west" any RAI message that contain an MCU endpoint, an H.323 proxy endpoint, or a supported prefix 1#. All other RAI messages are not sent to the GKTMP server.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rai alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk-raitrigger)# endpoint-type mcu
Router(config-gk-raitrigger)# endpoint-type proxy
Router(config-gk-raitrigger)# supported-prefix 1#
Router(config-gk-raitrigger)# exit
```


If the RAI registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rai alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751  
Router(config-gk_raitrigger)# supported-prefix 1234*  
Router(config-gk_raitrigger)# exit
```

Then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming RAI messages for the MCU or H.323 proxy endpoint or the supported prefix 1# before checking for the supported prefix 1234*. If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the RAI message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" RAI trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those RAI messages that contain a supported prefix of 1234*. All other RAI messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger rrq

To configure the registration request (RRQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger rrq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger rrq** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger rrq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger rrq *gkid* *priority* *server-id* *server-ip-address* *server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server-id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

endpoint -type <i>value</i>	Use to send RRQ RAS messages containing a particular endpoint type to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the endpoint-type in the RAS messages. Valid endpoint types are the following: • gatekeeper--Endpoint is an H.323 gatekeeper. • h320-gateway--Endpoint is an H.320 gateway. • mcu--Endpoint is a multipoint control unit (MCU). • other-gateway--Endpoint is another type of gateway not specified on this list. • proxy--Endpoint is an H.323 proxy. • terminal--Endpoint is an H.323 terminal. • voice-gateway--Endpoint is a voice gateway.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.
supported -prefix <i>value</i>	Use to send RRQ RAS messages containing a specific supported prefix to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the supported prefix in the RAS messages. The possible values are any E.164 pattern used as a gateway technology prefix. The value string can contain any of the following: 0123456789#*.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the registration request (RRQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway RRQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming RRQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the RRQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the RRQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the RRQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all RRQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives an RRQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming RRQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two RRQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two RRQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming RRQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one RRQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all RRQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rrq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk-rrqtrigger)# exit
```

The following example configures an RRQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to the GKTMP server "Server-west" any RRQ message containing an MCU endpoint, an H.323 proxy endpoint, or a supported prefix 1#. Other RRQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server.

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rrq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk-rrqtrigger)# endpoint-type mcu
Router(config-gk-rrqtrigger)# endpoint-type proxy
Router(config-gk-rrqtrigger)# supported-prefix 1#
Router(config-gk-rrqtrigger)# exit
```

If the RRQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger rrq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751  
Router(config-gk_rrqtrigger)# supported-prefix 1234*  
Router(config-gk_rrqtrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming RRQ messages for the MCU or H.323 proxy endpoint or the supported prefix 1# before checking for the supported prefix 1234*. If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the RRQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" RRQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those RRQ messages that contain a supported prefix of 1234*. All other RRQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

server trigger urq

To configure the unregistration request (URQ) trigger statically on the gatekeeper, use the **server trigger urq** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. Submode commands are available after entering the **server trigger urq** command. To delete a single static trigger on the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command. To delete all static triggers on the gatekeeper, use the **all** form of the command.

server trigger urq *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

Submode Commands:

info-only

shutdown

endpoint-type *value*

supported-prefix *value*

no server trigger urq *gkid priority server-id server-ip-address server-port*

no server trigger all

all	Deletes all CLI-configured triggers.
<i>gkid</i>	Local gatekeeper identifier.
<i>priority</i>	Priority for each trigger. Range is from 1 to 20; 1 is the highest priority.
<i>server -id</i>	ID number of the external application.
<i>server -ip-address</i>	IP address of the server.
<i>server -port</i>	Port on which the Cisco IOS gatekeeper listens for messages from the external server connection.

Syntax Description

After the command is entered, the software enters a submode that permits you to configure additional filters on the reliability, availability, and serviceability (RAS) message. These filters are optional, and you may configure any of them, one per command line.

endpoint -type <i>value</i>	Use to send URQ RAS messages containing a particular endpoint type to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the endpoint-type in the RAS messages. Valid endpoint types are the following: • gatekeeper--Endpoint is an H.323 gatekeeper. • h320-gateway--Endpoint is an H.320 gateway. • mcu--Endpoint is a multipoint control unit (MCU). • other-gateway--Endpoint is another type of gateway not specified on this list. • proxy--Endpoint is an H.323 proxy. • terminal--Endpoint is an H.323 terminal. • voice-gateway--Endpoint is a voice gateway.
info -only	Use to indicate to the gatekeeper that messages that meet the specified trigger parameters should be sent to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) server application as notifications only and that the gatekeeper should not wait for a response from the GKTMP server application.
shutdown	Use to temporarily disable a trigger. The gatekeeper does not consult triggers in a shutdown state when determining what message to forward to the GKTMP server application.
supported -prefix <i>value</i>	Use to send URQ RAS messages containing a specific supported prefix to the GKTMP server application. • <i>value</i> --Value against which to compare the supported prefix in the RAS messages. The possible values are any E.164 pattern used as a gateway technology prefix. The value string can contain any of the following: 0123456789#*.

Command Default

No trigger servers are set.

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command and its optional submode commands to configure the unregistration request (URQ) static server trigger. The gatekeeper checks incoming gateway URQ messages for the configured trigger information. If an incoming URQ message contains the specified trigger information, the gatekeeper sends the URQ message to the GKTMP server application. In addition, the gatekeeper processes the message according to its programmed instructions. If the URQ message does not contain the specified information, the gatekeeper processes the message but does not send it to the GKTMP server application.

If no submode commands are configured for the URQ messages, the gatekeeper sends all URQ messages to the GKTMP server application.

If the gatekeeper receives a URQ trigger registration message that contains several trigger conditions, the conditions are treated as "OR" conditions. In other words, if an incoming URQ RAS message meets any one of the conditions, the gatekeeper sends the RAS message to the GKTMP server.

If the gatekeeper receives two URQ trigger registration messages with the same priority for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper retains the second registration and discards the first one. If the gatekeeper receives two URQ trigger registration messages with different priorities for the same GKTMP server, the gatekeeper checks incoming URQ messages against the conditions on the higher priority registration before using the lower priority registration. If the gatekeeper receives more than one URQ trigger registration message with the same priority but for different GKTMP servers, the gatekeepers retains all of the registrations.

The **no** form of the command removes the trigger definition from the Cisco IOS gatekeeper with all statically configured conditions under that trigger.

Examples

The following example configures a trigger registration on gatekeeper "sj.xyz.com" to send all URQ messages to GKTMP server "Server-123":

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger urq sj.xyz.com 1 Server-123 1.14.93.130 1751
Router(config-gk-urqtrigger) # exit
```

The following example configures a URQ trigger registration on gatekeeper "alpha", which sends to the GKTMP server "Server-west" any URQ message containing an MCU endpoint, an H.323 proxy endpoint, or a supported prefix 1#. Other URQ messages are not sent to the GKTMP server.

```
Router(config-gk) # server trigger urq alpha 1 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751
Router(config-gk-urqtrigger) # endpoint-type mcu
Router(config-gk-urqtrigger) # endpoint-type proxy
Router(config-gk-urqtrigger) # supported-prefix 1#
Router(config-gk-urqtrigger) # exit
```


If the URQ registration message defined above for gatekeeper "alpha" is configured and the gatekeeper receives the following trigger registration:

```
Router(config-gk)# server trigger urq alpha 2 Server-west 10.10.10.10 1751  
Router(config-gk_urqtrigger)# supported-prefix 1234*  
Router(config-gk_urqtrigger)# exit
```

then gatekeeper "alpha" checks all incoming URQ messages for the MCU or H.323 proxy endpoint or the supported prefix 1# before checking for the supported prefix 1234*. If any one of those conditions is met, the gatekeeper sends the URQ message to the GKTMP server "Server-west".

If the second gatekeeper "alpha" URQ trigger registration had been defined with a priority 1 instead of priority 2, then the second trigger registration would have overridden the first one. In other words, the gatekeeper "alpha" would send to GKTMP server "Server-west" only those URQ messages that contain a supported prefix of 1234*. All other URQ messages would not be sent to the GKTMP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
server registration-port	Configures the server listening port on the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper servers	Displays the triggers configured on the gatekeeper.

service

To load and configure a specific, standalone application on a dial peer, use the **service** command in application configuration mode. To remove the application from the dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

service [**alternate**| **default**] *service-name location*

no service [**alternate**| **default**] *service-name location*

Syntax Description

alternate	(Optional) Alternate service to use if the service that is configured on the dial peer fails.
default	(Optional) Specifies that the default service ("DEFAULT") on the dial peer is used if the alternate service fails.
<i>service name</i>	Name that identifies the voice application. This is a user-defined name and does not have to match the script name.
<i>location</i>	Directory and filename of the Tcl script or VoiceXML document in URL format. For example, the following are valid locations: • built-in applications (builtin:<i>filename</i>) • flash memory (flash:<i>filename</i>) • HTTP server (http://../<i>filename</i>) • HTTPS (HTTP over Secure Socket Layer (SSL)) server (https://../<i>filename</i>) • TFTP server (tftp://../<i>filename</i>)

Command Default

The default service ("DEFAULT") is used if no other services are configured.

Command Modes

Application configuration (config-app)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	The <i>location</i> argument was modified to accept an HTTPS server URL. The description of the <i>location</i> argument was modified to describe how to specify the location for built-in applications.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to load a service on the gateway. A service is a standalone application, such as a VoiceXML document or a Tcl script.

Examples

The following example shows a debitcard application configured on the dial peer.

```
Router(config)# application
Router(config-app)# service debitcard
tftp://server-1/tftpboot/scripts/app_debitcard.2.0.2.8.tcl
```

The following example shows the VoiceXML application myapp located on an HTTPS server configured on the dial peer.

```
Router(config)# application
Router(config-app)# service myapp https://myserver/myfile.vxml
```

The following example shows the auto-attendant (AA) service, called aa, which is a Tcl script embedded in the Cisco IOS software.

```
Router(config)# application
Router(config-app)# service queue builtin:app-b-acd
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
application (application configuration)	Configures an application on a dial peer.
call application alternate	Specifies an alternate application to use if the application that is configured in the dial peer fails.
call application voice	Defines the name of a voice application and specifies the location of the Tcl or VoiceXML document to load for this application.

service dsapp

To configure supplementary IP Centrex-like services for FXS phones on voice gateways to interwork with SIP-based softswitches, use the **service dsapp** command in the gateway-application configuration mode. Hookflash triggers a supplementary feature based on the current state of the call. To reset to the defaults, use the **no** form of this command.

service dsapp [*paramspace* **dialpeer** *dial-peer tag*] [*paramspace* **disc-toggle-time** *seconds*] [*paramspace* **callWaiting** *TRUE|FALSE*] [*paramspace* **callConference** *TRUE|FALSE*] [*paramspace* **blind-xfer-wait-time** *seconds*] [*paramspace* **callTransfer** *TRUE|FALSE*]

no service dsapp

Syntax Description

<i>paramspace</i>	Defines a package or service on the gateway, the parameters in that package or service become available for configuration when you use this argument.
dialpeer <i>dial-peer tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies the fixed dialpeer used to setup the call to the SIP server (trunk) side.
disc-toggle-time <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the seconds to wait before switching to a call on hold if the active call disconnects. You can specify a range between 10 and 30 seconds.
callWaiting <i>TRUE FALSE</i>	Toggles support for call waiting.
callConference <i>TRUE FALSE</i>	Toggles support for call conferencing used to establish two calls with a single connection such that all three parties can talk together.
blind-xfer-wait-time <i>seconds</i>	Specifies the seconds to wait before triggering a blind call transfer. You can specify a range between 0 and 10 seconds. If you specify 0 seconds, no blind transfer call occurs.
callTransfer <i>TRUE FALSE</i>	Toggles support for call transfers.

Command Default

If no supplementary features are defined, the defaults are as follows:

- **dialpeer** : -1
- **disc-toggle-time** : 10 seconds
- **callWaiting** : TRUE (enabled)
- **callConference** : TRUE (enabled)

- **blind-xfer-wait-time** : 0 seconds
- **callTransfer** : TRUE (enabled)

Command Modes

Gateway-application configuration (config-app-param)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **service dsapp** command to configure supplementary Centrex-like features on FXS phones to interwork with SIP-based softswitches. Hookflash triggers supplementary features based on the current state of the call:

- Call Hold
- Call Waiting
- Call Transfer
- 3-Way Conference

Call Hold

Allows a call to be placed in a non-active state (with no media exchange). The table below summarizes the hookflash feature support for Call Hold.

Table 1: Call Hold Hookflash Services

State	Action	Result	Response to FXS Line
Active call	Hookflash	Held call for remote party.	Second dial tone for FXS phone.
Call on hold	Hookflash	Active call.	FXS line connects to call.
Call on hold and active call	Hookflash	Active and held calls are swapped.	FXS line connects to previous held call.
	On hook	Active call is dropped.	Reminder ring on FXS line.
	Call on hold goes on hook	Call on hold is dropped.	None.
	Active call goes on hook	Active call is dropped	Silence.

Call Waiting

Allows a second call to be received while the phone is active with a call. The table below summarizes the hookflash feature support for Call Waiting.

Table 2: Call Waiting Hookflash Services

State	Action	Result	Response to FXS Line
Active call and waiting call	Hookflash.	Swap active call and waiting call.	FXS line connects to waiting call.
	Active call goes on hook.	Active call is disconnected.	Silence.
	Waiting call goes on hook.	Stay connected to active call.	None.
	On hook.	Active call is dropped.	Reminder ring on FXS line.

Call Transfer

With call transfer, you can do the following:

- Put an active call on hold while establishing a second call.
- Set up a call between two users
- Transfer calls by using these options
 - -Blind transfer
 - Semi-attended transfer
 - Attended transfer

The table below summarizes the hookflash feature support for Call Transfer.

Table 3: Call Transfer Hookflash Services

State	Action	Result	Response to FXS Line
Active call	Hookflash.	Call is placed on hold.	Second dial tone.
Call on hold and outgoing dialed or alerting or active call	On hook.	Call on hold and active call.	
Call on hold and outgoing active call	Active call goes on hook.	Held call remains; active call dropped.	Silence.
Call on hold and outgoing active call	Call on hold goes on hook.	Active call remains; call on hold dropped.	None.
Call on hold and outgoing alerting call	Hookflash.	Active call dropped.	FXS line connects to previous held call.

3-Way Conference

Establishes two calls with a single connection, so that three parties can talk together. The table below summarizes the hookflash feature support for 3-way conferencing.

Table 4: 3-Way Conference Hookflash Services

State	Action	Result	Response to FXS Line
Active call	Hookflash	Call on hold.	Second dial tone.
Call on hold and active call		Join call on hold and active call.	Media mixing of both calls.

Examples

Examples

You can configure DSApp services either to a specific dial-peer, or globally to all dial peers. The following example shows the configuration to enable DSApp on a specific dial peer:

```
Gateway#
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf)#
application
Gateway(conf-app)#
dial-peer voice 1000 pots
Gateway(config-app)#
service dsapp
```

The following example shows the configuration to enable DSApp globally on all dial peers:

```
Gateway#
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf)#
application
Gateway(config-app)# global
Gateway(config-app-global)#
service default dsapp
```

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to enable the Call Hold feature:

```
Gateway#
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf)#
application
Gateway(config-app)#
service dsapp
```

```
Gateway
(config-app-param) #
param callHold TRUE
```

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to enable the Call Waiting feature:

```
Gateway#

configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #

application
Gateway(config-app) #
service

dsapp
Gateway
(config-app-param) #
param callWaiting TRUE
```

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to enable the Call Transfer feature:

```
Gateway#

configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #

application
Gateway(config-app) #
service dsapp
Gateway
(config-app-param) #
param callTransfer TRUE
```

Examples

The following example shows the configuration to enable the 3-Way Conferencing feature:

```
Gateway#

configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #

application
Gateway(config-app) #
service dsapp
Gateway
(config-app-param) #
param callConference TRUE
```

Examples

In this example, a disconnect toggle time is configured that specifies the amount of time in seconds the system should wait before committing the call transfer after the originating call is placed on hook.

```
Gateway#

configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #

application
Gateway(config-app) #
```



```

service dsapp
Gateway(config-app-param) #
param disc-toggle-time 10

```

Examples

In this example, a blind transfer call wait time is configured that specifies the amount of time in seconds the system should wait before committing the call transfer, after the originating call is placed on hook.

```

Gateway#
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #
application
Gateway(config-app) #
service dsapp
Gateway(config-app-param) #
param blind-xfer-wait-time 10

```

Examples

In this example, a fixed dial peer is configured to set up a call to the SIP server (trunk) side.

```

Gateway#
configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Gateway(conf) #
application
Gateway(config-app) #
service dsapp
Gateway(config-app-param) #
param dialpeer 5000

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
offer call-hold	Specifies the method of call hold on the gateway.

service-flow primary upstream

To assign a quality of service (QoS) policy to the data traveling between the cable modem and the multiple service operator (MSO) cable modem termination system (CMTS), use the **service-flow primary upstream** command in interface configuration mode. To disable the QoS policy, use the **no** form of this command.

service-flow primary upstream

no service-flow primary upstream

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default	This command is disabled by default.

Command Modes	Interface configuration (config-if)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	This command is supported in the upstream direction only. Service flows are unidirectional.

Examples	The following example assigns a QoS policy to the data traveling between the cable modem and the MSO CMTS:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface Cable-Modem 0/2/0
Router(config-if)# service-flow primary upstream
```

service-relationship

To enter Annex G neighbor configuration mode and enable service relationships for the particular neighbor, use the **service-relationship** command in Annex G neighbor configuration mode. To exit this mode, use the **no** form of this command.

service-relationship

no service-relationship

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Annex G neighbor configuration (config-annexg-neigh)

Release	Modification
12.2 (11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Service relationships are defined to be unidirectional. If a service relationship is established between border element A and border element B, A is entitled to send requests to B and to expect responses. For B to send requests to A and to expect responses, a second service relationship must be established. Repeat this command for each border-element neighbor that you configure.



Note The **no shutdown** command must be used to enable each service relationship.

Examples The following example enables a service relationship on a border element:

```
Router(config-annexg-neigh) # service-relationship
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	access -policy	Requires that a neighbor be explicitly configured.
	inbound ttl	Sets the inbound time-to-live value.
	outbound retry -interval	Defines the retry period for attempting to establish the outbound relationship between border elements.

Command	Description
retry interval	Defines the time between delivery attempts.
retry window	Defines the total time for which a border element attempts delivery.
shutdown	Enables or disables the border element.

service-type call-check

To identify preauthentication requests to the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server, use the **service-type call-check** command in AAA preauthentication configuration mode. To return this setting to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

service-type call-check

no service-type call-check

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The service type is not set to call-check.

Command Modes AAA preauthentication configuration (config-preauth)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Setting the service-type attribute to call-check causes preauthentication access requests to include this value, which allows AAA servers to distinguish preauthentication requests from other types of Access-Requests. This command has no effect on packets that are not of the preauthentication type.

Examples The following example sets the RADIUS service-type attribute to call-check:

```
Router(config)# aaa preauth
Router(config-preauth)# service-type call-check
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	aaa preauth	Enters AAA preauthentication configuration mode.



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session

To associate a transport session with a specified session group, use the **session** command in backhaul session manager configuration mode. To delete the session, use the **no** form of this command.

session group *group-name remote-ip remote-port local-ip local-port priority*

no session group *group-name remote-ip remote-port local-ip local-port priority*

Syntax Description

<i>group -name</i>	Session-group name.
<i>remote -ip</i>	Remote IP address.
<i>remote -port</i>	Remote port number. Range is from 1024 to 9999.
<i>local -ip</i>	Local IP address.
<i>local -port</i>	Local port number. Range is from 1024 to 9999.
<i>priority</i>	Priority of the session-group. Range is from 0 to 9999; 0 is the highest priority.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Backhaul session manager configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series. Support for the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Usage Guidelines

It is assumed that the server is located on a remote machine.

Examples

The following example associates a transport session with the session group "group5" and specifies the parameters:

```
Router(config-asm) # session group
group5
172.13.2.72 5555 172.18.72.198 5555 1
```

session group

To associate a transport session with a specified session group, use the **session group** command in backhaul session-manager configuration mode. To delete the session, use the **no** form of this command.

session group *group-name remote-ip remote-port local-ip local-port priority*

no session group *group-name remote-ip remote-port local-ip local-port priority*

Syntax Description

<i>group -name</i>	Session-group name.
<i>remote -ip</i>	Remote IP address.
<i>remote -port</i>	Remote port number. Range is from 1024 to 9999.
<i>local -ip</i>	Local IP address.
<i>local -port</i>	Local port number. Range is from 1024 to 9999.
<i>priority</i>	Priority of the session group. Range is from 0 to 9999; 0 has the highest priority.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Backhaul session-manager configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series.

Usage Guidelines

The server is assumed to be located on a remote machine.

Examples

The following example associates a transport session with the session group named "group5" and specifies the keywords described above:

```
session group
group5
172.16.2.72 5555 192.168.72.198 5555 1
```

session protocol (dial peer)

To specify a session protocol for calls between local and remote routers using the packet network, use the **session protocol** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

session protocol {aal2-trunk| cisco| sipv2| smtp}

no session protocol

Syntax Description

aal2 -trunk	Dial peer uses ATM adaptation layer 2 (AAL2) nonswitched trunk session protocol.
cisco	Dial peer uses the proprietary Cisco VoIP session protocol.
sipv2	Dial peer uses the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Session Initiation Protocol (SIP). Use this keyword with the SIP option.
smtp	Dial peer uses Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) session protocol.

Command Default

No default behaviors or values

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced for VoIP peers on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)XG	This command was modified to support VoFR) dial peers.
12.0(4)XJ	This command was modified for store-and-forward fax on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(1)XA	This command was implemented for VoATM dial peers on the Cisco MC3810. The aal2-trunk keyword was added.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T. The sipv2 keyword was added.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.

Release	Modification
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release. The aal2-trunk and smtp keywords are not supported on the Cisco 7200 series in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Usage Guidelines

The **cisco** keyword is applicable only to VoIP on the Cisco 1750, Cisco 1751, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 7200 series routers.

The **aal2-trunk** keyword is applicable only to VoATM on the Cisco 7200 series router.

This command applies to both on-ramp and off-ramp store-and-forward fax functions.

Examples

The following example shows that AAL2 trunking has been configured as the session protocol:

```
dial-peer voice 10 voatm
 session protocol aal2-trunk
```

The following example shows that Cisco session protocol has been configured as the session protocol:

```
dial-peer voice 20 voip
 session protocol cisco
```

The following example shows that a VoIP dial peer for SIP has been configured as the session protocol for VoIP call signaling:

```
dial-peer voice 102 voip
 session protocol sipv2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice-related encapsulation.
session target (VoIP)	Configures a network-specific address for a dial peer.

session protocol (Voice over Frame Relay)

To establish a Voice over Frame Relay protocol for calls between the local and remote routers via the packet network, use the **session protocol** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

session protocol {**cisco-switched**|**frf11-trunk**}

no session protocol

Syntax Description

cisco -switched	Proprietary Cisco VoFR session protocol. (This is the only valid session protocol for the Cisco 7200 series.)
frf11 -trunk	FRF.11 session protocol.

Command Default

cisco-switched

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced for VoIP.
12.0(3)XG	This command was modified to support VoFR on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	The cisco-switched and frf11-trunk keywords were added for VoFR dial peers.

Usage Guidelines

For Cisco-to-Cisco dial peer connections, Cisco recommends that you use the default session protocol because of the advantages it offers over a pure FRF.11 implementation. When connecting to FRF.11-compliant equipment from other vendors, use the FRF.11 session protocol.



Note

When using the FRF.11 session protocol, you must also use the **called-number** command.

Examples

The following example configures the FRF.11 session protocol for VoFR dial peer 200:

```
dial-peer voice 200 vofr
```

```
session protocol frf11-trunk
called-number 5552150
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
called-number (dial-peer)	Enables an incoming VoFR call leg to get bridged to the correct POTS call leg when using a static FRF.11 trunk connection.
codec (dial-peer)	Specifies the voice coder rate of speech for a Voice over Frame Relay dial peer.
cptone	Specifies a regional analog voice interface-related tone, ring, and cadence setting.
destination-pattern	Specifies either the prefix, the full E.164 telephone number, or an ISDN directory number (depending on the dial plan) to be used for a dial peer.
dtmf-relay (Voice over Frame Relay)	Enables the generation of FRF.11 Annex A frames for a dial peer.
preference	Indicates the preferred order of a dial peer within a rotary hunt group.
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a specified dial peer or destination gatekeeper.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.

session protocol aal2

To enter voice-service-session configuration mode and specify ATM adaptation layer 2 (AAL2) trunking, use the **session protocol aal2** command in voice-service configuration mode.

session protocol aal2

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Voice-service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)XA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
	12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.

Usage Guidelines This command applies to VoATM on the Cisco 7200 series router.

In the voice-service-session configuration mode for AAL2, you can configure only AAL2 features, such as call admission control and subcell multiplexing.

Examples The following example accesses voice-service-session configuration mode, beginning in global configuration mode:

```
voice service voatm
 session protocol aal2
```

session protocol multicast

To set the session protocol as multicast, use the **session protocol multicast** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default protocol, use the **no** version of this command.

session protocol multicast

no session protocol multicast

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Default session protocol: Cisco.

Command Modes Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(2)XH	This command was introduced for the Cisco Hoot and Holler over IP application on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
	12.1(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(3)T.
	12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751.

Usage Guidelines Use this command for voice conferencing in a hoot and holler networking implementation. This command allows more than two ports to join the same session simultaneously.

Examples The following example shows the use of the **session protocol multicast** dial-peer configuration command in context with its accompanying commands:

```
dial-peer voice 111 voip
 destination-pattern 111
 session protocol multicast
 session target ipv4:237.111.0.111:2222
 ip precedence 5
 codec g711ulaw
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
session target ipv4	Assigns the session target for voice-multicasting dial peers.

session refresh

To enable SIP session refresh globally, use the **session refresh** command in SIP configuration mode. To disable the session refresh, use the **no** form of this command.

session refresh

no session refresh

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No session refresh

Command Modes SIP configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Release	Modification
15.1(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the SIP **session refresh** command to send the session refresh request.

Examples The following example sets the session refresh under SIP configuration mode:

```
Router(conf-serv-sip)# Session refresh
```

Command	Description
voice-class sip session refresh	Enables session refresh at dial-peer level.

session start

To start a new instance (session) of a Tcl IVR 2.0 application, use the **session start** command in application configuration mode. To stop the session and remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

session start *instance-name application-name*

no session start *instance-name*

Syntax Description

<i>instance-name</i>	Alphanumeric label that uniquely identifies this application instance.
<i>application-name</i>	Name of the Tcl application. This is the name of the application that was assigned with the service command.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Application configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced to replace the call application session start (global configuration) command.

Usage Guidelines

- This command starts a new session, or instance, of a Tcl IVR 2.0 application. It cannot start a session for a VoiceXML application because Cisco IOS software cannot start a VoiceXML application without an active call leg.
- You can start an application instance only after the Tcl application is loaded onto the gateway with the **service** command.
- If this command is used, the session restarts if the gateway reboots.
- If the application session stops running, it does not restart unless the gateway reboots. A Tcl script might intentionally stop running by executing a "call close" command for example, or it might fail because of a script error.
- You can start multiple instances of the same application by using different instance names.

Examples

The following example starts a session named my_instance for the application named demo:

```
application
session start my_instance demo
```

The following example starts another session for the application named demo:

```
application
session start my_instance2 demo
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application session start (global configuration)	Starts a new instance (session) of a Tcl IVR 2.0 application.
service	Loads a specific, standalone application on a dial peer.
show call application services registry	Displays a one-line summary of all registered services.
show call application sessions	Displays summary or detailed information about voice application sessions.

session target (MMoIP dial peer)

To designate an e-mail address to receive T.37 store-and-forward fax calls from a Multimedia Mail over IP (MMoIP) dial peer, use the **session target** command in dial peer configuration mode. To remove the target address, use the **no** form of this command.

session target mailto: {*name*| **\$d\$**| **\$m\$**| **\$e\$**} [*@domain-name*]

no session target

Syntax Description

mailto:	Matching calls are passed to the network using Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) or Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (ESMTP).
<i>name</i>	String that can be an e-mail address, name, or mailing list alias.
\$d\$	Macro that is replaced by the destination pattern of the gateway access number, which is the called number or dialed number identification service (DNIS) number.
\$m\$	Macro that is replaced by the redirecting dialed number (RDNIS) if present; otherwise, it is replaced by the gateway access number (DNIS). This macro requires use of the fax detection interactive voice response (IVR) application. Note Other strings can be passed to mailto in place of \$m\$ if you modify the fax detection application Tool Command Language (Tcl) script or VoiceXML document. For more information, see the readme file that came with the Tcl script or the <i>Cisco VoiceXML Programmer's Guide</i>.

\$e\$	Macro that is replaced by the DNIS, the RDNIS, or a string that represents a valid e-mail address, as specified by the <i>cisco-mailtoaddress</i> variable in the transfer tag of the VoiceXML fax detection document. By default, if the <i>cisco-mailtoaddress</i> variable is not specified in the fax detection document, the DNIS is mapped to \$e\$. If \$e\$ is not specified for the session target mailto command in the MMoIP dial peer, but the <i>cisco-mailtoaddress</i> variable is specified in the transfer tag of the fax detection document, then whatever is specified in the MMoIP dial peer takes precedence; the <i>cisco-mailtoaddress</i> variable is ignored. Note If a domain name is configured with this command, the VoiceXML document should pass only the username portion of the e-mail address and not the domain. If the domain name is passed from <i>cisco-mailtoaddress</i>, the session target mailto command should specify only \$e\$.
@ <i>domain-name</i>	(Optional) String that contains the domain name to be associated with the target address, preceded by the at sign (@); for example, <i>@mycompany.com</i> .

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(4)T	This command was modified to support store-and-forward fax.
12.1(5)XM1	The \$m\$ keyword was introduced for the fax detection feature on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB	The \$e\$ keyword was introduced for VoiceXML fax detection on the Cisco AS5300.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the following platforms: Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to deliver e-mail to one recipient by specifying one e-mail name, or to deliver e-mail to multiple recipients by specifying an e-mail alias as the *name* argument and having that alias expanded by the mailer.

Use the **\$m\$** macro to include the redirecting dialed number (RDNIS) as part of the e-mail name when using the fax detection IVR application. If **\$m\$** is specified and RDNIS is not present in the call information, the access number of the gateway (the dialed number, or DNIS) is used instead. For example, if the calling party originally dialed 6015550111 to send a fax, and the call was redirected (forwarded on busy or no answer) to 6015550122 (the gateway), the RDNIS is 6015550111, and the DNIS is 6015550122.

Use the **\$e\$** macro to map the *cisco-mailtoaddress* variable in the VoiceXML fax detection document to the username portion of the e-mail address when sending a fax. If the VoiceXML document does not specify the *cisco-mailtoaddress* variable in the transfer tag, the application maps the DNIS to the e-mail address username.

Examples

The following example delivers fax-mail to multiple recipients:

```
dial-peer voice 10 mmoip
 session target mailto:marketing-information@mailers.example.com
```

Assuming that mailers.example.com is running the sendmail application, you can put the following information into its /etc/aliases file:

```
marketing-information:
 john@example.com,
 fax=+14085550112@sj-offramp.example.com
```

The following example uses the fax detection IVR application. Here, the **session target (MMoIP dial peer)** command forwards fax calls to an e-mail account that uses the Redirected Dialed Number Identification Service (RDNIS) as part of its address. In this example, the calling party originally dialed 6015550111 to send a fax, and the call was forwarded (on busy or no answer) to 6015550122, which is the incoming number for the gateway being configured. The RDNIS is 6015550111, and the dialed number (DNIS) is 6015550122. When faxes are forwarded from the gateway, the session target in the example is expanded to 6015550111@mail-server.unified-messages.com.

```
dial-peer voice 4 mmoip
 session target mailto:$m$@mail-server.unified-messages.com
```

The following examples configure a session target for a VoiceXML fax detection application. In this example, the VoiceXML document passes just the username portion of the e-mail address, for example, "john":

```
dial-peer voice 4 mmoip
 session target mailto:$e$@cisco.com
```


In this example, the VoiceXML document passes the complete e-mail address including domain name, for example, "johnd@cisco.com":

```
dial-peer voice 5 mmoip
 session target mailto:$e$
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
destination-pattern	Specifies either the partial or full E.164 telephone number (depending on your dial plan) used to match the dial peer.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and defines a dial peer.

session target (POTS dial peer)

To designate loopback calls from a POTS dial peer, use the **session target** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

session target {**loopback:compressed**| **loopback:uncompressed**}

no session target

Syntax Description

loopback:compressed	All voice data is looped back in compressed mode to the source.
loopback:uncompressed	All voice data is looped back in uncompressed mode to the source.

Command Default

No loopback calls are designated.

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and is supported on the Cisco AS5200, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to test the voice transmission path of a call. The loopback point depends on the call origin and the loopback type selected.

Examples

The following example loops back the traffic from the dial peer in compressed mode:

```
dial-peer voice 10 pots
 session target loopback:compressed
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice-related encapsulation.

session target (VoATM dial peer)

To specify a network-specific address for a specified VoATM dial peer, use the **session target** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco 3600 Series Routers

session target *interface* **pvc** {*name*| *vpi/vci*| *vci*}

no session target

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

session target atm *slot/port* **pvc** {*word*| *vpi/vci*| *vci*} *cid*

no session target

Syntax Description

<i>serial</i>	Serial interface for the dial-peer address.
atm	ATM interface. The only valid number is 0.
<i>interface</i>	Interface type and interface number on the router.
<i>slot / port</i>	Slot and port numbers for the dial-peer address.
pvc	Specific ATM permanent virtual circuit (PVC) for this dial peer.
<i>name</i>	PVC name.
<i>word</i>	(Optional) Name that identifies the PVC. The argument can identify the PVC if a word identifier was assigned when the PVC was created.
<i>vpi / vci</i>	ATM network virtual path identifier (VPI) and virtual channel identifier (VCI) of this PVC. Values are as follows: • Cisco 3600 series with Multiport T1/E1 ATM network module with inverse multiplexing over ATM (IMA): <i>vpi</i> range is from 0 to 5; <i>vci</i> range is from 1 to 255. • OC3 ATM network module: <i>vpi</i> range is from 0 to 15; <i>vci</i> range is from 1 to 1023.
<i>vci</i>	ATM network virtual channel identifier (VCI) of this PVC.

cid	ATM network channel identifier (CID) of this PVC. Range is from 8 to 255.

Command Default

Command is enabled with no IP address or domain name defined.

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced.
11.3(1)MA	This command was modified to support VoATM, VoHDL, and POTS dial peers. The command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(3)XG	This command was modified to support VoFR dial peers. The command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.0(7)XK	This command was modified to support VoATM and VoIP dial peers. The command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810. Support for VoHDL was removed.
12.1(1)XA	This command was modified to provide enhanced support for VoATM dial peers.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **session target** command to specify a network-specific address or domain name for a dial peer. Whether you select a network-specific address or a domain name depends on the session protocol that you select. The syntax of this command complies with the simple syntax of mailto: as described in RFC 1738.

Use the **session target loopback** command to test the voice transmission path of a call. The loopback point depends on the call origin and the loopback type selected.

This command applies to on-ramp store-and-forward fax functions.

You must enter the session protocol aal2-trunk dial-peer configuration command before you can specify a CID for a dial peer for VoATM on the Cisco 7200 series router.

**Note**

This command does not apply to POTS dial peers.

Examples

The following example configures a session target for VoATM. The session target is sent to ATM interface 0 for a PVC with a VCI of 20.

```
dial-peer voice 12 voatm
 destination-pattern 13102221111
 session target atm0 pvc 20
```

The following example delivers fax-mail to multiple recipients:

```
dial-peer voice 10 mmoip
 session target marketing-information@mailers.example.com
```

Assuming that mailers.example.com is running sendmail, you can put the following information into its /etc/aliases file:

```
marketing-information:
 john@example.com,
 fax=+14085550112@sj-offramp.example.com
```

The following example configures a session target for VoATM. The session target is sent to ATM interface 0, and is for a PVC with a VPI/VCI of 1/100.

```
dial-peer voice 12 voatm
 destination-pattern 13102221111
 session target atm1/0 pvc 1/100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
called-number	Enables an incoming VoFR call leg to be bridged to the correct POTS call leg.
codec (dial-peer)	Specifies the voice coder rate of speech for a dial peer.
cptone	Specifies a regional tone, ring, and cadence setting for an analog voice port.
destination-pattern	Specifies either the prefix or full E.164 telephone number (depending on the dial plan) to be used for a dial peer.
dtmf-relay	Enables the DSP to generate FRF.11 Annex A frames for a dial peer.
preference	Indicates the preferred selection order of a dial peer within a hunt group.
session protocol	Establishes a VoFR protocol for calls between local and remote routers via the packet network.
session target	Configures a network-specific address for a dial peer.
session target loopback	Tests the voice transmission path of a call.

Command	Description
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.

session target (VoFR dial peer)

To specify a network-specific address for a specified VoFR dial peer, use the **session target** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco 2600 Series and Cisco 3600 Series Routers

session target *interface dlc* [*cid*]

no session target

Cisco 7200 Series Routers

session target interface dlc

no session target

Syntax Description

<i>interface</i>	Serial interface and interface number (slot number and port number) associated with this dial peer. For the range of valid interface numbers for the selected interface type, enter a ? character after the interface type.
<i>dlci</i>	Data link connection identifier for this dial peer. Range is from 16 to 1007.
<i>cid</i>	(Optional) DLCI subchannel to be used for data on FRF.11 calls. A CID must be specified only when the session protocol is frf11-trunk. When the session protocol is cisco-switched, the CID is dynamically allocated. Range is from 4 to 255. Note By default, CID 4 is used for data; CID 5 is used for call-control. We recommend that you select CID values between 6 and 63 for voice traffic. If the CID is greater than 63, the FRF.11 header contains an extra byte of data.

Command Default

The default for this command is enabled with no IP address or domain name defined.

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
11.3(1)MA	This command was implemented for VoFR, VoHDL, and POTS dial peers on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(3)XG	This command was implemented for VoFR dial peers on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series. The <i>cid</i> option was added.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T and implemented for VoFR and POTS dial peers on the Cisco 7200 series.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **session target** command to specify a network-specific address or domain name for a dial peer. Whether you select a network-specific address or a domain name depends on the session protocol you select. The syntax of this command complies with the simple syntax of `mailto:` as described in RFC 1738.

The **session target loopback** command is used for testing the voice transmission path of a call. The loopback point depends on the call origin and the loopback type selected.

For VoFR dial peers, the *cid* option is not allowed when the **cisco-switched** option for the **session protocol** command is used.

Examples

The following example configures serial interface 1/0, DLCI 100 as the session target for Voice over Frame Relay dial peer 200 (an FRF.11 dial peer) using the FRF.11 session protocol:

```
dial-peer voice 200 vofr
 destination-pattern 13102221111
 called-number 5552150
 session protocol frf11-trunk
 session target serial 1/0 100 20
```

The following example delivers fax-mail to multiple recipients:

```
dial-peer voice 10 mmoip
 session target marketing-information@mailers.example.com
```

Assuming that `mailers.example.com` is running `sendmail`, you can put the following information into its `/etc/aliases` file:

```
marketing-information:
 john@example.com,
 fax=+14085551212@sj-offramp.example.com
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
called-number	Enables an incoming VoFR call leg to be bridged to the correct POTS call leg.
codec (dial-peer)	Specifies the voice coder rate of speech for a dial peer.
cptone	Specifies a regional tone, ring, and cadence setting for an analog voice port.

Command	Description
destination-pattern	Specifies either the prefix or the full E.164 telephone number (depending on the dial plan) to be used for a dial peer.
dtmf-relay	Enables the DSP to generate FRF.11 Annex A frames for a dial peer.
preference	Indicates the preferred selection order of a dial peer within a hunt group.
session protocol	Establishes a VoFR protocol for calls between the local and the remote routers via the packet network.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.

session target (VoIP dial peer)

To designate a network-specific address to receive calls from a VoIP or VoIPv6 dial peer, use the **session target** command in dial peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco 1751, Cisco 3725, Cisco 3745, and Cisco AS5300

session target {**dhcp**| **ipv4:***destination-address*| **ipv6:***[destination-address]*| **dns:***[\$\$.| \$d\$.| \$e\$.| \$u\$.|*
hostname| **enum:***table-num*| **loopback:rtp**| **ras**| **sip-server**| **registrar**} [*:port*]

no session target

Cisco 2600 Series, Cisco 3600 Series, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850

session target {**dhcp**| **ipv4:***destination-address*| **ipv6:***[destination-address]*| **dns:***[\$\$.| \$d\$.| \$e\$.| \$u\$.|*
hostname| **enum:***table-num*| **loopback:rtp**| **ras**| **settlement provider-number**| **sip-server**| **registrar**} [*:port*]

no session target

Syntax Description

dhcp	Configures the router to obtain the session target via DHCP. Note The dhcp option can be made available only if the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is used as the session protocol. To enable SIP, use the session protocol (dial peer) command.
ipv4: <i>destination -address</i>	Configures the IP address of the dial peer to receive calls. The colon is required.
ipv6: <i>[destination-address]</i>	Configures the IPv6 address of the dial peer to receive calls. Square brackets must be entered around the IPv6 address. The colon is required.

dns: [\$s\$] <i>hostname</i>	Configures the host device housing the domain name system (DNS) server that resolves the name of the dial peer to receive calls. The colon is required. Use one of the following macros with this keyword when defining the session target for VoIP peers: • \$s\$. --(Optional) Source destination pattern is used as part of the domain name. • \$d\$. --(Optional) Destination number is used as part of the domain name. • \$e\$. --(Optional) Digits in the called number are reversed and periods are added between the digits of the called number. The resulting string is used as part of the domain name. • \$u\$. --(Optional) Unmatched portion of the destination pattern (such as a defined extension number) is used as part of the domain name. • <i>hostname</i> --String that contains the complete hostname to be associated with the target address; for example, serverA.example1.com.
enum: <i>table -num</i>	Configures ENUM search table number. Range is from 1 to 15. The colon is required.
loopback:rtp	Configures all voice data to loop back to the source. The colon is required.
ras	Configures the registration, admission, and status (RAS) signaling function protocol. A gatekeeper is consulted to translate the E.164 address into an IP address.
sip -server	Configures the global SIP server is the destination for calls from the dial peer.
: <i>port</i>	(Optional) Port number for the dial-peer address. The colon is required.
settlement <i>provider -number</i>	Configures the settlement server as the target to resolve the terminating gateway address. • The <i>provider-number</i> argument specifies the provider IP address.
registrar	Specifies to route the call to the registrar end point. • The registrar keyword is available only for SIP dial peers.

Command Default No IP address or domain name is defined.

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
	12.0(3)T	This command was modified. This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300. The ras keyword was added.
	12.0(4)XJ	This command was implemented for store-and-forward fax on the Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T. The settlement and sip-server keywords were added.
	12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.
	12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850. The enum keyword was added.
	12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Support for IPv6 was added.
	12.4(22)YB	This command was modified. The dhcp keyword was added.
	15.0(1)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.
	15.1(3)T	This command was modified. The registrat keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines Use the **session target** command to specify a network-specific destination for a dial peer to receive calls from the current dial peer. You can select an option to define a network-specific address or domain name as a target, or you can select one of several methods to automatically determine the destination for calls from the current dial peer.

Use the **session target dns** command with or without the specified macros. Using the optional macros can reduce the number of VoIP dial-peer session targets that you must configure if you have groups of numbers associated with a particular router.

The **session target enum** command instructs the dial peer to use a table of translation rules to convert the dialed number identification service (DNIS) number into a number in E.164 format. This translated number is sent to a DNS server that contains a collection of URLs. These URLs identify each user as a destination for a call and may represent various access services, such as SIP, H.323, telephone, fax, e-mail, instant messaging, and personal web pages. Before assigning the session target to the dial peer, configure an ENUM match table with the translation rules using the **voice enum-match-table** command in global configuration mode. The table is identified in the **session target enum** command with the *table-num* argument.

Use the **session target loopback** command to test the voice transmission path of a call. The loopback point depends on the call origin.

Use the **session target dhcp** command to specify that the session target host is obtained via DHCP. The **dhcp** option can be made available only if the SIP is being used as the session protocol. To enable SIP, use the **session protocol**(dial peer) command.

In Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T the **session target** command configuration cannot combine the target of RAS with the **settle-call** command.

For the **session target settlement provider-number** command, when the VoIP dial peers are configured for a settlement server, the *provider-number* argument in the **session target** and **settle-call** commands should be identical.

Use the **session target sip-server** command to name the global SIP server interface as the destination for calls from the dial peer. You must first define the SIP server interface by using the **sip-server** command in SIP user-agent (UA) configuration mode. Then you can enter the **session target sip-server** option for each dial peer instead of having to enter the entire IP address for the SIP server interface under each dial peer.

After the SIP endpoints are registered with the SIP registrar in the hosted unified communications (UC), you can use the **session target registrar** command to route the call automatically to the registrar end point. You must configure the **session target** command on a dial pointing towards the end point.

Examples

The following example shows how to create a session target using DNS for a host named "voicrouter" in the domain example.com:

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 session target dns:voicrouter.example.com
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using DNS with the optional **\$u\$** macro. In this example, the destination pattern ends with four periods (.) to allow for any four-digit extension that has the leading number 1310555. The optional **\$u\$** macro directs the gateway to use the unmatched portion of the dialed number--in this case, the four-digit extension--to identify a dial peer. The domain is "example.com."

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 destination-pattern 1310555....
 session target dns:$u$.example.com
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using DNS, with the optional **\$d\$** macro. In this example, the destination pattern has been configured to 13105551111. The optional macro **\$d\$** directs the gateway to use the destination pattern to identify a dial peer in the "example.com" domain.

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 destination-pattern 13105551111
 session target dns:$d$.example.com
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using DNS, with the optional **\$e\$** macro. In this example, the destination pattern has been configured to 12345. The optional macro **\$e\$** directs the gateway

to do the following: reverse the digits in the destination pattern, add periods between the digits, and use this reverse-exploded destination pattern to identify the dial peer in the "example.com" domain.

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 destination-pattern 12345
 session target dns:$e$.example.com
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using an ENUM match table. It indicates that calls made using dial peer 101 should use the preferential order of rules in enum match table 3:

```
dial-peer voice 101 voip
 session target enum:3
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using DHCP:

```
dial-peer voice 1 voip
 session protocol sipv2
 voice-class sip outbound-proxy dhcp
 session target dhcp
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using RAS:

```
dial-peer voice 11 voip
 destination-pattern 13105551111
 session target ras
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using settlement:

```
dial-peer voice 24 voip
 session target settlement:0
```

The following example shows how to create a session target using IPv6 for a host at 2001:10:10:10:10:10:230a:5090:

```
dial-peer voice 4 voip
 destination-pattern 5000110011
 session protocol sipv2
 session target ipv6:[2001:0DB8:10:10:10:10:10:230a]:5090
 codec g711ulaw
```

The following example shows how to configure Cisco Unified Border Element (UBE) to route a call to the registering end point:

```
dial-peer voice 4 voip
 session target registrar
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
destination-pattern	Specifies either the prefix or the full E.164 telephone number (depending on the dial plan) to be used for a dial peer.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice-related encapsulation.
session protocol (dial peer)	Specifies a session protocol for calls between local and remote routers using the packet network dial peer configuration mode.
settle -call	Specifies that settlement is to be used for the specified dial peer, regardless of the session target type.

Command	Description
sip -server	Defines a network address for the SIP server interface.
voice enum -match-table	Initiates the ENUM match table definition.

session transport

To configure a VoIP dial peer to use TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as the underlying transport layer protocol for Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) messages, use the **session transport** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the **system** default keyword, use the **no** form of this command.

session transport {system| tcp [tls]| udp}

no session transport {system| tcp [tls]| udp}

Syntax Description

system	The SIP dial peer defers to the voice service VoIP session transport.
tcp	The SIP dial peer uses the TCP transport layer protocol.
tls	(Optional) The SIP dial peer uses Transport Layer Security (TLS) over the TCP transport layer protocol.
udp	The SIP dial peer uses the UDP transport layer protocol. This is the default.

Command Default

UDP



Note

The transport protocol specified with the **transport** command **must match** the one specified with this command.

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.
12.4(6)T	The optional tls keyword was added to the command.

Usage Guidelines

Use the show **sip-ua** status command to ensure that the transport protocol that you set using this command matches the protocol set using the **transport** command. The **transport** command is used in dial-peer configuration mode to specify the SIP transport method, either UDP, TCP, or TLS over TCP.

Examples

The following example shows a VoIP dial peer configured to use TCP as the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages:

```
dial-peer voice 102 voip
 session transport tcp
```

The following example shows a VoIP dial peer configured to use TLS over TCP as the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages:

```
dial-peer voice 102 voip
 session transport tcp tls
```

The following example shows a VoIP dial peer configured to use UDP as the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages:

```
dial-peer voice 102 voip
 session transport udp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua status	Displays the status of SIP call service on a SIP gateway.
transport	Configures the SIP user agent (gateway) for SIP signaling messages on inbound calls through the SIP TCP or UDP socket.

session transport (H.323 voice-service)

To configure the underlying transport layer protocol for H.323 messages to be used across all VoIP dial peers, use the **session transport** command in H.323 voice service configuration mode. To reset the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

session transport {**udp**|**tcp** [**calls-per-connection** *value*]}

no session transport

Syntax Description

udp	Configures the H.323 dial peer to use the UDP transport layer protocol.
tcp	Configures the H.323 dial peer to use the TCP transport layer protocol. This is the default.
calls-per-connection	Configures the number of calls multiplexed into a single TCP connection.
<i>value</i>	The number of calls. The range is from 1 to 9999. The default is 5.

Command Default

TCP is the default session transport protocol; the default **calls-per-connection** value is 5.

Command Modes

H.323 voice-service configuration (conf-serv-h323)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(1)T	This command was introduced for session initiation protocol (SIP) dial peers.
12.2(2)XA	This command was modified to include support for H323 dial peers and to include the calls-per-connection keyword.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples

The following example shows a dial peer configured to use the UDP transport layer protocol.

```
Router(conf-voi-serv)# h323
Router(conf-serv-h323)# session transport udp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
h323	Enables H.323 voice service configuration commands.

session transport (SIP)

To configure the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages to TCP, transport layer security over TCP (TLS over TCP), or User Datagram Protocol (UDP), use the **session transport** command in SIP configuration mode. To reset the value of this command to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

session transport {udp| tcp [tls]}

no session transport {udp| tcp [tls]}

Syntax Description

udp	Configure SIP messages to use the UDP transport layer protocol. This is the default.
tcp	Configure SIP messages to use the TCP transport layer protocol.
tls	(Optional) Configure SIP messages to use the TLS over TCP transport layer protocol.

Command Default

The default for the command is UDP.

Command Modes

Voice service SIP configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced in SIP configuration mode.
12.2(2)XB2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850 platform.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and support was added for the Cisco 3700 series. Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5850, and Cisco AS5400 platforms were not supported in this release.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 platforms.
12.4(6)T	The optional tls keyword was added to the command.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show sip-ua status** command to verify that the transport protocol set with the **session transport** command matches the protocol set using the **transport** command in SIP user agent configuration mode.

Examples

The following example configures the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages to UDP:

```
voice service voip
  sip
  session transport udp
```

The following example configures the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages to TCP:

```
voice service voip
  sip
  session transport tcp
```

The following example configures the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages to TLS over TCP:

```
voice service voip
  sip
  session transport tcp tls
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua status	Displays the status of SIP call service on a SIP gateway.
transport	Configures the SIP gateway for SIP signaling messages on inbound calls through the SIP TCP or UDP socket.

session-set

To create a Signaling System 7 (SS7)-link-to-SS7-session-set association or to associate an SS7 link with an SS7 session set on the Cisco 2600-based Signaling Link Terminal (SLT), enter the `session-set` command in global configuration mode. To remove the link from its current SS7 session set and to add it to SS7 session set 0 (the default), use the `no` form of this command.

session-set *session-set-id*

no session-set

Syntax Description

<i>session -set-id</i>	SS7 session ID. Valid values are 0 and 1. Default is 0.

Command Default

SS7 session set 0

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600-based SLT.

Usage Guidelines

On Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400 platforms, the **channel-id** command is used to create an SS7-link-to-SS7-session-set association on the Cisco SLT. The Cisco 26xx platforms do not support the **channel-id** command, so channel IDs on the Cisco 26xx-based SLT are implicitly assigned on the basis of the slot location of the WAN interface card (WIC) and the channel group ID used to create the SS7 link.

If this command is omitted, the link is implicitly added to the SS7 session set 0, which is the default.

Examples

The following example shows how the **session-set** command is used to add the associated SS7 link to an SS7 session set:

```
session-set 1
```

The following example shows how the `no session-set` command is used to remove the link from its current SS7 session set and add it to SS7 session set 0, which is the default:

```
no session-set
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-id	Assigns a session channel ID to a Signaling System 7 (SS7) serial link or assign an SS7 link to an SS7 session set on a Cisco AS5350 or Cisco AS5400.

set

To create a fault-tolerant or nonfault-tolerant session set with the client or server option, use the **set** command in backhaul session-manager configuration mode. To delete the set, use the **no** form of this command.

set *set-name* {**client**| **server**} {**ft**| **nft**}

no set *set-name* {**client**| **server**} {**ft**| **nft**}

Syntax Description

<i>set -name</i>	Session-set name.
client	The session set operates as a client. Select this option for signaling backhaul.
server	The session set operates as a server.
ft	Fault-tolerant operation. Select fault-tolerant if this session set can contain more than one session group, with each session group connecting the gateway to a different Cisco VSC3000. Fault-tolerance allows the system to operate properly if a session group in the session set fails.
nft	Non-fault-tolerant operation. Select non-fault-tolerant if this session set contains only one session group (which connects the gateway to a single Cisco VSC3000).

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Backhaul session manager configuration (config-bsm)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series. Support for on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Usage Guidelines

Multiple session groups can be associated with a session set.

For signaling backhaul, session sets should be configured to operate as clients.

A session set cannot be deleted unless all session groups associated with the session set are deleted first.

Examples

The following example sets the client set named "set1" as fault-tolerant:

```
Router(config-bsp) # set set1 client ft
```

set http client cache stale

To set the status of all entries in the HTTP client cache to stale, use the **set http client cache stale** command in global configuration mode.

set http client cache stale

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Entries in the HTTP client cache are not marked stale manually.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.
	12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to force the HTTP client to check with the server to see if an updated version of the file exists when any cached entries are requested by the VoiceXML application. If the router is in nonstreaming mode, a conditional reload is sent to the HTTP server. If the router is in streaming mode, an unconditional reload is sent for the refresh. Regardless of which mode the router is in, the VoiceXML application is guaranteed to receive the most up-to-date file when you use the **set http client cache stale** command.

The **show http client cache** command shows a pound sign (#) next to the age of entries that are marked stale manually.

Examples The following example sets the status of all entries in the HTTP client cache to stale:

```
Router# set http client cache stale
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show http client cache	Displays information about the entries contained in the HTTP client cache.

set pstn-cause

To map an incoming PSTN cause code to a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) error status code, use the **set pstn-cause** command in SIP user-agent configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

set pstn-cause *value* **sip-status** *value*

no set pstn-cause

Syntax Description

pstn -cause <i>value</i>	PSTN cause code. Range is from 1 to 127
sip -status <i>value</i>	SIP status code that is to correspond with the PSTN cause code. Range is from 400 to 699.

Command Default

The default mappings defined in the following table are used:

Table 5: Default PSTN Cause Codes Mapped to SIP Events

PSTN Cause Code	Description	SIP Event
1	Unallocated number	404 Not found
2	No route to specified transit network	404 Not found
3	No route to destination	404 Not found
17	User busy	486 Busy here
18	No user responding	480 Temporarily unavailable
19	No answer from the user	
20	Subscriber absent	
21	Call rejected	403 Forbidden
22	Number changed	410 Gone
26	Non-selected user clearing	404 Not found
27	Destination out of order	404 Not found
28	Address incomplete	484 Address incomplete

PSTN Cause Code	Description	SIP Event
29	Facility rejected	501 Not implemented
31	Normal, unspecified	404 Not found
34	No circuit available	503 Service unavailable
38	Network out of order	503 Service unavailable
41	Temporary failure	503 Service unavailable
42	Switching equipment congestion	503 Service unavailable
47	Resource unavailable	503 Service unavailable
55	Incoming class barred within the Closed User Group (CUG)	403 Forbidden
57	Bearer capability not authorized	403 Forbidden
58	Bearer capability not currently available	501 Not implemented
65	Bearer capability not implemented	501 Not implemented
79	Service or option not implemented	501 Not implemented
87	User not member of the Closed User Group (CUG)	503 Service unavailable
88	Incompatible destination	400 Bad request
95	Invalid message	400 Bad request
102	Recover on Expires timeout	408 Request timeout
111	Protocol error	400 Bad request
Any code other than those listed above	500 Internal server error	

Command Modes

SIP UA configuration (config-sip-ua)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for on the Cisco AS5300 Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.

Usage Guidelines

A PSTN cause code can be mapped only to one SIP status code at a time.

Examples

The following example maps a SIP status code to correspond to a PSTN cause code:

```
Router(config)# sip-ua
Router(config-sip-ua)# set pstn-cause 111 sip-status 400
Router(config-sip-ua)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set sip -status	Sets an incoming SIP error status code to a PSTN release cause code.

set sip-status

To map an incoming Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) error status code to a PSTN cause code, use the **set sip-status** command in SIP user-agent configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

set sip-status *value* **pstn-cause** *value*

no set sip-status

Syntax Description

sip -status <i>value</i>	SIP status code. Range is from 400 to 699.
pstn -cause <i>value</i>	PSTN cause code that is to correspond with the SIP status code. Range is from 1 to 127.

Command Default

The default mappings defined in the table below are used:

Table 6: Default SIP Events Mapped to PSTN Cause Codes

SIP Event	PSTN Cause Code	Description
400 Bad request	127	Interworking, unspecified
401 Unauthorized	57	Bearer capability not authorized
402 Payment required	21	Call rejected
403 Forbidden	57	Bearer capability not authorized
404 Not found	1	Unallocated number
405 Method not allowed	127	Interworking, unspecified
406 Not acceptable		
407 Proxy authentication required	21	Call rejected
408 Request timeout	102	Recover on Expires timeout
409 Conflict	41	Temporary failure
410 Gone	1	Unallocated number

SIP Event	PSTN Cause Code	Description
411 Length required	127	Interworking, unspecified
413 Request entity too long		
414 Request URI (URL) too long		
415 Unsupported media type	79	Service or option not available
420 Bad extension	127	Interworking, unspecified
480 Temporarily unavailable	18	No user response
481 Call leg does not exist	127	Interworking, unspecified
482 Loop detected		
483 Too many hops		
484 Address incomplete	28	Address incomplete
485 Address ambiguous	1	Unallocated number
486 Busy here	17	User busy
487 Request canceled	127	Interworking, unspecified
488 Not acceptable here	127	Interworking, unspecified
500 Internal server error	41	Temporary failure
501 Not implemented	79	Service or option not implemented
502 Bad gateway	38	Network out of order
503 Service unavailable	63	Service or option unavailable
504 Gateway timeout	102	Recover on Expires timeout
505 Version not implemented	127	Interworking, unspecified
580 Precondition failed	47	Resource unavailable, unspecified
600 Busy everywhere	17	User busy
603 Decline	21	Call rejected
604 Does not exist anywhere	1	Unallocated number

SIP Event	PSTN Cause Code	Description
606 Not acceptable	58	Bearer capability not currently available

Command Modes

SIP UA configuration (config-sip-ua)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XB2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.

Usage Guidelines

A SIP status code can be mapped to many PSTN cause codes. For example, 503 can be mapped to 34, 38, and 58.

Examples

The following example maps a PSTN cause code to correspond to a SIP status code:

```
Router(config)# sip-ua
Router(config-sip-ua)# set sip-status 400 pstn-cause 16
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set pstn -cause	Sets an incoming PSTN cause code to a SIP error status code.

settle-call

To force a call to be authorized with a settlement server that uses the address resolution method specified in the **session target** command, use the **settle-call** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To ensure that no authorization is performed by a settlement server, use the **no** form of this command.

settle-call *provider-number*

no settle-call *provider-number*

Syntax Description

<i>provider -number</i>	Digit defining the ID of a particular settlement server. The only valid entry is 0.
Note	If session target type is settlement , the <i>provider-number</i> argument in the session target and settle-call commands should be identical.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.

Usage Guidelines

With the **session target** command, a dial peer can determine the address of the terminating gateway through the **ipv4**, **dns**, **ras**, and **settlement** keywords.

If the session target is not **settlement**, and the **settle-call** *provider-number* argument is set, the gateway resolves address of the terminating gateway using the specified method and then requests the settlement server to authorize that address and create a settlement token for that particular address. If the server cannot authorize the terminating gateway address suggested by the gateway, the call fails.

Do not combine the session target types **ras** and **settle-call**. Combination of session target types is not supported.

Examples

The following example sets a call to be authorized with a settlement server that uses the address resolution method specified in the **session target**:

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 destination-pattern 1408.....
 session target ipv4:172.22.95.14
 settle-call 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a specified dial peer.

settlement

To enter settlement configuration mode and specify the attributes specific to a settlement provider, use the **settlement** command in global configuration mode. To disable the settlement provider, use the **no** form of this command.

settlement *provider-number*

no settlement *provider-number*

Syntax Description

<i>provider -number</i>	Digit that defines a particular settlement server. The only valid entry is 0.

Command Default

0

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(4)XH1	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The variable *provider-number* defines a particular settlement provider. For Cisco IOS Release 12.1, only one clearinghouse per system is allowed, and the only valid value for *provider-number* is 0.

Examples

This example enters settlement configuration mode:

```
settlement 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection -timeout	Configures the length of time for which a connection is maintained after a communication exchange is completed.
customer -id	Identifies a carrier or ISP with a settlement provider.

Command	Description
device -id	Specifies a gateway associated with a settlement provider.
encryption	Sets the encryption method to be negotiated with the provider.
max -connection	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous connections to be used for communication with a settlement provider.
response -timeout	Configures the maximum time to wait for a response from a server.
retry -delay	Sets the time between attempts to connect with the settlement provider.
retry -limit	Sets the connection retry limit.
session -timeout	Sets the interval for closing the connection when there is no input or output traffic.
show settlement	Displays the configuration for all settlement server transactions.
shutdown	Brings up the settlement provider.
type	Configures an SAA-RTR operation type.

settlement roam-pattern

To configure a pattern that must be matched to determine if a user is roaming, use the **settlement roam-pattern** command in global configuration mode. To delete a particular pattern, use the **no** form of this command.

settlement *provider-number* **roam-pattern** *pattern* {**roaming**|**norroaming**}

no settlement *provider-number* **roam-pattern** *pattern* {**roaming**|**norroaming**}

Syntax Description

<i>provider -number</i>	Digit defining the ID of particular settlement server. The only valid entry is 0.
<i>pattern</i>	User account pattern.
roaming	Specifies that a user is roaming.
norroaming	Specifies that a user is not roaming.

Command Default

No default pattern is configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.

Usage Guidelines

Multiple roam patterns can be entered on one gateway.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure a pattern that determines if a user is roaming:

```
settlement 0 roam-pattern 1222 roaming
settlement 0 roam-pattern 1333 norroaming
settlement 0 roam-pattern 1444 roaming
settlement 0 roam-pattern 1555 norroaming
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
roaming (settlement)	Enables the roaming capability for a settlement provider.
settlement	Enters settlement configuration mode.

sgcp

To start and allocate resources for the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) daemon, use the **sgcp** command in global configuration mode. To terminate all calls, release all allocated resources, and kill the SGCP daemon, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp

no sgcp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The SGCP daemon is not enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 only and was not generally available.
	12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
	12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines When the SGCP daemon is not active, all SGCP messages are ignored.
When you enter the **no sgcp** command, the SGCP process is removed.



Note

After you enter the **no sgcp** command, you must save the configuration and reboot the router for the disabling of SGCP to take effect.

Examples The following example enables the SGCP daemon:

```
sgcp
```

The following example disables the SGCP daemon:

```
no sgcp
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp call-agent

To define the IP address of the default Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) call agent in the router configuration file, use the **sgcp call-agent** command in global configuration mode. To remove the IP address of the default SGCP call agent from the router configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp call-agent *ipaddress* [: *udp port*]

no sgcp call-agent *ipaddress*

Syntax Description

<i>ipaddress</i>	IP address or hostname of the call agent.
<i>:udp port</i>	(Optional) UDP port of the call agent.

Command Default

No IP address is configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 only and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

This command defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent to which the router sends an initial RSIP (Restart In Progress) packet when the router boots up. This is used for initial bootstrap only before the SGCP call agent contacts the router acting as the gateway.

When you enter the **no sgcp call-agent** command, only the IP address of the default SGCP call agent is removed.

Examples

The following example enables SGCP and specifies the IP address of the call agent:

```
sgcp
sgcp call-agent 209.165.200.225
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp graceful-shutdown

To block all new calls and gracefully terminate all existing calls (wait for the caller to end the call), use the **sgcp graceful-shutdown** command in global configuration mode. To unblock all calls and allow new calls to go through, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp graceful-shutdown

no sgcp graceful-shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 and was not generally available.
	12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
	12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines Once you issue this command, all requests for new connections (CreateConnection requests) are denied. All existing calls are maintained until users terminate them, or until you enter the **no sgcp** command. When the last active call is terminated, the SGCP daemon is terminated, and all resources allocated to it are released.

Examples The following example blocks all new calls and terminates existing calls:

```
sgcp graceful-shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.

Command	Description
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp max-waiting-delay

To set the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches, use the **sgcp max-waiting-delay** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp max-waiting-delay *delay*

no sgcp max-waiting-delay *delay*

Syntax Description

<i>delay</i>	Maximum waiting delay (MWD), in milliseconds. Range is from 0 to 600000. Default is 3000.

Command Default

3,000 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300, and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Examples

The following example sets the maximum wait delay value to 40 ms:

```
sgcp max-waiting-delay 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.

Command	Description
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp modem passthru

To enable Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) modem or fax pass-through, use the **sgcp modem passthru** command in global configuration mode. To disable SGCP modem or fax pass-through, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp modem passthru {ca| cisco| nse}

no sgcp modem passthru {ca| cisco| nse}

Syntax Description

ca	Call-agent-controlled modem upspeed-method violation message.
cisco	Cisco-proprietary upspeed method based on the protocol.
nse	NSE-based modem upspeed method.

Command Default

SGCP modem or fax pass-through is disabled by default.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command for fax pass-through because the answer tone can come from either modem or fax transmissions. The upspeed method is the method used to dynamically change the codec type and speed to meet network conditions.

If you use the **nse** option, you must also configure the **sgcp tse payload** command.

Examples

The following example configures SGCP modem pass-through using the call-agent upspeed method:

```
sgcp modem passthru ca
```

The following example configures SGCP modem pass-through using the proprietary Cisco upspeed method:

```
sgcp modem passthru cisco
```


The following example configures SGCP modem pass-through using the NSE-based modem upspeed:

```
sgcp modem passthru nse
sgcp tse payload 110
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp quarantine-buffer disable

To disable the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) quarantine buffer, use the **sgcp quarantine-buffer disable** command in global configuration mode. To reenable the SGCP quarantine buffer, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp quarantine-buffer disable

no sgcp quarantine-buffer disable

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The SGCP quarantine buffer is enabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
	12.1(2)T	This command was on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines The SGCP quarantine buffer is the mechanism for buffering the SGCP events between two notification-request (RQNT) messages.

Examples The following example disables the SGCP quarantine buffer:

```
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.

Command	Description
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp request retries

To specify the number of times to retry sending notify and delete messages to the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) call agent, use the **sgcp request retries** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp request retries *count*

no sgcp request retries

Syntax Description

<i>count</i>	Number of times that a notify and delete message is retransmitted to the SGCP call agent before it is dropped. Range is from 1 to 100. Default is 3.

Command Default

3 times

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

The actual retry count may be different from the value you enter for this command. The retry count is also limited by the call agent. If there is no response from the call agent after 30 seconds, the gateway does not retry anymore, even though the number set using the **sgcp request retries** command has not been reached.

The router stops sending retries after 30 seconds, regardless of the setting for this command.

Examples

The following example configures the system to send the **sgcp** command 10 times before dropping the request:

```
sgcp request retries 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp request timeout

To specify how long the system should wait for a response to a request, use the **sgcp request timeout** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp request timeout *timeout*

no sgcp request timeout

Syntax Description

<i>timeout</i>	Time to wait for a response to a request, in milliseconds. Range is from 1 to 10000. Default is 500.

Command Default

500 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used for "notify" and "delete" messages, which are sent to the SGCP call agent.

Examples

The following example configures the system to wait 40 ms for a reply to a request:

```
sgcp request timeout 40
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.

Command	Description
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp restart

To trigger the router to send a Restart in Progress (RSIP) message to the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller, use the **sgcp restart** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp restart {*delay delay*| **notify**}

no sgcp restart {*delay delay*| **notify**}

Syntax Description

delay <i>delay</i>	Restart delay, in milliseconds. Range is from 0 to 600. Default is 0.
notify	Restarts notification upon the SGCP/digital interface state transition.

Command Default

0 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration(config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to send RSIP messages from the router to the SGCP call agent. RSIP messages are used to synchronize the router and the call agent. RSIP messages are also sent when the **sgcp** command is entered to enable the SGCP daemon.

You must enter the **notify** option to enable RSIP messages to be sent.

Examples

The following example configures the system to wait 40 ms before restarting SGCP:

```
sgcp restart delay 40
```

The following example configures the system to send an RSIP notification to the SGCP call agent when the T1 controller state changes:

```
sgcp restart notify
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp retransmit timer

To configure the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) retransmission timer to use a random algorithm, use the **sgcp retransmit timer** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp retransmit timer random

no sgcp retransmit timer random

Syntax Description

random	SGCP retransmission timer uses a random algorithm.

Command Default

The SGCP retransmission timer does not use a random algorithm.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810 in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable the random algorithm component of the retransmission timer. For example, if the retransmission timer is set to 200 ms, the first retransmission timer is 200 ms, but the second retransmission timer picks up a timer value randomly between either 200 or 400. The third retransmission timer picks up a timer value randomly of 200, 400, or 800 as shown below:

- First retransmission timer: 200
- Second retransmission timer: 200 or 400
- Third retransmission timer: 200, 400, or 800
- Fourth retransmission timer: 200, 400, 800, or 1600
- Fifth retransmission timer: 200, 400, 800, 1600, or 3200 and so on.

After 30 seconds, the retransmission timer no longer retries.

Examples

The following example sets the retransmission timer to use a random algorithm:

```
sgcp retransmit timer random
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp timer

To configure how the gateway detects the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) stream lost, use the **sgcp timer** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp timer {*receive-rtcp timer* | *rtp-nse timer*}

no sgcp timer {*receive-rtcp timer* | *rtp-nse timer*}

Syntax Description

receive -rtcp <i>timer</i>	RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) transmission interval, in milliseconds. Range is from 1 to 100. Default is 5.
rtp -nse <i>timer</i>	RTP named signaling event (NSE) timeout, in milliseconds. Range is from 100 to 3000. Default is 200.

Command Default

receive -rtcp: 5 ms

rtp -nse: 200 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

The RTP NSE timer is used for proxy ringing (the ringback tone is provided at the originating gateway).

Examples

The following example sets the RTPCP transmission interval to 100 ms:

```
sgcp timer receive-rtcp 100
```

The following example sets the NSE timeout to 1000 ms:

```
sgcp timer rtp-nse 1000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.
sgcp tse payload	Enables Inband TSE for fax/modem operation.

sgcp tse payload

To enable Inband Telephony Signaling Events (TSE) for fax and modem operation, use the **sgcp tse payload** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

sgcp tse payload *type*

no sgcp tse payload *type*

Syntax Description

<i>type</i>	TSE payload type. Range is from 96 to 119. Default is 0, meaning that the command is disabled.

Command Default

0 (disabled)

Command Modes

Global configuration(config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 and the Cisco 3600 series (except the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series and the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

Because this command is disabled by default, you must specify a TSE payload type.

If you set the **sgcp modem passthru** command to the **nse** value, then you must configure this command.

Examples

The following example sets Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) modem pass-through using the NSE-based modem upspeed and the Inband Telephony Signaling Events payload value set to 110:

```
sgcp modem passthru nse
sgcp tse payload 110
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
sgcp	Starts and allocates resources for the SGCP daemon.
sgcp call-agent	Defines the IP address of the default SGCP call agent.

Command	Description
sgcp graceful-shutdown	Gracefully terminates all SGCP activity.
sgcp max-waiting-delay	Sets the SGCP maximum waiting delay to prevent restart avalanches.
sgcp modem passthru	Enables SGCP modem or fax pass-through.
sgcp quarantine-buffer disable	Disables the SGCP quarantine buffer.
sgcp request retries	Specifies the number of times to retry sending "notify" and "delete" messages to the SGCP call agent.
sgcp request timeout	Specifies how long the system should wait for a response to a request.
sgcp restart	Triggers the router to send an RSIP message to the SGCP call agent indicating that the T1 controller is up or down so that the call agent can synchronize with the T1 controller.
sgcp retransmit timer	Configures the SGCP retransmission timer to use a random algorithm method.up or down so that the call agent can synchronize
sgcp timer	Configures how the gateway detects the RTP stream host.



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show aal2 profile

To display the ATM adaptation layer 2 (AAL2) profiles configured on the system, use the **show aal2 profile** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show aal2 profile all {*itut profile-number*|**atmf** *profile-number*|**custom** *profile-number*}

Syntax Description

all	Displays ITU-T, ATMF, and custom AAL2 profiles configured on the system.
itut	Displays ITU-T profiles configured on the system.
atmf	Displays ATMF profiles configured on the system.
custom	Displays custom profiles configured on the system.
<i>profile -number</i>	AAL2 profile number to display. Choices are as follows: For ITU-T: • 1 = G.711 u-law • 2 = G.711 u-law with silence insertion descriptor (SID) • 7 = G.711 u-law and G.729ar8 For ATMF: None. ATMF is not supported. For custom: • 100 = G.711 u-law and G.726r32 • 110 = G.711 u-law, G.726r32, and G.729ar8

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)XA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to AAL2 VoATM applications on the Cisco 7200 series routers.

Examples

The following command displays all of the configured profiles in the system:

```
Router# show aal2 profile all
Printing all the Profiles in the system
Profile Type: ITUT Profile Number: 1 SID Support: 0
Red enable: 1 Num entries: 1
Coding type: g711ulaw Packet length: 40 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 15
Profile Type: ITUT Profile Number: 2 SID Support: 1
Red enable: 1 Num entries: 1
Coding type: g711ulaw Packet length: 40 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 15
Profile Type: custom Profile Number: 100 SID Support: 1
Red enable: 1 Num entries: 2
Coding type: g711ulaw Packet length: 40 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 7
Coding type: g726r32 Packet length: 40 UUI min: 8 UUI max: 15
Profile Type: ITUT Profile Number: 7 SID Support: 1
Red enable: 1 Num entries: 2
Coding type: g711ulaw Packet length: 40 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 15
Coding type: g729ar8 Packet length: 10 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 15
Profile Type: custom Profile Number: 110 SID Support: 1
Red enable: 1 Num entries: 3
Coding type: g711ulaw Packet length: 40 UUI min: 0 UUI max: 7
Coding type: g726r32 Packet length: 40 UUI min: 8 UUI max: 15
Coding type: g729ar8 Packet length: 30 UUI min: 8 UUI max: 15
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 7: show aal2 profile all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Coding type	Voice compression algorithm.
ITUT Profile Number	Predefined combination of one or more codec types configured for a digital signal processor (DSP).
Num entries	Number of profile elements.
Packet length	Sample size.
Profile Type	Category of codec types configured on DSP. Possible types are ITU-T, ATMF, and custom.
Red enable	Redundancy for type 3 packets.
SID Support	Silence insertion descriptor.
UUI max	Maximum sequence number on the voice packets.
UUI min	Minimum sequence number on the voice packets.

Related Commands

Command	Description
codec aal2-profile	Sets the codec profile for a DSP on a per-call basis.

show atm video-voice address

To display the network service access point (NSAP) address for the ATM interface, enter the **show atm video-voice address** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show atm video-voice address

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to review ATM interface NSAP addresses that have been assigned with the atm video aesa command and to ensure that ATM management is confirmed for those addresses.

Examples The following example displays ATM interface NSAP addresses:

```
Router# show atm video-voice address
nsap address                               type      ilmi status
47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B4832E1.FE VOICE_AAL5 Confirmed
47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B4832E1.C8 VIDEO_AAL1 Confirmed
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 8: show atm video-voice address Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NSAP address	NSAP address for the ATM interface.
Type	Type of ATM interface.
ILMI status	Integrated Local management Interface (ILMI) protocol status for the ATM interface.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	codec aal2-profile	Sets the codec profile for a DSP on a per-call basis.

show auto-config

To display the current status of auto-configuration applications, use the **show auto-config** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show auto-config [**application sccp**]

Syntax Description

application sccp	Displays the current status of only the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) application.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)XY	This command was introduced on the Communication Media Module.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from **show auto-config** command:

```
Router# show auto-config application sccp
auto-config application: sccp
auto-config admin state: ENABLED & ACTIVE
download retries: (3)
download timeout: no timeout, continuous retry
server(s): 172.19.240.41 172.19.240.40 172.19.240.42
Configuration Download statistics:
  Download Attempted          : 2
  Download Successful         : 2
  Download Failed             : 0
  Configuration Attempted     : 2
  Configuration Successful    : 2
  Configuration Failed(parsing): 0
  Configuration Failed(config): 0
Configuration Error History:
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9: show auto-config Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ENABLED	Shows auto-config application: SCCP is enabled.
ACTIVE	Shows the SCCP application has registered to use auto-configuration.

Field	Description
timeout	Shows timeout is set to 0, continuous retry without timeout.

Related Commands

Command	Description
auto-config	Enables auto-configuration or enters auto-config application configuration mode for the SCCP application.
debug auto-config	Enables debugging for auto-configuration applications.
debug sccp config	Enables SCCP event debugging.

show backhaul-session-manager group

To display the status, statistics, or configuration for a particular session group or all available session groups, use the **show backhaul-session-manager group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show backhaul-session-manager group {status| stats| cfg} {all| name *group-name*}

Syntax Description

status	Status for available session groups.
stats	Statistics for available session groups.
cfg	Configuration for available session groups.
all	Specified parameters for all session groups.
name <i>group -name</i>	A particular session group.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Examples

The following example displays statistics for all session groups:

```
Router# show backhaul-session-manager group stats all
Session-Group grpl statistics
```

```

Successful Fail-Overs      :0
Un-Successful Fail-Over attempts:0
Active Pkts receive count  :0
Standby Pkts receive count :0
Total PDUs dispatch err    :0

```

The following example displays the current configuration for all session groups:

```

Router# show backhaul-session-manager group cfg all
Session-Group
  Group Name :grp1
  Set Name   :set1
  Sessions   :3
    Dest:10.5.0.3 8304 Local:10.1.2.15 8304 Priority:0
    Dest:10.5.0.3 8300 Local:10.1.2.15 8300 Priority:2
    Dest:10.5.0.3 8303 Local:10.1.2.15 8303 Priority:2
  RUDP Options
    timer cumulative ack :100
    timer keepalive      :1000
    timer retransmit     :300
    timer transfer state :2000
    receive max          :32
    cumulative ack max   :3
    retrans max          :2
    out-of-sequence max  :3
    auto-reset max       :5

```

The following example displays the current state of all session groups. The group named "grp1" belongs to the set named "set1".

```

Router# show backhaul-session-manager group status all
Session-Group
Group Name   :grp1
  Set Name    :set1
  Status      :Group-OutOfService
  Status (use) :Group-None

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 10: show backhaul-session-manager group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RUDP Options	Reliable User datagram Protocol (RUDP) options.
Status	One of the following: • Group-OutOfService--No session in the group has been established. • Group-Inservice--At least one session in the group has been established.
Status (use)	One of the following: • Group-Standby--The virtual switch controller (VSC) connected to the other end of this group goes into standby mode. • Group-Active--The VSC connected to the other end of this group is the active VSC. • Group-None--The VSC has not yet declared its intent.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backhaul-session-manager session	Displays status, statistics, or configuration of sessions.
show backhaul-session-manager set	Displays session groups associated with a specific session set or all session sets.

show backhaul-session-manager session

To display various information about a session or sessions, use the **show backhaul-session-manager session** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show backhaul-session-manager session {all| ip *ip-address*}

Syntax Description

all	Information is displayed about all available sessions.
ip	Information is displayed about the session associated with this IP address only.
<i>ip -address</i>	IP address of the local or remote session.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series. Support for the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.

Examples

The following command displays information for all available sessions:

```
Router# show backhaul-session-manager session all
Session information --
Session-id:35
  Group:grp1 /*this session belongs to the group named 'grp1' */
Configuration:
  Local:10.1.2.15      , port:8303
```

```

Remote:10.5.0.3      , port:8303
Priority:2
RUDP Option:Client, Conn Id:0x2
State:
  Status:OPEN_WAIT, Use-status:OOS, /*see explanation below */
Statistics:
  # of resets:0
  # of auto_resets 0
  # of unexpected RUDP transitions (total) 0
  # of unexpected RUDP transitions (since last reset) 0
  Receive pkts - Total:0 , Since Last Reset:0
  Recieve failures - Total:0 ,Since Last Reset:0
  Transmit pkts - Total:0, Since Last Reset:0
  Transmit Failures (PDU Only)
    Due to Blocking (Not an Error) - Total:0, Since Last Reset:0
    Due to causes other than Blocking - Total:0, Since Last
Reset:0
  Transmit Failures (NON-PDU Only)
    Due to Blocking(Not an Error) - Total:0, Since Last Reset:0
    Due to causes other than Blocking - Total:0, Since Last
Reset:0
  RUDP statistics
    Open failures:0
    Not ready failures:0
    Conn Not Open failures:0
    Send window full failures:0
    Resource unavailble failures:0
    Enqueue failures:0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 11: show backhaul-session-manager session Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	Can be any of the following: • OPEN--The connection is established. • OPEN_WAIT--The connection is awaiting establishment. • OPEN_XFER--Session failover is in progress for this session, which is a transient state. • CLOSE--The session is down, also a transient state. The session waits a fixed amount of time and then moves to OPEN_WAIT.
Use-status	Indicates whether PRI signaling traffic is currently being transported over this session. Can be either of the following: • OOS--The session is not being used to transport signaling traffic. Out of service (OOS) does not indicate if the connection is established. • IS--The session is being used currently to transport all PRI signaling traffic. In service (IS) indicates that the connection is established.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backhaul-session-manager group	Displays status, statistics, or configuration of a specific session group or all session groups.
show backhaul-session-manager set	Displays session groups associated with a specific session set or all session sets.

show backhaul-session-manager set

To display session groups associated with a specified session set or all session sets, use the **show backhaul-session-manager set** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show backhaul-session-manager set {all| name *session-set-name*}

Syntax Description

all	All available session sets.
name <i>session -set -name</i>	A specified session set.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series. Support for the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Examples

The following command displays session groups associated with all session sets:

```
Router# show backhaul-session-manager set all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show backhaul -session-manager group	Displays status, statistics, or configuration of a specific session group or all session groups.

Command	Description
show backhaul -session-manager session	Displays status, statistics, or configuration of a session or all sessions.

show call accounting-template voice

To display accounting template activity, use the **show call accounting-template voice** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call accounting-template voice [*acctTemplateName*] **master** | **qdump** | **summary**]

Syntax Description

<i>acctTemplateName</i>	(Optional) Name of the accounting template.
master	(Optional) Displays all vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) that are filtered by accounting templates.
qdump	(Optional) Displays template activity in the service and free queues.
summary	(Optional) Lists names of all the accounting templates and the number of attributes in each template currently being used.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

- The **show call accounting-template voice** command displays the status and attributes defined in each template after it is configured.
- The **show call accounting-template voice** *acctTemplateName* command displays the status of a specific template and the attributes (VSAs) that are defined for that template.
- The **show call accounting-template voice** **master** command displays all VSAs that can be filtered by accounting templates.
- The **show call accounting-template voice** **qdump** command displays template activity in the service (svc) and free queues. It displays the template URL, the number of legs on which a template is active, and the state of a template.
 - After an accounting template is defined, it is put in the svc queue to serve new incoming calls. When a running accounting template is undefined or reloaded during an active call, the template is moved from the svc queue to the free queue and can be reused after all the active calls stop

referencing it. Templates that are reloaded or undefined and that are referenced during an active call are considered to be in a "dirty" state and are called dirty templates.

- To ensure that start and stop records correspond on an active call that is referencing a dirty template, all dirty templates must be kept alive until all active calls referencing that dirty template are released. After all active calls are released, the reloaded templates are applied to the next call.
- The **show call accounting-template voice summary** command displays the current status of all the accounting templates that are configured. It shows if the template was loaded and if it is running successfully.

Examples

The following example displays details about two templates named "cdr1" and "cdr2".

```
Router# show call accounting-template voice
CDR template cdr1 is running
url: tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc/Templates/cdr1.cdr
The last load was successful.
attr: h323-call-origin (56)
attr: h323-call-type (57)
attr: h323-gw-id (65)
attr: subscriber (79)
attr: in-portgrp-id (80)
attr: out-portgrp-id (81)
Totally 6 attrs defined.
CDR template cdr2 is running
url: tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc/Templates/cdr2.cdr
The last load was successful.
attr: h323-call-origin (56)
attr: h323-call-type (57)
attr: h323-connect-time (59)
attr: h323-disconnect-time (64)
attr: h323-gw-id (65)
attr: h323-setup-time (76)
attr: h323-voice-quality (78)
Totally 7 attrs defined.
```

The following example displays details about the template named "cdr1" only.

```
Router# show call accounting-template voice cdr1
CDR template cdr1 is running
url: tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc/Templates/cdr1.cdr
The last load was successful.
attr: h323-call-origin (56)
attr: h323-call-type (57)
attr: h323-gw-id (65)
attr: subscriber (79)
attr: in-portgrp-id (80)
attr: out-portgrp-id (81)
Totally 6 attrs defined.
```

The following example displays all 64 attributes that can be filtered by a template.

```
Router# show call accounting-template voice master
h323-call-origin
h323-call-type
h323-gw-id
h323-setup-time
h323-connect-time
h323-disconnect-time
h323-disconnect-cause
.
.
.
calling-party-category
originating-line-info
charge-number
```

transmission-medium-req
 redirecting-number
 backward-call-indicators
 Totally 64 attributes are filterable.

The following example displays template activity in the service queue. Initially, no templates are in the dirty state.

```
Router# show call accounting-template voice qdump
name          url                               is_dirty  no_of_legs
=====
cdr1          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc                      0
cdr2          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc                      0
cdr3          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc                      0
```

After the templates are reloaded during active calls, the display below shows the templates named "cdr1" and "cdr2" to be in a dirty state.

```
.
.
.
Templates in freeq
cdr1          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc          dirty      1
cdr2          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc          dirty      1
```

The following example displays a summary of all configured accounting templates. The template named "cdr3" is not in running mode, either because it has been rejected or because it does not exist at the given URL.

```
Router# show call accounting-template voice summary
name          url                               last_load  is_running
=====
cdr1          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc          success    is running
cdr2          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc          success    is running
cdr3          tftp://sanjoe/santa/abc          fail       is not running
```

The table below describes the fields shown in the **show call accounting-template voice** display.

Table 12: show call accounting-template voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
name	Name of the accounting template.
url	Location of the accounting template.
last_load	Describes if the accounting template was successfully or unsuccessfully loaded from its location.
is_running	Describes if the accounting template was activated after it was successfully loaded from its location.
is_dirty	Shows that the accounting template was reloaded during an active call.
no_of_legs	Number of call legs.
attr	Vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) defined in an accounting template.

Related Commands

Command	Description
gw-accounting aaa	Configures a new accounting template.

show call active fax

To display call information for T.37 store-and-forward fax transmissions in progress, use the **show call active fax** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call active fax [**brief** [*id identifier*]] **compact** [**duration** {*less seconds* | *more seconds*}] [*id identifier*]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of fax call information.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified <i>identifier</i> . Range is a hex value from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of the fax call information.
duration	(Optional) Displays active calls that are longer or shorter than a specified <i>seconds</i> value. The arguments and keywords are as follows: • less --Displays calls shorter than the <i>seconds</i> value. • more --Displays calls longer than the <i>seconds</i> value. • <i>seconds</i> --Elapsed time, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 2147483647. There is no default value.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)XG	This command was modified. Support for Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) was added.
12.0(4)XJ	This command was implemented for store-and-forward fax on the Cisco AS5300.
12.0(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.

Release	Modification
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was modified. This command was implemented for modem pass-through over VoIP on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(5)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	The command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support was not included for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
12.3(14)T	This command was modified. T.38 fax relay call statistics were made available to Call Detail Records (CDRs) through vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) and added to the call log.
12.4(2)T	This command was modified. The LocalHostname display field was added to the VoIP call leg record.
12.4(15)T	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(16)	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the contents of the active call table. This command displays information about call times, dial peers, connections, quality of service, and other status and statistical information for T.37 store-and-forward fax calls currently connected through the router. This command works with both on-ramp and off-ramp store-and-forward fax functions.

To display information about fax relay calls in progress, use the **show call active voice** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call active fax** command:

```
Router# show call active fax
GENERIC:
SetupTime=22021 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=peer one
PeerSubAddress=
```

```

PeerId=0
PeerIfIndex=0
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=24284
CallState=4
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=10
TransmitPackets=0
TransmitBytes=0
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=41190
MMOIP:
ConnectionId[0x37EC7F41 0xB0110001 0x0 0x35C34]
CallID=1
RemoteIPAddress=10.0.0.0
SessionProtocol=SMTP
SessionTarget=
MessageId=
AccountId=
ImgEncodingType=MH
ImgResolution=fine
AcceptedMimeTypes=2
DiscardedMimeTypes=1
Notification=None
GENERIC:
SetupTime=23193 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=527....
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=3469
PeerIfIndex=157
LogicalIfIndex=30
ConnectTime=24284
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=10
TransmitPackets=5
TransmitBytes=6513
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x37EC7F41 0xB0110001 0x0 0x35C34]
CallID=2
Port=3/0/0 (2)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
TxDuration=24010 ms
FaxTxDuration=10910 ms
FaxRate=14400
NoiseLevel=-1
ACOMLevel=-1
OutSignalLevel=0
InSignalLevel=0
InfoActivity=0
ERLLLevel=-1
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0

```

The table below provides an alphabetical listing of the fields displayed in the output of the **show call active fax** command and a description of each field.

Table 13: show call active fax Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ACOM Level	Current ACOM level for this call. ACOM is the combined loss achieved by the echo canceler, which is the sum of the Echo Return Loss, Echo Return Loss Enhancement, and nonlinear processing loss for the call.
BearerChannel	Identification of the bearer channel carrying the call.
Buffer Drain Events	Total number of jitter buffer drain events.
Buffer Fill Events	Total number of jitter buffer fill events.
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallOrigin	Call origin: answer or originate.
CallState	Current state of the call.
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of second.
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.
ConnectTime	Time, in milliseconds, at which the call was connected.
Consecutive-packets-lost Events	Total number of consecutive (two or more) packet-loss events.
Corrected packet-loss Events	Total number of packet-loss events that were corrected using the RFC 2198 method.
Dial-Peer	Tag of the dial peer sending this call.
EchoCancellerMaxReflector=64	The location of the largest reflector, in milliseconds (ms). The reflector size does not exceed the configured echo path capacity. For example, if 32 ms is configured, the reflector does not report beyond 32 ms.

Field	Description
ERLLevel	Current echo return loss (ERL) level for this call.
FaxTxDuration	Duration of fax transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call. You can derive the Fax Utilization Rate by dividing the FaxTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration of the voice signal played out with signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters, that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
HiWaterPlayoutDelay	High-water-mark Voice Playout FIFO Delay during this call, in ms.
Index	Dial peer identification number.
InfoActivity	Active information transfer activity state for this call.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice or fax.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.

Field	Description
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event	Elapsed time since the last jitter buffer drain or fill event, in seconds.
LocalHostname	Local hostnames used for locally generated gateway URLs.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water-mark Voice Payout FIFO Delay during this call, in ms.
LowerIFName	Physical lower interface information. Appears only if the medium is ATM, Frame Relay (FR), or High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC).
Media	Medium over which the call is carried. If the call is carried over the (telephone) access side, the entry is TELE. If the call is carried over the voice network side, the entry is either ATM, FR, or HDLC.
Modem passthrough signaling method in use	Indicates that this is a modem pass-through call and that named signaling events (NSEs)--a Cisco-proprietary version of named telephone events in RFC 2833--are used for signaling codec upspeed. The upspeed method is the method used to dynamically change the codec type and speed to meet network conditions. This means that you might move to a faster codec when you have both voice and data calls and then slow down when there is only voice traffic.
NoiseLevel	Active noise level for this call.
OnTimeRvPayout	Duration of voice payout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Payout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPayout value to the GapFill values.
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.

Field	Description
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
Percent Packet Loss	Total percent packet loss.
Port	Identification of the time-division multiplexing (TDM) voice port carrying the call.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average Playout FIFO Delay plus the Decoder Delay during this voice call, in ms.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
ReleaseSource	Number value of the release source.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in milliseconds, when the call associated with this entry was started.
SignalingType	Signaling type for this call; for example, channel-associated signaling (CAS) or common channel signaling (CCS).
SIP call-legs	Total Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) call legs for which call records are available.
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.

Field	Description
Time between Buffer Drain/Fills	Minimum and maximum durations between jitter buffer drain or fill events, in seconds.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
TxDuration	The length of the call. Appears only if the medium is TELE.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.
VoiceTxDuration	Duration of voice transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in ms. Derive the Voice Utilization Rate by dividing the VoiceTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.

The following is sample output from the **show call active fax brief** command:

```
Router# show call active fax brief
<ID>: <start>hs.<index> +<connect> pid:<peer_id> <dir> <addr> <state> \
  tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes> <state>
IP <ip>:<udp> rtt:<time>ms pl:<play>/<gap>ms lost:<lost>/<early>/<late>
  delay:<last>/<min>/<max>ms <codec>
FR <protocol> [int dlci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
  sig:<on/off> <codec> (payload size)
Tele <int>: tx:<tot>/<v>/<fax>ms <codec> noise:<l> acom:<l> i/o:<l>/<l> dBm

1      : 22021hs.1 +2263 pid:0 Answer wook song active
tx:0/0 rx:0/41190
IP 0.0.0.0 AcceptedMime:2 DiscardedMime:1

1      : 23193hs.1 +1091 pid:3469 Originate 527.... active
tx:10/13838 rx:0/0
Tele : tx:31200/10910/20290ms noise:-1 acom:-1 i/o:0/0 dBm
```

The following is sample output from the **show call active fax** command displaying T.38 fax relay statistics:

```
Router# show call active fax
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
MGCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=1874690 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=5551234
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=3
PeerIfIndex=244
LogicalIfIndex=118
ConnectTime=187875
CallDuration=00:00:44 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
```

```

InfoType=fax
TransmitPackets=309
TransmitBytes=5661
ReceivePackets=1124
ReceiveBytes=49189
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x6B241E98 0xA78111D8 0x8002000A 0xF4107CA0]
IncomingConnectionId=[0x6B241E98 0xA78111D8 0x8002000A 0xF4107CA0]
CallID=1
Port=3/0/0 (1)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
TxDuration=2840 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
FaxRate=disable bps
FaxRelayMaxJitBufDepth 346
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow 0
Initial HS Modulation is V.17/long/14400
Recent HS modulation is V.17/short/14400
Number of pages 1
Direction of transmission is Transmit
Num of Packets TX'ed/RX'ed 932/52
Packet loss conceal is 0
Encapsulation protocol is T.38 (UDPTL)
ECM is DISABLED
NoiseLevel=0
ACOMLevel=0
OutSignalLevel=0
InSignalLevel=0
InfoActivity=0
ERLLevel=0
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=5551234
OriginalCallingOctet=0x80
OriginalCalledNumber=5555678
OriginalCalledOctet=0x80
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=5551234
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x80
TranslatedCalledNumber=5555678
TranslatedCalledOctet=0x80
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=5555678
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0x80
GwReceivedCallingNumber=5551234
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x80
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x0
DSPIdentifier=1/0:0
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
MGCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1

```

The table below provides an alphabetical listing of the fields displayed in the output of the **show call active fax** command for T.38 fax relay statistics and a description of each field.

Table 14: show call active fax Field Descriptions for Significant T.38 Fax Relay Statistics

Field	Description
ACOMLevel	Current ACOM level estimate in 0.1 dB increments. The term ACOM is used in G.165, <i>General Characteristics of International Telephone Connections and International Telephone Circuits: Echo Cancellers</i> . ACOM is the combined loss achieved by the echo canceller, which is the sum of the ERL, ERL enhancement, and nonlinear processing loss for the call.
BearerChannel	Identification of the bearer channel carrying the call.
ERLLevel	Current ERL level estimate in 0.1 dB increments.
FaxRate	Fax transmission rate from this peer to the specified dial peer, in bits per second (bps).
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow	Fax relay jitter buffer overflow, in ms.
FaxRelayMaxJitBufDepth	Fax relay maximum jitter buffer depth, in ms.
FaxTxDuration	Duration of fax transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in ms.
GwReceivedCalledNumber, GwReceivedCalledOctet3	Call information received at the gateway.
H323 call-legs	Type of call: H.323.
Initial HS Modulation	Initial high speed modulation used.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
MGCP call-legs	Type of call: Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP).
Multicast call-legs	Type of call: Multicast.
OriginalCallingNumber, OriginalCalling Octet, OriginalCalledNumber, OriginalCalledOctet, OriginalRedirectCalledNumber, OriginalRedirectCalledOctet	Original call information regarding calling, called, and redirect numbers, and octet-3s. Octet-3s are information elements (IEs) of Q.931 that include type of number, numbering plan indicator, presentation indicator, and redirect reason information.
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.

Field	Description
Port	Identification of the TDM voice port carrying the call.
Recent HS Modulation	Most recent high-speed modulation used.
SIP call-legs	Type of call: SIP.
Telephony call-legs	Type of call: Telephony.
Total call-legs	Total calls.
TranslatedCallingNumber, TranslatedCallingOctet, TranslatedCalledNumber, TranslatedCalledOctet, TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber, TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet	Translated call information.
TxDuration	Duration of transmit path open from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in ms.
VoiceTxDuration	Duration of voice transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in ms.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls that are in progress.
show call history	Displays the call history table.
show call-router routes	Displays the dynamic routes in the cache of the BE.
show call-router status	Displays the Annex G BE status.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show call active media

To display call information for media calls in progress, use the **show call active media** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call active media [[**brief**] [**id** *identifier*]] [**compact**] [**duration** {**less** *seconds*| **more** *seconds*}]]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of call information.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified <i>identifier</i> . The range is a hexadecimal value from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of call information.
duration	(Optional) Displays the call history for the specified time duration.
less <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays the call history for shorter duration calls, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
more <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays the call history for longer duration calls, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(18)M	This command was modified. The less keyword, more keyword, and <i>seconds</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the contents of the active call table. This command displays information about call times, dial peers, connections, quality of service, and other status and statistical information for media calls currently connected through the router.

When a media call is no longer active, its record is stored. You can display the record by using the **show call history media** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call active media** command:

```
Router# show call active media
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Media call-legs: 2
Total call-legs: 2
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=408040 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=sip:mrcpv2TTSServer@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2235
PeerIfIndex=185
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=408130 ms
CallDuration=00:00:01 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=0
TransmitBytes=0
ReceivePackets=57
ReceiveBytes=9120
VOIP-MEDIA:
ConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
CallID=18
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10000
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10000
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=6B0CC055-C3511DB-801BC48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPayout=0
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPayoutDelay=0 ms
LoWaterPayoutDelay=0 ms
TxPakNumber=0
TxSignalPak=0
TxComfortNoisePak=0
TxDuration=0
TxVoiceDuration=0
RxPakNumber=0
RxSignalPak=0
RxComfortNoisePak=0
RxDuration=0
RxVoiceDuration=0
RxOutOfSeq=0
RxLatePak=0
RxEarlyPak=0
```

```

RxBadProtocol=0
PlayDelayCurrent=0
PlayDelayMin=0
PlayDelayMax=0
PlayDelayClockOffset=0
PlayDelayJitter=0
PlayErrPredictive=0
PlayErrInterpolative=0
PlayErrSilence=0
PlayErrBufferOverflow=0
PlayErrRetroactive=0
PlayErrTalkspurt=0
OutSignalLevel=0
InSignalLevel=0
LevelTxPowerMean=0
LevelRxPowerMean=0
LevelBgNoise=0
ERLLevel=0
ACOMLevel=0
ErrRxDrop=0
ErrTxDrop=0
ErrTxControl=0
ErrRxControl=0
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=0 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
Media Setting=flow-through
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085254655
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=4085254655
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurCallTimestamp=
LongDurcallDuration=
Username=
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=408050 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=sip:mrpcv2ASRServer@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2234
PeerIfIndex=184
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=408160 ms
CallDuration=00:00:03 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=188

```

```
TransmitBytes=30080
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
VOIP-MEDIA:
ConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
CallID=19
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10002
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10002
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=6B0E94CD-C3511DB-801DC48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPayout=1000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=1495 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPayoutDelay=100 ms
LoWaterPayoutDelay=95 ms
TxPakNumber=0
TxSignalPak=0
TxComfortNoisePak=0
TxDuration=0
TxVoiceDuration=0
RxPakNumber=0
RxSignalPak=0
RxComfortNoisePak=0
RxDuration=0
RxVoiceDuration=0
RxOutOfSeq=0
RxLatePak=0
RxEarlyPak=0
RxBadProtocol=0
PlayDelayCurrent=0
PlayDelayMin=0
PlayDelayMax=0
PlayDelayClockOffset=0
PlayDelayJitter=0
PlayErrPredictive=0
PlayErrInterpolative=0
PlayErrSilence=0
PlayErrBufferOverflow=0
PlayErrRetroactive=0
PlayErrTalkspurt=0
OutSignalLevel=0
InSignalLevel=0
LevelTxPowerMean=0
LevelRxPowerMean=0
LevelBgNoise=0
ERLLevel=0
ACOMLevel=0
ErrRxDrop=0
ErrTxDrop=0
ErrTxControl=0
ErrRxControl=0
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=100 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
```

```

VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
Media Setting=flow-through
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085254655
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=4085254655
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurCallTimestamp=
LongDurcallDuration=
Username=
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Media call-legs: 2
Total call-legs: 2

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 15: show call active media Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.
SIP call-legs	Total session initiation protocol (SIP) call legs for which call records are available.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
Media	Medium over which the call is carried. If the call is carried over the (telephone) access side, the entry is TELE. If the call is carried over the voice network side, the entry is either ATM, FR (for Frame Relay), or HDLC (for High-Level Data Link Control).
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters, that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in milliseconds, when the call associated with this entry was started.

Field	Description
Index	Dial peer identification number.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
ConnectTime	Time, in milliseconds, at which the call was connected.
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallOrigin	Call origin: answer or originate.
CallState	Current state of the call.
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of second.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice or fax.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average Playout FIFO Delay plus the Decoder Delay during this voice call, in ms.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.

Field	Description
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
OnTimeRvPayout	Duration of voice playout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Playout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPayout value to the GapFill values.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration of the voice signal played out with signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.
HiWaterPlayoutDelay	High-water-mark Voice Playout FIFO Delay during this call, in ms.
LoWaterPlayoutDelay	Low-water-mark Voice Playout FIFO Delay during this call, in ms.
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.

Field	Description
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
ERLLevel	Current echo return loss (ERL) level for this call.
ACOMLevel	Current ACOM level for this call. ACOM is the combined loss achieved by the echo canceler, which is the sum of the Echo Return Loss, Echo Return Loss Enhancement, and nonlinear processing loss for the call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
TxDuration	The length of the call. Appears only if the medium is TELE.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call history media	Displays the call history table.

show call active video

To display call information for Signaling Connection Control Protocol (SCCP), Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), and H.323 video calls in progress, use the **show call active video** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call active video [[**brief**] [**id** *call-identifier*]] [**compact** [**duration** {**less**|**more**} *seconds*]] [**echo-canceller** *call-id*] [**stats**]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of active video call information.
id <i>call-identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the video calls with the specified identifier. The range is from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of active video call information.
duration	(Optional) Displays call history for the specified time duration.
less	Displays call history for shorter duration calls.
more	Displays call history for longer duration calls.
<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
echo-canceller <i>call-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information about the state of the extended echo canceller (EC). The range is from 0 to FFFFFFFF.
stats	(Optional) Displays information about DSP statistics and video quality metrics.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.4(4)XC	Cisco Unified CME 4.0	This command was introduced.
12.4(9)T	Cisco Unified CME 4.0	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.4(11)T	--	This command was modified. Support was added for SIP and H.323 calls.
12.4(16); 12.4(15)T	--	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
15.1(4)M	Cisco Unified CME 8.6	This command was modified. The stats keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the contents of the active video call table.

Before you can query the echo state, you need to know the hexadecimal ID. Use the **show call active video brief** command to find the hexadecimal ID.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call active video brief** command:

```
Router # show call active video brief
<ID>: <CallID> <start>hs.<index> +<connect> pid:<peer_id> <dir> <addr> <state>
dur hh:mm:ss tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes>
IP <ip>:<udp> rtt:<time>ms pl:<play>/<gap>ms lost:<lost>/<early>/<late>
delay:<last>/<min>/<max>ms <codec>
media inactive detected:<y/n> media cntrl rcvd:<y/n> timestamp:<time>
long duration call detected:<y/n> long duration call duration :<sec> timestamp:<time>
MODEMPASS <method> buf:<fills>/<drains> loss <overall%> <multipkt>/<corrected>
last <buf event time>s dur:<Min>/<Max>s
FR <protocol> [int dlci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
<codec> (payload size)
ATM <protocol> [int vpi/vci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
<codec> (payload size)
Tele <int> (callID) [channel_id] tx:<tot>/<v>/<fax>ms <codec> noise:<l> acom:<l> i/o:<l>/<l>
dBm
video: h320:<type> tx:<video codec> <video pkts>/<video bytes> rx:<video codec> <video
pkts>/<video bytes>
MODEMRELAY info:<rcvd>/<sent>/<resent> xid:<rcvd>/<sent> total:<rcvd>/<sent>/<drops>
speeds(bps): local <rx>/<tx> remote <rx>/<tx>
Proxy <ip>:<audio udp>,<video udp>,<tcp0>,<tcp1>,<tcp2>,<tcp3> endpt: <type>/<manf>
bw: <req>/<act> codec: <audio>/<video>
tx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>
rx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Media call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 2
141D : 83 165385200ms.1 +3180 pid:6 Answer 2004 active
dur 00:00:36 tx:1602/1232038768 rx:3237/1192797
IP 192.0.2.0:5445 SRTP: off rtt:0ms pl:27980/0ms lost:0/0/0 delay:0/0/0ms g711ulaw TextRelay:
off
media inactive detected:n media cntrl rcvd:n/a timestamp:n/a
long duration call detected:n long duration call duration:n/a timestamp:n/a
141D : 84 165385200ms.2 +3170 pid:20008 Originate 1008 active
dur 00:00:36 tx:1698/271680 rx:1796/287360
Tele 50/0/8 (84) [50/0/8.0] tx:33960/33960/0ms g711ulaw noise:0 acom:0 i/o:0/0 dBm
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
```

```

H323 call-legs: 1
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Media call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 2

```

The following is sample output from the **show call active video** command:

```

Router# show call active video
Telephony call-legs: 4
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 2
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 6
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=169281770 ms
Index=2
PeerAddress=
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=0
PeerIfIndex=0
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=169281770 ms
CallDuration=01:20:44 sec
CallState=2
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=819728
TransmitBytes=571031017
ReceivePackets=796308
ReceiveBytes=566120602
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
IncomingConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
CallID=85
GlobalCallId=[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
CallReferenceId=25666520
CallServiceType=Video Conference
RTP Loopback Call=FALSE RemoteIPAddress=0.0.0.0
RemoteUDPPort=2000
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=0.0.0.0
RemoteSignallingPort=0
RemoteMediaIPAddress=1.4.211.39
RemoteMediaPort=2000
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx DtmfRelay=inband-voice
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=other
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=
SafEnabled=FALSE
OnTimeRvPlayout=0
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=0 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=0 ms
Video Conferee Statistics
ConfereeActualFrameRate=0
ConfereeActualBitrate=934600
ConfereeTotalRxPackets=129853
ConfereeTotalRxBytes=125825024
ConfereeTotalTxPackets=129853

```

```
ConfereeTotalTxBytes=125825085
ConfereeTotalPacketsDropped=313
ConfereeCurrentPacketsDropped=0
ConfereeTotalPacketsOutOfOrder=296
ConfereeCurrentPacketsOutOfOrder=0
ConfereeMaxJitter=0
ConfereeCurJitter=0
ConfereeMaxDelay=0
ConfereeCurDelay=0
ConfereeMaxOutOfSyncDelay=0
ConfereeCurrentOutOfSyncDelay=0
ConfereeFastVideoUpdateRate=0
ConfereeVideoDuration=1076
Video Quality Scores
RxVideoMOSInstant=78/100 (Good)
RxVideoMOSAverage=70/100 (Good)
VIDEO:
VideoTransmitCodec=H264
VideoTransmitPictureWidth=640
VideoTransmitPictureHeight=480
VideoTransmitFrameRate=30
VideoTransmitBitrate=934600 bps
VideoTransmitLevel=2
VideoTransmitProfile=Baseline
VideoTransmitPayloadFormat=RFC3984
VideoTransmitPackets=129853
VideoTransmitBytes=125825085
VideoTransmitDuration=1076 seconds
VideoReceiveCodec=H264
VideoReceivePictureWidth=640
VideoReceivePictureHeight=480
VideoReceiveFrameRate=30
VideoReceiveBitrate=934600 bps
VideoReceiveLevel=2
VideoReceiveProfile=Baseline
VideoReceivePayloadFormat=RFC3984
VideoReceivePackets=129853
VideoReceiveBytes=125825024
VideoReceiveDuration=1076 seconds
VideoCap_Codec=H264
VideoCap_Format=CUSTOM
VideoCap_PictureWidth=640
VideoCap_PictureHeight=480
VideoCap_FrameRate=30
VideoCap_Bitrate=960000 bps
VideoCap_Level=2
VideoCap_Profile=Baseline
VideoCap_PayloadFormat=RFC3984
VideoLostPackets=0
VideoEarlyPackets=0
VideoLatePackets=0
VideoUsedBandwidth=934600
VideoNumberOfChannels=0

PlayoutMode = undefined
PlayoutInitialDelay=0 ms
ReceiveDelay=0 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=h264
CodecBytes=0
Media Setting=flow-around
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
```

```

OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurCallTimestamp=
LongDurcallDuration=
Username=
MlppServiceDomainNW=0 (none)
MlppServiceDomainID=
PrecedenceLevel=0 (PRECEDENCE_LEVEL_NONE)

```

The following shows sample output from the **show call active video stats** command:

```

Router# show call active video stats
<ID>: <CallID> <start>ms.<index> +<connect> +<disc> pid:<peer_id> <direction> <addr>
    dur hh:mm:ss tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes>
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 1
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1
0      : 5 *10:54:50.661 PDT Tue Jan 11 2011.2 +0 pid:0 Originate connecting
    dur 00:17:27 tx:126342/122451295 rx:126640/122453063
Video Conferee Statistics
ConfereeActualFrameRate=0 ConfereeActualBitrate=934300
ConfereeTotalRxPackets=126166 ConfereeTotalRxBytes=122282402
ConfereeTotalTxPackets=126166 ConfereeTotalTxBytes=122282463
ConfereeTotalPacketsDropped=295 ConfereeCurrentPacketsDropped=0
ConfereeTotalPacketsOutOfOrder=278 ConfereeCurrentPacketsOutOfOrder=0
ConfereeMaxJitter=0 ConfereeCurJitter=0
ConfereeMaxDelay=0 ConfereeCurDelay=0
ConfereeMaxOutOfSyncDelay=0 ConfereeCurrentOutOfSyncDelay=0
ConfereeFastVideoUpdateRate=0 ConfereeVideoDuration=1046
Video Quality Scores
RxVideoMOSInstant=78/100 (Good)
    (Compression Degradation: 86%, Network Degradation: 13%, Transcoding Degradation: 0%)
RxVideoMOSAverage=70/100 (Good)
    (Compression Degradation: 93%, Network Degradation: 6%, Transcoding Degradation: 0%)

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display, in alphabetical order.

Table 16: show call active video Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallState	Current state of the call.
Call agent controlled call-legs	Displays call legs for devices that are not telephony endpoints; for example, transcoding and conferencing
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of a second.

Field	Description
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.
ConnectTime	Time, in milliseconds (ms), during which the call was connected.
EchoCancellerMaxReflector	Size of the largest reflector, in ms. The reflector size cannot exceed the configured echo path capacity. For example, if 32 ms is configured, the reflector does not report capacity beyond 32 ms.
ERLLevel	Current echo return loss (ERL) level for this call.
FaxTxDuration	Duration, in ms, of fax transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call. You can derive the Fax Utilization Rate by dividing the FaxTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration, in ms, of the voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters, that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.

Field	Description
H320CallType	Total H320 call types available.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
HiWaterPayoutDelay	High-water-mark voice playout first in first out (FIFO) delay during this call, in ms.
Index	Dial peer identification number.
InfoActivity	Active information transfer activity state for this call.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice, speech, or fax.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event	Elapsed time since the last jitter buffer drain or fill event, in seconds.
LocalHostname	Local hostnames used for locally generated gateway URLs.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water-mark voice playout FIFO delay during this call, in ms.
LowerIFName	Physical lower interface information. Appears only if the medium is ATM, Frame Relay (FR), or High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC).
Media	Medium over which the call is carried. If the call is carried over the (telephone) access side, the entry is TELE. If the call is carried over the voice network side, the entry is either ATM, FR, or HDLC.
Multicast call-legs	Total multicast call legs for which call records are available.
NoiseLevel	Active noise level for this call.
OnTimeRvPayout	Duration of voice playout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Playout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPayout value to the GapFill values.

Field	Description
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average playout FIFO delay plus the decoder delay during this voice call, in ms.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay, in ms, between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SCCP call-legs	Call legs for SCCP telephony endpoints.
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in milliseconds, when the call associated with this entry was started.
SIP call-legs	Total SIP call legs for which call records are available.
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.

Field	Description
Total call-legs	Total number of call legs for the call.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
TxDuration	The length of the call. Appears only if the medium is TELE.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.
VideoCap_Annex	Extension of the video stream; for example, annex D1 and E.
VideoCap_Bitrate	Negotiated bitrate of the video stream; for example, 128000 b/s.
VideoCap_Codec	Codec for the active video call.
VideoCap_Format	Video format for the active video call.
VideoCap_FrameRate	Negotiated frame rate of the video stream; for example, 15 or 30 f/s.
VideoCap_PictureHeight	Height of the video resolution.
VideoCap_PictureWidth	Width of the video resolution.
VideoEarlyPackets	Number of early packets for a video call.
VideoLatePackets	Number of late packets in a video call.
VideoLostPackets	Number of lost packets in a video call.
VideoNumberOfChannels	Number of channels used for a video call.

Field	Description
Video Quality Score	Instantaneous and average Mean Opinion Score (MOS) for each active call leg. The MOS score is based on the amount of video quality degradation caused by compression distortion and the amount of video quality degradation caused by packet loss. The scale for the MOS score is as follows: • Excellent--(80--100) • Good--(60--80) • Fair--(40--60) • Poor--(20--40) • Bad--(0--20)
VideoReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received in the video call.
VideoReceiveCodec	Type of video codec used in the receiving stream.
VideoReceivePackets	Number of packets received in the video call.
VideoTransmitBytes	Number of bytes transmitted in the video call.
VideoTransmitCodec	Type of video codec used in the transmission stream.
VideoTransmitPackets	Number of packets transmitted in the video call.
VideoUsedBandwidth	Bandwidth, in kbps, used for a video call.
VoiceTxDuration	Duration of voice transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in milliseconds. Derive the Voice Utilization Rate by dividing the VoiceTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call history video	Displays call history information for SCCP video calls.

show call active voice

To display call information for voice calls in progress, use the **show call active voice** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call active voice [[**brief**] [**long-dur-call-inactive**] **media-inactive**] [**called-number** *number*] [**calling-number** *number*] [**id** *call-identifier*]] **compact** [**duration** {**less** | **more**} *seconds*]] **dest-route-string** *tag*] **echo-canceller** {*hexadecimal-id*] **port** *slot-number*] **summary**}] [**long-dur-call** [**called-number** *number*] [**calling-number** *number*]]] **redirect** *tbct*] **stats**]

Syntax in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH and Subsequent 12.2SX Releases

show call active [**brief**]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of call information.
long-dur-call-inactive	(Optional) Displays long duration calls that are detected and notified.
media-inactive	(Optional) Displays information about inactive media that have been detected.
called-number <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific called number pattern.
calling-number <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays a specific calling number pattern.
id <i>call-identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified <i>call-identifier</i> value. The range is from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of call information.
duration	(Optional) Displays the call history for the specified time duration.
less <i>seconds</i>	Displays the call history for shorter duration calls, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
more <i>seconds</i>	Displays the call history for longer duration calls, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
dest-route-string <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified destination route <i>tag</i> value. The range is from 1 to 10000.
echo-canceller	(Optional) Displays information about the state of the extended echo canceller (EC).

<i>hexadecimal-id</i>	The hexadecimal ID of an active voice call. The range is from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF.
port <i>slot-number</i>	Displays EC details for a specified active voice port. The range varies depending on the voice ports available on the router.
summary	Displays an EC summary for all active voice calls.
long-dur-call	(Optional) Displays long duration calls that are detected and notified.
redirect	(Optional) Displays information about active calls that are being redirected using Release-to-Pivot (RTPvt) or Two B-Channel Transfer (TBCT).
tbct	Displays information about TBCT calls.
stats	(Optional) Displays information about digital signal processing (DSP) voice quality metrics.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)XG	This command was modified. Support for Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) was added.
12.0(4)XJ	This command was implemented for store-and-forward fax on the Cisco AS5300.
12.0(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented for modem pass-through over VoIP on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(5)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	The command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support was not included for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(13)T	This command was modified. The echo-canceller keyword was added. The command output was modified with an extra reflector location when the extended EC is present; the largest reflector location is shown.
12.3(1)	This command was modified. The redirect keyword was added.
12.3(4)T	This command was modified. The called-number , calling-number , and media-inactive keywords were added.
12.3(14)T	This command was modified. New output relating to Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP), and modem pass-through traffic was added.
12.4(2)T	This command was modified. The LocalHostname display field was added to the VoIP call leg record and command output was enhanced to display modem relay physical layer and error correction protocols.
12.4(4)T	This command was modified. The long-dur-call keyword was added.
12.4(11)XW	This command was modified. The stats keyword was added.
12.4(15)T	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.2(33)SXH	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SXH.
12.4(16)	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
15.3(3)M	This command was modified. The dest-route-string keyword was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.10S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.10S.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the contents of the active voice call table. This command displays information about call times, dial peers, connections, and quality of service, and other status and statistical information for voice calls currently connected through the router.

Before you can query the echo state, you need to know the hexadecimal ID. To find the hexadecimal ID, enter the **show call active voice brief** command or use the **show voice call status** command.

When the extended EC is present, the **show call active voice** command displays the contents of the Ditech EC_CHAN_CTRL structure. The table below contains names and descriptions of the fields in the EC_CHAN_CTRL structure. The table also provides a listing of the information types associated with this command.

Use the **show call active voice dest-route-string** command to display only the active voice calls with call routing configured using specified destination-route-string globally and in dial-peer level.

Table 17: EC_CHAN_CTRL Field Descriptions

Symbol	Field	Description
BYP0	Channel bypass	• 1 = Transparent bypass; EC is disabled. • 0 = Cancel; EC is enabled.
TAIL3	Max tail	• 0 = 24 milliseconds. • 1 = 32 milliseconds. • 2 = 48 milliseconds. • 3 = 64 milliseconds. Note This field should be set just greater than the anticipated worst round-trip tail delay.
REC3	Residual echo control	• 0 = Cancel only; echo is the result of linear processing; no nonlinear processing is applied. • 1 = Suppress residual; residual echo is zeroed; simple nonlinear processing is applied (you might experience "dead air" when talking). • 2 = Reserved. • 3 = Generate comfort noise (default).
FRZ0	h-register hold	1 = Freezes h-register; used for testing.

Symbol	Field	Description
HZ0	h-register clear	Sending the channel command with this bit set clears the h-register.
TD3	Modem tone disable	• 0 = Ignore 2100 Hz modem answer tone. • 1 = G.164 mode (bypass canceller if 2100 Hz tone). • 2 = R. • 3 = G.165 mode (bypass canceller for phase reversing tone only).
ERL0	Echo return loss	• 0 = 6 decibel (dB). • 1 = 3 dB. • 2 = 0 dB. • 3 = R. Worst echo return loss (ERL) situation in which canceller still works.
HLC1	High level compensation	• 0 = No attenuation. • 1 = 6 dB if clipped. On loud circuits, the received direction can be attenuated 6 dB if clipping is observed.
R0	Reserved	Must be set to 0 to ensure compatibility with future releases.

Use the **show call active voice redirect tbct** command to monitor any active calls that implement RTPvt or TBCT.

When a call is no longer active, its record is stored. You can display the record by using the **show call history voice** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command for modem relay traffic:

```
Router# show call active voice
Modem Relay Local Rx Speed=0 bps
Modem Relay Local Tx Speed=0 bps
Modem Relay Remote Rx Speed=0 bps
Modem Relay Remote Tx Speed=0 bps
Modem Relay Phy Layer Protocol=v34
```

```

Modem Relay Ec Layer Protocol=v14
SPRTInfoFramesReceived=0
SPRTInfoTFramesSent=0
SPRTInfoTFramesResent=0
SPRTXidFramesReceived=0
SPRTXidFramesSent=0
SPRTTotalInfoBytesReceived=0
SPRTTotalInfoBytesSent=0
SPRTPacketDrops=0

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 18: show show call active voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Modem Relay Local Rx Speed	Download speed, in bits per second, of the local modem relay.
Modem Relay Local Tx Speed	Upload speed of the local modem relay.
Modem Relay Remote Rx Speed	Download speed of the remote modem relay.
Modem Relay Remote Tx Speed	Upload speed of the remote modem relay.
Modem Relay Phy Layer Protocol	Physical protocol of the modem relay.
Modem Relay Ec Layer Protocol	EC layer protocol of the modem relay.
SPRTInfoFramesReceived	Total number of simple packet relay transport (SPRT) protocol frames received.
SPRTInfoTFramesSent	Total number of SPRT frames sent.
SPRTInfoTFramesResent	Total number of SPRT frames sent again.
SPRTXidFramesReceived	Total number of SPRTS ID frames received.
SPRTXidFramesSent	Total number of SPRTS ID frames sent.
SPRTTotalInfoBytesReceived	Total number of SPRT bytes received.
SPRTTotalInfoBytesSent	Total number of SPRT bytes sent.
SPRTPacketDrops	Total number of SPRT packets dropped.

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command:

```

Router# show call active voice
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 2

```

show call active voice

```

    GENERIC:
SetupTime=1072620 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=9193927582
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=8
PeerIfIndex=19
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=1078940 ms
CallDuration=00:00:51 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=1490
TransmitBytes=0
ReceivePackets=2839
ReceiveBytes=56780
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0xE28B6D1D 0x3D9011D6 0x800400D0 0xBA0D97A1]
IncomingConnectionId[0xE28B6D1D 0x3D9011D6 0x800400D0 0xBA0D97A1]
CallID=1
RemoteIPAddress=10.44.44.44
RemoteUDPPort=17096
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.44.44.44
RemoteSignallingPort=56434
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.44.44.44
RemoteMediaPort=17096
RoundTripDelay=6 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=h245-signal
FastConnect=TRUE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=TRUE
SessionProtocol=cisco
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=
OnTimeRvPayout=54160
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPayoutDelay=70 ms
LoWaterPayoutDelay=60 ms
TxPakNumber=1490
TxSignalPak=0
TxComfortNoisePak=1
TxDuration=54240
TxVoiceDuration=29790
RxPakNumber=2711
RxSignalPak=0
RxDuration=0
TxVoiceDuration=54210
VoiceRxDuration=54160
RxOutOfSeq=0
RxLatePak=0
RxEarlyPak=0
PlayDelayCurrent=60
PlayDelayMin=60
PlayDelayMax=70
PlayDelayClockOffset=212491899
PlayDelayJitter=0 ms
PlayErrPredictive=0
PlayErrInterpolative=0
PlayErrSilence=0
PlayErrBufferOverflow=10
PlayErrRetroactive=0
PlayErrTalkspurt=0
OutSignalLevel=-57
InSignalLevel=-51
LevelTxPowerMean=0
LevelRxPowerMean=-510

```



```
LevelBgNoise=0
ERLLevel=16
ACOMLevel=16
ErrRxDrop=0
ErrTxDrop=0
ErrTxControl=0
ErrRxControl=0
ReceiveDelay=60 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
VAD = enabled
CoderTypeRate=g729r8
CodecBytes=20
Media Setting=flow-through
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=9193927582
OriginalCallingOctet=0x21
OriginalCalledNumber=93615494
OriginalCalledOctet=0xC1
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=9193927582
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=93615494
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=93615494
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xC1
GwReceivedCallingNumber=9193927582
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
Username=
    GENERIC:
SetupTime=1072760 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=93615494
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=9
PeerIfIndex=18
LogicalIfIndex=4
ConnectTime=1078940 ms
CallDuration=00:00:53 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=2953
TransmitBytes=82684
ReceivePackets=1490
ReceiveBytes=29781
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0xE28B6D1D 0x3D9011D6 0x800400D0 0xBA0D97A1]
IncomingConnectionId=[0xE28B6D1D 0x3D9011D6 0x800400D0 0xBA0D97A1]
CallID=2
Port=3/0/0 (1)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.2
TxDuration=59080 ms
VoiceTxDuration=29790 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=g729r8
NoiseLevel=-54
ACOMLevel=16
OutSignalLevel=-57
InSignalLevel=-51
InfoActivity=1
ERLLevel=16
```

```

EchoCancellerMaxReflector=8
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
AlertTimepoint=1073340 ms
OriginalCallingNumber=9193927582
OriginalCallingOctet=0x21
OriginalCalledNumber=93615494
OriginalCalledOctet=0xC1
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=9193927582
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=93615494
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=93615494
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xC1
GwOutpulsedCalledNumber=93615494
GwOutpulsedCalledOctet3=0xC1
GwReceivedCallingNumber=9193927582
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x81
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=9193927582
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
DSPIdentifier=3/1:1
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 2

```

The first table above and the table below describe the significant fields shown in the display, in alphabetical order.

Table 19: show call active voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallState	Current state of the call.
Call agent controlled call-legs	Displays call legs for devices that are not telephony endpoints; for example, transcoding and conferencing
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of second.
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.

Field	Description
ConnectTime	Time, in ms, during which the call was connected.
EchoCancellerMaxReflector	Size of the largest reflector, in ms. The reflector size cannot exceed the configured echo path capacity. For example, if 32 ms is configured, the reflector does not report capacity beyond 32 ms.
ERLLevel	Current echo return loss (ERL) level for this call.
FaxTxDuration	Duration, in ms, of fax transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call. You can derive the Fax Utilization Rate by dividing the FaxTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration, in ms, of the voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters; that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.
H320CallType	Total H320 call types available.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
HiWaterPlayoutDelay	High-water-mark voice playout first in first out (FIFO) delay during this call, in ms.
Index	Dial peer identification number.

Field	Description
InfoActivity	Active information transfer activity state for this call.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice, speech, or fax.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water-mark voice playout FIFO delay during this call, in ms.
Media	Medium over which the call is carried. If the call is carried over the (telephone) access side, the entry is TELE. If the call is carried over the voice network side, the entry is either ATM, Frame Relay (FR), or High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC).
Multicast call-legs	Total multicast call legs for which call records are available.
NoiseLevel	Active noise level for this call.
OnTimeRvPlayout	Duration of voice playout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Playout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPlayout value to the GapFill values.
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average playout FIFO delay plus the decoder delay during this voice call, in ms.

Field	Description
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay, in ms, between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SCCP call-legs	Call legs for SCCP telephony endpoints.
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in ms, when the call associated with this entry was started.
SIP call-legs	Total SIP call legs for which call records are available.
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.
Total call-legs	Total number of call legs for the call.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
TxDuration	The length of the call. Appears only if the medium is TELE.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.
VoiceTxDuration	Duration of voice transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call, in ms. Derive the Voice Utilization Rate by dividing the VoiceTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command for voice traffic over call-agent controlled call legs. Note that call legs for SCCP telephony endpoints, that is, phones controlled by STCAPP, are displayed under the "Call agent controlled call-legs" field ("SCCP call-legs" displays call legs for devices that are not telephony endpoints; for example, transcoding and conferencing).

```
Router# show call active voice
Telephony call-legs: 2
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 2
SCCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 4
  GENERIC:
    SetupTime=1557650 ms
    Index=1
    PeerAddress=
    PeerSubAddress=
    PeerId=999100
    PeerIfIndex=14
    LogicalIfIndex=10
    ConnectTime=1562040 ms
    CallDuration=00:01:01 sec
    CallState=4
    CallOrigin=2
    ChargedUnits=0
    InfoType=speech
    TransmitPackets=3101
    TransmitBytes=519564
    ReceivePackets=3094
    ReceiveBytes=494572
  TELE:
    ConnectionId=[0x11B1860C 0x22D711D7 0x8014E4D4 0x8FD15327]
    IncomingConnectionId=[0x11B1860C 0x22D711D7 0x8014E4D4 0x8FD15327]
    CallID=25
    Port=3/0/0 (25)
    BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
    TxDuration=59670 ms
    VoiceTxDuration=59670 ms
    FaxTxDuration=0 ms
    CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
    NoiseLevel=-12
    ACOMLevel=22
    OutSignalLevel=-12
    InSignalLevel=-11
    InfoActivity=1
    ERLLevel=22
    EchoCancellerMaxReflector=2
    SessionTarget=
    ImgPages=0
    CallerName=
    CallerIDBlocked=False
    OriginalCallingNumber=
    OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
    OriginalCalledNumber=
    OriginalCalledOctet=0x80
    OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
    OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
    TranslatedCallingNumber=
    TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
    TranslatedCalledNumber=
    TranslatedCalledOctet=0x80
    TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
    TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
    DSPIdentifier=1/1:1
    GENERIC:
      SetupTime=1559430 ms
      Index=1
      PeerAddress=7702
      PeerSubAddress=
      PeerId=999100
```

```
PeerIfIndex=14
LogicalIfIndex=11
ConnectTime=1562020 ms
CallDuration=00:01:03 sec
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=3151
TransmitBytes=528900
ReceivePackets=3158
ReceiveBytes=503876
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
IncomingConnectionId=[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
CallID=26
Port=3/0/0 (26)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.2
TxDuration=60815 ms
VoiceTxDuration=60815 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
NoiseLevel=-12
ACOMLevel=28
OutSignalLevel=-12
InSignalLevel=-11
InfoActivity=1
ERLLevel=28
EchoCancellerMaxReflector=2
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
AlertTimepoint=1559430 ms
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=7701
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=7702
TranslatedCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
GwOutpulsedCalledNumber=7702
GwOutpulsedCalledOctet3=0x0
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=7701
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x0
DSPIdentifier=1/1:2
GENERIC:
SetupTime=1562040 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=0
PeerIfIndex=0
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=0 ms
CallDuration=00:00:00 sec
CallState=2
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=3215
TransmitBytes=512996
ReceivePackets=3208
ReceiveBytes=512812
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
IncomingConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
```

show call active voice

```

CallID=27
RemoteIPAddress=10.10.0.0
RemoteUDPPort=17718
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.10.0.0
RemoteSignallingPort=0
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.2.6.10
RemoteMediaPort=17718
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=inband-voice
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=other
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=
OnTimeRvPlayout=60640
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=105 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=105 ms
TxPakNumber=3040
TxSignalPak=0
TxComfortNoisePak=0
TxDuration=60815
TxVoiceDuration=60815
RxPakNumber=3035
RxSignalPak=0
RxDuration=0
TxVoiceDuration=60690
VoiceRxDuration=60640
RxOutOfSeq=0
RxLatePak=0
RxEarlyPak=0
PlayDelayCurrent=105
PlayDelayMin=105
PlayDelayMax=105
PlayDelayClockOffset=-1662143961
PlayDelayJitter=0
PlayErrPredictive=0
PlayErrInterpolative=0
PlayErrSilence=0
PlayErrBufferOverflow=0
PlayErrRetroactive=0
PlayErrTalkspurt=0
OutSignalLevel=-12
InSignalLevel=-11
LevelTxPowerMean=0
LevelRxPowerMean=-115
LevelBgNoise=0
ERLLevel=28
ACOMLevel=28
ErrRxDrop=0
ErrTxDrop=0
ErrTxControl=0
ErrRxControl=0
PlayoutMode = undefined
PlayoutInitialDelay=0 ms
ReceiveDelay=105 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
Media Setting=flow-around
Modem passthrough signaling method is nse:
Buffer Fill Events = 0
Buffer Drain Events = 0

```



```
Percent Packet Loss = 0
Consecutive-packets-lost Events = 0
Corrected packet-loss Events = 0
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event = 0sec
Time between Buffer Drain/Fills = Min 0sec Max 0sec
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
Username=
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=1562040 ms
Index=2
PeerAddress=
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=0
PeerIfIndex=0
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=0 ms
CallDuration=00:00:00 sec
CallState=2
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=3380
TransmitBytes=540332
ReceivePackets=3386
ReceiveBytes=540356
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
IncomingConnectionId[0x0 0x0 0x0 0x0]
CallID=28
RemoteIPAddress=10.0.0.0
RemoteUDPPort=18630
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.10.0.0
RemoteSignallingPort=0
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.2.6.10
RemoteMediaPort=18630
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=inband-voice
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=other
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=
OnTimeRvPlayout=63120
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=105 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=105 ms
TxPakNumber=3158
TxSignalPak=0
TxComfortNoisePak=0
TxDuration=63165
TxVoiceDuration=63165
```

```

RxPakNumber=3164
RxSignalPak=0
RxDuration=0
TxVoiceDuration=63165
VoiceRxDuration=63120
RxOutOfSeq=0
RxLatePak=0
RxEarlyPak=0
PlayDelayCurrent=105
PlayDelayMin=105
PlayDelayMax=105
PlayDelayClockOffset=957554296
PlayDelayJitter=0
PlayErrPredictive=0
PlayErrInterpolative=0
PlayErrSilence=0
PlayErrBufferOverflow=0
PlayErrRetroactive=0
PlayErrTalkspurt=0
OutSignalLevel=-12
InSignalLevel=-11
LevelTxPowerMean=0
LevelRxPowerMean=-114
LevelBgNoise=0
ERLLevel=22
ACOMLevel=22
ErrRxDrop=0
ErrTxDrop=0
ErrTxControl=0
ErrRxControl=0
PlayoutMode = undefined
PlayoutInitialDelay=0 ms
ReceiveDelay=105 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
SRTP = off
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
Media Setting=flow-around
Modem passthrough signaling method is nse:
Buffer Fill Events = 0
Buffer Drain Events = 0
Percent Packet Loss = 0
Consecutive-packets-lost Events = 0
Corrected packet-loss Events = 0
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event = 0sec
Time between Buffer Drain/Fills = Min 0sec Max 0sec
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
Username=
Telephony call-legs: 2
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 2
SCCP call-legs: 0

```

Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 4

The tables above describe the significant fields shown in the display, in alphabetical order.

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command to indicate if Service Advertisement Framework (SAF) is being used:

```
Router# show call active voice
Total call-legs: 2
GENERIC:
SetupTime=1971780 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=6046692010
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=20003
PeerIfIndex=17
.
.
.
VOIP:
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=7A9E7D9A-EAD311DC-8036BCC4-6EEE85D6@1.5.6.12
SessionTarget=1.5.6.10
SafEnabled=TRUE
SafTrunkRouteId=1
SafPluginDialpeerTag=8
```

The tables above describe the significant fields shown in the display.

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command for fax-relay traffic:

```
Router# show call active voice
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
MGCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1
GENERIC:
SetupTime=1049400 ms
Index=2
PeerAddress=52930
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=82
PeerIfIndex=222
LogicalIfIndex=0
ConnectTime=105105
CallDuration=00:00:59
CallState=4
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=10
TransmitPackets=1837
TransmitBytes=29764
ReceivePackets=261
ReceiveBytes=4079
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0xEB630F4B 0x9F5E11D7 0x8008CF18 0xB9C3632]
IncomingConnectionId[0xEB630F4B 0x9F5E11D7 0x8008CF18 0xB9C3632]
RemoteIpAddress=10.7.95.3
RemoteUDPPort=16610
RemoteSignallingIpAddress=10.7.95.3
RemoteSignallingPort=1720
RemoteMediaIpAddress=10.7.95.3
RemoteMediaPort=16610
RoundTripDelay=13 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=inband-voice
FastConnect=TRUE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
```

show call active voice

```

H245 Tunneling=TRUE
SessionProtocol=cisco
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=ipv4:10.7.95.3
OnTimeRvPlayout=1000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=110 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=70 ms
ReceiveDelay=70 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=1
LatePackets=0
VAD = enabled
CoderTypeRate=t38
CodecBytes=40
Media Setting=flow-through
AlertTimepoint=104972
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=4085550130
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=52930
OriginalCalledOctet=0xE9
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x7F
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085550130
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=52930
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xE9
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=52930
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwOutpulsedCalledNumber=52930
GwOutpulsedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwReceivedCallingNumber=555-0100
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x80
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=555-0101
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x80
Username=
FaxRelayMaxJitterBufDepth = 0 ms
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow = 0
FaxRelayHSmodulation = 0
FaxRelayNumberOfPages = 0
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
MGCP call-legs: 0
Multicast call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1

```

The tables above describe the significant fields shown in the display.

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice brief** command:

```
Router# show call active voice brief
```

```

<ID>: <CallID> <start>hs.<index> +<connect> pid:<peer_id> <dir> <addr> <state>
dur hh:mm:ss tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes>
IP <ip>:<udp> rtt:<time>ms pl:<play>/<gap>ms lost:<lost>/<early>/<late>
delay:<last>/<min>/<max>ms <codec>
media inactive detected:<y/n> media cntrl rcvd:<y/n> timestamp:<time>
long duration call detected:<y/n> long duration call duration:n/a timestamp:n/a
MODEMPASS <method> buf:<fills>/<drains> loss <overall%> <multipkt>/<corrected>
last <buf event time>s dur:<Min>/<Max>s
FR <protocol> [int dlci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
<codec> (payload size)
ATM <protocol> [int vpi/vci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>

```

```

<codec> (payload size)
Tele <int> (callID) [channel_id] tx:<tot>/<v>/<fax>ms <codec> noise:<l> acom:<l> i/o:<l>/<l>
dBm
MODEMRELAY info:<rcvd>/<sent>/<resent> xid:<rcvd>/<sent> total:<rcvd>/<sent>/<drops>
speeds(bps): local <rx>/<tx> remote <rx>/<tx>
Proxy <ip>:<audio udp>,<video udp>,<tcp0>,<tcp1>,<tcp2>,<tcp3> endpt: <type>/<manf>
bw: <req>/<act> codec: <audio>/<video>
tx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>
rx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>
Total call-legs:2
1269 :7587246hs.1 +260 pid:0 Answer active
dur 00:07:14 tx:590/11550 rx:21721/434420
IP 172.29.248.111:17394 rtt:3ms pl:431850/0ms lost:0/0/0 dela
y:69/69/70ms g729r8

1269 :7587246hs.2 +259 pid:133001 Originate 133001 active
dur 00:07:14 tx:21717/434340 rx:590/11550
Tele 1/0:1 (2):tx:434350/11640/0ms g729r8 noise:-44 acom:-19
i/o:-45/-45 dBm

```

The following is an example of the **show call active voice** command using the **echo-canceller** keyword. The number 9 represents the hexadecimal ID of an active voice call.

```

Router# show call active voice echo-canceller 9
ACOM=-65 ERL=45
Echo canceller control words=6C 0
Bypass=OFF Tail=64 Residual ecan=Comfort noise
Freeze=OFF Modem tone disable=Ignore 2100Hz tone
Worst ERL=6 High level compensation=OFF
Max amplitude reflector (in msec)=5
Ecan version = 8180

```

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice echo-canceller** command for a call with a hexadecimal ID of 10:

```

Router# show call active voice echo-canceller 10
ACOM=-15 ERL=7
Echo canceller control words=6C 0
Bypass=OFF Tail=64 Residual ecan=Comfort noise
Freeze=OFF Modem tone disable=Ignore 2100Hz tone
Worst ERL=6 High level compensation=OFF
Max amplitude reflector (in msec)=64

```

The call ID number (which is 10 in the preceding example) changes with every new active call. When an active call is up, you must enter the **show call active voice brief** command to obtain the call ID number. The call ID must be converted to hexadecimal value if you want to use the **show call active voice echo-canceller x** command (*x* = call ID converted to hexadecimal value).

The table below shows call ID examples converted to hexadecimal values (generally incremented by 2):

Table 20: Call IDs Converted to Hex

Decimal	Hex
2	2
4	4
6	6
8	8
10	A

Decimal	Hex
12	C

Alternatively, you can use the **show voice call status** command to obtain the call ID. The call ID output is already in hexadecimal values form when you use this command:

```
Router# show voice call status
```

```
CallID      CID  ccVdb      Port      DSP/Ch  Called #   Codec      Dial-peers
0x1         11CE 0x02407B20 1:0.1     1/1     1000      g711ulaw   2000/1000
```

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice** command using the **compact** keyword:

```
Router# show call active voice compact
<callID>   A/O FAX T<sec> Codec   type      Peer Address      IP R<ip>:<udp>
Total call-legs: 2
58 ANS      T11          g711ulaw   VOIP      Psipp 2001:.....:230A:6080
59 ORG      T11          g711ulaw   VOIP      P5000110011      10.13.37.150:6090
```

The following is sample output from the **show call active voice redirect** command using the **tbct** keyword:

```
Router# show call active voice redirect tbct
TBCT:
      Maximum no. of TBCT calls allowed:No limit
      Maximum TBCT call duration:No limit
Total number TBCT calls currently being monitored = 1
ctrl name=T1-2/0, tag=13, call-ids=(7, 8), start_time=*00:12:25.985 UTC Mon Mar 1 1993
The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.
```

Table 21: show call active voice redirect Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Maximum no. of TBCT calls allowed	Maximum number of calls that can use TBCT as defined by the tbct max calls command.
Maximum TBCT call duration	Maximum length allowed for a TBCT call as defined by the tbct max call-duration command.
Total number TBCT calls currently being monitored	Total number of active TBCT calls.
ctrl name	Name of the T1 controller where the call originated.
tag	Call tag number that identifies the call.
call-ids	Numbers that uniquely identify the call legs.
start_time	Time, in hours, minutes, and seconds, when the redirected call began.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active fax	Displays call information for fax transmissions that are in progress.
show call history	Displays the call history table.
show call-router routes	Displays the dynamic routes in the cache of the BE.
show call-router status	Displays the Annex G BE status.
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information for dial peers.
show num-exp	Displays how the number expansions are configured in VoIP.
show voice call status	Displays the call status for voice ports on the Cisco router or concentrator.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show call application app-level

To display application-level statistics for voice applications, use the **show call application app-level** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call application {**active**|**history**} **app-level** [**app-tag** *application-name*|**summary**]

Syntax Description

active	Displays statistics for active application instances.
history	Displays statistics for terminated application instances.
app-tag <i>application-name</i>	Name of a specific voice application. Output displays statistics for that voice application.
summary	Displays a summary for each application.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- To display statistics with this command, you must enable statistics collection with the **call application stats** command.
- This command displays gauges and counters that are aggregated per application. The values represent all instances of a particular voice application running on the gateway while statistics collection is enabled.
- To reset application-level counters to zero and subtract the counters from the gateway-level statistics in history, use the **clear call application stats** command. Statistic counters continue accumulating in history until you use the **clear call application stats** command or the gateway reloads.



Note

Statistics for an application are automatically cleared if the application is deleted with the **no call application voice** command or its script is reloaded with the **call application voice load** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call application app-level** command using different keywords:

```
Router# show call application active app-level summary
```


Application level active Info:

App Name	Sessions	
	w/ Stats	Total
session	0	0
fax_hop_on	0	0
clid_authen	0	0
clid_authen_collect	0	0
clid_authen_npw	0	0
clid_authen_col_npw	0	0
clid_col_npw_3	0	0
clid_col_npw_npw	0	0
Default	0	0
lib_off_app	0	0
fax_on_vfc_onramp_app	0	0
asr	0	0
offramp	0	0
generic	1	1
smtp_record	0	0
authen	0	0
authorize	0	0
ram_record_replay	0	0

Router# **show call application active app-level app-tag generic**

Application level active Info:

Application Name: generic
url: tftp://10.10.10.113/tftplocal/generic.vxml
Total sessions: 1
Sessions w/ stats: 1
Currently connected incoming PSTN legs: 1
Currently connected outgoing PSTN legs: 0
Currently connected incoming VoIP legs: 0
Currently connected outgoing VoIP legs: 0
Placecalls in transit: 0
Handouts in transit: 0
Pending ASNL subscriptions: 0
Pending ASNL unsubscriptions: 0
Prompts playing (non-TTS): 0
Recordings: 0
TTS prompts playing: 0

For a description of the fields shown in the display above, see Table 38 on page 1363.

Router# **show call application history app-level summary**

Application level history Info:

App Name	Stats	w/	Sessions		Errors	Last Reset Time
			Stats	Total		
session	N	0	0	0	0	
fax_hop_on	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_authen	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_authen_collect	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_authen_npw	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_authen_col_npw	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_col_npw_3	N	0	0	0	0	
clid_col_npw_npw	N	0	0	0	0	
Default	N	0	0	0	0	
lib_off_app	N	0	0	0	0	
fax_on_vfc_onramp_app	N	0	0	0	0	
ram_record_replay	N	0	0	0	0	
authorize	N	0	0	0	0	
authen	N	0	0	0	0	
smtp_record	N	0	0	0	0	
generic	Y	2	2	2	4	*Jul 3 15:49:28
offramp	N	0	0	0	0	
asr	N	0	0	0	0	

The table below describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 22: show call application history app-level Field Descriptions

Field	Description
App Name	Name of the voice application.
Stats	Whether statistics is enabled for this application. Note If statistics is enabled, this field displays N until there is at least one active instance of the application.
Sessions w/ stats	Number of terminated application instances that the gauges represent.
Total	Total number of instances of the application.
Errors	Total number of errors for all instances of the application.
Last Reset Time	Time at which the statistics were last cleared with the clear call application stats command, or the gateway was restarted.

Router# **show call application history app-level app-tag generic**

Application level history Info:

Application name: generic
 URL: tftp://10.10.10.113/tftplocal/generic.vxml
 Total sessions: 2
 Sessions w/ stats: 2
 Last reset time: *Jul 3 15:49:28 PST
 Statistics:

Subscriber Service - Call

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	2	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	2	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	2	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

Subscriber Service - Media

	Play	Record	TTS
Media attempts:	3	0	0
Media successes:	0	0	0
Media aborts:	0	0	0
Media failures:	3	0	0
Total media duration (in seconds):	3	0	0

Application Internal Service - Handoff

	Incoming	Outgoing
Bridged handoffs:	0	0
Bridged handoffs returned:	0	0
Blind handoffs:	0	0
Handoffs failed:	x	0

Application Internal Service - Placecall/transfer

Placecall requests:	0
Placecall successes:	0

```

Placecall failures:                                0
  Application Internal Service - Document Read-Write
    Read      Write
Doc requests:                                     0      0
Doc successes:                                    0      0
Doc failures:                                     0      0
  Application Internal Service - Downloaded Script
Script parse errors:                             0
  Application Internal Service - ASNL
ASNL notifications:                               0
  Subscription      Unsubscription
ASNL requests:      0      0
ASNL successes:     0      0
ASNL failures:      0      0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:  0
DTMFs matched:      0
DTMFs no input:     1
DTMFs long pound:   0
  Subscriber Interaction - ASR
ASRs not matched:   0
ASRs matched:       0
ASRs no input:      0
  Subscriber Interaction - AAA
  Authentication      Authorization
AAA successes:        0      1
AAA failures:         0      0

```

For a description of the fields shown in this display, see Table 41 on page 1379.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application event-log	Enables event logging for voice application instances.
call application stats	Enables statistics collection for voice applications.
call application voice event-log	Enables event logging for a specific voice application.
clear call application stats	Clears application-level statistics in history and subtracts the statistics from the gateway-level statistics.
show call application gateway-level	Displays gateway-level statistics for voice application instances.
show call application session-level	Displays event logs and statistics for voice application instances.

show call application gateway-level

To display gateway-level statistics for voice application instances, use the **show call application gateway-level** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call application {active| history} gateway-level

Syntax Description

active	Displays statistics for active application instances.
history	Displays statistics for terminated application instances.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- To display statistics with this command, you must enable statistics collection with the **call application stats** command.
- This command displays gauges and counters that are aggregated per gateway. The values represent all instances of all voice applications running on the gateway while statistics collection is enabled.
- To reset application-level counters to zero and subtract the counters from the gateway-level statistics in history, use the **clear call application stats** command. Statistic counters continue accumulating in history until you use the **clear call application stats** command or the gateway reloads.



Note

Statistics for an application are automatically cleared if the application is deleted with the **no call application voice** command or its script is reloaded with the **call application voice load** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call application gateway-level** command using different keywords:

```
Router# show call application active gateway-level
Gateway level statistics for active application sessions:
Sessions w/ stats:                        1
Currently connected incoming PSTN legs:   1
Currently connected outgoing PSTN legs:   0
Currently connected incoming VoIP legs:   0
```

```

Currently connected outgoing VoIP legs:      0
Placecalls in transit:                      0
Handouts in transit:                       0
Pending ASNL subscriptions:                 0
Pending ASNL unsubscriptions:               0
Prompts playing (non-TTS):                  0
Recordings:                                0
TTS prompts playing:                        0

```

The table below describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 23: show call application active gateway-level Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Sessions w/ stats	Number of active application instances that the gauges represent.
Currently connected incoming PSTN legs	Number of active call legs that are incoming from the PSTN.
Currently connected outgoing PSTN legs	Number of active call legs that are outgoing to the PSTN.
Currently connected incoming VoIP legs	Number of active call legs that are incoming from the IP network.
Currently connected outgoing VoIP legs	Number of active call legs that are outgoing to the IP network.
Placecalls in transit	Number of outgoing calls in progress for all active application instances. The value is decremented by one after the call is either set up or the setup fails.
Handouts in transit	Number of handoffs in progress for all active application instances. The value is decremented by one after the receiving application either hands back the application or rejects the handoff.
Pending ASNL subscriptions	Number of Application Subscribe Notify Layer (ASNL) subscription requests that are in progress for all active application instances.
Pending ASNL unsubscriptions	Number of ASNL unsubscription requests that are in progress for all active application instances.
Prompts playing (non-TTS)	Number of recorded prompts being played in all active application instances.
Recordings	Number of recordings being made in all active application instances.
TTS prompts playing	Number of text-to-speech (TTS) prompts playing in all active application instances.

Router# **show call application history gateway-level**

Gateway level statistics for history application sessions:

Sessions w/ stats: 2

Last reset time: *Jul 3 15:49:28 PST

Statistics:

Subscriber Service - Call

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	2	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	2	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	2	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

Subscriber Service - Media

	Play	Record	TTS
Media attempts:	3	0	0
Media successes:	0	0	0
Media aborts:	0	0	0
Media failures:	3	0	0
Total media duration (in seconds):	3	0	0

Subscriber Interaction - DTMF

DTMFs not matched:	0
DTMFs matched:	0
DTMFs no input:	1
DTMFs long pound:	0

For a description of the fields shown with the **history** keyword, see the table above.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application stats	Enables statistics collection for voice applications.
clear call application stats	Clears application-level statistics in history and subtracts the statistics from the gateway-level statistics.
show call application app-level	Displays application-level statistics for voice applications.
show call application session-level	Displays event logs and statistics for voice application instances.

show call application interface

To display event logs and statistics for application interfaces, use the **show call application interface** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call application interface [**summary**] {**aaa**|**asr**|**flash**|**http**|**ram**|**rtsp**|**smtp**|**tftp**|**tts**} [**server** *server*]
[**event-log**|**info**|**summary**]

Syntax Description

summary	(Optional) Displays a short summary of all interface types or the selected interface.
aaa	Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) interface type.
asr	Automatic speech recognition (ASR) interface type.
flash	Flash memory of the Cisco gateway.
http	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) interface type.
ram	Memory of the Cisco gateway.
rtsp	Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) interface type.
smtp	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) interface type.
tftp	Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP) interface type.
tts	Text-to-speech (TTS) interface type.
server <i>server</i>	(Optional) Displays event logs or statistics for the specified server.
event-log	(Optional) Displays event logs for the selected interface type or server.
info	(Optional) Displays statistics for the selected interface type or server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you use the **server** keyword, only statistics or event logs for that server display. To display event logs or statistics with this command, you must enable statistics and event logging with the **call application interface event-log** and **call application interface stats** command, respectively. To reset statistic counters to zero and clear the event logs in history, use the **clear call application interface** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call application interface** command using different keywords:

```
Router# show call application interface summary
Aggregated statistics for http service:
Stats last reset time *Jul  3 15:24:48 PST
Read requests:                3
Read successes:                0
Read failures:                3
Read aborts:                  0
Total bytes read:              0
Write requests:               0
Write successes:               0
Write failures:               0
Write aborts:                 0
Total bytes written:           0
Aggregated statistics for tts service:
Stats last reset time *Jul  3 15:24:48 PST
Read requests:                0
Read successes:                0
Read failures:                0
Read aborts:                  0
Aggregated statistics for asr service:
Stats last reset time *Jul  3 15:24:48 PST
Read requests:                0
Read successes:                0
Read failures:                0
Read aborts:                  0
Aggregated statistics for tftp service:
Stats last reset time *Jul  3 15:24:48 PST
Read requests:                3
Read successes:                2
Read failures:                0
Read aborts:                  1
Total bytes read:              145888
Router# show call application interface tftp summary

Aggregated statistics for tftp service:
Stats last reset time *Jul  3 15:24:48 PST
Read requests:                3
Read successes:                2
Read failures:                0
Read aborts:                  1
Total bytes read:              145888
Server Name      Stats Error Count      Event Log
172.19.139.145   Y      0      Y
speech-serv      Y      0      N
Router# show call application interface tftp

Server name:          172.19.139.145
Statistics:
Last reset time *Jul  3 16:08:13 PST
Read requests:        1
Read successes:        2
Read failures:         0
Read aborts:          1
Total bytes read:      145888
Event log:
Last reset time *Jul  3 16:08:13 PST
buf_size=50K, log_lvl=INFO
```



```
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
172.19.139.145:1057277293:53:INFO: ID = 6549D9E0: Read requested for URL =
tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277295:54:INFO: ID = 6549D9E0: Streamed read transaction Successful URL
= tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277306:59:INFO: ID = 649A0320: Streamed read transaction Successful URL
= tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277317:65:INFO: ID = 650922A8: Read request aborted for URL =
tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
```

```
Router# show call application interface tftp event-log
```

```
Server name:          172.19.139.145
Event log:
Last reset time *Jul  3 16:08:13 PST
buf_size=50K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
172.19.139.145:1057277293:53:INFO: ID = 6549D9E0: Read requested for URL =
tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277295:54:INFO: ID = 6549D9E0: Streamed read transaction Successful URL
= tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277306:59:INFO: ID = 649A0320: Streamed read transaction Successful URL
= tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
172.19.139.145:1057277317:65:INFO: ID = 650922A8: Read request aborted for URL =
tftp://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
```

```
Router# show call application interface tftp info
```

```
Server name:          172.19.139.145
Statistics:
Last reset time *Jul  3 16:08:13 PST
Read requests:        3
Read successes:        2
Read failures:         0
Read aborts:           1
Total bytes read:      145888
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 24: show call application interface Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Last reset time	Time at which the statistics were last cleared with the clear call application interface command, or the gateway was restarted.
Read requests	Total number of read requests from applications to this interface type.
Read successes	Number of successful read requests from applications to this interface type.
Read failures	Number of failed read requests from applications to this interface type.
Read aborts	Number of aborted read requests from applications to this interface type.
Total bytes read	Total number of bytes that the application read from this interface type.

Field	Description
Server name	Name of the specific server.
Stats	Whether statistics are enabled for this server.
Error Count	Total number of errors for this server.
Event Log	Whether event logging is enabled for this server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application interface event-log	Enables event logging for external interfaces used by voice applications.
call application interface stats	Enables statistics collection for application interfaces.
clear call application interface	Clears application interface statistics and event logs.

show call application services registry

To display a one-line summary of all TCL IVR 2.0 application sessions that have registered as a service, use the **show call application services registry** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call application services registry

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- The services registry is a database that keeps track of every TCL IVR 2.0 application instance that registers as a service. Other TCL applications can then find and communicate with any registered application.
- A TCL session is not registered as a service through a Cisco IOS command. A running instance of a TCL IVR 2.0 application registers itself as a service with the TCL service register command. For information about the service register command, refer to the [TCL IVR API Version 2.0 Programmer's Guide](#).

Examples The following is sample output for this command:

```
Router# show call application services registry
There are 1 Registered Services
  Service Name      Session ID  Session Name
  data_service      4         sl
```

The table below describes significant fields in the display.

Table 25: show call application services registry Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Service Name	Name specified by the TCL service register command.
Session ID	ID of the session that registered as this service. You can use this ID in the show call application sessions id command to view details about this session.

Field	Description
Session Name	Name configured by the call application session start command, if the session was started on the gateway rather than by an incoming call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application session start (global configuration)	Starts a new instance (session) of a TCL application from global configuration mode.
call application session start (privileged EXEC)	Starts a new instance (session) of a TCL application from privileged EXEC mode.
call application session stop	Stops a voice application session that is running.
show call application sessions	Displays summary or detailed information about voice application sessions.

show call application session-level

To display event logs and statistics for individual voice application instances, use the **show call application session-level** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call application {**active**|**history**} **session-level** [**summary**] [**app-tag** *application-name*] **last** [*number*] [**session-id** *session-id*] [**event-log**|**info**]

Syntax Description

active	Displays event logs or statistics for active application instances.
history	Displays event logs or statistics for inactive application instances in the history table.
summary	Displays a summary of each application instance.
app-tag <i>application-name</i>	Name of a specific voice application. Output displays event logs or statistics for that voice application.
last	(Optional) Displays event logs or statistics for the most recent instance.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays event logs or statistics for this number of most recent previous instances.
session-id <i>session-id</i>	Identifies a specific application instance. Output displays event logs or statistics for that instance.
event-log	(Optional) Displays event logs for application instances.
info	(Optional) Displays statistics for application instances.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- To display event logs or statistics with this command, you must enable event logging and statistics with the **call application event-log** and **call application stats** command, respectively.

- This command displays gauges and counters that are aggregated per application instance. The values represent an individual instance running on the gateway while statistics collection is enabled.
- The number of records that are included when using the **history** keyword depends on the settings of the **call application history session max-records** and **call application history session retain-timer** commands.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call application session-level** command using different keywords and arguments:

```
Router# show call application active session-level summary
```

```
SID  Application Name      Stat Err Cnt    Log Start Time
5    generic              Y      6          Y   *Jul  3 15:19:4
6    generic              Y      3          Y   *Jul  3 15:19:5
```

```
Router# show call application active session-level last
```

```
Session Info:
```

```
Session id:          6
```

```
Session name:
```

```
Application name:    generic
```

```
Application URL:      tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
```

```
Start time:          *Jul  3 15:19:53 PST
```

```
Statistics:
```

```
Subscriber Service - Call
```

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	1	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs currently connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

```
Subscriber Service - Media
```

	Play	Record	TTS
Media attempts:	4	0	0
Media actives:	0	0	0
Media successes:	0	0	0
Media aborts:	0	0	0
Media failures:	4	0	0
Total media duration (in seconds):	0	0	0

```
Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
```

```
DTMFs not matched:
```

```
DTMFs matched:
```

```
DTMFs no input:
```

```
DTMFs long pound:
```

```
Event log:
```

```
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
```

```
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
```

```
6:1057274393:472:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =  
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
```

```
6:1057274393:473:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 10
```

```
6:1057274393:474:INFO: LegID = 10: Calling = 4084644753, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
```

```
6:1057274393:475:INFO: LegID = 10: Leg State = LEG_INCONNECTED
```

```
6:1057274393:478:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
```

```
6:1057274408:517:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
```

```
Router# show call application active session-level info
```

```
Session Info:
```

```
Session id:          5
```

```
Session name:
```

```
Application name:    generic
```

```
Application URL:      tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
```

```
Start time:          *Jul  3 15:19:44 PST
```

```

Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call
                                PSTN              VOIP
                                Incoming Outgoing Incoming Outgoing
Legs setup:                    1          0          0          0
Total legs connected:          1          0          0          0
Legs currently connected:      1          0          0          0
Legs handed in:                0          0          0          0
Legs handed in returned back:  0          0          0          0
Legs handed out:               0          0          0          0
Legs handed out came back:     0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected normally:     0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected for user error: 0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected for system error: 0          0          0          0
  Subscriber Service - Media
                                Play      Record      TTS
Media attempts:                9          0          0
Media actives:                 0          0          0
Media successes:               0          0          0
Media aborts:                  0          0          0
Media failures:                9          0          0
Total media duration (in seconds): 0          0          0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:             0
DTMFs matched:                 0
DTMFs no input:                8
DTMFs long pound:              0
Session Info:
Session id:                    6
Session name:
Application name:              generic
Application URL:               tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:                   *Jul  3 15:19:53 PST
Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call
                                PSTN              VOIP
                                Incoming Outgoing Incoming Outgoing
Legs setup:                    3          0          0          0
Total legs connected:          3          0          0          0
Legs currently connected:      1          0          0          0
Legs handed in:                0          0          0          0
Legs handed in returned back:  0          0          0          0
Legs handed out:               0          0          0          0
Legs handed out came back:     0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected normally:     0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected for user error: 0          0          0          0
Legs disconnected for system error: 0          0          0          0
  Subscriber Service - Media
                                Play      Record      TTS
Media attempts:                7          0          0
Media actives:                 0          0          0
Media successes:               0          0          0
Media aborts:                  0          0          0
Media failures:                7          0          0
Media duration (in seconds):   0          0          0
  Application Internal Service - Handoff
                                Incoming Outgoing
Bridged handoffs:              0          0
Bridged handoffs returned:      0          0
Blind handoffs:                 0          0
Handoffs in transit:            x          0
Handoffs failed:                x          0
  Application Internal Service - Placecall/transfer
Placecall requests:            0
Placecall successes:           0
Placecall failures:            0
Placecalls in transit:         0
  Application Internal Service - Document Read-Write
                                Read      Write
Doc requests:                  0          0
Doc successes:                 0          0
Doc failures:                  0          0
  Application Internal Service - Downloaded Script

```

show call application session-level

```

Script parse errors:                                0
  Application Internal Service - ASNL
ASNLS notifications:                                0
  Subscription                                     Unsubscription
ASNLS requests:                                    0              0
ASNLS successes:                                    0              0
ASNLS pendings:                                    0              0
ASNLS failures:                                    0              0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:                                0
DTMFs matched:                                    0
DTMFs no input:                                    6
DTMFs long pound:                                  0
  Subscriber Interaction - ASR
ASRs not matched:                                  0
ASRs matched:                                      0
ASRs no input:                                      0
  Subscriber Interaction - AAA
  Authentication Authorization
AAA successes:                                     0              0
AAA failures:                                       0              0
Router# show call application active session-level event-log

```

```

Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
5:1057274384:454:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
5:1057274384:455:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = D
5:1057274384:456:INFO: LegID = D: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
5:1057274384:457:INFO: LegID = D: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
5:1057274384:460:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
5:1057274384:462:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
5:1057274384:463:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
5:1057274389:464:INFO: Timed out waiting for user DTMF digits, no user input.
5:1057274389:465:INFO: Script received event = "noinput"
Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
6:1057274393:472:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
6:1057274393:473:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 10
6:1057274393:474:INFO: LegID = 10: Calling = 4084644753, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
6:1057274393:475:INFO: LegID = 10: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
6:1057274393:478:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
6:1057274393:480:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
6:1057274393:481:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
6:1057274398:488:INFO: Timed out waiting for user DTMF digits, no user input.
6:1057274398:489:INFO: Script received event = "noinput"
6:1057274398:490:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
Router# show call application active session-level app-tag generic

```

```

Session Info:
Session id:          5
Session name:
Application name:    generic
Application URL:      tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:          *Jul  3 15:19:44 PST
Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call

```

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	1	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs currently connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0
Subscriber Service - Media				


```

Media attempts:          Play      Record      TTS
Media actives:           16         0           0
Media successes:         0         0           0
Media aborts:            0         0           0
Media failures:          17         0           0
Total media duration (in seconds): 0         0           0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:      0
DTMFs matched:          0
DTMFs no input:         16
DTMFs long pound:       0
Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
5:1057274384:454:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
5:1057274384:455:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = D
5:1057274384:456:INFO: LegID = D: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
5:1057274384:457:INFO: LegID = D: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
5:1057274384:460:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
5:1057274384:462:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
5:1057274384:463:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
5:1057274389:464:INFO: Timed out waiting for user DTMF digits, no user input.
5:1057274389:465:INFO: Script received event = "noinput"
5:1057274389:466:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
Router# show call application active session-level session-id 7
Session Info:
Session id:              7
Session name:
Application name:         generic
Application URL:          tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:              *Jul  3 15:21:26 PST
Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call

                                PSTN                VOIP
                                Incoming Outgoing Incoming Outgoing
Legs setup:                 1         0         0         0
Total legs connected:       1         0         0         0
Legs currently connected:   1         0         0         0
Legs handed in:             0         0         0         0
Legs handed in returned back: 0         0         0         0
Legs handed out:            0         0         0         0
Legs handed out came back:  0         0         0         0
Legs disconnected normally:  0         0         0         0
Legs disconnected for user error: 0         0         0         0
Legs disconnected for system error: 0         0         0         0
  Subscriber Service - Media

                                Play      Record      TTS
Media attempts:             3         0           0
Media actives:              0         0           0
Media successes:            0         0           0
Media aborts:               0         0           0
Media failures:             3         0           0
Total media duration (in seconds): 0         0           0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:         0
DTMFs matched:             0
DTMFs no input:            2
DTMFs long pound:          0
Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
7:1057274486:662:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
7:1057274486:663:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 13
7:1057274486:664:INFO: LegID = 13: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
7:1057274486:665:INFO: LegID = 13: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
7:1057274486:668:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
Router# show call application history session-level summary

SID  Application Name      Stat Err Cnt   Log Stop Time      Duration
1    generic              Y      3           Y  *Jul  3 15:49:2  00:00:11

```

show call application session-level

```

2    generic                Y    1                Y    *Jul  3 15:49:3 00:00:03
Router# show call application history session-level last

```

```

Session Info:
Session id:          2
Session name:
Application name:    generic
Application URL:     tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:         *Jul  3 15:49:29 PST
Stop time:          *Jul  3 15:49:33 PST
Statistics:
Subscriber Service - Call

```

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	1	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	1	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

Subscriber Service - Media

	Play	Record	TTS
Media attempts:	1	0	0
Media successes:	0	0	0
Media aborts:	0	0	0
Media failures:	1	0	0
Total media duration (in seconds):	0	0	0

```

Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
2:1057276169:28:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
2:1057276169:29:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 4
2:1057276169:30:INFO: LegID = 4: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
2:1057276169:31:INFO: LegID = 4: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
2:1057276169:34:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
2:1057276169:36:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
2:1057276169:37:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
2:1057276173:39:INFO: Script received event = "telephone.disconnect.hangup"
2:1057276173:40:INFO: LegID = 4: Call disconnected, cause = normal call clearing (16)
2:1057276173:43:INFO: Session done, terminating cause =
Router# show call application history session-level event-log

```

```

Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
1:1057276157:3:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
1:1057276157:4:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 1
1:1057276157:5:INFO: LegID = 1: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
1:1057276157:6:INFO: LegID = 1: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED
1:1057276157:9:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
1:1057276160:12:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
1:1057276160:13:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
1:1057276165:14:INFO: Timed out waiting for user DTMF digits, no user input.
1:1057276165:15:INFO: Script received event = "noinput"
1:1057276165:16:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
1:1057276165:18:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
1:1057276165:19:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
1:1057276168:21:INFO: Script received event = "telephone.disconnect.hangup"
1:1057276168:22:INFO: LegID = 1: Call disconnected, cause = normal call clearing (16)
1:1057276168:25:INFO: Session done, terminating cause =
Event log:
buf_size=25K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
2:1057276169:28:INFO: Session started for App-type = generic, URL =
tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
2:1057276169:29:INFO: Incoming Telephony call received, LegID = 4
2:1057276169:30:INFO: LegID = 4: Calling = 4085550198, called = 52927, dial peer = 1
2:1057276169:31:INFO: LegID = 4: Leg State = LEG_INCCONNECTED

```

```

2:1057276169:34:INFO: Playing prompt #1: http://172.19.139.145/audio/ch_welcome.au
2:1057276169:36:ERR : Prompt play setup failure.
2:1057276169:37:INFO: Script received event = "error.badfetch"
2:1057276173:39:INFO: Script received event = "telephone.disconnect.hangup"
2:1057276173:40:INFO: LegID = 4: Call disconnected, cause = normal call clearing (16)
2:1057276173:43:INFO: Session done, terminating cause =
Router# show call application history session-level info

```

```

Session Info:
Session id:          1
Session name:
Application name:    generic
Application URL:      tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:          *Jul  3 15:49:17 PST
Stop time:           *Jul  3 15:49:28 PST
Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call

```

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	1	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	1	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

```

  Subscriber Service - Media
                                Play      Record      TTS
Media attempts:                 2           0           0
Media successes:                 0           0           0
Media aborts:                    0           0           0
Media failures:                  2           0           0
Total media duration (in seconds): 3           0           0
  Subscriber Interaction - DTMF
DTMFs not matched:              0
DTMFs matched:                   0
DTMFs no input:                  1
DTMFs long pound:                0

```

```

Session Info:
Session id:          2
Session name:
Application name:    generic
Application URL:      tftp://demo/scripts/master/generic.vxml
Start time:          *Jul  3 15:49:29 PST
Stop time:           *Jul  3 15:49:33 PST
Statistics:
  Subscriber Service - Call

```

	PSTN		VOIP	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
Legs setup:	1	0	0	0
Total legs connected:	1	0	0	0
Legs handed in:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed in returned back:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out:	0	0	0	0
Legs handed out came back:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected normally:	1	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for user error:	0	0	0	0
Legs disconnected for system error:	0	0	0	0

```

  Subscriber Service - Media
                                Play      Record      TTS
Media attempts:                 1           0           0
Media successes:                 0           0           0
Media aborts:                    0           0           0
Media failures:                  1           0           0
Total media duration (in seconds): 0           0           0

```

The table below describes significant fields in the displays.

**Note**

These fields display for the **show call application session-level**, **show call application app-level**, and **show call application gateway-level** commands. At the session level, the fields apply to a single application instance. At the application level, the fields apply to all instances of an application. At the gateway level, the fields apply to all instances of all applications.

Table 26: show call application active session-level info Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Session id	Session ID assigned to the instance when it became active.
Session name	Name of the session defined with the call application session start command.
Application name	Name of the application defined with the call application voice command.
Application URL	Location of the application script defined with the call application voice command.
Start time	Time at which the session started.
Subscriber Service -- Call	
Legs setup	Number of calls setup (indications and requests) by an application instance.
Total legs connected	Number of calls connected by an application instance.
Legs currently connected	Number of calls currently connected by an application instance at any moment.
Legs handed in	Number of call legs received as an incoming handoff from another application.
Legs handed in returned back	Number of call legs received as an incoming handoff from another application that were returned to the other application.
Legs handed out	Number of call legs handed off to another application.
Legs handed out came back	Number of call legs handed off to another application that were returned by the other application.
Legs disconnected normally	Number of incoming and outgoing calls disconnected for normal causes.

Field	Description
Legs disconnected for user error	Number of incoming calls disconnected for call failure reasons, such as no answer or busy.
Legs disconnected for system error	Number of incoming calls disconnected for system failure reasons, such as no resources.
Subscriber Service -- Media	
Media attempts	Number of prompt playouts, recordings, and text-to-speech (TTS) attempts on call legs in this application instance.
Media actives,	Number of prompt playouts, recordings, and TTS prompts currently active on call legs in an application instance.
Media successes	Number of prompt playouts, recordings, and TTS prompts that were successful on call legs in an application instance.
Media aborts	Number of prompt playouts, recordings, and TTS prompts that were aborted by the caller on call legs in an application instance.
Media failures	Number of prompt playouts, recording, and TTS attempts that failed on call legs in an application instance.
Total media duration	Total duration, in seconds, of prompt playing, recording, or TTS.
Application Internal Service -- Handoff	
Bridged handoffs, incoming	Number of handoffs received with callback (bridged transfers) in an application instance.
Bridged handoffs, outgoing	Number of handoffs placed with callback (bridged transfers) by an application instance.
Bridged handoffs returned, incoming	Number of incoming bridged handoffs that were returned by an application instance.
Bridged handoffs returned, outgoing	Number of outgoing bridged handoffs that were returned to an application instance.
Blind handoffs, incoming	Number of handoffs received with no callback (blind transfers) in an application instance.

Field	Description
Blind handoffs, outgoing	Number of handoffs placed with no callback (blind transfers) by an application instance.
Handoffs in transit ¹	Number of handoffs in progress for an application instance. The value is decremented by one after the receiving application either hands back the application or rejects the handoff.
Handoffs failed	Number of handoffs that failed (bridged and blind) in an application instance.
Application Internal Service -- Placecall/transfer	
Placecall requests	Number of outgoing call setup requests made by an application instance.
Placecall successes	Number of outgoing calls placed by an application instance.
Placecall failures	Number of outgoing call setup requests that failed for an application instance.
Placecalls in transit show call application session-level, on page 273	Number of outgoing calls in progress for an application. The value is decremented by one after the call is either set up or the setup fails.
Application Internal Service -- Document Read-Write	
Doc requests	Number of document fetch and submit requests.
Doc successes	Number of successful document fetches and submits.
Doc failures	Number of document fetch and submit failures.
Application Internal Service -- Downloaded Script	
Script parse errors	Number of semantic errors seen by an application instance.
Application Internal Service -- ASNL	
ASNL notifications	Number of Application Subscribe Notify Layer (ASNL) notifications received from servers.
ASNL requests	Number of subscribe or unsubscribe requests made by an application instance.
ASNL successes	Number of subscribe or unsubscribe requests that succeeded for an application instance.

Field	Description
ANSL failures	Number of subscribe or unsubscribe requests that failed for an application instance.
Subscriber Interaction --- DTMF	
DTMFs not matched	Number of DTMF patterns input by a caller that were not matched in an application instance.
DTMFs matched	Number of DTMF patterns input by a caller that were matched in an application instance.
DTMFs no input	Number of "no input" notifications received (includes DTMF timeouts).
DTMFs long pound	Number of long-pound interrupts from a caller seen by an application instance.
Subscriber Interaction -- ASR	
ASR not matched	Number of automatic speech recognition (ASR) phrases from a caller that were not matched in an application instance.
ASR matched	Number of automatic speech recognition (ASR) phrases from a caller that were matched in an application instance.
ASR no inputs	Number of "no input" notifications received from ASR servers.
Subscriber Interaction -- AAA Authentication	
AAA authentication successes	Number of AAA authentication successes.
AAA authentication failures	Number of AAA authentication failures because of invalid passwords.
Subscriber Interaction -- AAA Authorizations	
AAA authorization successes	Number of AAA authorization successes.
AAA authorization failures	Number of AAA authorization failures.

¹ When this gauge is greater than zero, the application instance might stop processing the script and the counters and gauges may appear to freeze. When the handoff or the placecall operation is finished and control is returned to the application instance, the counters and gauges are updated.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application event-log	Enables event logging for voice application instances.
call application history session max-records	Sets the maximum number of application instance records saved in history.
call application history session retain-timer	Sets the maximum number of minutes for which application instance records are saved in history.
call application stats	Enables statistics collection for voice applications.
call application voice event-log	Enables event logging for a specific voice application.
show call application app-level	Displays application-level statistics for voice applications.
show call application gateway-level	Displays gateway-level statistics for voice application instances.

show call application sessions

To display summary or detailed information about all running or stopped voice application sessions, use the **show call application sessions** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call application sessions [**callid** *call-id*] **id** *session-id* [**name** *instance-name*]

Syntax Description

callid <i>call-id</i>	(Optional) Call-leg ID of an active call that is being controlled by the session.
id <i>session-id</i>	(Optional) Session ID for the specific application instance.
name <i>instance-name</i>	(Optional) Name assigned to the instance with the call application session start command.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- A specific application session is identified by one of three different methods: call ID, session ID, or instance name.
- If a specific session is identified by a **callid**, **id**, or **name** keyword, this command displays information about that specific session only. If you do not use a keyword, this command displays a one-line summary of all sessions, not just those sessions that are started by the **call application session start** command.
- This command lists all running TCL IVR 2.0 and VoiceXML application sessions and TCL sessions that are stopped. A session displays a state of "stopped" if you intentionally stop it with the **call application session stop** or **no call application session start** command, or because there is a syntax error that prevents the script from running. This is the case only if the session is started with the **call application session start** command through global configuration mode.

**Note**

If a session is started with the **call application session start** command in privileged EXEC mode, it is not tracked by the system and is therefore not shown as stopped in the output of the **show call application sessions** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show call application sessions
TCL Sessions
  There are 1 active TCL sessions
    SID  Name      Called    Calling    App Name      Legs
      5  serv1
VXML Sessions
  No running VXML sessions
Stopped Sessions
  Instance Name    App Name      State
  my_instancel    sample        stopped
```

The table below describes significant fields in the display.

Table 27: show call application sessions Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SID	Session identifier for active sessions.
Name	Session name that was configured with the call application session start command.
Called	Called number for active calls that are using the session.
Calling	Calling number for active calls that are using the session.
App Name	Name of the application for which the instance was created.
Legs	Any active call legs that are controlled by the session.
State	Shows "stopped" for any session that is no longer running, provided that the session is started with the call application session start command in global configuration mode.

The following is sample output for a session named serv1:

```
Router# show call application sessions name serv1
Session named serv1 is in the start list in state running
  It is configured to start on GW reboot
  The application it runs is sample_service
  Handle is TCL_HAND*1653710732*0*3I93204
```

```

TCL Session ID B
    App: sample_service
    URL: tftp://dev/demo/scripts/sample_service.tcl
    Session name: serv1
    Session handle: TCL_HAND*1653710732*0*3193204
    FSM State: start_state
    ID for 'show call active voice id' display: 0
    Legs:
    Services: data_service

```

The table below describes significant fields in the display.

Table 28: show call application sessions name Field Descriptions

Field	Description
App	Name of the application for which the instance was created.
URL	Location of the script used for the application as specified with the call application voice command.
Session name	Session name that was configured with the call application session start command.
Session handle	Handle that is returned from the TCL mod_handle infotag. A session handle is used in a TCL script on a Cisco gateway to send messages to other sessions.
FSM State	Current state in the TCL IVR 2.0 finite-state machine, as specified with the TCL fsm setstate command in the script.
ID for 'show call active voice id' display:	Call identifier.
Legs	Any active call legs that are controlled by this session.
Services	Service name for the session if it registered as a service with the TCL service register command in the script. You can display a list of all registered services with the show call application services registry command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application session start (global configuration)	Starts a new instance (session) of a TCL application from global configuration mode.
call application session start (privileged EXEC)	Starts a new instance of a TCL application from privileged EXEC mode.
call application session stop	Stops a voice application session that is running.

Command	Description
show call application services registry	Displays a one-line summary of all registered services.

show call application voice

To display information about voice applications, use the **show call application voice** command in EXEC mode.

show call application voice [*name*] **summary**

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the desired voice application. Output displays information about that application.
summary	(Optional) Output displays a one-line summary of each voice application.

Command Default

If both the *name* argument and **summary** keyword are omitted, command output displays detailed information about all interactive voice response (IVR) applications.

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(6)NA2	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T.
12.1(5)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB	This command was modified to support VoiceXML applications.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751. This command was not supported on any other platforms in this release.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3725, Cisco 3745, and Cisco 7200.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T for VoiceXML applications. This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.3(14)T	New output was added relating to the SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP).

Usage Guidelines

The **show call application voice** command displays a detailed description of each configured application.

If the name of a specific application is entered, the command displays detailed information about only that application.

If the **summary** keyword is entered, the command displays a one-line summary about each application.

If STCAPP is enabled, the **summary** command displays STCAPP as an available call application.

If an asterisk is displayed next to the application name when the **summary** keyword is used, the application is configured, but not running. Normally this is because the application was not successfully loaded, for example:

```
name          description
*vapptest2    flash:helloworld.vxml
```

TCL scripts and VoiceXML documents can be stored in any of the following locations: TFTP, FTP, or HTTP servers; Flash memory of the gateway; or the removable disks of the Cisco 3600 series. The audio files that they use can be stored in any of these locations and on RTSP servers.

Examples

The following example shows the output for the session Toolkit Command Language (TCL) script:

```
Router# show call application voice session
Application session
  The script is compiled into the image
  It has 0 calls active.
  Interpreted by infrastructure version 2.0
The TCL Script is:
-----
# app_session.tcl
#-----
# August 1999, Saravanan Shanmugham
#
# Copyright (c) 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 by cisco Systems, Inc.
# All rights reserved.
#-----
#
# This tcl script mimics the default SESSION app
#
# If DID is configured, just place the call to the dnis
# Otherwise, output dial-tone and collect digits from the
# caller against the dial-plan.
#
# Then place the call. If successful, connect it up, otherwise
# the caller should hear a busy or congested signal.
# The main routine just establishes the statemachine and then exits.
# From then on the system drives the statemachine depending on the
# events it receives and calls the appropriate tcl procedure
#-----
# Example Script
#-----
proc init { } {
    global param
    set param(interruptPrompt) true
    set param(abortKey) *
    set param(terminationKey) #
}
proc act_Setup { } {
    global dest
    global beep
    set beep 0
    if { [infotag get leg_isdid] } {
        set dest [infotag get leg_dnis]
```

```

        leg proceeding leg_incoming
        leg setup $dest callInfo leg_incoming
        fsm setstate PLACECALL
    } else {
        leg setupack leg_incoming
        playtone leg_incoming tn_dial
        set param(dialPlan) true
        leg collectdigits leg_incoming param
    }
}
proc act_GotDest { } {
    global dest
    set status [infotag get evt_status]
    if { $status == "cd_004" } {
        set dest [infotag get evt_dcdigits]
        leg proceeding leg_incoming
        leg setup $dest callInfo leg_incoming
    } else {
        puts "\nCall [infotag get con_all] got event $status collecting destina"
        call close
    }
}
proc act_CallSetupDone { } {
    global beep
    set status [infotag get evt_status]
    if { $status == "ls_000" } {
        set creditTimeLeft [infotag get leg_settlement_time leg_all]
        if { ($creditTimeLeft == "unlimited") ||
            ($creditTimeLeft == "uninitialized") } {
            puts "\n Unlimited Time"
        } else {
            # start the timer for ...
            if { $creditTimeLeft < 10 } {
                set beep 1
                set delay $creditTimeLeft
            } else {
                set delay [expr $creditTimeLeft - 10]
            }
            timer start leg_timer $delay leg_incoming
        }
    } else {
        puts "Call [infotag get con_all] got event $status collecting destinati"
        call close
    }
}
proc act_Timer { } {
    global beep
    global incoming
    global outgoing
    set incoming [infotag get leg_incoming]
    set outgoing [infotag get leg_outgoing]
    if { $beep == 0 } {
        #insert a beep ...to the caller
        connection destroy con_all
        set beep 1
    } else {
        connection destroy con_all
        fsm setstate LASTWARN
    }
}
proc act_LastWarn { } {
    media play leg_incoming flash:out_of_time.au
}
proc act_Destroy { } {
    media play leg_incoming flash:beep.au
}
proc act_Beeped { } {
    global incoming
    global outgoing
    connection create $incoming $outgoing
}
proc act_ConnectedAgain { } {
    timer start leg_timer 10 leg_incoming
}

```

```

}
proc act_Ignore { } {
# Dummy
    puts "Event Capture"
}
proc act_Cleanup { } {
    call close
}
init
#-----
#   State Machine
#-----
    set fsm(any_state,ev_disconnected) "act_Cleanup"           same_state"
    set fsm(CALL_INIT,ev_setup_indication) "act_Setup"         GETDEST"
    set fsm(GETDEST,ev_collectdigits_done) "act_GotDest"        PLACECALL"
    set fsm(PLACECALL,ev_setup_done) "act_CallSetupDone"        CALLACTIVE"
    set fsm(CALLACTIVE,ev_leg_timer) "act_Timer"               INSERTBEEP"
    set fsm(INSERTBEEP,ev_destroy_done) "act_Destroy"           same_state"
    set fsm(INSERTBEEP,ev_media_done) "act_Beeped"              same_state"
    set fsm(INSERTBEEP,ev_create_done) "act_ConnectedAgain"      CALLACTIVE"
    set fsm(LASTWARN,ev_destroy_done) "act_LastWarn"            CALLDISCONNECT"
    set fsm(CALLACTIVE,ev_disconnected) "act_Cleanup"           CALLDISCONNECT"
    set fsm(CALLDISCONNECT,ev_disconnected) "act_Cleanup"       same_state"
    set fsm(CALLDISCONNECT,ev_media_done) "act_Cleanup"         same_state"
    set fsm(CALLDISCONNECT,ev_disconnect_done) "act_Cleanup"    same_state"
    set fsm(CALLDISCONNECT,ev_leg_timer) "act_Cleanup"          same_state"
fsm define fsm CALL_INIT

```

The following is sample output for the **summary** keyword:

```

Router# show call application voice summary
name                description
session             Basic app to do DID, or supply dialtone.
fax_hop_on          Script to talk to a fax redialer
clid_authen         Authenticate with (ani, dnis)
clid_authen_collect Authenticate with (ani, dnis), collect if that fails
clid_authen_npw      Authenticate with (ani, NULL)
clid_authen_col_npw  Authenticate with (ani, NULL), collect if that fails
clid_col_npw_3       Authenticate with (ani, NULL), and 3 tries collecting
clid_col_npw_npw     Authenticate with (ani, NULL) and 3 tries without pw
DEFAULT             Default system session application
lib_off_app         Libretto Offramp
TCL Script Version 2.0 supported.
TCL Script Version 1.1 supported.
Voice Browser Version 2.0 for VoiceXML 1.0 & 2.0 supported.

```

The following is sample output for the **summary** keyword when STCAPP is enabled:

```

Router# show call application voice summary

SERVICES (standalone applications):
name                type                description
ipsla-responder     Tcl Script    builtin:app_test_rcvr_script.tcl
clid_authen         Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_authen_script.tcl
clid_col_npw_npw    Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_col_npw_npw_script.tcl
DEFAULT             C Script     builtin:Session_Service.C
CTAPP               C Script     builtin:CallTreatment_Service.C
clid_authen_col_npw Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_authen_col_npw_script.tcl
fax_hop_on          Tcl Script    builtin:app_fax_hop_on_script.tcl
ipsla-testcall      Tcl Script    builtin:app_test_place_script.tcl
clid_authen_npw     Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_authen_npw_script.tcl
session             Tcl Script    builtin:app_session_script.tcl
clid_authen_collect Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_authen_collect_script.tcl
clid_col_npw_3      Tcl Script    builtin:app_clid_col_npw_3_script.tcl
lib_off_app         CCAPI        Libretto Offramp
DEFAULT.C.OLD       CCAPI        Obsolete system session application
stcapp              CCAPI        SCCP Call Control Application
MGCPAPP             CCAPI        MGCP Application

```

The following is sample output for the **stcapp** keyword when the STCAPP is enabled:

```

Router# show call application voice stcapp

```



```

App Status:           Active
CCM Status:           UP
CCM Group:            2
Registration Mode:     CCM
Total Devices:         5
Total Calls in Progress: 0
Total Call Legs in Use: 0

```

The following is sample output from the show call application voice command for a VoiceXML application named vapptest1:

```

Router# show call application voice vapptest1
VXML Application vapptest1
  URL=flash:demo0.vxml
  Security not trusted
  No languages configured
  It has: 0 calls active.
    0 incoming calls
    0 calls handed off to it
    0 call transfers initiated
    0 pages loaded, 0 successful
    0 prompts played
    0 recorded messages
  Interpreted by Voice Browser Version 2.0 for VoiceXML 1.0 & 2.0.
The VXML Script is:
-----
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<vxml version="1.0">
  <form>
    <block>
      <audio src="flash:demo0.au"/>
    </block>
  </form>
</vxml>

```

The table below describes the fields shown in the **show call application voice** display:

Table 29: show call application voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
URL	Location of the document used by the application.
It has: <i>n</i> calls active.	Number of calls that are using this application.
incoming calls	Number of incoming public switched telephone network (PSTN) or IP calls that invoked this application.
calls handed off to it	Number of calls that were handed off to this application by another TCL or VoiceXML application.
call transfers initiated	Number of call transfers that were initiated by this application.
pages loaded	Number of VoiceXML pages that were loaded by the application.
successful	Number of VoiceXML pages that were completed.

Field	Description
prompts played	Number of audio prompts that were played by the application.
recorded messages	Number of audio recordings made by the VoiceXML application.
Interpreted by	Programming language used by the application.
The TCL or VoiceXML Script is	Content of the VoiceXML document or TCL script.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call application voice	Defines the name to be used for an application and indicates the location of the appropriate IVR script to be used with the application.
call application voice load	Reloads the designated TCL script or VoiceXML document.

show call fallback cache

To display the current Calculated Planning Impairment Factor (ICPIF) estimates for all IP addresses in cache, use the **show call fallback cache** command in EXEC mode.

show call fallback cache [*ip-address*]

Syntax Description

<i>ip -address</i>	(Optional) Specific IP address.

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear all entries in the cache.

Examples

The following example displays output from this command:

```
Router# show call fallback cache
Probe  IP Address      Codec  Delay  Loss  ICPIF  Reject  Accept
-----
1       1.1.1.4           g729r8  40     0     0      0       9
2       122.24.56.25     g729r8  148    10     5      1       4
2 active probes
Field          Description
-----
Probe          Probe number
IP Address     IP Address to which the probe is sent
Codec          Codec Type of the probe
Delay          Delay in milliseconds that the probe incurred
Loss           Loss in % that the probe incurred
ICPIF          Computed ICPIF value for the probe
Reject         Number of times that calls of Codec Type <Codec>
               were rejected to the IP Address
Accept         Number of times that calls of Codec Type <Codec>
               were accepted to the IP Address
active probes  Number of destinations being probed
Router# show call fallback cache 10.14.115.53
Probe  IP Address      Codec  Delay  Loss  ICPIF  Reject  Accept
-----
1       10.14.115.53     g729r8  0      0     0      0       2
1 active probes
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call fallback stats	Displays call fallback statistics.

show call fallback config

To display the call fallback configuration, use the **show call fallback config** command in EXEC mode.

show call fallback config

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples The following example displays output from the **show call fallback config** command:

```
Router# show call fallback config
VoIP fallback config:
Fallback is ON
Using ICPIF threshold:
    ICPIF value timeout:20 seconds
    ICPIF threshold:20
Number of packets in a probe:20
IP precedence of probe packets:2
Fallback cache size:2 entries
Fallback cache timeout:240 seconds
Instantaneous value weight:65
MD5 Keychain:secret
```

The table below describes the fields shown in the show call fallback config display.

Table 30: show call fallback config Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Fallback is	Lists enabled/disabled state of call fallback.
Using ICPIF threshold	ICPIF is configured to determine network traffic.
ICPIF value timeout	Lists probe timeout for collecting ICPIF information.
ICPIF threshold	Lists configured ICPIF threshold.
Number of packets in a probe	Lists number of configured packets per probe.

Field	Description
IP precedence of probe packets	Lists configured IP precedence for probes.
Fallback cache size	Number of allowed entries in call fallback cache.
Fallback cache timeout	Length of cache timeout, in seconds.
Instantaneous value weight	Lists weight configured for calculating cache entry based on new probe and last entry.
MD5 Keychain	MD5 authentication has been configured with a keychain of secret.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call fallback monitor	Enables the monitoring of destinations without fallback to alternate dial peers.
show voice trunk-conditioning signaling	Enables fallback to alternate dial peers in case of network congestion.

show call fallback stats

To display the call fallback statistics, use the **show call fallback stats** command in EXEC mode.

show call fallback stats

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco MC3810.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Usage Guidelines To remove all values, use the **clear call fallback stats** command.

Examples The following example displays output from the **show call fallback stats** command:

```
Router# show call fallback stats
VOIP Fallback Stats:
Total accepted calls:3
Total rejected calls:1
Total cache overflows:1
Field                Description
-----
Total accepted calls  Number of times that calls were successful over IP.
Total rejected calls  Number of times that calls were rejected over IP.
Total cache overflows Number of times that the fallback cache overflowed and required
pruning.
The table below describes the fields shown in the show call fallback stats
display
```

Table 31: show call fallback stats Fields with Descriptions

Field	Description
Total accepted calls	Number of times that calls were successful over IP.
Total rejected calls	Number of times that calls were rejected over IP.
Total cache overflows	Number of times that the fallback cache overflowed and required pruning.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear call fallback stats	Clears the call fallback statistics.
show call fallback cache	Displays the current ICPIF estimates for all IP addresses in the cache.

show call filter components

To display the components used for filtering calls, use the show call filter components command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call filter components

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows the output from running the show call filter components command. The GCFM is the generic call filter module, which is the internal module that controls which components are filtered:

```
Router# show call filter components
The following components registered in GCFM:
  ISDN
  VTSP
  CCAPI
  TGRM
  DIAL-PEER
  NUMBER-TRANSLATION
  SSAPP
  VOICE-IVR-V2
  H323
  SIP
  CRM
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 32: show call filter components Field Descriptions

Field	Description
The following components registered in GCFM:	Shows which components are filtered in the generic call filter module.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call filter match-list voice	Create a call filter match list for debugging voice calls.

Command	Description
debug call filter inout	Display the debug trace inside the GCFM.
debug condition match-list	Run a filtered debug on a voice call.
outgoing port	Configure debug filtering for the outgoing port.
show call filter match-list	Display call filter match lists.

show call filter match-list

To display call filter match lists, use the show call filter match-list command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call filter match-list *tag*

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Numeric label that uniquely identifies the match list.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows an output from the show call filter match-list command:

```
Router# show call filter match-list

*****
call filter match-list 9 voice
*****
    incoming calling-number 50200
    incoming called-number 50201
    incoming signal local ipv4 10.0.101.22
    incoming signal remote ipv4 10.0.101.21
    incoming media local ipv4 10.0.101.22
    incoming media remote ipv4 10.0.101.21
    incoming dialpeer 502
    outgoing calling-number 50200
    outgoing called-number 50201
    outgoing port 6/0:D
    outgoing dialpeer 501
    debug condition match-list is set to EXACT_MATCH
*****
call filter match-list 10 voice
*****
    incoming calling-number 50300
    incoming called-number 50301
    incoming signal local ipv4 10.0.101.22
    incoming signal remote ipv4 10.0.101.21
    incoming media local ipv4 10.0.101.22
    incoming media remote ipv4 10.0.101.21
    incoming dialpeer 504
    outgoing calling-number 50300
    outgoing called-number 50301
    outgoing port 6/1:D
    outgoing dialpeer 503
    debug condition match-list is set to EXACT_MATCH
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 33: show call filter match-list Field Descriptions

Field	Description
call filter match-list 9 voice	Shows which match list is being displayed.
debug condition match-list is set to EXACT_MATCH	Shows whether the debug condition is set for exact match or partial match.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call filter match-list voice	Create a call filter match list for debugging voice calls.
debug call filter inout	Display the debug trace inside the GCFM.
debug condition match-list	Run a filtered debug on a voice call.
show call filter components	Display the components used for filtering calls.



show call history fax through show debug condition

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show call history fax

To display the call history table for fax transmissions, use the **show call history fax** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call history fax [**brief** [*id identifier*]] [**compact** [**duration** {**less**|**more**} *time*]] [*id identifier*] [**last** *number*]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of the call history table.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified identifier. Range is a hex value from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version.
duration <i>time</i>	(Optional) Displays history information for calls that are longer or shorter than a specified <i>time</i> value. The arguments and keywords are as follows: • less--Displays calls shorter than the value in the <i>time</i> argument. • more--Displays calls longer than the value in the <i>time</i> argument. • <i>time</i> --Elapsed time, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 2147483647.
last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the last calls connected, where the number of calls that appear is defined by the <i>number</i> argument. Range is from 1 to 100.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)XG	This command was implemented for Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(4)XJ	This command was modified for store-and-forward fax.
12.0(4)T	This command was modified. The brief keyword was added, and the command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was modified. The brief keyword was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(5)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XA	This command was modified. The output of this command was modified to indicate whether the call in question has been established using Annex E.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850.
12.3(1)	This command was modified. The following fields were added: FaxRelayMaxJitterBufDepth, FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow, FaxRelayHSmodulation, and FaxRelayNumberOfPages.
12.3(14)T	This command was modified. T.38 fax relay call statistics were made available to Call Detail Records (CDRs) through vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) and added to the call log.
12.4(15)T	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(16)	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a call-history table that contains a list of fax calls connected through the router in descending time order. The maximum number of calls contained in the table can be set to a number from 0 to 500 using the **dial-control-mib** command in global configuration mode. The default maximum number of table entries is 50. Each call record is aged out of the table after a configurable number of minutes has elapsed, also specified by the **dial-control-mib** command. The default timer value is 15 minutes.

You can display subsets of the call history table by using specific keywords. To display the last calls connected through this router, use the keyword **last**, and define the number of calls to be displayed with the number argument.

To display a truncated version of the call history table, use the **brief** keyword.

This command applies to both on-ramp and off-ramp store-and-forward fax functions.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call history fax** command:

```
Router# show call history fax
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
MGCP call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1
GENERIC:
SetupTime=590180 ms
Index=2
PeerAddress=4085452930
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=81
PeerIfIndex=221
LogicalIfIndex=145
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=59389
DisconnectTime=68204
CallDuration=00:01:28
CallOrigin=2
ReleaseSource=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=fax
TransmitPackets=295
TransmitBytes=5292
ReceivePackets=2967
ReceiveBytes=82110
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0xD9ACDFF1 0x9F5D11D7 0x8002CF18 0xB9C3632]
IncomingConnectionId=[0xD9ACDFF1 0x9F5D11D7 0x8002CF18 0xB9C3632]
CallID=2
Port=3/0/0 (2)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
TxDuration=28960 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=28960 ms
FaxRate=voice bps
FaxRelayMaxJitterBufDepth = 0 ms
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow = 0
FaxRelayHSmodulation = 0
FaxRelayNumberOfPages = 0
NoiseLevel=-120
ACOMLevel=127
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=4085550130
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=52930
OriginalCalledOctet=0xE9
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085550130
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=52930
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xE9
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
```

```
GwReceivedCalledNumber=52930
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwReceivedCallingNumber=4085550130
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x80
```

The table below provides an alphabetical listing of the fields displayed in the output of the **show call history fax** command and a description of each field.

Table 34: show call history fax Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ACOM Level	Current ACOM level for this call. ACOM is the combined loss achieved by the echo canceler, which is the sum of the Echo Return Loss, Echo Return Loss Enhancement, and nonlinear processing loss for the call.
BearerChannel	Identification of the bearer channel carrying the call.
Buffer Drain Events	Total number of jitter buffer drain events.
Buffer Fill Events	Total number of jitter buffer fill events.
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallerName	Voice port station name string.
CallOrigin	Call origin: answer or originate.
CallState	Current state of the call.
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of second.
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.
ConnectTime	Time, in milliseconds (ms), at which the call was connected.
Consecutive-packets-lost Events	Total number of consecutive (two or more) packet-loss events.

Field	Description
Corrected packet-loss Events	Total number of packet-loss events that were corrected using the RFC 2198 method.
Dial-Peer	Tag of the dial peer sending this call.
DisconnectCause	Cause code for the reason this call was disconnected.
DisconnectText	Descriptive text explaining the reason for the disconnect.
DisconnectTime	Time, in ms, when this call was disconnected.
EchoCancellerMaxReflector=64	The location of the largest reflector, in ms. The reflector size does not exceed the configured echo path capacity. For example, if 32 ms is configured, the reflector does not report beyond 32 ms.
ERLLevel	Current Echo Return Loss (ERL) level for this call.
FaxTxDuration	Duration of fax transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call. You can derive the Fax Utilization Rate by dividing the FaxTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow	Count of number of network jitter buffer overflows (number of packets). These packets are equivalent to lost packets.
FaxRelayMaxJitterBufDepth	Maximum depth of jitter buffer (in ms).
FaxRelayHSmodulation	Most recent high-speed modulation used.
FaxRelayNumberOfPages	Number of pages transmitted.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.

Field	Description
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration of the voice signal played out with signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters, that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.
GwReceivedCalledNumber, GwReceivedCalledOctet3, GwReceivedCallingNumber, GwReceivedCallingOctet3, GwReceivedCallingOctet3a	Call information received at the gateway.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
HiWaterPlayoutDelay	High-water-mark Voice Playout FIFO Delay during this call.
ImgPages	The fax pages that have been processed.
Incoming ConnectionId	The incoming_GUID. It can be different with ConnectionId (GUID) when there is a long_pound or blast_call feature involved. In those cases, incoming_GUID is unique for all the subcalls that have been generated, and GUID is different for each subcall.
Index	Dial peer identification number.
InfoActivity	Active information transfer activity state for this call.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice or fax.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event	Elapsed time since the last jitter buffer drain or fill event, in seconds.

Field	Description
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water-mark Voice Payout FIFO Delay during this call.
LowerIFName	Physical lower interface information. Appears only if the medium is ATM, Frame Relay (FR), or High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC).
Media	Medium over which the call is carried. If the call is carried over the (telephone) access side, the entry is TELE. If the call is carried over the voice network side, the entry is either ATM, FR, or HDLC.
Modem passthrough signaling method in use	Indicates that this is a modem pass-through call and that named signaling events (NSEs)--a Cisco-proprietary version of named telephone events in RFC 2833--are used for signaling codec upspeed. The upspeed method is the method used to dynamically change the codec type and speed to meet network conditions. This means that you might move to a faster codec when you have both voice and data calls and then slow down when there is only voice traffic.
NoiseLevel	Active noise level for this call.
OnTimeRvPayout	Duration of voice payout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Payout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPayout value to the GapFill values.
OriginalCallingNumber, OriginalCalling Octet, OriginalCalledNumber, OriginalCalledOctet, OriginalRedirectCalledNumber, OriginalRedirectCalledOctet	Original call information regarding calling, called, and redirect numbers, as well as octet-3s. Octet-3s are information elements (IEs) of Q.931 that include type of number, numbering plan indicator, presentation indicator, and redirect reason information.
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.

Field	Description
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
Percent Packet Loss	Total percent packet loss.
Port	Identification of the voice port carrying the call.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average Playout FIFO Delay plus the Decoder Delay during this voice call.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
ReleaseSource	Number value of the release source.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in ms, when the call associated with this entry was started.
SignalingType	Signaling type for this call; for example, channel-associated signaling (CAS) or common-channel signaling (CCS).
SIP call-legs	Total SIP call legs for which call records are available.
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.

Field	Description
Time between Buffer Drain/Fills	Minimum and maximum durations between jitter buffer drain or fill events, in seconds.
TranslatedCallingNumber, TranslatedCallingOctet, TranslatedCalledNumber, TranslatedCalledOctet, TranslatedRedirectCalled Number, TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet	Translated call information.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
TxDuration	The length of the call. Appears only if the medium is TELE.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.
VoiceTxDuration	Duration of voice transmission from this peer to the voice gateway for this call. Derive the Voice Utilization Rate by dividing the VoiceTxDuration value by the TxDuration value.

The following is sample output from the **show call history fax brief** command:

```
Router# show call history fax brief
<ID>: <start>hs.<index> +<connect> +<disc> pid:<peer_id> <direction> <addr>
tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes> <disc-cause>(<text>)
IP <ip>:<udp> rtt:<time>ms pl:<play>/<gap>ms lost:<lost>/<early>/<late>
delay:<last>/<min>/<max>ms <codec>
Telephony <int>: tx:<tot>/<voice>/<fax>ms <codec> noise:<lvl>dBm acom:<lvl>dBm
2 : 5996450hs.25 +-1 +3802 pid:100 Answer 408
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 1F (T30 T1 EOM timeout)
Telephony : tx:38020/38020/0ms g729r8 noise:0dBm acom:0dBm
2 : 5996752hs.26 +-1 +3500 pid:110 Originate uut1@linux2.allegro.com
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 3F (The e-mail was not sent correctly. Remote SMTP server said: 354 )
IP 14.0.0.1 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0
3 : 6447851hs.27 +1111 +3616 pid:310 Originate 576341.
tx:11/14419 rx:0/0 10 (Normal connection)
Telephony : tx:36160/11110/25050ms g729r8 noise:115dBm acom:-14dBm
3 : 6447780hs.28 +1182 +4516 pid:0 Answer
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 10 (normal call clearing.)
IP 0.0.0.0 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0
4 : 6464816hs.29 +1050 +3555 pid:310 Originate 576341.
tx:11/14413 rx:0/0 10 (Normal connection)
Telephony : tx:35550/10500/25050ms g729r8 noise:115dBm acom:-14dBm
4 : 6464748hs.30 +1118 +4517 pid:0 Answer
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 10 (normal call clearing.)
IP 0.0.0.0 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0
5 : 6507900hs.31 +1158 +2392 pid:100 Answer 4085763413
tx:0/0 rx:3/3224 10 (Normal connection)
Telephony : tx:23920/11580/12340ms g729r8 noise:0dBm acom:0dBm
5 : 6508152hs.32 +1727 +2140 pid:110 Originate uut1@linux2.allegro.com
tx:0/2754 rx:0/0 3F (service or option not available, unspecified)
IP 14.0.0.4 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0
6 : 6517176hs.33 +1079 +3571 pid:310 Originate 576341.
tx:11/14447 rx:0/0 10 (Normal connection)
```

```

Telephony : tx:35710/10790/24920ms g729r8 noise:115dBm acom:-14dBm
6      : 6517106hs.34 +1149 +4517 pid:0 Answer
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 10 (normal call clearing.)
IP 0.0.0.0 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0
7      : 6567382hs.35 +1054 +3550 pid:310 Originate 576341.
tx:11/14411 rx:0/0 10 (Normal connection)
Telephony : tx:35500/10540/24960ms g729r8 noise:115dBm acom:-14dBm
7      : 6567308hs.36 +1128 +4517 pid:0 Answer
tx:0/0 rx:0/0 10 (normal call clearing.)
IP 0.0.0.0 AcceptedMime:0 DiscardedMime:0

```

The following example shows output for the **show call history fax** command with the T.38 Fax Relay statistics:

```

Router# show call history fax
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
MGCP call-legs: 0
Total call-legs: 1
GENERIC:
SetupTime=9872460 ms
Index=8
PeerAddress=41023
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=1
PeerIfIndex=242
LogicalIfIndex=180
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=9875610 ms
DisconnectTime=9936000 ms
CallDuration=00:01:00 sec
CallOrigin=2
ReleaseSource=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=fax
TransmitPackets=268
TransmitBytes=4477
ReceivePackets=1650
ReceiveBytes=66882
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0xD6635DD5 0x9FA411D8 0x8005000A 0xF4107CA0]
IncomingConnectionId=[0xD6635DD5 0x9FA411D8 0x8005000A 0xF4107CA0]
CallID=7
Port=3/0/0:0 (7)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.8
TxDuration=6170 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
FaxRate=disable bps
FaxRelayMaxJitterBufDepth=560 ms
FaxRelayJitterBufOverflow=0
FaxRelayMostRecentHSmodulation=V.17/short/14400
FaxRelayNumberOfPages=1
FaxRelayInitHSmodulation=V.17/long/14400
FaxRelayDirection=Transmit
FaxRelayPktLossConceal=0
FaxRelayEcmStatus=ENABLED
FaxRelayEncapProtocol=T.38 (UDPTL)
FaxRelayNsfCountryCode=Japan
FaxRelayNsfManufCode=0031B8EE80C48511DD0D0000DDDD0000DDDD00000000000000000022ED00B0A400
FaxRelayFaxSuccess=Success
NoiseLevel=0
ACOMLevel=0
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=Analog 41023
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x80
OriginalCalledNumber=41021
OriginalCalledOctet=0xA1
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=

```



```

OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=41023
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x80
TranslatedCalledNumber=41021
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xA1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=41021
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xA1

```

The table below describes the fields not shown in the table above.

Table 35: show call history fax Field Descriptions

Field	Description
FaxRelayDirection	Direction of fax relay.
FaxRelayEcmStatus	Fax relay error correction mode status.
FaxRelayEncapProtocol	Fax relay encapsulation protocol.
FaxRelayFaxSuccess	Fax relay success.
FaxRelayInitHSmodulation	Fax relay initial high speed modulation.
FaxRelayMostRecentHSmodulation	Fax relay most recent high speed modulation.
FaxRelayNsfCountryCode	Fax relay Nonstandard Facilities (NSF) country code.
FaxRelayNsfManufCode	Fax relay NSF manufacturers code.
FaxRelayPktLossConceal	Fax relay packet loss conceal.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-control-mib	Specifies attributes for the call history table.
show call active fax	Displays call information for fax transmissions that are in progress.
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls that are in progress.
show call history voice	Displays the call history table for voice calls.
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information for dial peers.
show num-exp	Displays how the number expansions are configured in VoIP.

Command	Description
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show call history media

To display the call history table for media calls, use the **show call history media** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call history media *[[brief] [id identifier] compact [duration {less| more} seconds] last number]*

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of the call history table.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified <i>identifier</i> . The range is from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of the call history table.
duration	(Optional) Displays the call history for the specified time duration.
less	Displays the call history for shorter duration calls.
more	Displays the call history for longer duration calls.
<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the last calls connected, where the number of calls that appear is defined by the <i>number</i> argument. The range is from 1 to 100 .

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a call-history table that contains a list of media calls connected through the router in descending time order. The maximum number of calls contained in the table can be set to a number from 0 to 500 using the **dial-control-mib** command in global configuration mode. The default maximum number of table entries is 50. Each call record is aged out of the table after a configurable number of minutes has elapsed, also specified by the **dial-control-mib** command. The default timer value is 15 minutes.

You can display subsets of the call history table by using specific keywords. To display the last calls connected through this router, use the **last** keyword, and define the number of calls to be displayed with the *number* argument.

To display a truncated version of the call history table, use the **brief** keyword.

When a media call is active, you can display its statistics by using the **show call active media** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call history media** command:

```
Router# show call history media
Telephony call-legs: 0
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 0
Call agent controlled call-legs: 0
Media call-legs: 4
Total call-legs: 4
GENERIC:
SetupTime=308530 ms
Index=4
PeerAddress=sip:mrpcv2ASRServer@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2234
PeerIfIndex=184
LogicalIfIndex=0
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=309440 ms
DisconnectTime=320100 ms
CallDuration=00:00:10 sec
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=7
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=237
TransmitBytes=37920
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x2FB5B737 0xC3511DB 0x8005000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x2FB5B737 0xC3511DB 0x8005000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
CallID=14
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10002
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10002
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
Fallback Icpif=0
Fallback Loss=0
Fallback Delay=0
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=2FBDA670-C3511DB-8015C48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPayout=3000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=2740 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPayoutDelay=100 ms
```

```
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=40 ms
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=90 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
cvVoIPCallHistoryIcpif=16
MediaSetting=flow-around
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=555-0100
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=555-0101
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurationCallTimerStamp=
LongDurationCallDuration=
Username=
GENERIC:
SetupTime=308520 ms
Index=5
PeerAddress=sip:mrpcv2TTSTServer@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2235
PeerIfIndex=185
LogicalIfIndex=0
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=309370 ms
DisconnectTime=320100 ms
CallDuration=00:00:10 sec
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=7
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=0
TransmitBytes=0
ReceivePackets=551
ReceiveBytes=88160
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x2FB5B737 0xC3511DB 0x8005000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x2FB5B737 0xC3511DB 0x8005000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
CallID=13
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10000
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10000
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
Fallback Icpif=0
Fallback Loss=0
Fallback Delay=0
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
```

```

tx_DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=2FBC6E20-C3511DB-8013C48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPayout=7000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=2740 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPayoutDelay=100 ms
LoWaterPayoutDelay=40 ms
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=95 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
cvVoIPCallHistoryIcpif=16
MediaSetting=flow-around
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=555-0102
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=555-0103
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurationCallTimerStamp=
LongDurationCallDuration=
Username=
GENERIC:
SetupTime=408050 ms
Index=7
PeerAddress=sip:mrpcv2ASRServer@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2234
PeerIfIndex=184
LogicalIfIndex=0
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=408160 ms
DisconnectTime=426260 ms
CallDuration=00:00:18 sec
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=7
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=598
TransmitBytes=95680
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]

```

```
CallID=19
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10002
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10002
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
Fallback Icpif=0
Fallback Loss=0
Fallback Delay=0
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=6B0E94CD-C3511DB-801DC48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPlayout=11000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=9560 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=100 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=55 ms
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=100 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
cvVoIPCallHistoryIcpif=16
MediaSetting=flow-around
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=555-0100
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=555-0101
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=
LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurationCallTimerStamp=
LongDurationCallDuration=
Username=
GENERIC:
SetupTime=408040 ms
Index=8
PeerAddress=sip:mrpcv2TTSserver@10.5.18.224:5060
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2235
PeerIfIndex=185
LogicalIfIndex=0
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
```

```

ConnectTime=408130 ms
DisconnectTime=426260 ms
CallDuration=00:00:18 sec
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=7
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=0
TransmitBytes=0
ReceivePackets=911
ReceiveBytes=145760
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
IncomingConnectionId[0x6B02FC0C 0xC3511DB 0x8006000B 0x5FDA0EF4]
CallID=18
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteUDPPort=10000
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteSignallingPort=5060
RemoteMediaIPAddress=10.5.18.224
RemoteMediaPort=10000
SRTP = off
TextRelay = off
Fallback Icpif=0
Fallback Loss=0
Fallback Delay=0
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx DtmfRelay=rtp-nte
FastConnect=FALSE
AnnexE=FALSE
Separate H245 Connection=FALSE
H245 Tunneling=FALSE
SessionProtocol=sipv2
ProtocolCallId=6B0CC055-C3511DB-801BC48C-6A894889@10.5.14.2
SessionTarget=10.5.18.224
OnTimeRvPlayout=9000
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=9560 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=100 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=55 ms
Source tg label=test5
ReceiveDelay=100 ms
LostPackets=0
EarlyPackets=0
LatePackets=0
VAD = disabled
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
CodecBytes=160
cvVoIPCallHistoryIcpif=16
MediaSetting=flow-around
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=
OriginalCalledOctet=0x0
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0x0
TranslatedCallingNumber=555-0100
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x21
TranslatedCalledNumber=
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xC1
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwOutpulsedCallingNumber=555-0101
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3=0x21
GwOutpulsedCallingOctet3a=0x81
MediaInactiveDetected=no
MediaInactiveTimestamp=
MediaControlReceived=

```



```

LongDurationCallDetected=no
LongDurationCallTimerStamp=
LongDurationCallDuration=
Username=

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display, in alphabetical order.

Table 36: show call history media Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallDuration	Length of the call, in hours, minutes, and seconds, hh:mm:ss.
CallOrigin	Call origin: not answer or originate.
ChargedUnits	Total number of charging units that apply to this peer since system startup. The unit of measure for this field is hundredths of second.
CodecBytes	Payload size, in bytes, for the codec used.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
ConnectionId	Global call identifier for this gateway call.
ConnectTime	Time, in ms, during which the call was connected.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration, in ms, of the voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters, or samples of data preceding in time, because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser and frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration, in ms, of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.

Field	Description
GENERIC	Generic or common parameters; that is, parameters that are common for VoIP and telephony call legs.
H323 call-legs	Total H.323 call legs for which call records are available.
HiWaterPayoutDelay	High-water-mark voice playout first in first out (FIFO) Delay during this call, in ms.
Index	Dial peer identification number.
InfoType	Information type for this call; for example, voice, speech, or fax.
LogicalIfIndex	Index number of the logical interface for this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water-mark voice playout FIFO delay during this call, in ms.
OnTimeRvPayout	Duration of voice playout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Playout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRvPayout value to the GapFill values.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.
PeerIfIndex	Voice port index number for this peer. For ISDN media, this would be the index number of the B channel used for this call.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average playout FIFO delay plus the decoder delay during this voice call, in ms.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
ReleaseSource	Number value of the release source.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.

Field	Description
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round-trip delay, in ms, between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SelectedQoS	Selected Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
SessionTarget	Session target of the peer used for this call.
SetupTime	Value of the system UpTime, in ms, when the call associated with this entry was started.
SIP call-legs	Total Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) call legs for which call records are available.
Telephony call-legs	Total telephony call legs for which call records are available.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) was enabled for this call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-control-mib	Sets the maximum number of calls contained in the table.
show call active media	Displays call information for media calls in progress.

show call history video

To display call history information for signaling connection control protocol (SCCP) video calls, use the **show call history video** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call history video *[[brief] [id identifier]] compact [duration {less| more} seconds] last number*

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of video call history information.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the video call history with the specified identifier. Range is a hexadecimal value from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of video call history information.
duration	(Optional) Displays the call history for the specified time duration.
less	Displays the call history for shorter duration calls.
more	Displays the call history for longer duration calls.
<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds. The range is from 1 to 2147483647.
last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the last calls connected, where the number of calls that appear is defined by the <i>number</i> argument. The range is from 1 to 100 .

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Cisco Product	Modification
12.4(4)XC	Cisco Unified CME 4.0	This command was introduced.
12.4(9)T	Cisco Unified CME 4.0	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.
12.4(16); 12.4(15)T	Cisco Unified CME 4.0	This command was modified. The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call history video** command with the **compact** option:

```
Router# show call history video compact
      <callID>  A/O FAX T<sec> Codec      type      Peer Address      IP R<ip>:<udp>
Total call-legs: 2
      241      ANS      T17      g729r8      VOIP      P555-0100      192.0.2.0:16926
      242      ORG      T17      g729r8      TELE-VIDEO P555-0101
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 37: show call history video Field Descriptions

Field	Description
callID	Unique identifier for the call leg.
A/O	Call leg was an answer (ANS) or an originator (ORG).
FAX	Fax number for the call leg.
T<sec>	Duration in seconds.
Codec	Codec used for this call leg.
type	Call type for this call leg.
Peer Address	Called or calling number of the remote peer.
IP R<ip>:<udp>	IP address and port number
Total call-legs	Total number of call legs for this call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active video	Displays call information for SCCP video calls in progress.

show call history video record

To display information about incoming and outgoing video calls, use the **show call history video record** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call history video record

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Examples The following example displays information about two video calls:

```
Router# show call history video record
CallId = 4
CalledNumber = 221
CallDuration = 39006 seconds
DisconnectText = remote hangup
SVC: call ID = 8598630
Remote NSAP = 47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B09C645.C8
Local NSAP = 47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B4832E1.C8
vcd = 414, vpi = 0, vci = 158
SerialPort = Serial0
VideoSlot = 1, VideoPort = 0
CallId = 3
CalledNumber = 221
CallDuration = 557 seconds
DisconnectText = local hangup
SVC: call ID = 8598581
Remote NSAP = 47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B09C645.C8
Local NSAP = 47.0091810000000002F26D4901.00107B4832E1.C8
vcd = 364, vpi = 0, vci = 108
SerialPort = Serial0
VideoSlot = 1, VideoPort = 0
```

show call history voice

To display the call history table for voice calls, use the **show call history voice** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call history voice [**brief** [**id** *identifier*]] [**compact** [**duration** {**less**|**more**} *seconds*]] [**dest-route-string** *tag*] [**id** *identifier*] [**last** *number*] [**redirect** {**rtpvt**|**tbct**}] [**stats**]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays a truncated version of the call history table.
id <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified identifier. Range is from 1 to FFFF.
compact	(Optional) Displays a compact version of the call history table.
dest-route-string <i>tag</i>	(Optional) Displays only the call with the specified destination route <i>tag</i> value. The range is from 1 to 10000.
duration <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays history information for calls that are longer or shorter than the value of the specified <i>seconds</i> argument. The arguments and keywords are as follows: • less --Displays calls shorter than the <i>seconds</i> value. • more --Displays calls longer than the <i>seconds</i> value. • <i>seconds</i> --Elapsed time, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 2147483647.
last <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the last calls connected, where the number of calls that appear is defined by the <i>number</i> argument. Range is from 1 to 100 .
redirect	(Optional) Displays information about calls that were redirected using Release-to-Pivot (RTPvt) or Two B-Channel Transfer (TBCT). The keywords are as follows: • rtpvt --Displays information about RTPvt calls. • tbct --Displays information about TBCT calls.

stats	(Optional) Displays information about digital signal processing (DSP) voice quality metrics.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)XG	Support was added for Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(4)XJ	This command was modified for store-and-forward fax.
12.0(4)T	The brief keyword was added, and the command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(5)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(7)XK	The brief keyword was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(5)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XA	The output of this command was modified to indicate whether a specified call has been established using Annex E.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support was not included for the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850.
12.2(13)T	The ReleaseSource field was added to the Field Description table, and the record keyword was deleted from the command name.
12.3(1)	The redirect keyword was added.

Release	Modification
12.4(2)T	The LocalHostname display field was added to the VoIP call leg record.
12.4(11)XW	The stats keyword was added.
12.4(15)T	The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(16)	The Port and BearerChannel display fields were added to the TELE call leg record of the command output.
12.4(22)T	Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
15.3(3)M	This command was modified. The dest-route-string keyword was added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.10S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 3.10S.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a call-history table that contains a list of voice calls connected through the router in descending time order. The maximum number of calls contained in the table can be set to a number from 0 to 500 using the **dial-control-mib** command in global configuration mode. The default maximum number of table entries is 50. Each call record is aged out of the table after a configurable number of minutes has elapsed. The timer value is also specified by the **dial-control-mib** command. The default timer value is 15 minutes.

You can display subsets of the call history table by using specific keywords. To display the last calls connected through this router, use the **last** keyword, and define the number of calls to be displayed with the number argument.

To display a truncated version of the call history table, use the **brief** keyword.

Use the **show call active voice redirect** command to review records for calls that implemented RTPvt or TBCT.

When a call is active, you can display its statistics by using the **show call active voice** command.

Use the **show call active voice dest-route-string** command to display only the active voice calls with call routing configured using specified destination-route-string globally and at the dial-peer level.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call history voice** command:

```
Router# show call history voice
GENERIC:
SetupTime=104648 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=55240
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=2
PeerIfIndex=105
LogicalIfIndex=0
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing.
ConnectTime=104964
DisconnectTime=143329
CallDuration=00:06:23
CallOrigin=1
ChargedUnits=0
```

```

InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=37668
TransmitBytes=6157536
ReceivePackets=37717
ReceiveBytes=6158452
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x4B091A27 0x3EDD0003 0x0 0xFEFD4]
CallID=2
RemoteIPAddress=10.14.82.14
RemoteUDPPort=18202
RoundTripDelay=2 ms
SelectedQoS=best-effort
tx_DtmfRelay=inband-voice
FastConnect=TRUE
SessionProtocol=cisco
SessionTarget=ipv4:10.14.82.14
OnTimeRvPlayout=40
GapFillWithSilence=0 ms
GapFillWithPrediction=0 ms
GapFillWithInterpolation=0 ms
GapFillWithRedundancy=0 ms
HiWaterPlayoutDelay=67 ms
LoWaterPlayoutDelay=67 ms
ReceiveDelay=67 ms
LostPackets=0 ms
EarlyPackets=0 ms
LatePackets=0 ms
VAD = enabled
CoderTypeRate=g729r8
CodecBytes=20
cvVoIPCallHistoryIcpif=0
SignalingType=cas
Modem passthrough signaling method is nse
Buffer Fill Events = 0
Buffer Drain Events = 0
Percent Packet Loss = 0
Consecutive-packets-lost Events = 0
Corrected packet-loss Events = 0
Last Buffer Drain/Fill Event = 373sec
Time between Buffer Drain/Fills = Min 0sec Max 0sec
GENERIC:
SetupTime=104443 ms
Index=2
PeerAddress=50110
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=100
PeerIfIndex=104
LogicalIfIndex=10
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing.
ConnectTime=104964
DisconnectTime=143330
CallDuration=00:06:23
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=37717
TransmitBytes=5706436
ReceivePackets=37668
ReceiveBytes=6609552
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x4B091A27 0x3EDD0003 0x0 0xFEFD4]
CallID=3
Port=3/0/0 (3)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
TxDuration=375300 ms
VoiceTxDuration=375300 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=g711ulaw
NoiseLevel=-75
ACOMLevel=11
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0

```

The following example from a Cisco AS5350 router displays a sample of voice call history records showing release source information:

```
Router# show call history voice
Telephony call-legs: 1
SIP call-legs: 0
H323 call-legs: 1
Total call-legs: 2
GENERIC:
SetupTime=85975291 ms
.
.
.
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=85975335
DisconnectTime=85979339
CallDuration=00:00:40
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=1
.
.
.
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=85975335
DisconnectTime=85979339
CallDuration=00:00:40
CallOrigin=1
ReleaseSource=1
.
.
.
VOIP:
ConnectionId[0x2868AD84 0x375B11D4 0x8012F7A5 0x74DE971E]
CallID=1
.
.
.
GENERIC:
SetupTime=85975290 ms
.
.
.
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=85975336
DisconnectTime=85979340
CallDuration=00:00:40
CallOrigin=2
ReleaseSource=1
.
.
.
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x2868AD84 0x375B11D4 0x8012F7A5 0x74DE971E]
CallID=2
Port=3/0/0 (2)
BearerChannel=3/0/0.1
```

The following is sample output from the **show call history voice brief** command:

```
Router# show call history voice brief
<ID>: <CallID> <start>hs.<index> +<connect> +<disc> pid:<peer_id> <direction> <addr>
dur hh:mm:ss tx:<packets>/<bytes> rx:<packets>/<bytes> <disc-cause>(<text>)
IP <ip>:<udp> rtt:<time>ms pl:<play>/<gap>ms lost:<lost>/<early>/<late>
delay:<last>/<min>/<max>ms <codec>
media inactive detected:<y/n> media cntrl rcvd:<y/n> timestamp:<time>
MODEMPASS <method> buf:<fills>/<drains> loss <overall%> <multipkt>/<corrected>
last <buf event time>s dur:<Min>/<Max>s
FR <protocol> [int dlci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
```

```

<codec> (payload size)
ATM <protocol> [int vpi/vci cid] vad:<y/n> dtmf:<y/n> seq:<y/n>
<codec> (payload size)
Telephony <int> (callID) [channel_id] tx:<tot>/<voice>/<fax>ms <codec> noise:<lvl>dBm
acom:<lvl>dBm
MODEMRELAY info:<rcvd>/<sent>/<resent> xid:<rcvd>/<sent> total:<rcvd>/<sent>/<drops>
disc:<cause code>
speeds(bps): local <rx>/<tx> remote <rx>/<tx>
Proxy <ip>:<audio udp>,<video udp>,<tcp0>,<tcp1>,<tcp2>,<tcp3> endpt: <type>/<manf>
bw: <req>/<act> codec: <audio>/<video>
tx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>
rx: <audio pkts>/<audio bytes>,<video pkts>/<video bytes>,<t120 pkts>/<t120 bytes>

```

The following is sample output from the **show call history voice redirect** command:

```

Router# show call history voice redirect tbct
index=2, xfr=tbct-notify, status=redirect_success, start_time=*00:12:25.981 UTC Mon Mar 1
1993, ctrl name=T1-2/0, tag=13
index=3, xfr=tbct-notify, status=redirect_success, start_time=*00:12:25.981 UTC Mon Mar 1
1993, ctrl name=T1-2/0, tag=13
index=4, xfr=tbct-notify, status=redirect_success, start_time=*00:13:07.091 UTC Mon Mar 1
1993, ctrl name=T1-2/0, tag=12
index=5, xfr=tbct-notify, status=redirect_success, start_time=*00:13:07.091 UTC Mon Mar 1
1993, ctrl name=T1-2/0, tag=12
Number of call-legs redirected using tbct with notify:4

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the **show call history voice redirect tbct** display.

Table 38: show call history voice redirect Field Descriptions

Field	Description
index	Index number of the record in the history file.
xfr	Whether TBCT or TBCT with notify has been invoked.
status	Status of the redirect request.
start_time	Time, in hours, minutes, and seconds when the redirected call began.
ctrl name	Name of the T1 controller where the call originated.
tag	Call tag number that identifies the call.
Number of call-legs redirected using tbct with notify	Total number of call legs that were redirected using TBCT with notify.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-control-mib	Set the maximum number of calls contained in the table.
show call active fax	Displays call information for fax transmissions that are in progress.

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls that are in progress.
show call history fax	Displays the call history table for fax transmissions.
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information for dial peers.
show num-exp	Displays how the number expansions are configured in VoIP.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show call language voice

To display a summary of languages configured and the URLs of the corresponding Tool Command Language (TCL) modules for the languages that are not built-in languages, use the **show call language voice command** in EXEC mode.

show call language voice [*language*| *summary*]

Syntax Description

<i>language</i>	(Optional) Two-character prefix configured with the call language voice command in global configuration mode, either for a prefix for a built-in language or one that you have defined; for example, "en" for English or "ru" for Russian.
summary	(Optional) Summary of all the languages configured and the URLs for the TCL modules other than built-in languages.

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is similar to the **show call application voice** command. If a language is built in, the URL listed reads "fixed." If you decide to overwrite the built-in language with your own language, the word "fixed" in the URL column changes to the actual URL where your new application lives.

Examples

The following command displays a summary of the configured languages:

```
Router# show call language voice summary
name      url
sp        fixed
ch        fixed
en        fixed
ru        tftp://dirt/fwarlau/scripts/multilag/ru_translate.tcl
```

The following command displays information about Russian-language configuration:

```
Router# show call language voice ru
ru_translate.tcl
ru_translate.tcl~
singapore.cfg
test.tcl
people% more ru_translate.tcl
# Script Locked by: farmerj
```

```
# Script Version: 1.1.0.0
# Script Lock Date: Sept 24 2000
# ca_translate.tcl
#-----
# Sept 24, 2000 Farmer Joe
#
# Copyright (c) 2000 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
# All rights reserved.
#-----
#<snip>...
...set prefix ""
#puts "argc"
#foreach arg $argv {
#puts "$arg"
#    translates $arg
#    puts "\t\t**** $prompt RETURNED"
#}
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call language voice	Configures a TCL module.
call language voice load	Loads or reloads a TCL module from the configured URL location.
debug voip ivr	Specifies the type of VoIP IVR debug output that you want to view.
show call application voice	Shows and describes applications.

show call leg

To display event logs and statistics for voice call legs, use the **show call leg** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call leg {**active**|**history**} [**summary**] [**last number**|**leg-id leg-id**] [**event-log**|**info**]

Syntax Description

active	Statistics or event logs for active call legs.
history	Statistics or event logs for terminated call legs.
summary	(Optional) A summary of each call leg.
last number	(Optional) Selected number of most recent call legs. Not available with active keyword.
leg-id leg-id	(Optional) A specific call leg. Output displays event logs or statistics for that call leg.
event-log	(Optional) Event logs for call legs.
info	(Optional) Statistics for call legs.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you use the **leg-id** keyword, only statistics or event logs for that call leg display. To display event logs with this command, you must enable event logging with the **call leg event-log** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call leg** command using different keywords:

```
Router# show call leg active summary
G<id>  L<id>      Elog A/O FAX T<sec> Codec      type  Peer Address      IP R<ip>:<udp>
G11DC  L A        Y   ANS      T2      None      TELE  P4085550198
Total call-legs: 1
Router# show call leg active event-log

Event log for call leg ID: A          Connection ID: 11DC
buf_size=4K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
A:1057277701:71:INFO: Call setup indication received, called = 4085550198, calling = 52927,
```



```

    echo canceller = enable, direct inward dialing
A:1057277701:72:INFO: Dialpeer = 1
A:1057277701:77:INFO: Digit collection
A:1057277701:78:INFO: Call connected using codec None
Total call-legs: 1
Router# show call leg active info

Information for call leg ID: A          Connection ID: 11DC
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=3012940 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=4085550198
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=1
PeerIfIndex=329
LogicalIfIndex=253
ConnectTime=301295
CallDuration=00:00:20
CallState=4
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=2
TransmitPackets=412
TransmitBytes=98880
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
IncomingConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
TxDuration=20685 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=None
NoiseLevel=-120
ACOMLevel=90
OutSignalLevel=-50
InSignalLevel=-41
InfoActivity=0
ERLLevel=38
EchoCancellerMaxReflector=16685
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=4085550198
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=52927
OriginalCalledOctet=0xE9
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085550198
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=52927
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xE9
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=52927
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwReceivedCallingNumber=4085550198
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x81
Total call-legs: 1

```

For a description of the call leg statistics, see the description for the **show call active voice** command.

```
Router# show call leg active leg-id A
```

```

Call Information - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
  GENERIC:
SetupTime=3012940 ms
Index=1
PeerAddress=4085550198
PeerSubAddress=

```

```

PeerId=1
PeerIfIndex=329
LogicalIfIndex=253
ConnectTime=301295
CallDuration=00:00:40
CallState=4
CallOrigin=2
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=2
TransmitPackets=824
TransmitBytes=197760
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
IncomingConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
TxDuration=20685 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=None
NoiseLevel=-120
ACOMLevel=90
OutSignalLevel=-50
InSignalLevel=-41
InfoActivity=0
ERLLevel=38
EchoCancellerMaxReflector=16685
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=4085550198
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=52927
OriginalCalledOctet=0xE9
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085550198
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=52927
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xE9
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=52927
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwReceivedCallingNumber=4085550198
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x81
Call Event Log - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
buf_size=4K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
A:1057277701:71:INFO: Call setup indication received, called = 4085550198, calling = 52927,
echo canceller = enable, direct inward dialing
A:1057277701:72:INFO: Dialpeer = 1
A:1057277701:77:INFO: Digit collection
A:1057277701:78:INFO: Call connected using codec None
Call-leg found: 1
Router# show call leg active leg-id A event-log

Call Event Log - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
buf_size=4K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
A:1057277701:71:INFO: Call setup indication received, called = 4085550198, calling = 52927,
echo canceller = enable, direct inward dialing
A:1057277701:72:INFO: Dialpeer = 1
A:1057277701:77:INFO: Digit collection
A:1057277701:78:INFO: Call connected using codec None
Call-leg found: 1
Router# show call leg history summary

G<id> L<id> Elog A/O FAX T<sec> Codec type Peer Address IP R<ip>:<udp>
disc-cause
G11DB L 7 Y ANS T24 None TELE P4085550198 D10

```

```

G11DC L A Y ANS T159 None TELE P4085550198 D10
Total call-legs: 2
Router# show call leg history last 1
Call Information - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
GENERIC:
SetupTime=3012940 ms
Index=4
PeerAddress=4085550198
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=1
PeerIfIndex=329
LogicalIfIndex=253
DisconnectCause=10
DisconnectText=normal call clearing (16)
ConnectTime=301295
DisconnectTime=317235
CallDuration=00:02:39
CallOrigin=2
ReleaseSource=1
ChargedUnits=0
InfoType=speech
TransmitPackets=2940
TransmitBytes=705600
ReceivePackets=0
ReceiveBytes=0
TELE:
ConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
IncomingConnectionId=[0x632D2CAB 0xACEB11D7 0x80050030 0x96F8006E]
TxDuration=20685 ms
VoiceTxDuration=0 ms
FaxTxDuration=0 ms
CoderTypeRate=None
NoiseLevel=-120
ACOMLevel=90
SessionTarget=
ImgPages=0
CallerName=
CallerIDBlocked=False
OriginalCallingNumber=4085550198
OriginalCallingOctet=0x0
OriginalCalledNumber=52927
OriginalCalledOctet=0xE9
OriginalRedirectCalledNumber=
OriginalRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
TranslatedCallingNumber=4085550198
TranslatedCallingOctet=0x0
TranslatedCalledNumber=52927
TranslatedCalledOctet=0xE9
TranslatedRedirectCalledNumber=
TranslatedRedirectCalledOctet=0xFF
GwReceivedCalledNumber=52927
GwReceivedCalledOctet3=0xE9
GwReceivedCallingNumber=4085550198
GwReceivedCallingOctet3=0x0
GwReceivedCallingOctet3a=0x81
Call Event Log - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
buf_size=4K, log_lvl=INFO
<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
A:1057277701:71:INFO: Call setup indication received, called = 4085550198, calling = 52927,
echo canceller = enable, direct inward dialing
A:1057277701:72:INFO: Dialpeer = 1
A:1057277701:77:INFO: Digit collection
A:1057277701:78:INFO: Call connected using codec None
A:1057277860:150:INFO: Inform application call disconnected (cause = normal call clearing
(16))
A:1057277860:154:INFO: Call disconnected (cause = normal call clearing (16))
A:1057277860:155:INFO: Call released
Total call-legs: 1
Total call-legs with event log: 1
Router# show call leg history leg-id A event-log

Call Event Log - Connection ID: 11DC , Call Leg ID: A
buf_size=4K, log_lvl=INFO

```

```

<ctx_id>:<timestamp>:<seq_no>:<severity>:<msg_body>
A:1057277701:71:INFO: Call setup indication received, called = 4085550198, calling = 52927,
  echo canceller = enable, direct inward dialing
A:1057277701:72:INFO: Dialpeer = 1
A:1057277701:77:INFO: Digit collection
A:1057277701:78:INFO: Call connected using codec None
A:1057277860:150:INFO: Inform application call disconnected (cause = normal call clearing
(16))
A:1057277860:154:INFO: Call disconnected (cause = normal call clearing (16))
A:1057277860:155:INFO: Call released
Call-leg matched ID found: 1
Call-legs matched ID with event log: 1
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call leg event-log	Enables event logging for voice, fax, and modem call legs.
call leg event-log dump ftp	Enables the voice gateway to write the contents of the call-leg event log buffer to an external file.
call leg event-log error-only	Restricts event logging to error events only for voice call legs.
call leg event-log max-buffer-size	Sets the maximum size of the event log buffer for each call leg.
call leg history event-log save-exception-only	Saves to history only event logs for call legs that had at least one error.
monitor call leg event-log	Displays the event log for an active call leg in real-time.

show call media forking

To display currently active media forking sessions, use the **show call media forking** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show call media forking

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to verify that media forking was successful for relevant anchor legs.

Examples The following example is a sample output from the **show call media forking** command..

```
Router# show call media forking
Warning: Output may be truncated if sessions are added/removed concurrently!
Session Call n/f Destination (port address)
7 6 far 1234 1.5.35.254
8 6 near 5678 1.5.35.254
```

The table below describes the fields that are displayed in the output.

Field	Description
Session	Session Identifier.
Call	Call Leg identifier in hexadecimal. It must match the Call ID from the show call leg active command.
n/f	Direction (Near End or Far End) of the voice stream that was forked.
Destination (port address)	Destination for the forked packets. It consists of the following: • RTP Port • IP Address

show callmon

To display call monitor information, use the **show callmon** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show callmon {**call**|**gcid**|**subscription**|**trace** {**all**|**event** {**all**|**call**|**connection**}}|**exec**|**server**|**subscription**|**trigger**}}

Syntax Description

call	Displays the active call monitor calls.
gcid	Displays the active global call ID information.
subscription	Displays the subscription information.
trace	Displays the trace information.
all	Displays all types of traces based on time.
event	Displays the event trace information. • all --Displays all event traces. • call --Displays event traces related to a call. • connection --Displays the event traces related to a connection.
exec	Displays all critical execution traces.
server	Displays all session server up or down traces.
subscription	Displays all subscription traces.
trigger	Displays the entire trigger structure by index.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#))

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output from the **show callmon call** command shows active call monitor calls:

```
Router# show callmon call
line dn      sub_id  number of call instance
6401,      1
    callID 2038(19D7), *cg = 6401, cd = 6601
6601,      1
    callID 2039(19D7), cg = 6401, *cd = 6601
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 39: show callmon call Field Descriptions

Field	Description
dn	Directory number.
number of call	Number of call instances.
instance	Contents of the call instance.

The following sample output from the **show callmon gcid** command shows the active global call ID information:

```
Router# show callmon gcid
GCID                                callIDs(active_entry_id)
AE48ECBC-D89311DB-87FC996E-115FF692
isConfGcid:FALSE                   gcid_conf:00000000-00000000-00000000-00000000
, 2038(19D7), 2039(19D7)
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 40: show callmon gcid Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GCID	Global call ID.
CallIDs	Active call IDs.

Related Commands

Command	Description
callmonitor	Enables call monitoring messaging functionality on a SIP endpoint in a VoIP network.

show call prompt-mem-usage

To display the amount of memory used by prompts, use the **show call prompt-mem-usage** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call prompt-mem-usage [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays details about memory usage and names of tones used.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.
12.3(7)T	The detail keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the number of prompts loaded into the gateway, the amount of memory used by the prompts, the number of prompts currently being played, and the status of prompt loads.

For calls transferred by a Cisco CallManager Express (Cisco CME) system, the ringback tone generation for commit-at-alerting uses an interactive voice response (IVR) prompt playback mechanism. Ringback tone is played to the transferred party by the Cisco CME system associated with the transferring party.

The system automatically generates tone prompts as needed on the basis of the network-locale setting made in the Cisco CME system.

Examples

The following sample output shows details about the memory usage of the prompts that are used.

```
Router# show call prompt-mem-usage
Prompt memory usage:
      config'd      wait      active      free      mc total      ms total
file(s)      0200      0010      0001      00189      00011      00002
memory 02097152 00081259 00055536 01960357 00136795
Prompt load counts: (counters reset 0)
  success 11(1st try) 0(2nd try), failure 0
Other mem block usage:
      mcDynamic      mcReader
gauge      00001      00001
Number of prompts playing: 1
Number of start delays : 0
MCs in the ivr MC sharing table
=====
Media Content: NoPrompt (0x83C64554)
URL:
  cid=0, status=MC_READY size=24184 coding=g711ulaw refCount=0
```


Media Content: tone://GB_g729_tone_ringback (0x83266EC8)
 URL: tone://GB_g729_tone_ringback

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 41: show call prompt-mem-usage Field Descriptions

Field	Description
file(s)	Number of prompts in different queues.
file(s) - config'd	Maximum number of configured prompts that can be simultaneously available in memory. In the sample output, the value of 200 in this field means that loading the 201st prompt results in the oldest prompts being removed.
file(s) -wait	Number of prompts in the wait queue that are not being used in any call and are ready to be deleted when there is no space for a new prompt. This field lists older prompts that can be deleted.
file(s) - active	Number of prompts that are being used in active calls. These prompts cannot be deleted.
file(s) - free	Number of prompts that can be loaded without deleting any prompt from the wait queue. This is the number of configured prompts (listed under config'd) minus the total number of prompts in the wait and active states.
file(s) - mc total	Total number of prompts in the wait and active states.
ms total	Number of media streams that are currently active. One media stream is used for playing INBOX prompts. A prompt is considered an INBOX prompt if its URL is either flash:, http:, ram:, or tftp:.
memory	Displays the memory used by prompts, in bytes.
memory - config'd	Maximum amount of memory configured to be available for prompts.
memory - wait	Total amount of memory used by prompts in the wait list.
memory - active	Total amount of memory used by prompts in the active list.
memory - free	Amount of available memory. This is the amount of configured prompts (listed under config'd) memory minus the total amount of memory used by the prompts in the wait and active lists.

Field	Description
memory - mc total	Total amount of memory used by prompts in the wait and active lists.
Prompt load counts	Number of successful attempts to load a prompt on the first try and on the second try, and the number of attempts to load a prompt that failed.
mcDynamic	Number of dynamic element queues that are active. A dynamic element queue is a list of prompts that are played together.
mcReader	Number of mcReaders that are active. An mcReader is used for playing one mcDynamic queue of prompts. An mcReader is used only if the mcDynamic contains prompts that are associated with one of the following types of URL: flash:, http:, ram:, or tftp:.
Number of prompts playing	Number of prompts that are currently playing.
Number of start delays	Number of times that prompts failed to start and have subsequently restarted.
MCs in the ivr MC sharing table	The fields below this line of text refer to each media content (prompt) currently cached in memory. In the sample output, the only cached prompt is the built-in default prompt named "NoPrompt."
Media Content	Name of the prompt, which is derived from the audio file URL (the characters after the last "/" in the URL). The address in parentheses is the memory location of the prompt.
URL	Location of the file for the prompt that is playing. In the case of the default prompt, NoPrompt, no URL is given.
cid	Call identification number of the call that initiated the loading of the prompt.

Field	Description
status	Status of the media content. The following values are possible: • MC_NOT_READY--Initial status for media content. When the media content is successfully loaded, the status will change to MC_READY. • MC_READY--Media content is loaded into memory and ready for use. • MC_LOAD_FAIL--Media content failed to load.
size	Size of the media content, in bytes.
coding	Type of encoding used by the media content.
refCount=0	Number of calls to which this media content is currently being streamed.

show call resource voice stats

To display resource statistics for an H.323 gateway, use the `show call resource voice stats` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call resource voice stats [**ds0**| **dsp**]

Syntax Description

ds0	(Optional) Specifies the voice digital signal level zero (DS0) resource statistics information.
dsp	(Optional) Specifies the voice digital signal processor (DSP) resource statistics information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)XM2
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release into 12.2(2)XB1.
12.2(8)T	This command was modified. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 series routers is not included in this release.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. The ds0 and dsp keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The **show call resource voice stats** command displays the H.323 resources that are monitored when the **resource threshold** command is used to configure resource threshold reporting.

Examples

The following is sample output from the `show call resource voice stats` command, which shows the resource statistics for an H.323 gateway:

```
Router# show call resource voice stats
Resource Monitor - Dial-up Resource Statistics Information:
DSP Statistics:
Utilization: 0 percent
Total channels: 48
Inuse channels: 0
```

```

Disabled channels 0:
Pending channels: 0
Free channels: 48
DS0 Statistics:
Total channels: 0
Addressable channels: 0
Inuse channels: 0
Disabled channels: 0
Free channels: 0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 42: show call resource voice stats Field Descriptions

Statistic	Definition
Total channels	Number of channels physically configured for the resource.
Inuse channels	Number of addressable channels that are in use. This value includes all channels that either have active calls or have been reserved for testing.
Disabled channels	Number of addressable channels that are physically down or that have been disabled administratively with the shutdown or busyout command.
Pending channels	Number of addressable channels that are pending in loadware download.
Free channels	Number of addressable channels that are free.
Addressable channels	Number of channels that can be used for a specific type of dialup service, such as H.323, which includes all the DS0 resources that have been associated with a voice plain old telephone service (POTS) dial plan profile.

Related Commands

Command	Description
resource threshold	Configures a gateway to report H.323 resource availability to the gatekeeper of the gateway.
show call resource voice threshold	Displays the threshold configuration settings and status for an H.323 gateway.

show call resource voice threshold

To display the threshold configuration settings and status for an H.323 gateway, use the **show call resource voice threshold** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call resource voice threshold [**ds0**| **dsp**]

Syntax Description

ds0	(Optional) Specifies the voice digital signal level zero (DS0) resource statistics information.
dsp	(Optional) Specifies the voice digital signal processor (DSP) resource statistics information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)XM2
12.2(2)XB1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release into 12.2(2)XB1.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. The ds0 and dsp keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The **show call resource voice threshold** command displays the H.323 resource thresholds that are configured with the **resource threshold** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the show call resource voice threshold command, which shows the resource threshold settings and status for an H.323 gateway:

```
Router# show call resource voice threshold
Resource Monitor - Dial-up Resource Threshold Information:
DS0 Threshold:
Client Type: h323
High Water Mark: 70
Low Water Mark: 60
Threshold State: init
DSP Threshold:
Client Type: h323
High Water Mark: 70
Low Water Mark: 60
Threshold State: low_threshold_hit
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 43: show call resource voice threshold Field Descriptions

Field	Description
High Water Mark	Resource-utilization level that triggers a message indicating that H.323 resource use is high. The range is 1 to 100. A value of 100 indicates that the resource is unavailable. The default is 90.
Low Water Mark	Resource-utilization level that triggers a message indicating that H.323 resource use has dropped below the high-usage level. The range is 1 to 100. The default is 90.

Related Commands

Command	Description
resource threshold	Configures a gateway to report H.323 resource availability to the gatekeeper of the gateway.
show call resource voice stats	Displays resource statistics for an H.323 gateway.

show call rsvp-sync conf

To display the configuration settings for Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) synchronization, use the **show call rsvp-sync conf** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call rsvp-sync conf

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)XI1	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 7200, Cisco MC3810, Cisco AS5300, and Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Examples

The following example shows sample output from this command:

```
Router# show call rsvp-sync conf
VoIP QoS: RSVP/Voice Signaling Synchronization config:
Overture Synchronization is ON
Reservation Timer is set to 10 seconds
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 44: show call rsvp-sync conf Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Overture Synchronization is ON	Indicates whether RSVP synchronization is enabled.
Reservation Timer is set to xx seconds	Number of seconds for which the RSVP reservation timer is configured.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call rsvp -sync	Enables synchronization between RSVP and the H.323 voice signaling protocol.
call rsvp -sync resv-timer	Sets the timer for RSVP reservation setup.
debug call rsvp -sync events	Displays the events that occur during RSVP synchronization.
show call rsvp -sync stats	Displays statistics for calls that attempted RSVP reservation.

show call rsvp-sync stats

To display statistics for calls that attempted Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) reservation, use the **show call rsvp-sync stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call rsvp-sync stats

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)XI1	This command was introduced.
	12.1(5)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)T.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples The following example shows sample output from this command:

```
Router# show call rsvp-sync stats
VoIP QoS:Statistics Information:
Number of calls for which QoS was initiated      : 18478
Number of calls for which QoS was torn down     : 18478
Number of calls for which Reservation Success was notified : 0
Total Number of PATH Errors encountered : 0
Total Number of RESV Errors encountered : 0
Total Number of Reservation Timeouts encountered : 0
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 45: show call rsvp-sync stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Number of calls for which QoS was initiated	Number of calls for which RSVP setup was attempted.
Number of calls for which QoS was torn down	Number of calls for which an established RSVP reservation was released.
Number of calls for which Reservation Success was notified	Number of calls for which an RSVP reservation was successfully established.
Total Number of PATH Errors encountered	Number of path errors that occurred.

Field	Description
Total Number of RESV Errors encountered	Number of reservation errors that occurred.
Total Number of Reservation Timeouts encountered	Number of calls in which the reservation setup was not complete before the reservation timer expired.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call rsvp -sync	Enables synchronization between RSVP and the H.323 voice signaling protocol.
call rsvp -sync resv-timer	Sets the timer for RSVP reservation setup.
debug call rsvp -sync events	Displays the events that occur during RSVP synchronization.
show call rsvp -sync conf	Displays the RSVP synchronization configuration.

show call spike status

To display the configured call spike threshold and statistics for incoming calls, use the **show call spike status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call spike status [*dial-peer tag*]

Syntax Description

dial-peer	(Optional) Displays configuration information for a dial peer.
<i>tag</i>	(Optional) Specifies the dial peer identifying number. Range is from 1 to 2147483647.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T. This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751. This command was not supported on any other platforms in this release.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was added in this release.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. The output fields of the command were modified to include the output at the dial peer level.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show call spike status
Call Spiking:Configured
```

```
Call spiking :NOT TRIGGERED
total call count in sliding window ::20
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 46: show call spike status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Call Spiking	Current enabled state of call spiking.
Call Spiking	Details if the call spiking limit has been triggered.
total call count in sliding window	Number of calls during the spiking interval.

```
Router# show call spike status dial-peer 400
TAG          CONFIG    SPIKED TOTAL REJECTED CALLS    REJECTED CALLS
400          YES       NO      4              0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 47: show call spike status (dial peer) Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TAG	Dial peer tag.
CONFIG	Displays if the call spike command has been configured.
SPIKED	Details if the call spiking limit has been triggered.
TOTAL REJECTED CALLS	Displays the number of calls rejected due to a call spike in the dial peer.
REJECTED CALLS	Displays the number of calls rejected when the call spike was triggered until the call spike control was released.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call spike	Configures the limit for the number of incoming calls in a short period of time.

show call threshold

To display enabled triggers, current values for configured triggers, and the number of application programming interface (API) calls that were made to global and interface resources, use the **show call threshold** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call threshold {**config**|**status** [**unavailable**]|**stats**}

Syntax Description

config	Displays the current threshold configuration.
status	Displays the status of all configured triggers and whether or not the CPU is available.
unavailable	(Optional) Displays the status for all unavailable resources.
stats	Displays statistics for API calls; that is, the resource-based measurement.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T. This command is not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 platforms in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751. This command is not supported on any other platforms in this release.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
15.2(2)T	This command was modified. The output was modified to display the configured bandwidth threshold, bandwidth availability, and call admission control statistics.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show call threshold config** command:

```
Router# show call threshold config

Some resource polling interval:
  CPU_AVG interval: 60
  Memory interval: 5
IF          Type          Value  Low   High  Enable
-----
Serial3/1:23 int-calls    0      107  107   N/A
N/A         cpu-avg     0       70   90   busy&treat
```

The following is sample output from the **show call threshold status** command:

```
Router# show call threshold status

Status  IF          Type          Value  Low   High  Enable
-----
Avail   N/A         total-calls    0       5    5000  busyout
Avail   N/A         cpu-avg        0       5     65   busyout
```

The following is sample output from the **show call threshold status unavailable** command:

```
Router# show call threshold status unavailable

Unavailable configured resources at the current time:
IF          Type          Value  Low   High  Enable
-----
```

The following is sample output from the **show call threshold stats** command:

```
Router# show call threshold stats

Total resource check: 0
  successful: 0
  failed: 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 48: show call threshold Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CPU_AVG interval	Interval of configured trigger CPU_AVG.
Memory interval	Interval of configured trigger Memory.
IF	Interface type and number.
Type	Type of resource.
Value	Value of a call that is to be matched against low and high thresholds.
Low	Low threshold.
High	High threshold.
Enable	Shows if busyout and the call treatment command are enabled.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call threshold	Enables a resource and defines associated parameters.
call threshold poll-interval	Enables a polling interval threshold for CPU or memory.
clear call threshold	Clears enabled triggers and their associated parameters.

show call treatment

To display the call-treatment configuration and statistics for handling the calls on the basis of resource availability, use the **show call treatment** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show call treatment {config|stats}

Syntax Description

config	Displays the call treatment configuration.
stats	Displays statistics for handling the calls on the basis of resource availability.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T. This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751. This command was not supported on any other platforms in this release.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show call treatment config

Call Treatment Config
-----
Call treatment is OFF.
Call treatment action is: Reject
Call treatment disconnect cause is: no-resource
Call treatment ISDN reject cause-code is: 41
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 49: show call treatment config Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Call treatment is:	State of call treatment, either ON or OFF.
Call treatment action is:	Action trigger assigned for call treatment.
Call treatment disconnect cause is:	Reason for disconnect.
Call treatment ISDN reject cause-code is:	Reject code number assigned.

The following is sample output from the **show call treatment** command:

```
Router# show call treatment stats
Call Treatment Statistics
-----
Total Calls by call treatment: 0
Calls accepted by call treatment: 0
Calls rejected by call treatment: 0
Reason          Num. of calls rejected
-----
cpu-5sec:       0
cpu-avg:        0
total-mem:      0
io-mem:         0
proc-mem:       0
total-calls:    0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 50: show call treatment stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total Calls by call treatment:	Number of calls received and treated.
Calls accepted by call treatment:	Calls that passed treatment parameters.
Calls rejected by call treatment:	Calls that failed treatment parameters.
cpu-5sec	Number of calls rejected for failing the cpu-5sec parameter.
cpu-avg	Number of calls rejected for failing the cpu-avg parameter.
total-mem	Number of calls rejected for failing the total-mem parameter.
io-mem	Number of calls rejected for failing the io-mem parameter.
proc-mem	Number of calls rejected for failing the proc-mem parameter.

Field	Description
total-calls	Number of calls rejected for failing the total-calls parameter.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call treatment on	Enables call treatment to process calls when local resources are unavailable.
call treatment action	Configures the action that the router takes when local resources are unavailable.
call treatment cause-code	Specifies the reason for the disconnection to the caller when local resources are unavailable.
call treatment isdn-reject	Specifies the rejection cause-code for ISDN calls when local resources are unavailable.
clear call treatment stats	Clears the call-treatment statistics.

show call-router routes

To display the routes cached in the current border element (BE), use the show call-router routes in EXEC mode.

show call-router routes [**static**| **dynamic**| **all**]

Syntax Description

static	Descriptors provisioned on the border element.
dynamic	Dynamically learned descriptors.
all	Both static and dynamic descriptors.

Command Default

All

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples

The following example is sample output from this command.

```
Router# show call-router routes
Static Routes:
=====
DescriptorID= 6561676C650000000000000000000000A
lastChanged = 19930301063311
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.64 :2099      5553122
Dynamic Routes:
=====
DescriptorID= 506174726F6E6F7573000000000000002
lastChanged = 19930228190012
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.65 :2099      310
DescriptorID= 506174726F6E6F7573000000000000003
lastChanged = 19930228190012
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.65 :2099      555301
```

```

DescriptorID= 506174726F6E6F757300000000000004
lastChanged = 19930228190012
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.65 :2099      555302
DescriptorID= 506174726F6E6F757300000000000005
lastChanged = 19930228190012
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.65 :2099      818
DescriptorID= 506174726F6E6F757300000000000001
lastChanged = 19930228190012
IP addr      :port      Prefix
172.18.195.65 :2099      1005

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call-router active	Displays active call information for a voice call in progress.
show call-router history	Displays the VoIP call-history table.
show call-router status	Displays the Annex G BE status.
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information for dial peers.
show num-exp	Displays how the number expansions are configured in VoIP.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show call-router status

To display the Annex G border element status, use the **show call-router status** command in user EXEC mode.

show call-router status [neighbors]

Syntax Description

neighbors	(Optional) Displays the neighbor border element status.

Command Modes

User EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and modified to add the neighbors keyword.

Examples

The following example displays the Annex G border element status. Note that the example shows the status for two neighbors.:

```
Router# show call-router status neighbors
ANNEX-G CALL ROUTER STATUS:
=====
Border Element ID Tag   : Celine
Domain Name            : Celine-Domain
Border Element State    : UP
Border Element Local IP : 172.18.193.31:2099
Advertise Policy        : STATIC descriptors
Hopcount Value         : 7
Descriptor TTL          : 3180
Access Policy           : Neighbors only
Current Active Calls    : 0
Current Calls in Cache  : 0
Cumulative Active Calls : 0
Usage Ind Messages Sent : 0
Usage Ind Cfm Rcvd     : 0
IRRs Received           : 0
DRQs Received          : 0
Usage Ind Send Retrys   : 0
NEIGHBOR INFORMATION:
=====
Local Neighbor ID : (none)
Remote Element ID : (unknown)
Remote Domain ID  : (unknown)
```

```

IP Addr       : 1.2.3.4:2099
Status        : DOWN
Caching       : OFF
Query Interval : 30 MIN (querying disabled)
Usage Indications :
  Current Active Calls : 0
  Retry Period         : 600 SEC
  Retry Window         : 3600 MIN
Service Relationship Status: ACTIVE
  Inbound Service Relationship : DOWN
    Service ID       : (none)
    TTL              : 1200 SEC
  Outbound Service Relationship : DOWN
    Service ID       : (none)
    TTL              : (none)
  Retry interval : 120 SEC (0 until next attempt)

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 51: show call-router status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Border Element ID Tag	Identifier for the border element.
Border Element State	Indicates if the border element is running.
Border Element Local IP	Local IP address of the border element.
Advertise Policy	Type of descriptors that the border element advertises to its neighbors. Default is static . Other values are dynamic and all .
Hopcount Value	Maximum number of border element hops through which an address resolution request can be forwarded. Default is 7.
Descriptor TTL	Time-to-live value, or the amount of time, in seconds, for which a route from a neighbor is considered valid. Range is from 1 to 2147483647. Default is 1800 (30 minutes).
Access Policy	Requires that a neighbor be explicitly configured for requests to be accepted.
Local Neighbor ID	Domain name reported in service relationships.
Service Relationship Status	Service relationship between two border elements is active.
Inbound Service Relationship	Inbound time-to-Live (TTL) value in number of seconds. Range is from 1 to 4294967295.
Outbound Service Relationship	Specifies the amount of time, in seconds, to establish the outbound relationship. Range is from 1 to 65535.

Field	Description
Retry interval	Retry value between delivery attempts, in number of seconds. Range is from 1 to 3600.

Related Commands

Command	Description
advertise	Controls the type of descriptors that the border element advertises to its neighbors.
call -router	Enables the Annex G border element configuration commands.
hopcount	Specifies the maximum number of border element hops through which an address resolution request can be forwarded.
local	Defines the local domain, including the IP address and port border elements that the border element should use for interacting with remote border elements.
shutdown	Shuts down the Annex G border element.
ttd	Sets the expiration timer for advertisements.

show ccm-manager

To display a list of Cisco CallManager servers and their current status and availability, use the **show ccm-manager** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ccm-manager [**backhaul**| **config-download**| **fallback-mgcp**| **hosts**| **music-on-hold**| **redundancy**| **download-tones** [**c1**| **c2**]]

Syntax Description

backhaul	(Optional) Displays information about the backhaul link.
config-download	(Optional) Displays information about the status of Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) and Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) configuration download.
fallback-mgcp	(Optional) Displays the status of the MGCP gateway fallback feature.
hosts	(Optional) Displays a list of each configured Cisco CallManager server in the network, together with its operational status and host IP address.
music-on-hold	(Optional) Displays information about all the multicast music-on-hold (MOH) sessions in the gateway at any given point in time.
redundancy	(Optional) Displays failover mode and status information for hosts, including the redundant link port, failover interval, keepalive interval, MGCP traffic time, switchover time, and switchback mode.
download-tones c1 c2	(Optional) Displays custom tones downloaded to the gateway. The custom tone value of c1 or c2 specifies which tone information to display.

Command Default

If none of the optional keywords is specified, information related to all keywords is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco CallManager Version 3.0 and Cisco VG200.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(2)XN	This command was modified to provide enhanced MGCP voice gateway interoperability to Cisco CallManager Version 3.1 for the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco VG200.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11) and the Cisco CallManager Version 3.2. It was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series.
12.2(15)ZJ	The download-tones [c1 c2] keywords were added for the following platforms: Cisco 2610XM, Cisco 2611XM, Cisco 2620XM, Cisco 2621XM, Cisco 2650XM, Cisco 2651XM, Cisco 2691, Cisco 3640A, Cisco 3660, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745.
12.3(4)T	The keywords were integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T.
12.3(14)T	New output was added relating to SCCP autoconfiguration.
12.4(15)XY	The display output was modified to include the number of TFTP download failures allowed.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show ccm-manager config-download** command to determine the status of Cisco Unified Communications Manager servers and the automatic download information and statistics.

Examples

The following sample output shows the configured amplitudes, frequencies, and cadences of custom tone 1, Hong Kong:

```
Router# show ccm-manager download-tones c1
!
Custom Tone 1 : Hong Kong
Pulse dial:normal, Percent make:35%, DTMF low Amp.= 65424, high Amp.= 65446, Pcm:u-Law
FXS FXO E&M FXS FXO E&M
Dual Tone DR NF FOF FOS AOF AOF AOF AOS AOS AOS ONTF OTTF ONTS OFTS ONTT OFTT ONT4 OFT4
(optional) FOF2 FOS2 FOF3 FOS3 FOF4 FOS4 FOT FO4 AOT AO4 RCT1 RCT2 RCT3 RCT4
BUSY 0 2 480 620 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 500 500 0 0 0 0 0 0
RING_BACK 0 2 440 520 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 400 200 400 3000
CONGESTION 0 2 480 620 -200 -200 -200 -240 -240 -240 250 250 0 0
NUMBER_UNOBTAINABLE 0 2 480 620 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 -120 65535 0 0
0 DIAL_TONE 0 2 350 440 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150 65535 0 0
0 DIAL_TONE2 0 2 350 440 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150 65535 0 0
0 OUT_OF_SERVICE 0 1 950 0 -150 -150 -150 0 0 0 330 330 0
0 ADDR_ACK 0 1 600 0 -240 -240 -240 0 0 0 125 125 125
65535 DISCONNECT 0 1 600 0 -150 -150 -150 0 0 0 330 330 330
65535 OFF_HOOK_NOTICE 0 2 1400 2040 -240 -240 -240 -240 -240 -240 100 100
0 0 OFF_HOOK_ALERT 0 2 1400 2040 -240 -240 -240 -240 -240 -240 100 100
0 0 WAITING 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```

0      0 CONFIRM          0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0      0
CNFWRN_J      0 1      950      0 -170 -170 -190      0      0      0      100      100      100 65535
CNFWRN_D      0 1      600      0 -170 -170 -190      0      0      0      100      100      100 65535
STUTT_DIALTONE 0 2      350      440 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150 -150      100      100      100      100
100      100 65535
PERM_SIG_TONE 0 1      480      0 -170 -170 -170      0      0      0      65535      0      0      0
WAITING1      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
WAITING2      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0 WAITING3      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0 WAITING4      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0 MSGWAIT_IND 0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0 OFF_HOOK_WARN 0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
0
Sequence Tone      DR NF F1C1 F2C1 AOF AOS C1ONT C1OFT C2ONT C2OFT C3ONT C3OFT C4ONT
C4OFT F1C2 F2C2 F1C3 F2C3 F1C4 F2C4
INTERCEPT      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
TONE_ON_HOLD      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
NO_CIRCUIT      0 0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0      0
Legend:
DR: direction NF: number of frequency FO<F,S,T,4>: frequency of<1st,2nd,3rd,4th> AO<F,S,T,4>:
amplitude of<1st,2nd,3rd,4th>
FOF<1-4>: frequency of 1st, cadence<1-4> FOS<1-4>: frequency of 2nd, cadence<1-4>
RCT<1-4>: repeat count for cadence<1-4> F(1-4)<C<1-4> : frequency<1-4> of cadence<1-4>
C<1-4>ONT: cadence<1-4> on time C<1-4>OFT: cadence<1-4> off time

```

The three tables below and give descriptions of significant fields once the tones are automatically downloaded to the gateway.

Table 52: show ccm-manager download-tones Significant Output Fields

Field	Description
Percent make	Pulse ratio in percentage of make.
DTMF low Amp.	Low frequency level.
high Amp.	High frequency level.
Pcm	Pulse Code Modulation (mu-law or a-law).

Table 53: show ccm-manager download-tones Output Fields for Dual Tones

Field of Dual Tone	Description
DR	Direction to PSTN (0) or Packet Network (1).
NF	Number of Frequency (from 1 to 4).
FOF	Frequency of First component (in Hz).
FXS AOF	Amplitude of First component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the foreign exchange station (FXS).
FXO AOF	Amplitude of First component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the foreign exchange office (FXO).

Field of Dual Tone	Description
E&M AOF	Amplitude of First component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the recEive and transMit (E&M).
FXS AOS	Amplitude of Second component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the FXS.
FXO AOS	Amplitude of Second component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the FXO.
E&M AOS	Amplitude of Second component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0) for the E&M.
ONTF	On time; time the tone is generated (milliseconds) for the first frequency.
OFTF	Off time; silence time (milliseconds) for the first frequency.
ONTS	On time; time the tone is generated (milliseconds) for the second frequency.
OFTS	Off time; silence time (milliseconds) for the second frequency.
ONTT	On time; time the tone is generated (milliseconds) for the third frequency.
OFTT	Off time; silence time (milliseconds) for the third frequency.
ONT4	On time; time the tone is generated (milliseconds) for the fourth frequency.
OFT4	Off time; silence time (milliseconds) for the fourth frequency.
FOF2	Frequency of First component for the second cadence.
FOS2	Frequency of Second component for the second cadence.
FOF3	Frequency of First component for the third cadence.
FOS3	Frequency of Second component for the third cadence.
FOF4	Frequency of First component for the fourth cadence.

Field of Dual Tone	Description
FOS4	Frequency of Second component for the fourth cadence.
FOT	Frequency of Third component (in Hertz).
FO4	Frequency of Fourth component (in Hertz).
AOT	Amplitude of Third component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0).
AO4	Amplitude of Fourth component (from 1 to 65535 = +3 dBm0).
RCT1	Number of repeat for the first cadence.
RCT2	Number of repeat for the second cadence.
RCT3	Number of repeat for the third cadence.
RCT4	Number of repeat for the fourth cadence.

Table 54: show ccm-manager download-tones Output Fields for Sequence Tones

Field of Sequence Tone	Description
DR	Direction to PSTN (0) or Packet Network (1).
NF	Number of Frequency (from 1 to 4).
F1C1	Frequency 1 of Cadence 1.
F2C1	Frequency 2 of Cadence 1.
AOF	Amplitude of First component (from 1 to 65535).
AOS	Amplitude of Second component (from 1 to 65535).
C1ONT	Cadence 1 On Time.
C1OFT	Cadence 1 Off Time.
C2ONT	Cadence 2 On Time.
C2OFT	Cadence 2 Off Time.
C3ONT	Cadence 3 On Time.

Field of Sequence Tone	Description
C3OFT	Cadence 3 Off Time.
C4ONT	Cadence 4 On Time.
C4OFT	Cadence 4 Off Time.
F1C2	Frequency 1 of Cadence 2.
F2C2	Frequency 2 of Cadence 2.
F1C3	Frequency 1 of Cadence 3.
F2C3	Frequency 2 of Cadence 3.
F1C4	Frequency 1 of Cadence 4.
F2C4	Frequency 2 of Cadence 4.

The following is sample output from the **show ccm-manager** command for displaying the status and availability of both the primary and the backup Cisco Unified Communications Manager server:

```

Router# show ccm-manager
MGCP Domain Name: Router2821.cisco.com
Priority      Status      Host
=====
Primary      Registered  10.78.236.222
First Backup  None
Second Backup None
Current active Call Manager: 10.78.236.222
Backhaul/Redundant link port: 2428
Failover Interval: 30 seconds
Keepalive Interval: 15 seconds
Last keepalive sent: 21:48:37 UTC Nov 4 2007 (elapsed time: 00:00:15)
Last MGCP traffic time: 21:48:51 UTC Nov 4 2007 (elapsed time: 00:00:02)
Last failover time: None
Last switchback time: None
Switchback mode: Graceful
MGCP Fallback mode: Not Selected
Last MGCP Fallback start time: None
Last MGCP Fallback end time: None
MGCP Download Tones: Disabled
TFTP retry count to shut Ports: 3
PRI Backhaul Link info:
  Link Protocol: TCP
  Remote Port Number: 2428
  Remote IP Address: 172.20.71.38
  Current Link State: OPEN
  Statistics:
    Packets recvd: 1
    Recv failures: 0
    Packets xmitted: 3
    Xmit failures: 0
  PRI Ports being backhauled:
    Slot 1, port 1
MGCP Download Tones: Enabled
Configuration Auto-Download Information
=====
Current version-id: {1645327B-F59A-4417-8E01-7312C61216AE}
Last config-downloaded:00:00:49

```

```

Current state: Waiting for commands
Configuration Download statistics:
    Download Attempted      : 6
    Download Successful     : 6
    Download Failed        : 0
    Configuration Attempted : 1
    Configuration Successful : 1
    Configuration Failed(Parsing): 0
    Configuration Failed(config) : 0
Last config download command: New Registration
Configuration Error History:
FAX mode: cisco

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 55: show ccm-manager Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MGCP Domain Name (system)	System used in the Internet for translating domain names of network nodes into IP addresses.
Priority	Priority of the Cisco CallManager servers present in the network. Possible priorities are primary, first backup, and second backup.
Status	Current usage of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager server. Values are Registered, Idle, Backup Polling, and Undefined.
Host	Host IP address of the Cisco CallManager server.
Current active Call Manager	IP address of the active Cisco Communications Manager server. This field can be the IP address of any one of the following Cisco Communications Manager servers: Primary, First Backup, and Second Backup.
Backhaul/Redundant link port	Port that the Cisco CallManager server is to use.
Failover Interval	Maximum amount of time that can elapse without the gateway receiving messages from the currently active Cisco Call Manager before the gateway switches to the backup Cisco Call Manager.
Keepalive Interval	Interval following which, if the gateway has not received any messages from the currently active Cisco Communications Manager server within the specified amount of time, the gateway sends a keepalive message to the Cisco Communications Manager server to determine if it is operational.
Last keepalive sent	Time in hours (military format), minutes and seconds at which the last keepalive message was sent.

Field	Description
Last MGCP traffic time	Time in hours (military format), minutes and seconds at which the last MGCP traffic message was sent.
Switchback mode	Displays the switchback mode configuration that determines when the primary Cisco CallManager server is used if it becomes available again while a backup Cisco CallManager server is being used. Values that can appear in this field are Graceful, Immediate, <i>Schedule -time</i> , and Uptime-delay.
MGCP Fallback mode	Displays the MGCP fallback mode configuration. If "Not Selected" displays, then fallback is not configured. If "Enabled/OFF" displays, then fallback is configured but not in effect. If "Enabled/ON" displays, then fallback is configured and in effect.
Last MGCP Fallback start time	Start time stamp in hours (military format), minutes and seconds of the last fallback.
Lasts MGCP Fallback end time	End time stamp in hours (military format), minutes and seconds of the last fallback.
MGCP Download Tones	Displays if the customized tone download is enabled.
TFTP retry count to shut Ports	Number of TFTP download failures allowed before endpoints are shutdown.

The following is sample output from the **show ccm-manager config-download** command showing the status of the SCCP download:

```
Router# show ccm-manager config-download
Configuration Auto-Download Information
=====
Current version-id:{4171F93A-D8FC-49D8-B1C4-CE33FA8095BF}
Last config-downloaded:00:00:47
Current state:Waiting for commands
Configuration Download statistics:
    Download Attempted           :6
    Download Successful          :6
    Download Failed              :0
    Configuration Attempted      :1
    Configuration Successful      :1
    Configuration Failed(Parsing):0
    Configuration Failed(config) :0
Last config download command:New Registration
SCCP auto-configuration status
=====
Registered with Call Manager: No
Local interface: FastEthernet0/0 (000c.8522.6910)
Current version-id: {D3A886A2-9BC9-41F8-9DB2-0E565CF51E5A}
Current config applied at: 04:44:45 EST Jan 9 2003
Gateway downloads succeeded: 1
Gateway download attempts: 1
Last gateway download attempt: 04:44:45 EST Jan 9 2003
```



```

Last successful gateway download: 04:44:45 EST Jan 9 2003
Current TFTP server: 10.2.6.101
Gateway resets: 0
Gateway restarts: 0
Managed endpoints: 6
Endpoint downloads succeeded: 6
Endpoint download attempts: 6
Last endpoint download attempt: 04:44:45 EST Jan 9 2003
Last successful endpoint download: 04:44:45 EST Jan 9 2003
Endpoint resets: 0
Endpoint restarts: 0
Configuration Error History:
 sccp ccm CCM-PUB7 identifier 1
end
controller T1 2/0no shut
controller T1 2/0no shut
controller T1 2/0no shut
isdn switch-type primary-ni
end

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 56: show ccm-manager config-download Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Current state	Current configuration state.
Download Attempted	Number of times the gateway has tried to download the configuration file. The number of successes and failures is displayed.
Configuration Attempted	Number of times the gateway has tried to configure the gateway based on the configuration file. The number of successes and failures is displayed.
Managed endpoints	Number of SCCP-controlled endpoints (analog and BRI phones).
Endpoint downloads succeeded	Number of times the gateway has successfully downloaded the configuration files for SCCP-controlled endpoints.
Endpoint download attempts	Number of times the gateway has tried to download the configuration files for SCCP-controlled endpoints.
Endpoint resets	Number of SCCP gateway resets.
Endpoint restarts	Number of SCCP gateway restarts.
Configuration Error History	Displays SCCP autoconfiguration errors.

The following is sample output from the show ccm-manager fallback-mgcp command:

```

Router# show ccm-manager fallback-mgcp
Current active Call Manager: 172.20.71.38
MGCP Fallback mode: Enabled/OFF

```

Last MGCP Fallback start time: 00:14:35
 Last MGCP Fallback end time: 00:17:25
 The table below displays te mode. Modes are as follows:

Table 57: show ccm-manager fallback-mgcp modes

Field	Description
MGCP Fallback mode	The following are displayed: • Not Selected--Fallback is not configured. • Enabled/OFF--Fallback is configured but not in effect. • Enabled/ON--Fallback is configured and in effect.
Last MGCP Fallback start time	Start time stamp in hh:mm:ss of the last fallback.
Last MGCP Fallback end time	End time stamp in hh:mm:ss of the last fallback.

The following is sample output from the show ccm-manager music-on-hold command:

```
Router# show ccm-manager music-on-hold
Current active multicast sessions :1
Multicast      RTP port  Packets      Call   Codec   Incoming
Address        number    in/out      id      g711    Interface
=====
172.20.71.38    2428      5/5         99      g711
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 58: show ccm-manager music-on-hold Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Current active multicast sessions	Number of active calls on hold.
Multicast Address	Valid class D address from which the gateway is getting the RTP streams.
RTP port number	Valid RTP port number on which the gateway receives the RTP packets.
Packets in/out	Number of RTP packets received and sent to the digital signal processor (DSP).
Call id	Call ID of the call that is on hold.
Codec	Codec number.
Incoming Interface	Interface through which the gateway is receiving the RTP stream.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ccm-manager config	Supplies the local MGCP voice gateway with the IP address or logical name of the TFTP server from which to download XML configuration files and enable the download of the configuration.
debug ccm-manager	Displays debugging information about the Cisco CallManager.
show ccm-manager	Displays a list of Cisco CallManager servers, their current status, and their availability.
show ccm-manager fallback-mgcp	Displays the status of the MGCP gateway fallback feature.
show isdn status	Displays the Cisco IOS gateway ISDN interface status.
show mgcp	Displays the MGCP configuration information.

show cdapi

To display the Call Distributor Application Programming Interface (CDAPI), use the **show cdapi** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show cdapi

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
	12.3(4)T	This command was enhanced to display V.120 call types registering with the modem.

Usage Guidelines CDAPI is the internal application programming interface (API) that provides an interface between signaling stacks and applications.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show cdapi** command. The output displays the following information:

- Signaling stacks that register with CDAPI
- Applications that register with CDAPI
- Active calls
- Call type of each active call
- Message buffers in use

```
Router# show cdapi
Registered CDAPI Applications/Stacks
=====
Signaling Stack: ISDN
    Interface: Se6/0:23
Application: TSP CDAPI Application Voice
    Application Type(s) : Voice Data Facility Signaling V110 V120
    Application Level   : Tunnel
    Application Mode    : Enbloc
Application: TSP CDAPI Application COT
    Application Type(s) : Cot
    Application Level   : Tunnel
    Application Mode    : Enbloc
Application: CSM
    Application Type(s) : Modem V110 V120
    Application Level   : Basic
    Application Mode    : Enbloc
```

```
Signaling Stack: XCSP
Application: dialer
    Application Type(s) : Data
    Application Level   : Basic
    Application Mode    : Enbloc
Active CDAPI Calls
=====
    Se7/7:23 Call ID = 0x7717, Call Type = V.120, Application = CSM
CDAPI Message Buffers
=====
Free Msg Buffers: 320
Free Raw Buffers: 320
Free Large-Raw Buffers: 120
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory. However, the following information may be of help:

- Enbloc is the mode where all call-establishment information is sent in the setup message (opposite of overlap mode, where additional messages are needed to establish the call).
- Cot is the Continuity Test (COT) subsystem that supports the continuity test required by the Signaling System 7 (SS7) network to conduct loopback and tone check testing on the path before a circuit is established.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug cdapi	Displays information about the CDAPI.

show ces clock-select

To display the setting of the network clock for the specified port, use the **show ces clock-select** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ces slot/port clock-select

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Backplane slot number.
<i>/port</i>	Interface port number. The slash must be entered.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for slot 1, port 0:

```
Router# show ces 1/0 clock-select
Priority 1 clock source:not configured
Priority 2 clock source:not configured
Priority 3 clock source:ATM1/0 UP
Priority 4 clock source:Local oscillator
Current clock source:ATM1/0, priority:3
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clock-select	Establishes the sources and priorities of the requisite clocking signals for the OC-3/STM-1 ATM Circuit Emulation Service network module.

show connect

To display configuration information about drop-and-insert connections that have been configured on a router, use the **show connect** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show connect {**all**| **elements**| **name**| **id**| **port** {**T1**| **E1**}*slot/port*}

Syntax Description

all	Information for all configured connections.
elements	Information for registered hardware or software interworking elements.
name	Information for a connection that has been named by using the connect global configuration command. The name you enter is case sensitive and must match the configured name exactly.
id	Information for a connection that you specify by an identification number or range of identification numbers. The router assigns these IDs automatically in the order in which they were created, beginning with 1. The show connect all command displays these IDs.
port	Information for a connection that you specify by indicating the type of controller (T1 or E1) and location of the interface.
T1	T1 controller.
E1	E1 controller.
<i>slot/port</i>	Location of the T1 or E1 controller port whose connection status you want to see. Valid values for <i>slot</i> and <i>port</i> are 0 and 1 . The slash must be entered.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows drop-and-insert connections on modular access routers that support drop-and-insert. It displays different information in different formats, depending on the keyword that you use.

Examples

The following examples show how the same tabular information appears when you enter different keywords:

```
Router# show connect all
ID   Name                Segment 1                Segment 2                State
=====
1    Test                 -T1 1/0 01              -T1 1/1 02              ADMIN UP
2    Test2                -T1 1/0 03              -T1 1/1 04              ADMIN UP
Router# show connect id 1-2
ID   Name                Segment 1                Segment 2                State
=====
1    Test                 -T1 1/0 01              -T1 1/1 02              ADMIN UP
2    Test2                -T1 1/0 03              -T1 1/1 04              ADMIN UP
Router# show connect port t1 1/1
ID   Name                Segment 1                Segment 2                State
=====
1    Test                 -T1 1/0 01              -T1 1/1 02              ADMIN UP
2    Test2                -T1 1/0 03              -T1 1/1 04              ADMIN UP
```

The following examples show details about specific connections, including the number of time slots in use and the switching elements:

```
Router# show connect id 2
Connection: 2 - Test2
Current State: ADMIN UP
Segment 1: -T1 1/0 03
    TDM timeslots in use: 14-18 (5 total)
Segment 2: -T1 1/1 04
    TDM timeslots in use: 14-18
Internal Switching Elements: VIC TDM Switch
Router# show connect name Test
Connection: 1 - Test
Current State: ADMIN UP
Segment 1: -T1 1/0 01
    TDM timeslots in use: 1-13 (13 total)
Segment 2: -T1 1/1 02
    TDM timeslots in use: 1-13
Internal Switching Elements: VIC TDM Switch
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect	Defines connections between T1 or E1 controller ports for Drop and Insert.

Command	Description
tdm-group	Configures a list of time slots for creating clear channel groups (pass-through) for TDM cross-connect.

show controllers rs366

To display information about the RS-366 video interface on the video dialing module (VDM), use the **show controllers rs366** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show controllers rs366 *slot port*

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot location of the VDM module. Valid entries are 1 or 2.
<i>port</i>	Port location of the EIA/TIA-366 interface in the VDM module.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Examples

The following example displays information about the RS-366 controller:

```
Router# show controllers rs366 0 1
RS366:driver is initialized in slot 1, port 0:
STATUS STATE LSR  LCR  ICSR EXT  T1    T2    T3    T4    T5
0x02   0x01  0x00 0x50 0xE0 0x00 5000   5000   5000  20000 10000
Dial string:
121C
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 59: show controllers rs366 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
STATUS	Last interrupt status.
STATE	Current state of the state machine.
LSR	Line status register of the VDM.

Field	Description
LCR	Line control register of the VDM.
ICSR	Interrupt control and status register of the VDM.
EXT	Extended register of the VDM.
T1 through T5	Timeouts 1 through 5 of the watchdog timer, in milliseconds.
Dial string	Most recently dialed number collected by the driver. 0xC at the end of the string indicates the EON (end of number) character.

show controllers timeslots

To display the channel-associated signaling (CAS) and ISDN PRI state in detail, use the show controllers timeslots command in privileged EXEC mode.

show controllers t1/e1 *controller-number* **timeslots***timeslot-range*

Syntax Description

t1/e1 <i>controller-number</i>	Controller number of CAS or ISDN PRI time slot. Range is from 0 to 7.
timeslots <i>timeslot-range</i>	Timeslot. E1 range is from 1 to 31. T1 range is from 1 to 24.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
10.0	This command was introduced.
12.1(3)T	The timeslots keyword was added.
12.1(5)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5400.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the CAS and ISDN PRI channel state in detail. The command shows whether the DS0 channels of a controller are in idle, in-service, maintenance, or busyout states. Use the **show controllers e1** or **show controllers t1** command to display statistics about the E1 or T1 links.

Examples

The following example shows that the CAS state is enabled on the Cisco AS5300 with a T1 PRI card:

```
Router# show controllers timeslots
```

```
T1 1 is up:
```

```
Loopback: NONE
```

DS0	Type	Modem	<->	Service State	Channel State	Rx A B C D				Tx A B C D			
1	cas-modem	1	in	insvc	connected	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	cas	-	-	insvc	idle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```

 8  cas      -      -      insvc      idle      0 0 0 0      0 0 0 0
 9  cas      -      -      insvc      idle      0 0 0 0      0 0 0 0
10  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
11  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
12  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
13  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
14  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
15  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
16  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
17  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
18  cas      -      -      maint      static-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
19  cas      -      -      maint      dynamic-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
20  cas      -      -      maint      dynamic-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
21  cas      -      -      maint      dynamic-bo  0 0 0 0      1 1 1 1
22  unused
23  unused
24  unused

```

The following example shows that the ISDN PRI state is enabled on the Cisco AS5300 with a T1 PRI card:

T1 2 is up:
Loopback: NONE

```

DS0 Type          Modem    <->  Service  Channel  Rx      Tx
                        State   State   A B C D  A B C D
-----
 1  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 2  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 3  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 4  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 5  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 6  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 7  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 8  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
 9  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
10  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
11  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
12  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
13  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
14  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
15  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
16  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
17  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
18  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
19  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
20  pri            -        -      insvc    idle
21  pri-modem      2        in      insvc    busy
22  pri-modem      1        out     insvc    busy
23  pri-digi       -        in      insvc    busy
24  pri-sig        -        -      outofsvc reserved

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show controllers e1	Displays information about E1 links.
show controllers t1	Displays information about T1 links.

show controllers voice

To display information about voice-related hardware, use the **show controllers voice** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show controllers voice

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)XQ	This command was introduced on the Cisco 1750.

Usage Guidelines This command displays interface status information that is specific to voice-related hardware, such as the registers of the TDM switch, the host port interface of the digital signal processor (DSP), and the DSP firmware versions. The information displayed is generally useful only for diagnostic tasks performed by technical support.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show controllers voice
EPIC Switch registers:
STDA 0xFF STDB 0xFF SARA 0xAD SARB 0xFF SAXA 0xFF SAXB 0x0 STCR 0x3F
MFAIR 0x3F
STAR 0x65 OMDR 0xE2 VNSR 0x0 PMOD 0x4C PBNR 0xFF POFD 0xF0 POFU 0x18
PCSR 0x1 PICM 0x0 CMD1 0xA0 CMD2 0x70 CBNR 0xFF CTAR 0x2 CBSR 0x20 CSCR
0x0
DSP 0 Host Port Interface:
HPI Control Register 0x202
InterfaceStatus 0x2A MaxMessageSize 0x80
RxRingBufferSize 0x6 TxRingBufferSize 0x9
pInsertRx 0x4 pRemoveRx 0x4 pInsertTx 0x6 pRemoveTx 0x6
Rx Message 0:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC7 5F08 91D1 0000 0000 7DF1 69E5 63E1 63E2
0020: 6E7C ED67 DE5D DB5C DC60 EC7E 6BE1 58D3 50CD 4DCE
0040: 50D2 5AE5 7868 DA52 CE4A C746 C647 C94B D25A EAF4
0060: 5DD7 4FCD 4ACA 4ACC 4FD3 5DE8 F769 DC58 D352 D253
0080: D65B E573 6CDF 59D3 4ECF 4FD0
Rx Message 1:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDD 3E48 3B74 0000 0000 3437 3D4C F0C8 BBB5
0020: B2B3 B7BF D25B 4138 3331 3339 435F CFBD B6B2 B1B4
0040: BBC8 7E48 3B34 3131 363D 4FDE C3B9 B3B1 B3B8 C2DB
0060: 533F 3833 3235 3B48 71CC BDB7 B4B5 B8BF CF67 483D
0080: 3836 383C 455B DAC6 BDB9 B9BB
```

```

Rx Message 2:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC8 5F08 9221 0000 0000 54DA 61F5 EF60 DA53
0020: CF4F CD4E D256 DB63 FCEE 5FDA 55D1 50CF 4FD3 56D8
0040: 5DE1 6E7C EC60 DC59 D655 D456 D85D DF6A F4F4 69E2
0060: 5CDD 5BDC 5BDE 61E9 6DF1 FF76 F16D E96A E566 EA6A
0080: EB6F F16D EF79 F776 F5F5 73F0

Rx Message 3:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDE 3E48 3BC4 0000 0000 C0CC EC54 453E 3C3C
0020: 3F47 56F3 D1C7 C1BF C0C6 CEE1 6752 4A46 4648 4E59
0040: 6FE4 D6CF CDCE D2DA E57E 675E 5B5B 5E62 6B76 FCF6
0060: F6FA 7D75 7373 7BF5 EAE1 DCDA DADD E6FE 6559 514D
0080: 4D4E 5563 EFD9 CDC8 C5C6 CAD1

Rx Message 4:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC6 5F08 9181 0000 0000 DD5B DC5E E161 E468
0020: FAFD 6CE1 5AD3 53D1 53D7 61EC EA59 CF4A C644 C344
0040: CA4E D86C 60D0 48C2 3EBD 3CBD 3EC0 47CF 5976 DF4F
0060: C945 C242 C146 C94E D668 73DB 54CE 4DCC 4DCE 53DB
0080: 64F9 ED63 DC59 DA58 DC5D E46C

Rx Message 5:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDC 3E48 3B24 0000 0000 5B5B 5D62 6A76 FCF5
0020: F5F9 7D78 7374 7CF5 EAE1 DDDA DBDD E7FE 6559 514E
0040: 4D4F 5663 EFD8 CDC8 C6C6 CAD1 E760 4E46 403F 4047
0060: 5173 D5C7 BFBC BCBE C5D4 6D4C 3F3B 3939 3D46 5ADB
0080: C5BC B7B6 B8BD C8E8 4F3F 3835

Tx Message 0:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC6 5F08 9181 0000 003C DD5B DC5E E161 E468
0020: FAFD 6CE1 5AD3 53D1 53D7 61EC EA59 CF4A C644 C344
0040: CA4E D86C 60D0 48C2 3EBD 3CBD 3EC0 47CF 5976 DF4F
0060: C945 C242 C146 C94E D668 73DB 54CE 4DCC 4DCE 53DB
0080: 64F9 ED63 DC59 DA58 DC5D E46C

Tx Message 1:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDC 3E48 3B24 0000 003C 5B5B 5D62 6A76 FCF5
0020: F5F9 7D78 7374 7CF5 EAE1 DDDA DBDD E7FE 6559 514E
0040: 4D4F 5663 EFD8 CDC8 C6C6 CAD1 E760 4E46 403F 4047
0060: 5173 D5C7 BFBC BCBE C5D4 6D4C 3F3B 3939 3D46 5ADB
0080: C5BC B7B6 B8BD C8E8 4F3F 3835

Tx Message 2:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC7 5F08 91D1 0000 003C 7DF1 69E5 63E1 63E2
0020: 6E7C ED67 DE5D DB5C DC60 EC7E 6BE1 58D3 50CD 4DCE
0040: 50D2 5AE5 7868 DA52 CE4A C746 C647 C94B D25A EAF4
0060: 5DD7 4FCD 4ACA 4ACC 4FD3 5DE8 F769 DC58 D352 D253
0080: D65B E573 6CDF 59D3 4ECF 4FD0

Tx Message 3:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDD 3E48 3B74 0000 003C 3437 3D4C F0C8 BBB5
0020: B2B3 B7BF D25B 4138 3331 3339 435F CFBD B6B2 B1B4
0040: BBC8 7E48 3B34 3131 363D 4FDE C3B9 B3B1 B3B8 C2DB
0060: 533F 3833 3235 3B48 71CC BDB7 B4B5 B8BF CF67 483D
0080: 3836 383C 455B DAC6 BDB9 B9BB

Tx Message 4:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC8 5F08 9221 0000 003C 54DA 61F5 EF60 DA53
0020: CF4F CD4E D256 DB63 FCEE 5FDA 55D1 50CF 4FD3 56D8
0040: 5DE1 6E7C EC60 DC59 D655 D456 D85D DF6A F4F4 69E2
0060: 5CDD 5BDC 5BDE 61E9 6DF1 FF76 F16D E96A E566 EA6A
0080: EB6F F16D EF79 F776 F5F5 73F0

Tx Message 5:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDE 3E48 3BC4 0000 003C C0CC EC54 453E 3C3C
0020: 3F47 56F3 D1C7 C1BF C0C6 CEE1 6752 4A46 4648 4E59
0040: 6FE4 D6CF CDCE D2DA E57E 675E 5B5B 5E62 6B76 FCF6
0060: F6FA 7D75 7373 7BF5 EAE1 DCDA DADD E6FE 6559 514D
0080: 4D4E 5563 EFD9 CDC8 C5C6 CAD1

Tx Message 6:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDA 3E48 3A84 0000 003C E75F 4E46 403F 4147

```

show controllers voice

```

0020: 5174 D5C7 BFBC BCBE C5D4 6C4C 3F3B 3939 3D46 5BDA
0040: C5BC B7B6 B8BD C8E9 4F3F 3834 3437 3D4C EEC8 BBB5
0060: B2B3 B8BF D35A 4138 3331 3339 435F CEBD B6B1 B1B4
0080: BBC9 7C48 3B34 3131 363D 4FDE
Tx Message 7:
packet_length 100 channel_id 1 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 4AC5 5F08 9131 0000 003C 66DE 66EB 67EE FE6E
0020: F7E7 6B68 E068 EE6A DF5C DF62 EDF1 6FF2 7A78 67DC
0040: 5EDF 62E7 64E6 66E0 7071 EA69 F86E E260 DE5D E665
0060: EB75 F0FB 6DE9 64E4 69E3 66EA 67E9 6DF9 F177 EC6E
0080: EB6E F876 F875 7D6E E966 E05D
Tx Message 8:
packet_length 100 channel_id 2 packet_id 0 process_id 0x1
0000: 0000 1CDB 3E48 3AD4 0000 003C C2B9 B3B1 B3B8 C2DC
0020: 523F 3733 3235 3C49 72CB BDB7 B4B5 B8BF CF67 483C
0040: 3836 373C 455C DAC6 BDB9 B9BB C0CC EE54 453E 3C3C
0060: 3F47 56F1 D1C7 C1BF C0C6 CEE1 6651 4A46 4648 4D59
0080: 70E3 D6CF CDCE D2D9 E67E 675E
Bootloader 1.8, Appn 3.1
Application firmware 3.1.8, Built by claux on Thu Jun 17 11:00:05 1999
VIC Interface Foreign Exchange Station 0/0, DSP instance (0x19543C0)
Singalling channel num 128 Signalling proxy 0x0 Signaling dsp 0x19543C0
tx outstanding 0, max tx outstanding 32
ptr 0x0, length 0x0, max length 0x0
dsp_number 0, Channel ID 1
received 0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 gaint packets
0 drops, 0 no buffers, 0 input errors 0 input overruns
650070 bytes output, 4976 frames output, 0 output errors, 0 output
underrun
0 unaligned frames
VIC Interface Foreign Exchange Station 0/1, DSP instance (0x1954604)
Singalling channel num 129 Signalling proxy 0x0 Signaling dsp 0x1954604
tx outstanding 0, max tx outstanding 32
ptr 0x0, length 0x0, max length 0x0
dsp_number 0, Channel ID 2
received 0 packets, 0 bytes, 0 gaint packets
0 drops, 0 no buffers, 0 input errors 0 input overruns
393976 bytes output, 3982 frames output, 0 output errors, 0 output
underrun
0 unaligned frames

```

Field descriptions are hardware-dependent and are meant for use by trained technical support.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information and call statistics for dial peers.
show interface dspfarm	Displays hardware information including DRAM, SRAM, and the revision-level information on the line card.
show voice dsp	Displays the current status of all DSP voice channels.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show crm

To display the carrier call capacities statistics, use the **show crm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show crm

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Both the **show trunk group** command and the **show crm** command display values for the maximum number of calls. These values originate from different configuration procedures:

- In the **show trunk group** command, the Max Calls value originates from the **max-calls** command in the trunk group configuration.
- In the **show crm** command, Max calls indicates the maximum number of available channels after the carrier ID or trunk group label is assigned to an interface using the **trunk-group** (interface) command.

Examples The following example illustrates the carrier call capacities statistics:

```
Router# show crm
Carrier:1411
  Max calls:4
  Max Voice (in) :      4      Cur Voice (in) :      0
  Max Voice (out):      4      Cur Voice (out):      0
  Max Data (in)  :      4      Cur Data (in)  :      0
  Max Data (out) :      4      Cur Data (out) :      0
Trunk Group Label: 100
  Max calls:6
  Max Voice (in) :      6      Cur Voice (in) :      0
  Max Voice (out):      6      Cur Voice (out):      0
  Max Data (in)  :      6      Cur Data (in)  :      0
  Max Data (out) :      6      Cur Data (out) :      0
```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output, in alphabetical order.

Table 60: show crm Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Carrier	ID of the carrier that handles the calls.
Cur Data (in)	Current number of incoming data calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Cur Data (out)	Current number of outgoing data calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Cur Voice (in)	Current number of incoming voice calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Cur Voice (out)	Current number of outgoing voice calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Max Calls	Maximum number of calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Max Data (in)	Maximum number of incoming data calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Max Data (out)	Maximum number of outgoing data calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Max Voice (in)	Maximum number of incoming voice calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Max Voice (out)	Maximum number of outgoing voice calls that are handled by the carrier or trunk group.
Trunk Group Label	Label of the trunk group that handles the calls.

Related Commands

Command	Description
carrier-id (dial-peer)	Specifies the carrier associated with VoIP calls.
max-calls	Specifies the maximum number of calls handled by a trunk group.
show trunk group	Displays the configuration parameters for one or more trunk groups.
trunk-group (interface)	Assigns an interface to a trunk group.
trunk-group-label (dial-peer)	Specifies the trunk group associated with VoIP calls.

show csm

To display the call switching module (CSM) statistics for a particular digital signal processor (DSP) channel, all DSP channels, or a specific modem or DSP channel, use the **show csm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Cisco AS5300 Universal Access Server

show csm {**call-rate** [**table**] | **callre-source** | **modem** [*slot/port*] **group** *modem-group-number*] | **signaling-channel**}

Cisco AS5400Series Router

show csm {**call rate** [**table**] | **call-resource** | **modem** [*slot/port*] **group** *modem-group-number*] | **signaling-channel** | **voice** *slot/port*}

Syntax Description

call-rate	Displays the incoming and outgoing call switching rate.
table	(Optional) Displays the incoming and outgoing call switching rate in the form of numerical table.
call-resource	Displays statistics about the CSM call resource.
modem	Displays CSM call statistics for modems.
<i>slot / port</i>	(Optional) Location (and thereby identity) of a specific modem.
group	(Optional) Displays modem group information.
<i>modem -group-number</i>	(Optional) Location of a particular dial peer. Range: 1 to 32767.
signaling-channel	Displays CSM signaling channel Information.
voice	Displays CSM call statistics for DSP channels.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced.

Release	Modification
12.0(3)T	This command was modified. Port-specific values for the Cisco AS5300 were added.
12.0(7)T	This command was modified. Port-specific values for the Cisco AS5800 were added.

Usage Guidelines

This command shows the information related to CSM, which includes the DSP channel, the start time of the call, the end time of the call, and the channel on the controller used by the call.

Use the **show csm modem** command to display the CSM call statistics for a specific modem, for a group of modems, or for all modems. If a *slot / port* argument is specified, then CSM call statistics are displayed for the specified modem. If the *modem-group-number* argument is specified, the CSM call statistics for all of the modems associated with that modem group are displayed. If no keyword is specified, CSM call statistics for all modems on the Cisco AS5300 universal access server are displayed.

Use the **show csm voice** command to display CSM statistics for a particular DSP channel. If the *slot / dspm / dsp / dsp-channel* or *shelf / slot / port* argument is specified, the CSM call statistics for calls using the identified DSP channel are displayed. If no argument is specified, all CSM call statistics for all DSP channels are displayed.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show csm** command for the Cisco AS5300 universal access server:

```
Router# show csm voice 2/4/4/0
  slot 2, dspm 4, dsp 4, dsp channel 0,
  slot 2, port 56, tone, device status(0x0002): VDEV_STATUS_ACTIVE_CALL.
csm_state(0x0406)=CSM_OC6_CONNECTED, csm_event_proc=0x600E2678, current call thru PRI line
invalid_event_count=0, wdt_timeout_count=0
wdt timestamp started is not activated
wait_for_dialing:False, wait_for_bchan:False
pri_chnl=TDM_PRI_STREAM(s0, u0, c22), tdm_chnl=TDM_DSP_STREAM(s2, c27)
dchan_idb_start_index=0, dchan_idb_index=0, call_id=0xA003, bchan_num=22
csm_event=CSM_EVENT_ISDN_CONNECTED, cause=0x0000
ring_no_answer=0, ic_failure=0, ic_complete=0
dial_failure=0, oc_failure=0, oc_complete=3
oc_busy=0, oc_no_dial_tone=0, oc_dial_timeout=0
remote_link_disc=0, stat_busyout=0
oobp_failure=0
call_duration_started=00:06:53, call_duration_ended=00:00:00, total_call_duration=00:00:44
The calling party phone number = 408
The called party phone number = 5271086
total_free_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_busy_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_dynamic_busy_rbs_timeslot
= 0, total_static_busy_rbs_timeslot = 0,
total_sw56_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_sw56_rbs_static_bo_ts = 0,
total_free_isdn_channels = 21, total_busy_isdn_channels = 0, total_auto_busy_isdn_channels
= 0,
min_free_device_threshold = 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 61: show csm voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slot	Slot where the VFC resides.

Field	Description
dsp	DSP through which this call is established.
slot/port	Logical port number for the device. This is equivalent to the DSP channel number. The port number is derived as follows: • (max_number_of_dsp_channels per dspm=12) * the dspm # (0-based) + • (max_number_of_dsp_channels per dsp=2) * the dsp # (0-based) + the dsp channel number (0-based).
tone	Which signaling tone is being used (DTMF, MF, R2). This only applies to CAS calls. Possible values are as follows: • mf • dtmf • r2-compelled • r2-semi-compelled • r2-non-compelled

Field	Description
device_status	Status of the device. Possible values are as follows: • VDEV_STATUS_UNLOCKED--Device is unlocked (meaning that it is available for new calls). • VDEV_STATUS_ACTIVE_WDT--Device is allocated for a call and the watchdog timer is set to time the connection response from the central office. • VDEV_STATUS_ACTIVE_CALL--Device is engaged in an active, connected call. • VDEV_STATUS_BUSYOUT_REQ--Device is requested to busyout; does not apply to voice devices. • VDEV_STATUS_BAD--Device is marked as bad and not usable for processing calls. • VDEV_STATUS_BACK2BACK_TEST--Modem is performing back-to-back testing (for modem calls only). • VDEV_STATUS_RESET--Modem needs to be reset (for modem only). • VDEV_STATUS_DOWNLOAD_FILE--Modem is downloading a file (for modem only). • VDEV_STATUS_DOWNLOAD_FAIL--Modem has failed during downloading a file (for modem only). • VDEV_STATUS_SHUTDOWN--Modem is not powered up (for modem only). • VDEV_STATUS_BUSY--Modem is busy (for modem only). • VDEV_STATUS_DOWNLOAD_REQ--Modem is requesting connection (for modem only).

Field	Description
csm_state	

Field	Description
	CSM call state of the current call (PRI line) associated with this device. Possible values are as follows: • CSM_IDLE_STATE--Device is idle. • CSM_IC_STATE--A device has been assigned to an incoming call. • CSM_IC1_COLLECT_ADDR_INFO--A device has been selected to perform ANI/DNIS address collection for this call. ANI/DNIS address information collection is in progress. The ANI/DNIS is used to decide whether the call should be processed by a modem or a voice DSP. • CSM_IC2_RINGING--The device assigned to this incoming call has been told to get ready for the call. • CSM_IC3_WAIT_FOR_SWITCH_OVER--A new device is selected to take over this incoming call from the device collecting the ANI/DNIS address information. • CSM_IC4_WAIT_FOR_CARRIER--This call is waiting for the CONNECT message from the carrier. • CSM_IC5_CONNECTED--This incoming call is connected to the central office. • CSM_IC6_DISCONNECTING--This incoming call is waiting for a DISCONNECT message from the VTSP module to complete the disconnect process. • CSM_OC_STATE --An outgoing call is initiated. • CSM_OC1_REQUEST_DIGIT--The device is requesting the first digit for the dial-out number. • CSM_OC2_COLLECT_1ST_DIGIT--The first digit for the dial-out number has been collected. • CSM_OC3_COLLECT_ALL_DIGIT--All the digits for the dial-out number have been collected. • CSM_OC4_DIALING--This call is waiting for a dsx0 (B channel) to be available for dialing out. • CSM_OC5_WAIT_FOR_CARRIER--This

Field	Description
	(outgoing) call is waiting for the central office to connect. • CSM_OC6_CONNECTED--This (outgoing) call is connected. • CSM_OC7_BUSY_ERROR--A busy tone has been sent to the device (for VoIP call, no busy tone is sent; just a DISCONNECT INDICATION message is sent to the VTSP module), and this call is waiting for a DISCONNECT message from the VTSP module (or ONHOOK message from the modem) to complete the disconnect process. • CSM_OC8_DISCONNECTING--The central office has disconnected this (outgoing) call, and the call is waiting for a DISCONNECT message from the VTSP module to complete the disconnect process.
csm_state: invalid_event_count	Number of invalid events received by the CSM state machine.
wdt_timeout_count	Number of times the watchdog timer is activated for this call.
wdt_timestamp_started	Whether the watchdog timer is activated for this call.
wait_for_dialing	Whether this (outgoing) call is waiting for a free digit collector to become available to dial out the outgoing digits.
wait_for_bchan	Whether this (outgoing) call is waiting for a B channel to send the call out on.
pri_chnl	Which type of TDM stream is used for the PRI connection. For PRI and CAS calls, it is always TDM_PRI_STREAM.
tdm_chnl	Which type of TDM stream is used for the connection to the device used to process this call. In the case of a VoIP call, this is always set to TDM_DSP_STREAM.
dchan_idb_start_index	First index to use when searching for the next IDB of a free D channel.
dchan_idb_index	Index of the currently available IDB of a free D channel.

Field	Description
csm_event	Event just passed to the CSM state machine.
cause	Event cause.
ring_no_answer	Number of times a call failed because there was no response.
ic_failure	Number of failed incoming calls.
ic_complete	Number of successful incoming calls.
dial_failure	Number of times a connection failed because there was no dial tone.
oc_failure	Number of failed outgoing calls.
oc_complete	Number of successful outgoing calls.
oc_busy	Number of outgoing calls whose connection failed because there was a busy signal.
oc_no_dial_tone	Number of outgoing calls whose connection failed because there was no dial tone.
oc_dial_timeout	Number of outgoing calls whose connection failed because the timeout value was exceeded.
call_duration_started	Start of this call.
call_duration_ended	End of this call.
total_call_duration	Duration of this call.
The calling party phone number	Calling party number as given to CSM by ISDN.
The called party phone number	Called party number as given to CSM by ISDN.
total_free_rbs_time slot	Total number of free RBS (CAS) time slots available for the whole system.
total_busy_rbs_time slot	Total number of RBS (CAS) time slots that have been busied-out. This includes both dynamically and statically busied out RBS time slots.
total_dynamic_busy_rbs_time slot	Total number of RBS (CAS) time slots that have been dynamically busied out.

Field	Description
total_static_busy_rbs_time slot	Total number of RBS (CAS) time slots that have been statically busied out (that is, they are busied out using the CLI command).
total_free_isdn_channels	Total number of free ISDN channels.
total_busy_isdn_channels	Total number of busy ISDN channels.
total_auto_busy_isdn_channels	Total number of ISDN channels that are automatically busied out.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays the contents of the active call table.
show call history voice	Displays the contents of the call history table.
show num-exp	Displays how number expansions are configured.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show csm call

To view the call switching module (CSM) call statistics, use the **show csm call** command in privileged EXEC mode

show csm call {failed| rate| total}

Syntax Description

failed	CSM call fail/reject rate for the last 60 seconds, 60 minutes, and 72 hours.
rate	CSM call rate for the last 60 seconds, 60 minutes, and 72 hours.
total	Total number of CSM calls for the last 60 seconds, 60 minutes, and 72 hours.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(2)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to understand CSM call volume.

Examples

The following examples show the CSM call statistics for the last 60 seconds:

```
Router# show csm call rate
```

```
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
```

```

1
0....5....1....1....2....2....3....3....4....4....5....5....
  0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5
      CSM call switching rate per second (last 60 seconds)
      # = calls entering the module per second

```

Router# show csm call failed

```

15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0....5....1....1....2....2....3....3....4....4....5....5....
  0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5
      CSM call fail/reject rate per second (last 60 seconds)
      # = calls failing per second

```

Router# sh csm call total

```

1344
1244
1144
1044
944
844
744
644
544
444
344
244
144
44
0....5....1....1....2....2....3....3....4....4....5....5....
  0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5   0   5
      CSM total calls (last 60 seconds)
# = number of calls

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

show cube status

To display the Cisco Unified Border Element (Cisco UBE) status, the software version, the license capacity, the image version, and the platform name of the device, use the **show cube status** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show cube status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Cisco UBE status is not displayed.

Command Modes User EXEC (>)
Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.2(1)T	This command was introduced.
	15.1(3)S1	This command was modified. The output was modified to have only token characters (an alphanumeric character, hyphen [-], dot [.], exclamation mark [!], percent [%], asterisk [*], underscore [_], plus sign [+], grave [`], apostrophe ['], or a tilde [~]) in server and user-agent Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) headers. The nontoken characters present in the image name is replaced by a dot[.].

Usage Guidelines The display of Cisco UBE status-related information is supported by the implementation of the CISCO-UBE-MIB. This MIB also provides Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) support for the Cisco UBE status:

The Cisco UBE status display is enabled only if the **mode border-element** command is configured with call license capacity. The **show cube status** command displays the following message if the license capacity is not configured.

Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE) application is not enabled

Examples The following example configures the **mode border-element** command with call license capacity and enables the display of Cisco UBE status on the Cisco 3845 router:

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
Device(conf-voi-serv)# mode border-element license capacity 200
After saving the configuration and reloading the device:
```

```
Device> show cube status
```

```
CUBE-Version : 8.8
SW-Version : 15.2(1)T, Platform 3845
HA-Type : none
Licensed-Capacity : 200
```

In Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)S1 and later releases, the output is as follows:

```
Device> show cube status
```

```
CUBE-Version : 8.8
SW-Version : 15.2.1.T, Platform 3845
HA-Type : none
Licensed-Capacity : 200
```

The table below describes the fields shown in the display.

Table 62: show cube status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CUBE-Version	Version of the Cisco UBE application running on the device.
SW-Version	Image version and platform name of the device running the Cisco UBE application. This matches the image version and platform name returned by the show version command.
HA-Type	The type of High Availability (HA) feature configured and running on the device. The following HA types are supported: • none: Cisco UBE does not support HA. • cold-standby-chassis-to-chassis: Device-to-device cold standby support. • hot-standby-chassis-to-chassis: Device-to-device hot standby support.
Licensed-Capacity	Number of SIP call legs that Cisco UBE is licensed to use. The range is from 0 to 999999. This number matches the number of licenses configured using the mode border-element license capacity command. Note The number of SIP call legs that Cisco UBE can use is platform-dependent and is not affected by the specified value for the capacity keyword in Cisco IOS Release 15.2(1)T.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mode border-element	Enables the set of commands used in the border-element configuration on the Cisco 2900 and Cisco 3900 series platforms.

show debug condition

To display the debugging filters that have been enabled for VoiceXML applications, ATM-enabled interfaces, or Frame Relay interfaces, use the **show debug condition** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show debug condition

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
	12.0(28)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(28)S and was enhanced to include debugging for ATM-enabled and Frame Relay-enabled interfaces.
	12.2(25)S	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(25)S.
	12.2(27)SBC	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(27)SBC.
	12.2(28)SB	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(28)SB.
	12.4(9)T	This command was enhanced to include debugging for ATM-enabled and Frame Relay-enabled interfaces.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the debugging filter conditions that have been set for VoiceXML applications by using the **debug condition application voice** command.

Examples The following is sample output from this command when it is used with the VoiceXML application:

```
Router# show debug condition
Condition 1: application voice vmail (1 flags triggered)
          Flags: vmail
Condition 2: application voice myappl (1 flags triggered)
          Flags: myappl
```

The following is sample output from this command when an ATM interface is being debugged:

```
Router# show debug condition

Condition 1: atm-vc 0/56784 AT2/0 (0 flags triggered)
Condition 2: atm-vc 255/45546 AT2/0 (0 flags triggered)
Condition 3: atm-vc 0/266 AT6/0 (1 flags triggered)
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 63: show debug condition Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Condition 1	Sequential number identifying the filter condition that was set for the specified command.
Flags	Name of the voice application for which the condition was set.
at2/0	Interface number of the ATM interface that has the debug condition applied.
atm-vc 0/56784	Virtual channel identifier (VCI). Alternatively, virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier (VCI/VPI) pair.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug condition application voice	Filters out debugging messages for all VoiceXML applications except the specified application.
debug http client	Displays debugging messages for the HTTP client.
debug vxml	Displays debugging messages for VoiceXML features.



show dial-peer through show gatekeeper zone prefix

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show dial-peer

To display the dial plan mapping table for protocol peers, use the **show dial-peer** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dial-peer {carrier| cor| trunk-group-label}

Syntax Description

carrier	Displays carrier ID configuration details of the peer protocol.
cor	Displays restriction settings class details.
trunk-group-label	Displays trunk group label configuration details.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(17)SX	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T. The carrier and trunk-group-label keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the dial plan mapping table for protocol peers along with the available keywords.

Examples

The following sample output from the **show dial-peer** command displays restriction settings class details. The fields are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show dial-peer cor
Class of Restriction
name: class1
```

show dial-peer video

To display configuration information for video dial peers, use the **show dial-peer video** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dial-peer video [*number*] [**summary**]

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	(Optional) A specific video dial peer. Output displays information about that dial peer.
summary	(Optional) Output displays a one-line summary of each video dial peer.

Command Default

If both the *name* argument and **summary** keyword are omitted, command output displays detailed information about all video dial peers.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the configuration for all video dial peers configured for a router. To show configuration information for only one specific dial peer, use the *number* argument to identify the dial peer.

Examples

The following sample output displays detailed information about all configured video dial peers:

```
Router# show dial-peer video
Video Dial-Peer 1
  type = videocodec, destination-pattern = 111
  port signal = 1/0, port media = Serial1
  nsap = 47.0091810000000050E201B101.00107B09C6F2.C8
Video Dial-Peer 2
  type = videoatm, destination-pattern = 222
  session-target = ATM0 svc nsap 47.0091810000000050E201B101.00E01E92ADC2.C8
Video Dial-Peer 3
  type = videoatm, destination-pattern = 333
  session-target = ATM0 pvc 70/70
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the output.

Table 64: show dial-peer video Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NSAP	Network service access point (NSAP) address

show dial-peer voice

To display information for voice dial peers, use the **show dial-peer voice** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show dial-peer voice [*number*] **busy-trigger-counter** | **summary** | **voip system**

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	(Optional) A specific voice dial peer. The output displays detailed information about that dial peer.
busy-trigger-counter	(Optional) Displays the busy trigger call count on the VoIP dial peer.
summary	(Optional) Displays a short summary of each voice dial peer.
voip system	(Optional) Displays information about the VoIP dial peer.

Command Default

If both the *number* argument and **summary** keyword are omitted, the output displays detailed information about all voice dial peers.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced.
11.3(1)MA	This command was modified. The summary keyword was added for the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(3)XG	This command was implemented for Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(4)T	This command was implemented for VoFR on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented for modem pass-through over VoIP on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XB	This command was modified to support VoiceXML applications.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745.
12.2(2)XN	This command was modified. Support for enhanced Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) voice gateway interoperability was added to Cisco CallManager 3.1 for the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco VG200.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and Cisco CallManager 3.2 and implemented on the Cisco IAD2420. The command was enhanced to display configuration information for bandwidth, video codec, and rtp payload-type for H.263+ and H.264 video codec.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. This command was enhanced to display the current configuration state of the history-info header. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
15.0(1)XA	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to show the logical partitioning class of restriction (LPCOR) policy for outgoing calls.
15.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)T.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to display information about the bind at the dial-peer level and to display the connection status of Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) ports.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the configuration for all VoIP and POTS dial peers configured for a gateway. To display configuration information for only one specific dial peer, use the *number* argument. To display summary information for all dial peers, use the **summary** keyword.



Note

The recommended command to verify the QoS settings that the signaling and media packets will be marked with when RSVP is not configured for call signaling on the Cisco UBE is the **show dial-peer voice** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show dial-peer voice** command for a POTS dial peer:

```
Router# show dial-peer voice 100
VoiceEncapPeer3201
peer type = voice, information type = video,
description = '',
tag = 3201, destination-pattern = '86001',
answer-address = '', preference=0,
CLID Restriction = None
CLID Network Number = ''
CLID Second Number sent
CLID Override RDNIS = disabled,
source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
numbering Type = 'unknown'
```

```

group = 3201, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
Outbound state is up,
incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
DTMF Relay = disabled,
URI classes:
    Destination =
huntstop = disabled,
in bound application associated: 'DEFAULT'
out bound application associated: ''
dnis-map =
permission :both
    incoming COR list:maximum capability
outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
incoming call blocking:
translation-profile = ''
disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
advertise 0x40 capacity_update_timer 25 addrFamily 4 oldAddrFamily 4
type = pots, prefix = '',
forward-digits 4
session-target = '', voice-port = '2/0:23',
direct-inward-dial = enabled,
digit_strip = enabled,
register E.164 number with H323 GK and/or SIP Registrar = TRUE
fax rate = system, payload size = 20 bytes
supported-language = ''
preemption level = 'routine'
bandwidth:
    maximum = 384 KBits/sec, minimum = 64 KBits/sec
voice class called-number:
    inbound = '', outbound = '1'
Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
    Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
Last Disconnect Cause is "",
Last Disconnect Text is "",
Last Setup Time = 0.

```

The following is sample output from this command for a VoIP dial peer:

```

Router# show dial-peer voice 101
VoiceOverIpPeer101
peer type = voice, system default peer = FALSE, information type = voice,
description = '',
tag = 1234, destination-pattern = '',
voice reg type = 0, corresponding tag = 0,
allow watch = FALSE
answer-address = '', preference=0,
CLID Restriction = None
CLID Network Number = ''
CLID Second Number sent
CLID Override RDNIS = disabled,
rtp-ssrc mux = system
source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
numbering Type = 'unknown'
group = 1234, Admin state is up, Operation state is down,
incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
DTMF Relay = disabled,
modem transport = system,
URI classes:
Incoming (Request) =
Incoming (Via) =
Incoming (To) =
Incoming (From) =
Destination =
huntstop = disabled,
in bound application associated: 'DEFAULT'
out bound application associated: ''
dnis-map =
permission :both

```

```

incoming COR list:maximum capability
outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
outgoing LPCOR:
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
incoming call blocking:
translation-profile = ''
disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
advertise 0x40 capacity_update_timer 25 addrFamily 4 oldAddrFamily 4
mailbox selection policy: none
type = voip, session-target = '',
technology prefix:
settle-call = disabled
ip media DSCP = ef, ip media rsvp-pass DSCP = ef
ip media rsvp-fail DSCP = ef, ip signaling DSCP = af31,
ip video rsvp-none DSCP = af41, ip video rsvp-pass DSCP = af41
ip video rsvp-fail DSCP = af41,
ip defending Priority = 0, ip preemption priority = 0
ip policy locator voice:
ip policy locator video:
UDP checksum = disabled,
session-protocol = sipv2, session-transport = system,
req-qos = best-effort, acc-qos = best-effort,
req-qos video = best-effort, acc-qos video = best-effort,
req-qos audio def bandwidth = 64, req-qos audio max bandwidth = 0,
req-qos video def bandwidth = 384, req-qos video max bandwidth = 0,
RTP dynamic payload type values: NTE = 101
Cisco: NSE=100, fax=96, fax-ack=97, dtmf=121, fax-relay=122
CAS=123, TTY=119, ClearChan=125, PCM switch over u-law=0,
A-law=8, GSMAMR-NB=117 iLBC=116, AAC-ld=114, iSAC=124
lmr_tone=0, nte_tone=0
h263+=118, h264=119
G726r16 using static payload
G726r24 using static payload
RTP comfort noise payload type = 19
fax rate = voice, payload size = 20 bytes
fax protocol = system
fax-relay ecm enable
Fax Relay ans enabled
Fax Relay SG3-to-G3 Enabled (by system configuration)
fax NSF = 0xAD0051 (default)
codec = g729r8, payload size = 20 bytes,
video codec = None
voice class codec = ''
voice class sip session refresh system
voice class sip rsvp-fail-policy voice post-alert mandatory keep-alive interval 30
voice class sip rsvp-fail-policy voice post-alert optional keep-alive interval 30
voice class sip rsvp-fail-policy video post-alert mandatory keep-alive interval 30
voice class sip rsvp-fail-policy video post-alert optional keep-alive interval 30
text relay = disabled
Media Setting = forking (disabled) flow-through (global)
Expect factor = 10, Icpif = 20,
Playout Mode is set to adaptive,
Initial 60 ms, Max 1000 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Fax nominal 300 ms
Max Redirects = 1, signaling-type = cas,
VAD = enabled, Poor QOV Trap = disabled,
Source Interface = NONE
voice class sip url = system,
voice class sip tel-config url = system,
voice class sip rel1xx = system,
voice class sip anat = system,
voice class sip outbound-proxy = "system",
voice class sip associate registered-number = system,
voice class sip asserted-id system,
voice class sip privacy system
voice class sip e911 = system,
voice class sip history-info = system,
voice class sip reset timer expires 183 = system,
voice class sip pass-thru headers = system,
voice class sip pass-thru content unsupp = system,
voice class sip pass-thru content sdp = system,

```

```

voice class sip copy-list = system,
voice class sip g729 annexb-all = system,
voice class sip early-offer forced = system,
voice class sip negotiate cisco = system,
voice class sip block 180 = system,
voice class sip block 183 = system,
voice class sip block 181 = system,
voice class sip preloaded-route = system,
voice class sip random-contact = system,
voice class sip random-request-uri validate = system,
voice class sip call-route p-called-party-id = system,
voice class sip call-route history-info = system,
voice class sip privacy-policy send-always = system,
voice class sip privacy-policy passthru = system,
voice class sip privacy-policy strip history-info = system,
voice class sip privacy-policy strip diversion = system,
voice class sip map resp-code 181 = system,
voice class sip bind control = enabled, 9.42.28.29,
voice class sip bind media = enabled, 9.42.28.29,
voice class sip bandwidth audio = system,
voice class sip bandwidth video = system,
voice class sip encap clear-channel = system,
voice class sip error-code-override options-keepalive failure = system,
voice class sip calltype-video = false
voice class sip registration passthrough = System
voice class sip authenticate redirecting-number = system,
redirect ip2ip = disabled
local peer = false
probe disabled,
Secure RTP: system (use the global setting)
voice class perm tag = `
Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
Last Disconnect Cause is "",
Last Disconnect Text is "",
Last Setup Time = 0.
Last Disconnect Time = 0.
When there is no Dial-peer level bind -
voice class sip bind control = system,
voice class sip bind media = system,

```

The following is sample output from the **show dial-peer voice summary** command that shows connected FXO port 0/2/0 (the last entry) has OUT STAT set to "up," which indicates that the POTS dial peer can be used for an outgoing call. If this port is disconnected, the status changes in the output so that the OUT STAT field reports "down," and the POTS dial peer cannot be used for an outgoing call.

**Note**

Beginning in Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, there is improved status monitoring of FXO ports--any time an FXO port is connected or disconnected, a message is displayed to indicate the status change. For example, the following message is displayed to report that a cable has been connected, and the status is changed to "up" for FXO port 0/2/0: 000118: Jul 14 18:06:05.122 EST: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Foreign Exchange Office 0/2/0, changed state to operational status up due to cable reconnection

Router# **show dial-peer voice summary**

dial-peer hunt 0

TAG	TYPE	AD MIN	OPER	PREFIX	DEST-PATTERN	PRE FER	PASS THRU	SESS-TARGET	OUT STAT	PORT
KEEPALIVE										
39275-	voip	up	up		.T	0	syst	ipv4:172.18.108.26		
82										
8880	pots	up	up		8880	0			up	2/0/0
8881	pots	up	up		8881	0			up	2/0/1
8882	pots	up	up		8882	0			up	2/0/2
8883	pots	up	up		8883	0			up	2/0/3
8884	pots	up	up		8884	0			up	2/0/4

```

8885 pots up up 8885 0 up 2/0/5
8886 pots up up 8886 0 up 2/0/6
8887 pots up up 8887 0 up 2/0/7
8888- pots up up 0 down 0/3/0:23
888
65033- pots up up 6503352 0 up 0/2/0
52

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays, in alphabetical order.

Table 65: show dial-peer voice Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Accepted Calls	Number of calls accepted from this peer since system startup.
acc-qos	Lowest acceptable quality of service configured for calls for this peer.
Admin state	Administrative state of this peer.
answer-address	Answer address configured for this dial peer.
bandwidth maximum/minimum	The maximum and minimum bandwidth, in Kb/s.
Charged Units	Total number of charging units that have applied to this peer since system startup, in hundredths of a second.
CLID Restriction	Indicates if Calling Line ID (CLID) restriction is enabled.
CLID Network Number	Displays the network number sent as CLID, if configured.
CLID Second Number sent	Displays whether a second calling number is stripped from the call setup.
CLID Override RDNIS	Indicates whether the CLID is overridden by the redirecting number.
codec	Default voice codec rate of speech.
Connect Time	Accumulated connect time to the peer since system startup for both incoming and outgoing calls, in hundredths of a second.
connections/maximum	Indicates the maximum number of call connections per peer.
Destination	Indicates the voice class that is used to match the destination URL.

Field	Description
destination-pattern	Destination pattern (telephone number) for this peer.
digit_strip	Indicates if digit stripping is enabled.
direct-inward-dial	Indicates if direct inward dial is enabled.
disconnect-cause	Indicates the disconnect cause code to be used when an incoming call is blocked.
dnis-map	Name of the dialed-number identification service (DNIS) map.
DTMF Relay	Indicates if dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) relay is enabled.
Expect factor	User-requested expectation factor of voice quality for calls through this peer.
Failed Calls	Number of failed call attempts to this peer since system startup.
fax rate	Fax transmission rate configured for this peer.
forward-digits	Indicates the destination digits to be forwarded of this peer.
group	Group number associated with this peer.
huntstop	Indicates whether dial-peer hunting is turned on, by the huntstop command, for this dial peer.
Icpif	Configured Impairment/Calculated Planning Impairment Factor (ICPIF) value for calls sent by a dial peer.
in bound application associated	Interactive voice response (IVR) application that is configured to handle inbound calls to this dial peer.
incall-number	Full E.164 telephone number to be used to identify the dial peer.
incoming call blocking	Indicates the incoming call blocking setup of this peer.
incoming called-number	Indicates the incoming called number if it has been set.
incoming COR list	Indicates the level of Class of Restrictions for incoming calls of this peer.

Field	Description
Incomplete Calls	Indicates the number of outgoing disconnected calls with the user busy (17), no user response (18), or no answer (19) cause code.
information type	Information type for this call (voice, fax, video).
Last Disconnect Cause	Encoded network cause associated with the last call. This value is updated whenever a call is started or cleared and depends on the interface type and session protocol being used on this interface.
Last Disconnect Text	ASCII text describing the reason for the last call termination.
Last Setup Time	Value of the system uptime when the last call to this peer was started.
Modem passthrough	Modem pass-through signaling method is named signaling event (NSE).
numbering Type	Indicates the numbering type for a peer call leg.
Operation state	Operational state of this peer.
outgoing COR list	Indicates the level of Class of Restrictions for outgoing calls of this peer.
outgoing LPCOR	Setting of the lpcor outgoing command.
out bound application associated	The voice application that is configured to handle outbound calls from this dial peer. Outbound calls are handed off to the named application.
Outbound state	Indicates the current outbound status of a POTS peer.
payload size	Indicates the size (in bytes) of the payload of the fax rate or codec setup.
payload type	NSE payload type.
peer type	Dial peer type (voice, data).
permission	Configured permission level for this peer.
Poor QOV Trap	Indicates if poor quality of voice trap messages is enabled.
preemption level	Indicates the call preemption level of this peer.

Field	Description
prefix	Indicates dialed digits prefix of this peer.
Redundancy	Packet redundancy (RFC 2198) for modem traffic.
Refused Calls	Number of calls from this peer refused since system startup.
register E.164 number with H.323 GK and/or SIP Registrar	Indicates the "register e.164" option of this peer.
req-qos	Configured requested quality of service for calls for this dial peer.
session-target	Session target of this peer.
session-protocol	Session protocol to be used for Internet calls between local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
source carrier-id	Indicates the source carrier ID of this peer that will be used to match the source carrier ID of an incoming call.
source trunk-group label	Indicates the source trunk group label of this peer that can be used to match the source trunk group label of an incoming call.
Successful Calls	Number of completed calls to this peer.
supported-language	Indicates the list of supported languages of this peer.
tag	Unique dial peer ID number.
target carrier-id	Indicates the target carrier ID of this peer that will be used to match the target carrier ID for an outgoing call.
target-trunkgroup-label	Indicates the target trunk group label of this peer that can be used to match the target trunk group label of an outgoing call.
Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics	Elapsed time between the current time and the time when the clear dial-peer voice command was executed.
Translation profile (Incoming)	Indicates the translation profile for incoming calls.
Translation profile (Outgoing)	Indicates the translation profile for outgoing calls.
translation-profile	Indicates the number translation profile of this peer.

Field	Description
type	Indicates the peer encapsulation type (pots, voip, vofr, voatm or mmoip).
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) is enabled for this dial peer.
voice class called-number inbound/outbound	Indicates the voice-class called number inbound or outbound setup of this peer.
voice class sip history-info	Indicates the configuration state of the history-info header. If the history-info header is not configured for the dial peer, this field is set to system. If the history-info header is enabled on this dial peer, this field is set to enable. If the history-info header is disabled on this dial peer, this field is set to disable.
voice class sip bind	Indicates the configuration state of the bind address. If the bind is configured for the global, this field is sent to system. If the bind address is enabled on this dial peer, this field is set to enabled.
voice-port	Indicates the voice interface setting of this POTS peer.

The following is sample output from this command with the **summary** keyword:

```
Router# show dial-peer voice summary
dial-peer hunt 0
```

	TAG	TYPE	ADMIN	OPER	PREFIX	DEST-PATTERN	PASS PREF	THRU	SESS-TARGET	PORT
	100	pots	up	up			0			
	101	voip	up	up		5550112	0	syst	ipv4:10.10.1.1	
	102	voip	up	up		5550134	0	syst	ipv4:10.10.1.1	
	99	voip	up	down			0	syst		
	33	pots	up	down			0			

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 66: show dial-peer voice summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
dial-peer hunt	Hunt group selection order that is defined for the dial peer by the dial-peer hunt command.
TAG	Unique identifier assigned to the dial peer when it was created.
TYPE	Type of dial peer (mmoip, pots, voatm, vofr, or voip).
ADMIN	Whether the administrative state is up or down.

Field	Description
OPER	Whether the operational state is up or down.
PREFIX	Prefix that is configured in the dial peer by the prefix command.
DEST-PATTERN	Destination pattern that is configured in the dial peer by the destination-pattern command.
PREF	Hunt group preference that is configured in the dial peer by the preference command.
PASS THRU	Modem pass-through method that is configured in the dial peer by the modem passthrough command.
SESS-TARGET	Destination that is configured in the dial peer by the session target command.
PORT	Router voice port that is configured for the dial peer. Valid only for POTS dial peers.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays the VoIP active call table.
show call history voice	Displays the VoIP call history table.
show dialplan incall number	Displays which POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port.
show dialplan number	Displays which dial peer is reached when a specific telephone number is dialed.
show num-exp	Displays how the number expansions are configured in VoIP.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show dialplan dialpeer

To display the outbound dial peers that are matched to an incoming dial peer based on the class of restriction (COR) criteria and the dialed number, use the **show dialplan dialpeer** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan dialpeer incoming-dialpeer-tag number number [timeout]

Syntax Description

incoming-dialpeer-tag	The dial peer COR identifier used to determine the matching outbound dial peer.
<i>number</i>	The dialed number used in conjunction with the COR identifier to determine the matching outbound dial peer.
timeout	(Optional) Allows matching for variable-length destination patterns.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series routers and on Cisco AS5800 access servers.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1751 and Cisco 3700 series routers and on Cisco AS5300 access servers.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command as a troubleshooting tool to determine which outbound dial peer is matched for an incoming call, based on the COR criteria and dialed number specified in the command line. Use the timeout keyword to enable matching variable-length destination patterns associated with dial peers. This can increase your chances of finding a match for the dial peer number you specify.



Note

For actual voice calls coming into the router, the incoming corlist of a specified inbound dial peer and the outgoing called number will be used to match the outbound dial peer.

Examples

The following sample output shows an incoming call with a dialed number of 19001111 and meeting the COR criteria as part of dial peer 300 with incoming COR-list has been matched to an outbound dial peer with IP address 1.8.50.7:

```
Router# show dialplan dialpeer 300 number 1900111
VoiceOverIpPeer900
    information type = voice,
    description = '',
    tag = 900, destination-pattern = '1900',
    answer-address = '', preference=0,
    numbering Type = 'unknown'
    group = 900, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
    incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
    DTMF Relay = disabled,
    modem passthrough = system,
    huntstop = disabled,
    in bound application associated: 'DEFAULT'
    out bound application associated: ''
    dnis-map =
    permission :both
    incoming COR list:maximum capability
    outgoing COR list:to900
    type = voip, session-target = 'ipv4:1.8.50.7',
    technology prefix:
    settle-call = disabled
    ...
    Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
    Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
    Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
    Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
    Last Disconnect Cause is "",
    Last Disconnect Text is "",
    Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: 19001111 Digits: 4
Target: ipv4:1.8.50.7
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 67: show dialplan command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Macro Exp.	Expected destination pattern for this dial peer.
VoiceEncapPeer	Dial peer associated with the calling number entered.
VoiceOverIpPeer	Dial peer associated with the calling number entered.
peer type	Type of this dial peer (voice or data).
information type	Information type for this dial peer (voice or data).
description	Any additional information for this dial peer entered using the description dial peer command.
tag	Unique number identifying the dial peer.
destination-pattern	Destination pattern (telephone number) configured for this dial peer.

Field	Description
answer-address	Answer address (calling number) configured for this dial peer.
preference	Hunt group preference order set for this dial peer.
CLID restriction	Indicates the Caller ID restriction (if any) configured for this dial peer.
CLID Network Number	Indicates the originating network of the Caller ID source.
CLID Second Number sent	Indicates the digits in the second number (if any) forwarded for this dial peer.
source carrier-id	VoIP or POTS source carrier identifier.
source trunk-group-label	VoIP or POTS source trunk group identifier.
numbering Type	Identifies the numbering scheme employed for this dial peer.
group	Dial peer group in which this dial peer is a member.
Admin state	Administrative state of this dial peer.
Operation state	Operational state of this dial peer.
incoming called-number	Called number (DNIS) configured for this dial peer.
connections/maximum	Number of actual and maximum allowable connections associated with this dial peer.
DTMF Relay	Whether the dtmf-relay command is enabled or disabled for this dial peer.
URI classes: Incoming (Request)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to Request-URI in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Incoming (To)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to the To header in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Incoming (From)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to the From header in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Destination	URI voice class used to match the dial peer to the destination URI for an outgoing call.

Field	Description
modem transport	Transport method configured for modem calls. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally is used.
huntstop	Whether the huntstop command is enabled or disabled for this dial peer.
in bound application associated	IVR application that is associated with this dial peer when this dial peer is used for an inbound call leg.
out bound application associated	IVR application that is associated with this dial peer when this dial peer is used for an outbound call leg.
dnis-map	Name of the dialed-number identification service (DNIS) map that is configured in the dial peer with the dnis-map command.
permission	Configured permission level for this dial peer.
incoming COR list	Class of restriction (COR) criteria associated when matching an incoming dial peer.
outgoing COR list	COR criteria used to determine the appropriate outbound dial peer.
Translation profile (Incoming)	Incoming translation criteria applied to this dial peer.
Translation profile (Outgoing)	Translation criteria applied to this dial peer when matching an outbound dial peer.
incoming call blocking	Indicates whether or not incoming call blocking has been applied for this dial peer.
translation-profile	The predefined translation profile associated with this dial peer.
disconnect-cause	Encoded network cause associated with the last call.
voice-port	Voice port through which calls come into this dial peer.
type	Type of dial peer (POTS or VoIP).
prefix	Prefix number that is added to the front of the dial string before it is forwarded to the telephony device.
forward-digits	Which digits are forwarded to the telephony interface as configured using the forward-digits command.

Field	Description
session-target	Configured session target (IP address or host name) for this dial peer.
direct-inward-dial	Whether the direct-inward-dial command is enabled or disabled for this dial peer.
digit_strip	Whether digit stripping is enabled or disabled in the dial peer. Enabled is the default.
register E.164 number with GK	Indicates whether or not the dial peer has been configured to register its full E.164-format number with the local gatekeeper.
fax rate	The transmission speed configured for fax calls. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally is used.
payload size	The size (in bytes) for a fax transmission payload.
session-protocol	Session protocol to be used for Internet calls between local and remote router via the IP backbone.
req-qos	Configured requested quality of service for calls for this dial peer.
acc-qos	Lowest acceptable quality of service configured for calls for this dial peer.
codec	Voice codec configured for this dial peer. Default is G.729 (8 kbps).
Expect factor	User-requested expectation factor of voice quality for calls through this dial peer.
Icpif	Configured calculated planning impairment factor (ICPIF) value for calls sent by this dial peer.
VAD	Indicates whether or not voice activation detection (VAD) is enabled for this dial peer.
voice class sip url	URL format (SIP or TEL) used for SIP calls to this dial peer, as configured with the voice-class sip url command. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally with the url command in voice service VoIP SIP mode is used.

Field	Description
voice class sip relxx	Indicates whether or not reliable provisional responses are supported, as configured with the voice-class sip relxx command. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally with the relxx command in voice service VoIP SIP mode is used.
voice class perm tag	Voice class for a trunk that is assigned to this dial peer with the voice-class permanent command.
Connect Time	Unit of measure indicating the call connection time associated with this dial peer.
Charged Units	Number of call units charged to this dial peer.
Successful Calls	Number of completed calls to this dial peer since system startup.
Failed Calls	Number of uncompleted (failed) calls to this dial peer since system startup.
Incomplete Calls	Number of incomplete calls to this dial peer since system startup.
Accepted Calls	Number of calls from this dial peer accepted since system startup.
Refused Calls	Number of calls from this dial peer refused since system startup.
Last Disconnect Cause	Encoded network cause associated with the last call. This value is updated whenever a call is started or cleared and depends on the interface type and session protocol being used on this interface.
Last Disconnect Text	ASCII text describing the reason for the last call termination.
Last Setup Time	Value of the System Up Time when the last call to this peer was started.
Matched	Destination pattern matched for this dial peer.
Digits	Number of digits in this destination pattern matched for this dial peer.
Target	Matched session target (IP address or host name) for this dial peer.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dialplan in-carrier	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source carrier.
show dialplan in-trunk-group-label	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source trunk group.
show dialplan incall	Displays which POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port.
show dialplan number	Displays which dial peer is matched for a particular telephone number.

show dialplan incall

To display which incoming POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port, use the **show dialplan incall number** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan incall *voice-port number calling-number [timeout]*

Syntax Description

<i>voice -port</i>	Voice port location. The syntax of this argument is platform-specific. For information on the syntax for a particular platform, see the voice-port command.
<i>calling -number</i>	E.164 Calling number or ANI of the incoming voice call.
timeout	(Optional) Allows matching for variable-length destination patterns.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745 and the timeout keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command as a troubleshooting tool to determine which POTS dial peer is matched for an incoming call, for the selected calling number and voice port. The router attempts to match these items in the order listed:

- 1 Calling number with answer-address configured in dial peer
- 2 Calling number with destination-pattern configured in dial peer
- 3 Voice port with voice port configured in dial peer

The router first attempts to match a dial peer based on the calling number (ANI). If the router is unable to match a dial peer based on the calling number, it matches the call to a POTS dial peer based on the selected voice interface. If more than one dial peer uses the same voice port, the router selects the first matching dial peer. Use the timeout keyword to enable matching variable-length destination patterns associated with dial peers. This can increase your chances of finding a match for the dial peer number you specify.

**Note**

For actual voice calls coming into the router, the router attempts to match the called number (the dialed number identification service [DNIS] number) with the incoming called-number configured in a dial peer. The router, however, does not consider the called number when using the **show dialplan incall number** command.

Examples

The following sample output shows that an incoming call from interface 1/0/0:D with a calling number of 12345 is matched to POTS dial peer 10:

```
Router# show dialplan incall 1/0/0:D number 12345
Macro Exp.: 12345
VoiceEncapPeer10
  information type = voice,
  tag = 10, destination-pattern = `123..',
  answer-address = `', preference=0,
  numbering Type = `unknown'
  group = 10, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = `', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  huntstop = disabled,
  in bound application associated: DEFAULT
  out bound application associated:
  permission :both
  incoming COR list:maximum capability
  outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
  type = pots, prefix = `',
  forward-digits default
  session-target = `', voice-port = `1/0/0:D',
  direct-inward-dial = disabled,
  digit_strip = enabled,
  register E.164 number with GK = TRUE
  Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
  register E.164 number with GK = TRUE
  Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
  Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0,
  Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
  Last Disconnect Cause is "",
  Last Disconnect Text is "",
  Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: 12345   Digits: 3
Target:
```

The following sample output shows that, if no dial peer has a destination pattern or answer address that matches the calling number of 888, the incoming call is matched to POTS dial peer 99, because the call comes in on voice port 1/0/1:D, which is the voice port configured for this dial peer:

```
Router# show dialplan incall 1/0/1:D number 888
Macro Exp.: 888
VoiceEncapPeer99
  information type = voice,
  tag = 99, destination-pattern = `99...',
  answer-address = `', preference=1,
  numbering Type = `national'
  group = 99, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = `', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  huntstop = disabled,
  in bound application associated: DEFAULT
  out bound application associated:
  permission :both
  incoming COR list:maximum capability
  outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
  type = pots, prefix = `5',
  forward-digits 4
```

```

        session-target = `', voice-port = `1/0/1:D',
        direct-inward-dial = enabled,
        digit_strip = enabled,
register E.164 number with GK = TRUE
        Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
        Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0,
        Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
        Last Disconnect Cause is "",
        Last Disconnect Text is "",
        Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched:    Digits: 0
Target:

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dialplan dialpeer	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched based upon the incoming dialed number and the COR criteria specified in the command line.
show dialplan in-carrier	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source carrier.
show dialplan in-trunk-group-label	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source trunk group.
show dialplan number	Displays which dial peer is matched for a particular telephone number.

show dialplan incall uri

To display which dial peer is matched for a specific uniform resource identifier (URI) in an incoming voice call, use the **show dialplan incall uri** command in privileged EXEC mode.

H.323 Session Protocol

show dialplan incall uri h323 {called| calling} *uri*

SIP Session Protocol

show dialplan incall uri sip {from| request| to} *uri*

Syntax Description

called	Voice class that is configured in dial peers with the incoming uri called command.
calling	Voice class that is configured in dial peers with the incoming uri calling command.
from	Voice class that is configured in dial peers with the incoming uri from command.
request	Voice class that is configured in dial peers with the incoming uri request command.
to	Voice class that is configured in dial peers with the incoming uri to command.
<i>uri</i>	URI of the incoming call.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command for troubleshooting to determine which dial peer is matched for an incoming call, based on the selected URI and the specified field in the call message.

- To set the URI format for matching calls, use the **voice class uri** command. To set the URI voice class in the inbound dial peer, use the **incoming uri** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for a SIP URI:

```
Router# show dialplan incall uri sip from sip:5551234
Inbound VoIP dialpeer matching based on SIP URI's
VoiceOverIpPeer10
  peer type = voice, information type = voice,
  description = '',
  tag = 10, destination-pattern = '',
  answer-address = '', preference=0,
  CLID Restriction = None
  CLID Network Number = ''
  CLID Second Number sent
  source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
  source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
  numbering Type = 'unknown'
  group = 10, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  modem transport = system,
  URI classes:
    Incoming (Request) =
    Incoming (To) =
    Incoming (From) = 101
    Destination =
  huntstop = disabled,
  in bound application associated: 'get_headers_tcl'
  out bound application associated: ''
  dnis-map =
  permission :both
  incoming COR list:maximum capability
  outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
  Translation profile (Incoming):
  Translation profile (Outgoing):
  incoming call blocking:
  translation-profile = ''
  disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
  type = voip, session-target = '',
  technology prefix:
  settle-call = disabled
  ip media DSCP = ef, ip signaling DSCP = af31, UDP checksum = disabled,
  session-protocol = sipv2, session-transport = system, req-qos = best-ef
  acc-qos = best-effort,
  RTP dynamic payload type values: NTE = 101
  Cisco: NSE=100, fax=96, fax-ack=97, dtmf=121, fax-relay=122
        CAS=123, ClearChan=125, PCM switch over u-law=0,A-law=8
  RTP comfort noise payload type = 19
  fax rate = voice, payload size = 20 bytes
  fax protocol = system
  fax-relay ecm enable
  fax NSF = 0xAD0051 (default)
  codec = g729r8, payload size = 20 bytes,
  Expect factor = 0, Icpif = 20,
  Playout Mode is set to default,
  Initial 60 ms, Max 300 ms
  Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
  Fax nominal 300 ms
  Max Redirects = 1, signaling-type = ext-signal,
  VAD = enabled, Poor QOV Trap = disabled,
  Source Interface = NONE
  voice class sip url = system,
  voice class sip rellxx = system,
  voice class perm tag = ''
  Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
  Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
  Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
  Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
```

```

      Last Disconnect Cause is "",
      Last Disconnect Text is "",
      Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched:   Digits: 0
Target:

```

The following is sample output from this command for a TEL URI:

```

Router# show dialplan incall uri h323 called tel:1234567
  Inbound VoIP dialpeer matching based on H323 URI's
VoiceOverIpPeer25
  peer type = voice, information type = voice,
  description = '',
  tag = 25, destination-pattern = '',
  answer-address = '', preference=0,
  CLID Restriction = None
  CLID Network Number = ''
  CLID Second Number sent
  source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
  source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
  numbering Type = 'unknown'
  group = 25, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  modem transport = system,
  URI classes:
    Incoming (Called) = 103
    Incoming (Calling) =
    Destination =
  huntstop = disabled,
  in bound application associated: 'callme'
  out bound application associated: ''
  dnis-map =
  permission :both
  incoming COR list:maximum capability
  outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
  Translation profile (Incoming):
  Translation profile (Outgoing):
  incoming call blocking:
  translation-profile = ''
  disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
  type = voip, session-target = 'ipv4:10.10.1.1',
  technology prefix:
  settle-call = disabled
  ip media DSCP = ef, ip signaling DSCP = af31, UDP checksum = disabled,
  session-protocol = cisco, session-transport = system, req-qos = best-ef
  acc-qos = best-effort,
  RTP dynamic payload type values: NTE = 101
  Cisco: NSE=100, fax=96, fax-ack=97, dtmf=121, fax-relay=122
    CAS=123, ClearChan=125, PCM switch over u-law=0,A-law=8
  RTP comfort noise payload type = 19
  fax rate = voice, payload size = 20 bytes
  fax protocol = system
  fax-relay ecm enable
  fax NSF = 0xAD0051 (default)
  codec = g729r8, payload size = 20 bytes,
  Expect factor = 0, Icpif = 20,
  Playout Mode is set to default,
  Initial 60 ms, Max 300 ms
  Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
  Fax nominal 300 ms
  Max Redirects = 1, signaling-type = ext-signal,
  VAD = enabled, Poor QOV Trap = disabled,
  Source Interface = NONE
  voice class sip url = system,
  voice class sip rellxx = system,
  voice class perm tag = ''
  Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
  Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
  Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
  Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
  Last Disconnect Cause is "",
  Last Disconnect Text is "",

```

```

                Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched:      Digits: 0
Target:

```

The table below describes significant fields in the displays.

Table 68: show dialplan incall uri Field Descriptions

Field	Description
VoiceOverIpPeer	Dial peer associated with the calling number entered.
information type	Information type for this call; for example, voice or fax.
tag	Unique number that identifies the dial peer.
destination-pattern	Destination pattern (called number) configured for this dial peer.
answer-address	Answer address (calling number) configured for this dial peer.
preference	Hunt group preference order set for this dial peer.
Admin state	Administrative state of this dial peer.
Operation state	Operational state of this dial peer.
incoming called-number	Called number (DNIS) configured for this dial peer.
DTMF Relay	Whether the dtmf-relay command is enabled or disabled for this dial peer.
URI classes: Incoming (Request)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to Request-URI in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Incoming (To)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to the To header in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Incoming (From)	URI voice class used for matching dial peer to the From header in an incoming SIP Invite message.
URI classes: Destination	URI voice class used to match the dial peer to the destination URI for an outgoing call.
huntstop	Whether the huntstop command is enabled or disabled for this dial peer.
in bound application associated	IVR application that is associated with this dial peer when this dial peer is used for an inbound call leg.

Field	Description
out bound application associated	IVR application that is associated with this dial peer when this dial peer is used for an outbound call leg.
dnis-map	Name of the dialed-number identification service (DNIS) map that is configured in the dial peer with the dnis-map command.
permission	Configured permission level for this peer.
type	Type of dial peer (POTS or VoIP).
session-target	Configured session target (IP address or host name) for this dial peer.
session-protocol	Session protocol to be used for Internet calls between local and remote router via the IP backbone.
req-qos	Configured requested quality of service for calls for this dial peer.
acc-qos	Lowest acceptable quality of service configured for calls for this peer.
codec	Voice codec configured for this dial peer. Default is G.729 (8 kbps).
Expect factor	User-requested expectation factor of voice quality for calls through this peer.
Icpif	Configured calculated planning impairment factor (ICPIF) value for calls sent by a dial peer.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) is enabled for this dial peer.
voice class sip url	URL format (SIP or TEL) used for SIP calls to this dial peer, as configured with the voice-class sip url command. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally with the url command in voice service VoIP SIP mode is used.
voice class sip rel1xx	Whether reliable provisional responses are supported, as configured with the voice-class sip rel1xx command. The default is system, which means that the value configured globally with the rel1xx command in voice service VoIP SIP mode is used.
voice class perm tag	Voice class for a trunk that is assigned to this dial peer with the voice-class permanent command.

Field	Description
Connect Time	Unit of measure indicating the call connection time associated with this dial peer.
Charged Units	Number of call units charged to this dial peer.
Successful Calls	Number of completed calls to this peer since system startup.
Failed Calls	Number of uncompleted (failed) calls to this peer since system startup.
Accepted Calls	Number of calls from this peer accepted since system startup.
Refused Calls	Number of calls from this peer refused since system startup.
Last Disconnect Cause	Encoded network cause associated with the last call. This value is updated whenever a call is started or cleared and depends on the interface type and session protocol being used on this interface.
Last Disconnect Text	ASCII text describing the reason for the last call termination.
Last Setup Time	Value of the System Up Time when the last call to this peer was started.
Matched	Destination pattern matched for this dial peer.
Target	Matched session target (IP address or host name) for this dial peer.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voice uri	Displays debugging messages related to URI voice classes.
incoming uri	Specifies the voice class used to match a VoIP dial peer to the URI of an incoming call.
session protocol	Specifies the session protocol in the dial peer for calls between the local and remote router.
show dial-peer voice	Displays detailed and summary information about voice dial peers.

Command	Description
show dialplan uri	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched for a specific destination URI.
voice class uri	Creates or modifies a voice class for matching dial peers to calls containing a SIP or TEL URI.
voice class uri sip preference	Sets a preference for selecting voice classes for a SIP URI.

show dialplan in-carrier

To display which incoming VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source carrier or voice port, use the **show dialplan in-carrier** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan in-carrier *carrier-id* [*voip*|*pots*]

Syntax Description

<i>carrier -id</i>	VoIP or POTS source carrier identifier.
voip	(Optional) Allows you to limit the search criteria to only VoIP dial peers.
pots	(Optional) Allows you to limit the search criteria to only POTS dial peers.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series routers and on Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5800 access servers.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command as a troubleshooting tool to determine which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for an incoming call, based on the carrier identifier specified in the command line. Use the *voip* or *pots* keywords to further limit the scope of possible matches for the dial peer specified in the **show dialplan** command line.

Examples

The following sample output shows a VoIP or POTS dial peer being matched to another POTS dial peer based on its carrier identifier, "aaa":

```
Router# show dialplan in-carrier aaa pots
Inbound pots dialpeer Matching based on source carrier-id
VoiceEncapPeer7777
  information type = voice,
  description = '',
  tag = 7777, destination-pattern = '',
  answer-address = '', preference=0,
  CLID Restriction = None
  CLID Network Number = ''
  CLID Second Number sent
  source carrier-id = 'aaa',      target carrier-id = '',
  source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
  numbering Type = 'unknown'
  group = 7777, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  huntstop = disabled,
```

```

in bound application associated:'DEFAULT'
out bound application associated:''
dnis-map =
permission :both
incoming COR list:maximum capability
outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
incoming call blocking:
translation-profile = ''
disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
voice-port = ''
  type = pots, prefix = '',
  forward-digits default
  session-target = '', up,
  direct-inward-dial = disabled,
  digit_strip = enabled,
  register E.164 number with GK = TRUE
  fax rate = system, payload size = 20 bytes
  Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
  Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
  Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
  Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
  Last Disconnect Cause is "",
  Last Disconnect Text is "",
  Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: Digits:0
Target:

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dialplan dialpeer	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched based upon the incoming dialed number and the COR criteria specified in the command line.
show dialplan incall	Displays which POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port.
show dialplan in-trunk-group-label	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source trunk group.
show dialplan number	Displays which dial peer is matched for a particular telephone number.

show dialplan in-trunk-group-label

To display which incoming VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific trunk group label, use the **show dialplan in-trunk-group-label** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan in-trunk-group-label *trunk-group-label* {**pots**| **voip**}

Syntax Description

<i>trunk -group-label</i>	VoIP or POTS source trunk group identifier.
voip	(Optional) Allows you to limit the search criteria to only VoIP dial peers.
pots	(Optional) Allows you to limit the search criteria to only POTS dial peers.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series routers and on Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5800 access servers.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to determine which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for an incoming call, based on the identifier of the source trunk group. The router attempts to match these items in the order listed. Use the **voip** or **pots** keywords to further limit the scope of possible matches for the dial peer specified in the **show dialplan** command line.

Examples

The following sample output shows an inbound VoIP or POTS dial peer being matched to an outbound POTS dial peer based on the trunk group label "NYtrunk":

```
Router# show dialplan in-trunk-group-label NYtrunk pots
Inbound pots dialpeer Matching based on source trunk-group-label
VoiceEncapPeer2003
  information type = voice,
  description = '',
  tag = 2003, destination-pattern = '',
  answer-address = '', preference=0,
  CLID Restriction = None
  CLID Network Number = ''
  CLID Second Number sent
  source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
  source trunk-group-label = 'NYtrunk', target trunk-group-label = '',
  numbering Type = 'unknown'
  group = 2003, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
```

```

huntstop = disabled,
in bound application associated:'debit-card'
out bound application associated:''
dnis-map =
permission :both
incoming COR list:maximum capability
outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
incoming call blocking:
translation-profile = ''
disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
voice-port = ''
type = pots, prefix = '',
forward-digits default
session-target = '', up,
direct-inward-dial = disabled,
digit_strip = enabled,
register E.164 number with GK = TRUE
fax rate = system,    payload size = 20 bytes
Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
Last Disconnect Cause is "",
Last Disconnect Text is "",
Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched:  Digits:0
Target:

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dialplan dialpeer	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched based upon the incoming dialed number and the COR criteria specified in the command line.
show dialplan in-carrier	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source carrier.
show dialplan incall	Displays which POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port.
show dialplan number	Displays which dial peer is matched for a particular telephone number.

show dialplan number

To display which outgoing dial peer is reached when a particular telephone number is dialed, use the **show dialplan number** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan number *dial-string* [**carrier identifier**] [**fax**| **huntstop**| **voice**] [**timeout**]

Syntax Description

<i>dial -string</i>	Particular destination pattern (E.164 telephone number).
carrier	(Optional) Indicates that you wish to base your search for applicable dial peers on the source carrier identifier.
identifier	(Optional) Source carrier identifier to accompany the carrier keyword.
fax	(Optional) Fax information type.
huntstop	(Optional) Terminates further dial-peer hunting upon encountering the first dial-string match.
timeout	(Optional) Allows matching for variable-length destination patterns.
voice	(Optional) Voice information type.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(1)	The huntstop keyword was added.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745 and the timeout keyword was added.
12.2(11)T	The carrier , fax , and voice keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to test whether the dial plan configuration is valid and working as expected. Use the timeout keyword to enable matching variable-length destination patterns associated with dial peers. This can increase your chances of finding a match for the dial peer number you specify.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command using a destination pattern of 1001:

```
Router# show dialplan number 1001
Macro Exp.: 1001
VoiceEncapPeer1003
    information type = voice,
    tag = 1003, destination-pattern = `1001',
    answer-address = `', preference=0,
    numbering Type = `unknown'
    group = 1003, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
    incoming called-number = `', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
    DTMF Relay = disabled,
    huntstop = enabled,
    type = pots, prefix = `',
    forward-digits default
    session-target = `', voice-port = `1/1',
    direct-inward-dial = disabled,
    Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
    Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
    Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
    Last Disconnect Cause is "",
    Last Disconnect Text is "",
    Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: 1001   Digits: 4
Target:
VoiceEncapPeer1004
    information type = voice,
    tag = 1004, destination-pattern = `1001',
    answer-address = `', preference=0,
    numbering Type = `unknown'
    group = 1004, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
...
Matched: 1001   Digits: 4
Target:
VoiceEncapPeer1002
    information type = voice,
    tag = 1002, destination-pattern = `1001',
    answer-address = `', preference=0,
    numbering Type = `unknown'
    group = 1002, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
...
Matched: 1001   Digits: 4
Target:
VoiceEncapPeer1001
    information type = voice,
    tag = 1001, destination-pattern = `1001',
    answer-address = `', preference=0,
    numbering Type = `unknown'
    group = 1001, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
...
Matched: 1001   Digits: 4
Target:
```

The following is sample output from this command using a destination pattern of 1001 and the **huntstop** keyword:

```
Router# show dialplan number 1001 huntstop
Macro Exp.: 1001
VoiceEncapPeer1003
    information type = voice,
    tag = 1003, destination-pattern = `1001',
    answer-address = `', preference=0,
```

```

numbering Type = `unknown'
group = 1003, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
incoming called-number = `', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
DTMF Relay = disabled,
huntstop = enabled,
type = pots, prefix = `',
forward-digits default
session-target = `', voice-port = `1/1',
direct-inward-dial = disabled,
Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
Last Disconnect Cause is "",
Last Disconnect Text is "",
Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: 1001 Digits: 4
Target:

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dialplan dialpeer	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched based upon the incoming dialed number and the COR criteria specified in the command line.
show dialplan incall	Displays which POTS dial peer is matched for a specific calling number or voice port.
show dialplan in-carrier	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source carrier.
show dialplan in-trunk-group-label	Displays which VoIP or POTS dial peer is matched for a specific source trunk group.

show dialplan uri

To display which outbound dial peer is matched for a specific destination uniform resource identifier (URI), use the **show dialplan uri** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dialplan uri *uri*

Syntax Description

<i>uri</i>	Destination Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) or telephone (TEL) URI for the outgoing call.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command for troubleshooting to determine which dial peer is matched for an outgoing call, based on the selected URI.
- To set the URI format used to match calls, use the **voice class uri** command. To set the URI voice class in the outbound dial peer, use the **destination uri** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show dialplan uri sip:123456
  Outbound dialpeer matching based on destination URI
VoiceOverIpPeer99
  peer type = voice, information type = voice,
  description = '',
  tag = 99, destination-pattern = '',
  answer-address = '', preference=0,
  CLID Restriction = None
  CLID Network Number = ''
  CLID Second Number sent
  source carrier-id = '', target carrier-id = '',
  source trunk-group-label = '', target trunk-group-label = '',
  numbering Type = 'unknown'
  group = 99, Admin state is up, Operation state is up,
  incoming called-number = '', connections/maximum = 0/unlimited,
  DTMF Relay = disabled,
  modem transport = system,
  URI classes:
    Incoming (Request) =
```

```

Incoming (To) =
Incoming (From) =
Destination = 100
huntstop = disabled,
in bound application associated: 'DEFAULT'
out bound application associated: ''
dnis-map =
permission :both
incoming COR list:maximum capability
outgoing COR list:minimum requirement
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
incoming call blocking:
translation-profile = ''
disconnect-cause = 'no-service'
type = voip, session-target = '',
technology prefix:
settle-call = disabled
ip media DSCP = ef, ip signaling DSCP = af31, UDP checksum = disabled,
session-protocol = sipv2, session-transport = system, req-qos = best-ef
acc-qos = best-effort,
RTP dynamic payload type values: NTE = 101
Cisco: NSE=100, fax=96, fax-ack=97, dtmf=121, fax-relay=122
      CAS=123, ClearChan=125, PCM switch over u-law=0,A-law=8
RTP comfort noise payload type = 19
fax rate = voice, payload size = 20 bytes
fax protocol = system
fax-relay ecm enable
fax NSF = 0xAD0051 (default)
codec = g729r8, payload size = 20 bytes,
Expect factor = 0, Icpif = 20,
Playout Mode is set to default,
Initial 60 ms, Max 300 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Fax nominal 300 ms
Max Redirects = 1, signaling-type = ext-signal,
VAD = enabled, Poor QOV Trap = disabled,
Source Interface = NONE
voice class sip url = system,
voice class sip relxx = system,
voice class perm tag = ''
Time elapsed since last clearing of voice call statistics never
Connect Time = 0, Charged Units = 0,
Successful Calls = 0, Failed Calls = 0, Incomplete Calls = 0
Accepted Calls = 0, Refused Calls = 0,
Last Disconnect Cause is "",
Last Disconnect Text is "",
Last Setup Time = 0.
Matched: Digits: 0
Target:

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voice uri	Displays debugging messages related to URI voice classes.
destination uri	Specifies the voice class used to match the dial peer to the destination URI for an outgoing call.
show dialplan incall uri	Displays which dial peer is matched for a specific URI in an incoming call.
voice class uri	Creates or modifies a voice class for matching dial peers to a SIP or TEL URI.

Command	Description
voice class uri sip preference	Sets a preference for selecting voice classes for a SIP URI.

show dn-numbers

To display directory number information of Call Manager Express (CME), use the **show dn-numbers** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show dn-numbers

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show dn-numbers** command:

Router# **show dn-numbers**

```

Directory numbers
Entry      name          number
1          user1          0
10         user2          7890
3          user3          1234
4          user4          890
12         user5          5676
11         user6          987

ephone directory numbers
DN         name          number
2          user7          1000
4          user10         34567
6          user11         1234567891
10         user12         1234567

sip phone numbers
DN         name          number
1          user13         10000
8          user14         87953893
9          user15         Not Configured

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 69: show dn-numbers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DN	Directory number.
name	Name of the connection.

Field	Description
number	Telephone number.

show dspfarm

To display digital signal processor (DSP) farm service information such as operational status and DSP resource allocation for transcoding and conferencing, use the **show dspfarm** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show dspfarm [**all**| **dsp** {**active**| **all**| **idle**| **stats** *bridge-id* [**sample** *seconds*]}| **profile** [*profile-id*]| **sessions** [*session-id*]| **video** {**conference**| **statistics**| **transcode**}]

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show dspfarm {**all**| **dsp** {**active**| **all**| **idle**| **stats** *bridge-id* [**sample** *seconds*]}| **profile** [*profile-identifier*]}

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays all global information about the DSP farm service.
dsp	(Optional) Displays DSP information about the DSP farm service.
active	Displays active DSP information about the DSP farm service.
all	Displays all DSP information about the DSP farm service.
idle	Displays idle DSP information about the DSP farm service.
stats	Displays DSP statistics about the DSP farm service.
<i>bridge-id</i>	Displays the DSP statistics for a call bridge the specified bridge ID.
sample	(Optional) Displays statistics of the specified sample interval.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) The DSP sample interval time, in seconds.
profile	(Optional) Displays profiles about the DSP farm service.
<i>profile-id</i>	(Optional) The profile ID about the DSP farm service.
sessions	(Optional) Displays sessions and connections about the DSP farm service.
<i>session-id</i>	(Optional) The session identifier to be displayed for the DSP farm service.

video	(Optional) Displays information on video resources.
conference	(Optional) Displays the DSP information, such as the codecs, video bridge channel, and transmit (tx) and receive (rx) packets that are used for each participant in a conference and is grouped by conference sessions.
statistics	(Optional) Displays the DSP statistics of the call bridge.
transcode	(Optional) Displays the DSP status and statistics for the transcoding call.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced on the Cisco VG200.
12.2(13)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 3700 series.
12.4(15)T	The stats , sample , sessions , and profile keywords were added. The <i>bridge-id</i> , <i>profile-id</i> , <i>seconds</i> , and <i>session-id</i> arguments were added.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.
15.1(4)M	This command was modified. The video , conference , statistics , and transcode keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The router on which this command is used must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDVs) or high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS) to provide DSP resources.

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The show dspfarm command is used to view the DSP farm service information such as operational status and DSP resource allocation for transcoding.

**Note**

The **session** keyword and *session-id* argument is not supported on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

Examples

The following is sample output from several forms of the **show dspfarm** command. The fields are self explanatory.

```
Router# show dspfarm
DSPFARM Configuration Information:
Admin State: UP, Oper Status: ACTIVE - Cause code: NONE
Transcoding Sessions: 4, Conferencing Sessions: 0
RTP Timeout: 600
Router# show dspfarm all
DSPFARM Configuration Information:
Admin State: UP, Oper Status: ACTIVE - Cause code: NONE
Transcoding Sessions: 4, Conferencing Sessions: 2
RTP Timeout: 1200
Connection average duration: 3600, Connection check interval 600
Codec G729 VAD: ENABLED
Total number of active session(s) 0, and connection(s) 0
SLOT  DSP   CHNL  STATUS  USE    TYPE    SESS-ID  CONN-ID  PKTS-RXED  PKTS-TXED
1      3      1      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      2      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      3      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      4      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      5      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      6      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      1      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      2      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      3      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      4      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      5      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      6      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      5      1      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      2      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      3      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      4      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      5      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      6      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      7      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      8      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
Total number of DSPFARM DSP channel(s) 20
Router# show dspfarm dsp all
DSPFARM Configuration Information:
Admin State: UP, Oper Status: ACTIVE - Cause code: NONE
Transcoding Sessions: 4, Conferencing Sessions: 2
RTP Timeout: 1200
Connection average duration: 3600, Connection check interval 600
Codec G729 VAD: ENABLED
Total number of active session(s) 0, and connection(s) 0
SLOT  DSP   CHNL  STATUS  USE    TYPE    SESS-ID  CONN-ID  PKTS-RXED  PKTS-TXED
1      3      1      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      2      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      3      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      4      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      5      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      3      6      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      1      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      2      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      3      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      4      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      5      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      4      6      UP      FREE   conf    -        -        -          -
1      5      1      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      2      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      3      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      4      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      5      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      6      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      7      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
1      5      8      UP      FREE   xcode   -        -        -          -
Total number of DSPFARM DSP channel(s) 20
Router# show dspfarm sessions
```

sess_id	conn_id	stype	mode	codec	pkt	ripaddr	rport	sport
4	145	xcode	sendrecv	g711a	20	10.10.10.19	19460	21284
4	161	xcode	sendrecv	g729	10	10.10.10.28	19414	20382
5	177	xcode	sendrecv	g711u	20	10.10.10.17	18290	21170
5	193	xcode	sendrecv	g729b	10	10.10.10.18	19150	18968

The following sample output displays dspfarm profiles for video conferencing and video transcoding.

Router#

show dspfarm profile

```

Profile ID = 1, Service = VIDEO CONFERENCING, Resource ID = 2
Video Conference Type : HOMOGENEOUS, Layout : disabled
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : DOWN
Profile Operation State : DOWN
Application : SCCP Status : NOT ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM Status : NONE
Number of Resource Configured : 1
Number of Resource Available : 0
Maximum conference participants : 16
Codec Configuration: num_of_codecs:6
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729r8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729br8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Video Codec Configuration:
Codec : h263
Resolution : cif
Frame rate:30, Min bitrate:320kbps, Max bitrate:320kbps
Payload protocol : rfc-2190, Extension : annex-none
Profile ID = 2, Service = VIDEO CONFERENCING, Resource ID = 3
Video Conference Type : HETEROGENEOUS, Layout : disabled
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE IN PROGRESS
Application : SCCP Status : ASSOCIATION IN PROGRESS
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM Status : UP
Number of Resource Configured : 1
Number of Resource Available : 1
Maximum conference participants : 4
Maximum video ports : 4
Codec Configuration: num_of_codecs:6
Codec : g729br8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729r8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Video Codec Configuration:
Codec : h264
Resolution : qcif
Frame rate:15, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Frame rate:30, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Resolution : cif
Frame rate:15, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Frame rate:30, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Codec : h263
Resolution : qcif
Frame rate:15, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Frame rate:30, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Resolution : cif
Frame rate:15, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Frame rate:30, Min bitrate:64kbps, Max bitrate:704kbps
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 3, Service =Universal TRANSCODING, Resource ID = 1
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : DOWN
Profile Operation State : DOWN

```

```

Application : SCCP   Status : NOT ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM   Status : NONE
Number of Resource Configured : 0
Number of Resource Available : 0
Codec Configuration: num_of_codecs:4
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60

```

The following sample output displays DSP information for video conferences.

```

Router# show dspfarm video conference
VIDEO CONFERENCE SESSION: slot 0 dsp 3 channel_id 1 rsc_id 8 profile_id 101
conferee_id 1 name_num: 62783363
    audio_codec g711u      pkt_size 160 bridge_id 1
    dsp_txed_pkts 25993    dsp_rxed_pkts 25888
conferee_id 1 name_num: 62783363
    video_codec H264_VGA rfc_number RFC3984 payload rx: 97 tx:97
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 960 annex 0x40
    cluster_id 0 bridge_id 2 layout_id 0
    dsp_txed_pkts 59230    dsp_rxed_pkts 63019
conferee_id 2 name_num: 62783365
    audio_codec g711u      pkt_size 160 bridge_id 3
    dsp_txed_pkts 21682    dsp_rxed_pkts 21598
conferee_id 2 name_num: 62783365
    video_codec H264_4CIF rfc_number RFC3984 payload rx: 97 tx:97
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 960 annex 0x40
    cluster_id 1 bridge_id 4 layout_id 0
    dsp_txed_pkts 49488    dsp_rxed_pkts 78510
conferee_id 3 name_num: 3004
    audio_codec g711u      pkt_size 160 bridge_id 5
    dsp_txed_pkts 12130    dsp_rxed_pkts 12067
conferee_id 3 name_num: 3004
    video_codec H264_CIF rfc_number RFC3984 payload rx: 97 tx:97
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 704 annex 0x40
    cluster_id 2 bridge_id 6 layout_id 0
    dsp_txed_pkts 20354    dsp_rxed_pkts 25702
conferee_id 4 name_num: LifeSize LifeSize
    audio_codec g711u      pkt_size 160 bridge_id 7
    dsp_txed_pkts 1751     dsp_rxed_pkts 1672
conferee_id 4 name_num: LifeSize LifeSize
    video_codec H264_4CIF rfc_number RFC3984 payload rx: 96 tx:96
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 1100 annex 0x40
    cluster_id 1 bridge_id 8 layout_id 0
    dsp_txed_pkts 3558     dsp_rxed_pkts 3569
cluster_id 0 video_codec H264_VGA rfc_number RFC3984 rfc_payload 100
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 1000, annex 0x40
decoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 13 codec h264 vga cluster_id 0
encoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 10 codec h264 vga cluster_id 0
cluster_id 1 video_codec H264_4CIF rfc_number RFC3984 rfc_payload 100
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 1000, annex 0x40
decoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 2 codec h264 4cif cluster_id 1
encoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 7 codec h264 4cif cluster_id 1
cluster_id 2 video_codec H264_CIF rfc_number RFC3984 rfc_payload 100
    framerate 30 bitrate(k) 704 , annex 0x40
decoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 15 codec h264 cif cluster_id 2
encoder_id 1 slot 0 dsp 14 codec h264 cif cluster_id 2
Total number of DSPFARM DSP channel(s) 1

```

The following sample output displays the statistics for a call that uses video transcoding.

```

Router# show dspfarm dsp stats
Gathering total stats...
Video Statistics for bridge_id=3 call_id=2
Video Decoder Statistics:
Slot=0 DSP_Id=8 Decoder_Id=1
CallDuration=268 Codec=1 ProfileId=0x0 LevelId=0
PicWidth=352 PicHeight=288 FrameRate=30 Bitrate=360000
NumMacroBlocksConcealed=0 NumFramesConcealed=0
NumPackets=13269 NumBytesConsumed=12096254
NumBadHeaderPackets=0 NumOutOfSyncPackets=24

```

```

NumBufferOverflow=0
Video Encoder Statistics:
Slot=0 DSP Id=2 Encoder Id=1
Duration=268 Codec=1 ProfileId=0x0 LevelId=0
PicWidth=176 PicHeight=144 FrameRate=30 Bitrate=704000
InstantBitrate=440000 NumPackets=17571 NumBytesGenerated=14830996

```

The following sample output displays the statistics for a video conference.

```

Router#
show dspfarm dsp stats
Gathering total stats...
Video Statistics for bridge_id=3 call_id=4
Video Conferee Status - ConfereeID=1
ContributionState=0x1 IngressMute=0 EgressMute=0
DtmfRtpPlt=0 ClusterId=1 StreamDir=3
PayloadType=0x6161 TxSSRC=0x1F3C RtpProtocol=2
CodecType=2 Annex=0x0 PicWidth=352 PicHeight=288
FrameRate=30 Bitrate(x100)=3760
Video Conferee Statistics - ConfereeID=1
TotalRxPackets=5076 TotalRxBytes=3957126
TotalTxPackets=3829 TotalTxBytes=3429797
TotalDroppedPackets=3 CurDroppedPackets=0
TotalOutOfOrderPackets=0 CurOutOfOrderPackets=0
MaxObservedJitter=0 CurObservedJitter=0
MaxObservedDelay=0 CurObservedDelay=0
MaxOutOfSyncDelay=0 CurOutOfSyncDelay=0
ActualFrameRate=0 ActualBitrate(x100)=2017
FastVideoUpdateRate=0 TotalDuration=135
Video Conference Status:
ServiceType=0 MuteAllStatus=0
CurSpeakerConfereeId=1 LastSpeakerConfereeId=3 NewSpeakerConfereeId=0
ConfereeIdBitMap=0x07
Video Conference Statistics:
NumActiveChans=3 NumMaxChans=1
TotalRxPackets=42589 TotalRxBytes=29979147
TotalTxPackets=12361 TotalTxBytes=10003701
TotalDroppedPackets=3 CurDroppedPackets=0
TotalOutOfOrderPackets=0 CurOutOfOrderPackets=0
MaxObservedJitter=0 CurObservedJitter=0
MaxObservedDelay=0 CurObservedDelay=0
MaxOutOfSyncDelay=0 CurOutOfSyncDelay=0

```

The following is sample output of the **show dspfarmall** command on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

```

Router# show dspfarm all
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 1, Service = TRANSCODING, Resource ID = 1
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
Application : SBC Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX DSPRM Status : UP
Number of Resources Configured : 588
Number of Resources Out of Service : 0
Codec Configuration
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
SLOT DSP VERSION STATUS CHNL USE TYPE RSC_ID BRIDGE_ID
5 1 26.7.0 UP N/A FREE xcode 1 - - -
5 1 26.7.0 UP N/A FREE xcode 1 - - -
5 1 26.7.0 UP N/A FREE xcode 1 - - -
5 1 26.7.0 UP N/A FREE xcode 1 - - -
5 1 26.7.0 UP N/A FREE xcode 1 - - -
The following is sample output of the show dspfarm
dsp idle command providing idle dsp information on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.
Router# show dspfarm dsp idle
SLOT DSP VERSION STATUS CHNL USE TYPE RSC_ID BRIDGE_ID

```

show dspfarm

```

5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -
5      1      26.7.0      UP      N/A      FREE      xcode      1      -      -      -

```

The following is sample output of the **show dspfarm profile 1** command providing DSP Farm profile configuration details such as application association, number of resources configured, Codecs added, and maximum number of sessions for profile 1 on Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

```

Router# show dspfarm profile 1
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 1, Service = TRANSCODING, Resource ID = 1
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
Application : SBC      Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM      Status : UP
Number of Resources Configured : 588
Number of Resources Out of Service : 0
Codec Configuration
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Router#show dspfarm profile ?
<1-65535> Profile ID
| Output modifiers
<cr>

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.

show dspfarm profile

To display configured digital signal processor (DSP) farm profile information for a selected Cisco CallManager group, use the **show dspfarm profile** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show dspfarm profile [*profile-identifier*]

Syntax Description

<i>profile identifier</i>	(Optional) Number that uniquely identifies a profile. Range is from 1 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show dspfarm profile** command to verify that the association between Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) Cisco Unified CallManager and the DSP farm profiles match your organizational plan.

The output of the **show dspfarm profile** command differs depending on the services configured in the profile.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show dspfarm profile** command:

```
Router# show dspfarm profile
```

```
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 6, Service = TRANSCODING, Resource ID = 1
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
Application : SCCP      Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM   Status : UP
Number of Resource Configured : 4
Number of Resource Available : 4
Codec Configuration
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Codec : g729br8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
RSVP : ENABLED
TRP : FW-TRAVERSAL ENABLED
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 27, Service = CONFERENCING, Resource ID = 2
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : Non Secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
```

```

Application : SCCP    Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM    Status : UP
Number of Resource Configured : 6
Number of Resource Available : 6
Codec Configuration
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60
Dspfarm Profile Configuration
Profile ID = 34, Service = MTP, Resource ID = 1
Profile Description :
Profile Service Mode : secure
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
Application : SCCP    Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : NONE    Status : UP
Number of Resource Configured : 2
Number of Resource Available : 2
Hardware Configured Resources : 1
Hardware Available Resources : 1
Software Resources : 1
Codec Configuration
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30
TRP : FW-TRAVERSAL ENABLED

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 70: show dspfarm profile Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Profile ID	Displays the profile ID number.
Service	Displays the service that is associated with the profile.
Resource ID	Displays the ID number that the profile is associated with in the Cisco CallManager register.
Profile Description	Displays the description of the profile.
Profile Service Mode	The status of the profile service. It can be either Secure or Non Secure.
Profile Admin State	Displays the status of the profile. If the Profile Admin State is DOWN, use the no shutdown command in DSP farm profile configuration mode.

Field	Description
Profile Operation State	Displays the status of the DSP farm profiles registration process with the Cisco CallManager. Status options are as follows: • ACTIVE--The profile is registered with the Cisco Unified CallManager. • ACTIVE IN PROGRESS--The profile is still registering with the Cisco Unified CallManager. Wait for the profile to finish registering. • DOWN--The profile is not registering with the Cisco Unified CallManager. Check the connectivity between the DSP farm gateway and the Cisco Unified CallManager. • DOWN IN PROGRESS--The profile is deregistering from the Cisco Unified CallManager and deallocating the DSP resources. • RESOURCE ALLOCATED--The DSP resources for this profile are allocated or reserved.
Application	Displays the routing protocol used.
Number of Resource Configured	Maximum number of sessions that are supported by a profile.
Number of Resource Available	Total number of resources that are configurable.
Hardware Configured Resources	Number of sessions configured in the profile.
Hardware Available Resources	Number of sessions available for this profile.
Software Resources	Number of software sessions configured for this profile (applicable only to MTP profiles).
Codec Configuration	Lists the codecs that are configured. Note Media Termination Point (MTP) profile supports only one codec per profile.
RSVP	Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) support for this profile.
TRP	Displays whether firewall traversal is enabled for Trusted Relay Point.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp services dspfarm	Configures DSP farm services for a specified voice card.
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
show media resource status	Displays the current media resource status.

show dsp-group

To display digital signal processor (DSP) group information including both voice and video information, use the **show dsp-group** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show dsp-group {**all**| **slot** *slot-number*| **video** [**all**| **slot** *slot-number*]| **voice** [**all**| **slot** *slot-number*]}

Syntax Description

all	Displays DSP information for all DSP group.
slot	Displays DSP information for the specified slot.
<i>slot-number</i>	Slot used in the DSP group.
video	Displays information on video resources.
voice	Displays information on voice resources.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.1(4)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The router on which this command is used must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDVs), high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS), or packet voice data module (PVDM) slots to provide DSP resources.

Examples

The following shows sample output from several forms of the **show dsp-group** command. The fields are self explanatory.

```
Router# show dsp-group all
DSP groups on slot 0:
dsp 1:
  State: UP, firmware: 28.0.103
  Max signal/voice channel: 32/32
  Max credits: 480, Voice credits: 0, Video credits: 480
  num_of_sig_chnls_allocated: 32
  Transcoding channels allocated: 0
  Group: FLEX_GROUP_VIDEO_POOL, complexity: FLEX
  Video Credits Max: 480, Share: 0, Reserved (rounded-up): 480
  Video Group: VIDEO_CONF, rsc id: 2, mode: VCONF_HETE
  Session: 0, maximum participants: 4
  Video Transcoding channels reserved credits: 480
  Video Transcoding channels allocated: 1
  Encoder: inactive, credit reserved: 480
Slot: 0
```

show dsp-group

```

Device idx: 0
PVDM Slot: 0
Dsp Type: SP2600
dsp 2:
State: UP, firmware: 28.0.103
Max signal/voice channel: 32/32
Max credits: 480, Voice credits: 0, Video credits: 480
num_of_sig_chnls_allocated: 32
Transcoding channels allocated: 0
Group: FLEX_GROUP_VIDEO_POOL, complexity: FLEX
Video Credits Max: 480, Share: 0, Reserved (rounded-up): 480
Video Group: VIDEO_CONF, rsc id: 2, mode: VCONF_HETE
Session: 0, maximum participants: 4
Video Transcoding channels reserved credits: 480
Video Transcoding channels allocated: 3
Decoder: inactive, credits reserved: 160
Decoder: inactive, credits reserved: 160
Decoder: inactive, credits reserved: 160

Slot: 0
Device idx: 0
PVDM Slot: 0
Dsp Type: SP2600
DSP groups on slot 1:
This command is not applicable to slot 1
DSP groups on slot 2:
This command is not applicable to slot 2
DSP groups on slot 3:
This command is not applicable to slot 3

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp service dspfarm	Configures DSP farm services for a specified voice card.
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.
voice service dsp-reservation	Configures the percentage of DSP resources are reserved for voice services and enables video services to use the remaining DSP resources. This command is required to enable video services.
voice-card	Enters voice-card configuration mode.

show echo-cancel

To display the echo-cancellation information of T1/E1 multiflex voice/WAN interface cards, use the **show echo-cancel** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show echo-cancel hardware status *slot-number*

Syntax Description

hardware	Displays information about the hardware accelerated EC device.
status	Displays the allocation status.
<i>slot-number</i>	The slot number of the interface cards.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Usage Guidelines

Hardware echo cancellation is restricted to the same baseboard voice/WAN interface card (VWIC) on which the daughter card (EC-MFT-32 and EC-MFT-64) is installed and cannot be shared by other T1/E1 controllers.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show echo-cancel hardware status** command:

```
Router# show echo-cancel hardware status
ECAN CH   Assigned   DSP ID   VOICEPORT   EC   NLP   COV   LAW
=====
0         yes      8        1/0/0       on  off  on   u-Law
1         no       -         -          off on  on   u-Law
2         no       -         -          off on  on   u-Law
3         no       -         -          off on  on   u-Law
4         no       -         -          off on  on   u-Law
5         no       -         -          off on  on   u-Law
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 71: show echo-cancel Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ECAN CH	Total channels in the slot.
Assigned	Status of the assigned channels.

Field	Description
DSP ID	Digital Signaling Processor (DSP) identification number for the assigned channels.
VOICEPORT	Voice port of the channels.
EC	Echo Cancellation status of the assigned channels.
NLP	Status of the Non-Linear Processor (NLP).
COV	Echo cancellation Coverage status of the assigned channels.

show event-manager consumers

To display event-manager statistics for debugging purposes, use the **show event-manager consumers** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show event-manager consumers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows one call (two call legs) going through the gateway:

```
Router# show event-manager consumers
Hash table indexed by AAA_UNIQUE_ID
Uid      Consumer_id  Consumer_hdl  evt_type
00000015 0002             65B35570     START
00000015 0002             65B35570     STOP
00000016 0002             65B34ECC     START
00000016 0002             65B34ECC     STOP
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 72: show event-manager consumers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Uid	User ID.
Consumer_id	ID of the consumer client process.
Consumer_hdl	Handler of the consumer client process.
evt_type	Event type.

Command	Description
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs specified by interval number.

Command	Description
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays signaling CSRs specified by interval number.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset all	Displays all CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays the configured interval numbers.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.

show frame-relay vofr

To display information about the FRF.11 subchannels being used on Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) data link connection identifiers (DLCIs), use the **show frame-relay vofr** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show frame-relay vofr [*interface* [*dlci* [*cid*]]]

Syntax Description

<i>interface</i>	(Optional) Specific interface type and number for which you want to display FRF.11 subchannel information.
<i>dlci</i>	(Optional) Specific data link connection identifier for which you want to display FRF.11 subchannel information.
<i>cid</i>	(Optional) Specific subchannel for which you want to display information.

Command Default

If this command is entered without a specified interface, FRF.11 subchannel information is displayed for all VoFR interfaces and DLCIs configured on the router.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(4)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810 series.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command when an interface is not specified:

```
Router# show frame-relay vofr
interface      vofr-type  dlci   cid   cid-type
Serial0/0.1    VoFR        16     4     data
Serial0/0.1    VoFR        16     5     call-control
Serial0/0.1    VoFR        16    10     voice
Serial0/1.1    VoFR cisco  17     4     data
```

The following is sample output from this command when an interface is specified:

```
Router# show frame-relay vofr serial0
interface      vofr-type  dlci   cid   cid-type
Serial0        VoFR        16     4     data
Serial0        VoFR        16     5     call-control
Serial0        VoFR        16    10     voice
```

The following is sample output from this command when an interface and a DLCI are specified:

```
Router# show frame-relay vofr serial0 16
VoFR Configuration for interface Serial0
dlci vofr-type  cid cid-type      input-pkts    output-pkts    dropped-pkts
16  VoFR        4   data          0             0              0
16  VoFR        5   call-control  85982         86099          0
16  VoFR        10  voice        2172293       6370815        0
```

The following is sample output from this command when an interface, a DLCI, and a CID are specified:

```
Router# show frame-relay vofr serial0 16 10
VoFR Configuration for interface Serial0 dlci 16
  vofr-type  VoFR      cid 10      cid-type voice
  input-pkts 2172293   output-pkts 6370815   dropped-pkts 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 73: show frame-relay vofr Field Descriptions

Field	Description
interface	Number of the interface that has been selected for observation of FRF.11 subchannels.
vofr-type	Type of VoFR DLCI being observed.
cid	Portion of the specified DLCI that is carrying the designated traffic type. A DLCI can be subdivided into 255 subchannels.
cid-type	Type of traffic carried on this subchannel.
input-pkts	Number of packets received by this subchannel.
output-pkts	Number of packets sent on this subchannel.
dropped-pkts	Total number of packets discarded by this subchannel.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays the contents of the active call table.
show call history voice	Displays the contents of the call history table.
show dial-peer voice	Displays configuration information and call statistics for dial peers.
show frame-relay fragment	Displays Frame Relay fragmentation details.
show frame-relay pvc	Displays statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces.

Command	Description
show voice-port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show gatekeeper calls

To display the status of each ongoing call of which a gatekeeper is aware, use the **show gatekeeper calls** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper calls [history]

Syntax Description

history	(Optional) Displays call history information along with internal error codes at the gatekeeper. The number of disconnected calls displayed in response to this command is the <i>number</i> specified in the call-history max-size number command. Use of this max-size number helps to reduce CPU usage in the storage and reporting of this information.

Command Default

The default expression of this command displays information for all active calls detected on the gatekeeper.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T.
12.0(5)T	The output for this command was changed.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(4)T	Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 is not included in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.4(4)T	The history keyword was added to display historical information on disconnected calls.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to show all active calls currently being handled by a particular Multimedia Conference Manager (MCM) gatekeeper. If you force a disconnect for either a particular call or all calls associated with a particular MCM gatekeeper by using the **clear h323 gatekeeper call** command, the system does not display information about those calls.

Using the **history** keyword displays the number of disconnected calls specified in the **call-history max-size number** command. Use of this **max-size** number helps to reduce CPU usage in the storage and reporting of this information.

Examples

The following is sample output showing active calls:

```
Router# show gatekeeper calls
Total number of active calls = 1.
GATEKEEPER CALL INFO
=====
LocalCallID          Age (secs)    BW
12-3339              94            768 (Kbps)
Endpt(s):Alias      E.164Addr    CallSignalAddr  Port  RASSignalAddr  Port
src EP:epA          10.0.0.0      1720            10.0.0.0  1700
dst EP:epB@zoneB.com 255.255.255.0 1720            255.255.255.0 24999
src PX:pxA          10.0.0.0      1720            10.0.0.0  24999
dst PX:pxB          255.255.255.0 1720            255.255.255.0 24999
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 74: show gatekeeper calls Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LocalCallID	Identification number of the call.
Age(secs)	Age of the call, in seconds.
BW(Kbps)	Bandwidth in use, in kilobytes per second.
Endpt	Role of each endpoint (terminal, gateway, or proxy) in the call (originator, target, or proxy) and the call signaling and Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) protocol address.
Alias	H.323-Identification (ID) or Email-ID of the endpoint.
E.164Addr	E.164 address of the endpoint.
CallSignalAddr	Call-signaling IP address of the endpoint.
Port	Call-signaling port number of the endpoint.
RASSignalAddr	RAS IP address of the endpoint.
Port	RAS port number of the endpoint.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear h323 gatekeeper call	Forces the disconnection of a specific call or of all calls active on a particular gatekeeper.
call history max	Specifies the number of records to be kept in the history table.

show gatekeeper circuits

To display the circuit information on a gatekeeper, use the **show gatekeeper circuits** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper circuits [{**begin**| **exclude**| **include**} *expression*]

Syntax Description

begin	(Optional) Displays all circuits, beginning with the line containing the <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Displays all circuits, excluding those containing the <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Displays all circuits, including those containing the <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	(Optional) Word or phrase used to determine what lines are displayed.

Command Default

Shows all circuit information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display current configuration information about the circuits that are registered with the gatekeeper.

Examples

The following command displays the circuit information for the gatekeeper:

```
Router# show gatekeeper circuits
Circuit      Endpoint      Max Calls Avail Calls Resources      Zone
-----
CarrierA     Total Endpoints: 2
              3640-gw1    25          25          Available
              5400-gw1    23          19          Unavailable
CarrierB     Total Zones: 1
                                           MsPacmanGK
```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 75: show gatekeeper circuits Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Circuit	Name of the each circuit connected to the gatekeeper.
Endpoint	Name of each H.323 endpoint.
Max Calls	Maximum number of calls that circuit can handle.
Avail Calls	Number of new calls that the circuit can handle at the current time.
Resources	Whether the circuit's resources have exceeded the defined threshold limits. The endpoint resource-threshold command defines these thresholds.
Zone	Zone that supports the endpoint. The zone circuit-id command assigns a zone to an endpoint.
Total Endpoints	Total number of endpoints supported by the circuit.
Total Zones	Total number of zones supported by the circuit.

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint resource-threshold	Sets a gateway's capacity thresholds in the gatekeeper.
zone circuit-id	Assigns a remote zone to a carrier.

show gatekeeper cluster

To display all the configured gatekeeper clusters information, use the **show gatekeeper cluster** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper cluster

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release12.25	Modification
	12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)XB1 and implemented on the Cisco AS5850 router.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show gatekeeper cluster** command. Field descriptions are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show gatekeeper cluster
          CONFIGURED CLUSTERS
          =====
Cluster Name   Type      Local Zone   Elements   IP
-----
Cluster A     Local    AGK1         AGK2       192.168.200.254 1719
              Local    AGK1         AGK3       192.168.200.223 1719
Cluster B     Remote                   BGK1       192.168.200.257 1719
              Remote                   BGK2       192.168.200.258 1719
              Remote                   BGK3       192.168.200.259 1719
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper endpoints	Displays the status of all registered endpoints for a gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper performance stats	Displays the performance statistics on the the gatekeeper level message.
show gatekeeper zone cluster	Displays the dynamic status of all local clusters.

show gatekeeper endpoint circuits

To display information on all registered endpoints and carriers or trunk groups for a gatekeeper, use the **show gatekeeper endpoint circuits** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper endpoint circuits [**{begin| exclude| include}** *expression*]

Syntax Description

begin	(Optional) Displays all circuits, beginning with the line that contains <i>expression</i> .
exclude	(Optional) Displays all circuits, excluding those that contain <i>expression</i> .
include	(Optional) Displays all circuits, including those that contain <i>expression</i> .
<i>expression</i>	(Optional) Word or phrase used to determine what lines are displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
12.0(5)T	The display format was modified for H.323 Version 2.
12.2(11)T	The display format was modified to show the E.164 ID, carrier and trunk group data, and total number of active calls.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display current configuration information about the endpoints and carriers registered with the gatekeeper. Note that you must type the pipe (|) before any of the optional keywords.

Examples

The following command displays the circuit information for the gatekeeper:

```
Router# show gatekeeper endpoint circuits
GATEKEEPER ENDPOINT REGISTRATION
=====
CallSignalAddr  Port  RASignalAddr  Port  Zone Name      Type  Flags
-----
172.18.195.120  1720  172.18.195.120  51059  LavenderGK     VOIP-GW
E164-ID: 4081234
H323-ID: 3640-gw1
Carrier: CarrierA, Max Calls: 25, Available: 25
```

```

172.18.197.143 1720 172.18.197.143 57071 LavenderGK VOIP-GW
H323-ID: 5400-gw1
Carrier: CarrierB, Max Calls: 23, Available: 19
Carrier: CarrierA, Max Calls: 25, Available: 25
Total number of active registrations = 2

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 76: show gatekeeper endpoint circuits Fields

Field	Description
CallsignalAddr	Call signaling IP address of the endpoint. If the endpoint is also registered with an alias, a list of all aliases registered for that endpoint should be listed on the line below.
Port	Call signaling port number of the endpoint.
RASSignalAddr	RAS IP address of the endpoint.
Port	RAS port number of the endpoint.
Zone Name	Zone name (gatekeeper ID) that this endpoint registered in.
Type	Endpoint type (for example, terminal, gateway, or MCU).
Flags	S--Endpoint is statically entered from the alias command rather than being dynamically registered through RAS messages. O--Endpoint, which is a gateway, has sent notification that it is nearly out of resources.
E164-ID	E.164 ID of the endpoint.
H323-ID	H.323 ID of the endpoint.
Carrier	Carrier associated with the endpoint.
Max Calls	Maximum number of calls the circuit can handle.
Available	Number of new calls the circuit can handle currently.

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint circuit-id h323id	Assigns a circuit to a non-Cisco endpoint.
endpoint resource-threshold	Sets a gateway's capacity thresholds in the gatekeeper.

Command	Description
zone circuit-id	Assigns a circuit to a remote zone.

show gatekeeper endpoints

To display the status of all registered endpoints for a gatekeeper, use the **show gatekeeper endpoints** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper endpoints [alternates]

Syntax Description

alternates	(Optional) Displays information about alternate endpoints. All information normally included with this command is also displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
12.0(5)T	The display format was modified for H.323 Version 2.
12.1(5)XM	The alternates keyword was added.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
12.2(4)T	This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. The registration and call capacity values were added to the output display.
12.3(1)	This command was modified to reflect concurrent calls for the endpoints.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show gatekeeper endpoints
CallSignalAddr  Port  RASignalAddr  Port  Zone Name  Type  F
-----
172.21.127.8    1720  172.21.127.8  24999  sj-gk      MCU   --
H323-ID:joe@cisco.com
      Voice Capacity Max.=23  Avail.=23
      Total number of active registrations = 1
172.21.13.88    1720  172.21.13.88  1719   sj-gk      VOIP-GW  O  H323-ID:la-gw
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 77: show gatekeeper endpoints Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallSignalAddr	Call signaling IP address of the endpoint. If the endpoint is also registered with an alias (or aliases), a list of all aliases registered for that endpoint should be listed on the line below.
Port	Call signaling port number of the endpoint.
RASSignalAddr	Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) protocol IP address of the endpoint.
Port	RAS port number of the endpoint.
Zone Name	Zone name (gatekeeper identification [ID]) to which this endpoint is registered.
Type	Endpoint type (for example, terminal, gateway, or multipoint control unit [MCU]).
F	S--Endpoint is statically entered from the alias command rather than being dynamically registered through RAS messages. O--Endpoint, which is a gateway, has sent notification that it is nearly out of resources.
Voice Capacity Max.	Maximum number of channels available on the endpoint.
Avail.	Current number of channels available on the endpoint.
Total number of active registrations	Total number of endpoints registered with the gatekeeper.

In the following example, the **show gatekeeper endpoints** output has been modified to reflect concurrent calls for the endpoint. If an endpoint is not reporting capacity and the **endpoint max-calls h323id** command is not configured, "Voice Capacity Max." and "Avail." will not be shown. "Current.= 2" indicates that the current active calls for the endpoint are 2.

```
Router# show gatekeeper endpoints
!
                        GATEKEEPER ENDPOINT REGISTRATION
                        =====
CallSignalAddr  Port  RASSignalAddr  Port  Zone Name                Type  Flags
-----
172.18.200.27  1720  172.18.200.27  49918  GK-1                      VOIP-GW
H323-ID:GW1
Voice Capacity Max.=  Avail.=  Current.= 2
```

If an endpoint is reporting capacity but the **endpoint max-calls h323id** command is not configured, "Voice Capacity Max." and "Avail." will show reported call capacity of the endpoint as follows:

```
Router# show gatekeeper endpoints
!
GATEKEEPER ENDPOINT REGISTRATION
=====
CallSignalAddr  Port  RASSignalAddr  Port  Zone Name      Type  Flags
-----
172.18.200.29   1720  172.18.200.29  53152 GK-2           VOIP-GW
H323-ID:GW2
Voice Capacity Max.= 23 Avail.= 22 Current.= 1
```

If an endpoint is reporting capacity but the **endpoint max-calls h323id** command is not configured, "Voice Capacity Max." will show the maximum calls configured and "Avail." will show the available calls of the endpoint. In this example, "Voice Capacity Max.= 10" is showing that the maximum calls configured for the endpoint are 10. "Avail.= 2" shows that currently available calls for the endpoint are 2. "Current.= 8" shows that current active calls for the endpoint are 8.

```
Router# show gatekeeper endpoints
!
GATEKEEPER ENDPOINT REGISTRATION
=====
CallSignalAddr  Port  RASSignalAddr  Port  Zone Name      Type  Flags
-----
172.18.200.27   1720  172.18.200.27  49918 GK-1           VOIP-GW
H323-ID:GW1
Voice Capacity Max.= 10 Avail.= 2 Current.= 8
```

The table below describes significant fields in the output examples.

Table 78: show gatekeeper endpoints Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallSignalAddr	Call signaling IP address of the endpoint. If the endpoint is also registered with an alias (or aliases), a list of all aliases registered for that endpoint should be listed on the line below.
Port	Call signaling port number of the endpoint.
RASSignalAddr	Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) protocol IP address of the endpoint.
Port	RAS port number of the endpoint.
Zone Name	Zone name (gatekeeper ID) to which this endpoint is registered.
Type	The endpoint type (for example, terminal, gateway, or multipoint control unit [MCU]).
Flags	S--Endpoint is statically entered from the alias command rather than being dynamically registered through RAS messages. O--Endpoint, which is a gateway, has sent notification that it is nearly out of resources.

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint resource-threshold	Sets a gateway's capacity thresholds in the gatekeeper.
show gatekeeper endpoint circuits	Displays endpoint and carrier or trunk group call capacities.
show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix	Displays the gateway technology prefix table.
show gatekeeper zone status	Displays the status of zones related to a gatekeeper.
show gateway	Displays the current gateway status.

show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix

To display the gateway technology prefix table, use the **show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(5)T	The display format was modified for H.323 Version 2.
	12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(4)T	This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples The following is sample output from this command for a gatekeeper that controls two local zones, sj-gk and la-gk:

```
Router# show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix
GATEWAY TYPE PREFIX TABLE
=====
Prefix:12#*      (Default gateway-technology)
  Zone sj-gk master gateway list:
    10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw1
    10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw2 (out-of-resources)
    10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw3
  Zone sj-gk prefix 408..... priority gateway list(s):
    Priority 10:
      10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw1
    Priority 5:
      10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw2 (out-of-resources)
      10.0.0.0:1720 sj-gw3
Prefix:7#*      (Hopoff zone la-gk)
  Statically-configured gateways (not necessarily currently registered):
    10.0.0.0:1720
    10.0.0.0:1720
  Zone la-gk master gateway list:
    10.0.0.0:1720 la-gw1
    10.0.0.0:1720 la-gw2
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 79: show gatekeeper gw-type-prefix Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Prefix	Technology prefix defined with the gw-type-prefix command.
Zone sj-gk master gateway list	List of all the gateways registered to zone sj-gk with the technology prefix under which they are listed. (This display shows that gateways sj-gw1, sj-gw2, and sj-gw3 have registered in zone sj-gk with the technology prefix 12#.)
Zone sj-gk prefix 408..... priority gateway list(s)	List of prioritized gateways to handle calls to area code 408.
Priority 10	Highest priority level. Gateways listed following "Priority 10" are given the highest priority when selecting a gateway to service calls to the specified area code. (In this display, gateway sj-gw1 is given the highest priority to handle calls to the 408 area code.)
Priority 5	Any gateway that does not have a priority level assigned to it defaults to priority 5.
(out-of-resources)	Indication that the displayed gateway has sent a "low-in-resources" notification.
(Hopoff zone la-gk)	Any call that specifies this technology prefix should be directed to hop off in the la-gk zone, no matter what the area code of the called number is. (In this display, calls that specify technology prefix 7# are always routed to zone la-gk, regardless of the actual zone prefix in the destination address.)
Zone la-gk master gateway list	List of all the gateways registered to la-gk with the technology prefix under which they are listed. (This display shows that gateways la-gw1 and la-gw2 have registered in zone la-gk with the technology prefix 7#. No priority lists are displayed here because none were defined for zone la-gk.)
(Default gateway-technology)	If no gateway-type prefix is specified in a called number, then gateways that register with 12# are the default type to be used for the call.

Field	Description
Statically-configured gateways	List of all IP addresses and port numbers of gateways that are incapable of supplying technology-prefix information when they register. This display shows that, when gateways 1.1.1.1:1720 and 2.2.2.2:1720 register, they are considered to be of type 7#.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper calls	Displays the status of each ongoing call of which a gatekeeper is aware.
show gatekeeper endpoints	Displays the status of all registered endpoints for a gatekeeper.
show gateway	Displays the current gateway status.

show gatekeeper performance statistics

To display performance statistics on the gatekeeper level message, use the **show gatekeeper performance stats** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper performance statistics [**zone** [**name** *zone-name*]] [**cumulative**]

Syntax Description

zone	(Optional) Displays zone statistics of the gatekeeper.
name <i>zone -name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the zone name or gatekeeper name.
cumulative	(Optional) Displays the total statistics collected by the gatekeeper since the last reload.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)T1	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(15)T	This command was modified. The zone , name , and cumulative keywords were added and the <i>zone-name</i> argument was added.
12.4(5)	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to include counters for: • Automatic rejections (ARJs) sent due to an ARQ access-list denial. • Location rejections (LRJs) sent due to an LRQ access-list denial.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the statistics on calls, registration, calls routed to other gatekeepers, and calls used via zone processing.

When the **cumulative** keyword is used along with **zone name** keywords displays the total statistics for the specified zone, from the starting time of the gatekeeper. These values are not reset when the **clear h323 gatekeeper stats** command is used.

This command displays statistical data related to the router. You can identify the number of call initiation events using the following messages:

- Automatic repeat request (ARQ)
- Admission confirmation (ACF)
- Admission rejection (ARJ)

You can identify endpoint contact events that have been requested and either confirmed or rejected on the router using the following:

- Location request (LRQ)
- Location confirm (LCF)
- Location reject (LRJ)

The counts associated with overload and the number of endpoints sent to alternate gatekeepers that are associated with overload conditions are also displayed. Only when the router experiences an overload condition do these counters reveal a value other than zero. The real endpoint count simply displays the number of endpoints registered on this router platform. The time stamp displays the start time when the counters started capturing the data. When you want to request a new start period, enter the **clear h323 gatekeeper stats** command. The counters are reset and the time stamp is updated with the new time.

You can identify remote gatekeeper contacts that have been requested and either confirmed or rejected on the router using the following messages:

- Location confirm (LCF)
- Location rejection (LRJ)
- Location request (LRQ)

You can identify zone-level or gatekeeper-level registration statistics using the following messages:

- Registration confirmation (RCF)
- Registration rejection (RRJ)
- Registration request (RRQ)

You can identify zone-level or gatekeeper-level unregistration statistics using the following messages:

- Unregistration confirmation (UCF)
- Unregistration rejection (URJ)
- Unregistration request (URQ)

Examples

The following is the example of basic output from the **show gatekeeper performance stats** command. The basic output specifies that the counters are reset using the **clear h323 gatekeeper stats** command and the output displays the statistics from the last reset.

```
Router# show gatekeeper performance stats
-----Gatekeeper Performance Statistics-----
Performance statistics captured since: 20:09:00 UTC Thu Sep 15 2005
Gatekeeper level Admission Statistics:
    ARQs received: 1
    ARQs received from originating endpoints: 0
    ACFs sent: 1
    ACFs sent to the originating endpoint: 0
```

```

        ARJs sent: 0
        ARJs sent to the originating endpoint: 0
        ARJs sent due to overload: 0
        ARJs sent due to ARQ access-list denial: 0
        Number of concurrent calls: 0
        Number of concurrent originating calls: 0
Gatekeeper level Location Statistics:
    LRQs received: 3
    LRQs sent: 0
    LCFs received: 0
    LCFs sent: 1
    LRJs received: 0
    LRJs sent: 2
    LRJs sent due to overload: 0
    LRJs sent due to LRQ access-list denial: 2
Gatekeeper level Registration Statistics:
    RRJ due to overload: 0
    Total Registered Endpoints: 2
Gatekeeper level Disengage Statistics:
    DRQs received: 1
    DRQs sent: 0
    DCFs received: 0
    DCFs sent: 1
    DRJs received: 0
    DRJs sent: 0
Gatekeeper viazone message counters:
    inARQ: 0
    infwdARQ: 0
    inerrARQ: 0
    inLRQ: 0
    infwdLRQ: 0
    inerrLRQ: 0
    outLRQ: 0
    outfwdLRQ: 0
    outerrLRQ: 0
    outARQ: 0
    outfwdARQ: 0
    outerrARQ: 0
Load balancing events: 0

```

The following is the example of cumulative output from the **show gatekeeper performance stats** command. The cumulative output specifies that the counters are not reset and the output displays the total statistics from the starting time of the gatekeeper.

```

Router# show gatekeeper performance stats zone name voip3-2600-2
Performance statistics for zone voip3-2600-2
-----Zone Level Performance Statistics-----
Performance statistics captured since: 00:17:00 UTC Mon Mar 1 1993
Zone level Admission Statistics:
    ARQs received: 1
    ARQs received from originating endpoints: 0
    ACFs sent: 1
    ACFs sent to the originating endpoint: 0
    ARJs sent: 0
    ARJs sent to the originating endpoint: 0
    Number of concurrent total calls: 0
    Number of concurrent originating calls: 0
Zone level Location Statistics:
    LRQs received: 1
    LRQs sent: 0
    LCFs received: 0
    LCFs sent: 1
    LRJs received: 0
    LRJs sent: 0
Zone level Registration Statistics:
    Full RRQs received: 1
    Light RRQs received: 574
    RCFs sent: 576
    RRJs sent: 0
    Total Registered Endpoints: 1
Zone level UnRegistration Statistics:
    URQs received: 0

```

```

      URQs sent: 0
      UCFs received: 0
      UCFs sent: 0
      URJs received: 0
      URJs sent: 0
      URQs sent due to timeout: 0
Zone level Disengage Statistics:
      DRQs received: 1
      DRQs sent: 0
      DCFs received: 0
      DCFs sent: 1
      DRJs received: 0
      DRJs sent: 0

```

The table below shows significant fields shown in the displays. Most of the fields are self-explanatory and are not listed the table.

Table 80: show gatekeeper performance statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Full RRQs received	A full registration request (RRQ) contains all registration information that is used for successful registration.
Light RRQs received	A light RRQ contains abbreviated registration information that is used to maintain an existing registration.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear h323 gatekeeper stats	Clears statistics about gatekeeper performance.

show gatekeeper servers

To display a list of currently registered and statically configured triggers on a gatekeeper router, use the **show gatekeeper servers** command in EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper servers [*gkid*]

Syntax Description

<i>gkid</i>	(Optional) Local gatekeeper name to which this trigger applies.

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2500 series, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 7200, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB	The output of this command was modified to show additional server statistics, including the following: gatekeeper server timeout value; Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) version installed; number of Registration Request (RRQ), Registration Response (RRQ), Response Confirmation (RCF), and Response Reject (RRJ) messages received; timeouts encountered; average response time; and if the server is usable.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 3700 series.
12.2(15)T12	The command was modified to show additional server statistics.
12.3(8)T	The command was modified to show additional server statistics.
12.3(9)	The command was modified to show additional server statistics.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to show all server triggers (whether dynamically registered from the external servers or statically configured from the command-line interface) on this gatekeeper. If the gatekeeper ID is specified, only triggers applied to the specified gatekeeper zone appear. If the gatekeeper ID is not specified, server triggers for all local zones on this gatekeeper appear.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show gatekeeper servers
```



```

GATEKEEPER SERVERS STATUS
=====
Gatekeeper Server listening port: 8250
Gatekeeper Server timeout value: 30 (100ms)
GateKeeper GKTMP version: 4.1
Gatekeeper-ID: Gatekeeper1
-----
RRQ Priority: 5
Server-ID: Server43
Server IP address: 209.165.200.254:40118
Server type: dynamically registered
Connection Status: active
Trigger Information:
Trigger unconditionally
Server Statistics:
REQUEST RRQ Sent=0
RESPONSE RRQ Received = 0
RESPONSE RCF Received = 0
RESPONSE RRJ Received = 0
Average response time(ms)=0
Server Usable=TRUE
Timeout Statistics:
Server-ID: Server43
Server IP address: 209.165.200.254:40118
Server type: dynamically registered
Connection Status: active
Timeout Encountered=0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 81: show gatekeeper servers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GateKeeper GKTMP version	Version of Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol installed.
RRQ Priority	Registration priority.
Server-ID	Server ID name.
Server IP address	Server IP address.
Server type	Type of server.
Connection Status	Whether the connection is active or inactive.
Trigger Information	Which Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) messages the Cisco IOS gatekeeper forwards to the external application.
REQUEST RRQ	Registration requests received.
RESPONSE RRQ	Registration responses received.
RESPONSE RCF	Response confirmations received.
RESPONSE RRJ	Response reject messages received.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug gatekeeper server	Traces all the message exchanges between the Cisco IOS gatekeeper and the external applications.
endpoint circuit-id h323id	Tracks call capacity information on the gatekeeper.
server registration-port	Configures a listening port on the gatekeeper for server registration.
server trigger arq	Configures static triggers on the gatekeeper.

show gatekeeper status

To display overall gatekeeper status, including authorization and authentication status and zone status, use the **show gatekeeper status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T.
	12.1(5)XM	This command was modified to show information about load balancing and vendor-specific attributes.
	12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XB	This command was modified to show information about server flow control.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show gatekeeper status
Gatekeeper State: UP
  Load Balancing:    DISABLED
  Flow Control:      ENABLED
  Zone Name:         snet-3660-3
  Accounting:        DISABLED
  Endpoint Throttling:  DISABLED
  Security:          DISABLED
  Maximum Remote Bandwidth: unlimited
  Current Remote Bandwidth: 0 kbps
  Current Remote Bandwidth (w/ Alt GKs): 0 kbps
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 82: show gatekeeper status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Gatekeeper State	Gatekeeper state has the following values: • UP is operational. • DOWN is administratively shut down. • INACTIVE is administratively enabled; that is, the no shutdown command has been issued, but no local zones have been configured. • HSRP STANDBY indicates that the gatekeeper is on hot standby and will take over when the currently active gatekeeper fails.
Load Balancing	Whether load balancing is enabled.
Flow Control	Whether server flow control is enabled.
Zone Name	Zone name to which the gatekeeper belongs.
Accounting	Whether authorization and accounting features are enabled.
Endpoint Throttling	Whether endpoint throttling is enabled.
Security	Whether security features are enabled.
Bandwidth	Maximum remote bandwidth, current remote bandwidth, and current remote bandwidth with alternate gatekeepers.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper servers	Displays statistics about the gatekeeper.

show gatekeeper status cluster

To display information about each element of a local cluster, such as the amount of memory used, the number of active calls, and the number of endpoints registered on the element, use the **show gatekeeper status cluster** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper status cluster

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5)XM1	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Examples The following command displays information about elements of a local cluster, two of whose components are RoseGK and LavenderGK:

```
Router# show gatekeeper status cluster
          CLUSTER INFORMATION
          =====
          Active   Endpoint   Last
          Calls    Count      Announce
          -----
RoseGK      72      0         1   Local Host
LavenderGK  30      1         0         4         14s
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show gatekeeper endpoints	Displays the status of all registered endpoints for a gatekeeper.
	show gatekeeper performance statistics	Displays information about the number of calls accepted and rejected, and finds the number of endpoints sent to other gatekeepers.
	show gatekeeper zone cluster	Displays the dynamic status of all local clusters.

show gatekeeper zone cluster

To display the dynamic status of all local clusters, use the **show gatekeeper zone cluster** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper zone cluster

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5)XM1	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Examples The following command displays information about the current bandwidth values and about when the last announcement message from the alternate gatekeeper was received. In the following example, PRI represents the priority value assigned to an alternate gatekeeper. This field ranges from 0 to 127, with 127 representing the lowest priority.

```
Router# show gatekeeper zone cluster
LOCAL CLUSTER INFORMATION, 6t
=====
LOCAL GK NAME    ALT GK NAME    PRI    TOT BW    INT BW    REM BW    LAST    ALT GK
-----          -
ParisGK          GenevaGK       120    0         0         0        7s      CONNECTED
NiceGK           ZurichGK       100    0         0         0        7s      CONNECTED
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	timer cluster -element announce	Defines the time interval between successive announcement messages exchanged between elements of a local cluster.
	zone cluster local	Defines a local grouping of gatekeepers.
	zone remote	Statically specifies a remote zone if DNS is unavailable or undesirable.

show gatekeeper zone prefix

To display the zone prefix table, use the **show gatekeeper zone prefix** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper zone prefix [all]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays the dynamic zone prefixes registered by each gateway.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
12.2(15)T	The all keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

If the **all** keyword is not specified, this command displays the static zone prefixes only. Use the **include** filter with the **all** keyword to display the prefixes associated with a particular gateway. For example, the **show gatekeeper zone prefix all | include GW1** command displays the dynamic prefixes associated with gateway GW1.

Examples

The following command displays the zone prefix table for the gatekeeper:

```
Router# show gatekeeper zone prefix
      ZONE PREFIX TABLE
=====
GK-NAME      E164-PREFIX
-----
gk2          408*
gk2          5551001*
gk2          5551002*
gk2          5553020*
gk2          5553020*
gk1          555...
gk2          719*
gk2          919*
```

The following command displays the zone prefix table, including the dynamic zone prefixes, for the gatekeeper:

```
Router# show gatekeeper zone prefix all
      ZONE PREFIX TABLE
=====
GK-NAME      E164-PREFIX      Dynamic GW-priority
-----
gk2          408*
gk2          5551001*      GW1 /5
gk2          5551002*      GW1 /5 GW2 /10
```

show gatekeeper zone prefix

```

gk2          5553020*          GW1 /8
gk2          5553020*
gk1          555...
gk2          719*
gk2          919*              GW2 /5

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 83: show gatekeeper zone prefix Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GK-NAME	Gatekeeper name.
E164-PREFIX	E.164 prefix and a dot that acts as a wildcard for matching each remaining number in the telephone number.
Dynamic GW-priority	Gateway that serves this E164 prefix. Gateway priority. A 0 value prevents the gatekeeper from using the gateway for that prefix. Value 10 places the highest priority on the gateway. The default priority value for a dynamic gateway is 5.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper zone cluster	Displays the dynamic status of all local clusters.

show gatekeeper zone status

To display the status of zones related to a gatekeeper, use the **show gatekeeper zone status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gatekeeper zone status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(5)T	The display format was modified for H.323 Version 2.
	12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(4)T	This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show gatekeeper zone status
GATEKEEPER ZONES
=====
GK name      Domain Name  RAS Address  PORT  FLAGS  MAX-BW  CUR-BW
-----
sj.xyz.com   xyz.com      10.0.0.0     1719  LS      (kbps)  (kbps)
-----
SUBNET ATTRIBUTES :
  All Other Subnets : (Enabled)
PROXY USAGE CONFIGURATION :
  inbound Calls from germany.xyz.com :
    to terminals in local zone sj.xyz.com :use proxy
    to gateways in local zone sj.xyz.com  :do not use proxy
  Outbound Calls to germany.xyz.com
    from terminals in local zone germany.xyz.com :use proxy
    from gateways in local zone germany.xyz.com  :do not use proxy
  Inbound Calls from all other zones :
    to terminals in local zone sj.xyz.com :use proxy
    to gateways in local zone sj.xyz.com  :do not use proxy
  Outbound Calls to all other zones :
    from terminals in local zone sj.xyz.com :do not use proxy
    from gateways in local zone sj.xyz.com  :do not use proxy
```

```
tokyo.xyz.co xyz.com      10.0.0.0      1719 RS      0
milan.xyz.co xyz.com     10.0.0.0      1719 RS      0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 84: show gatekeeper zone status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GK name	Gatekeeper name (also known as the zone name), which is truncated after 12 characters in the display.
Domain Name	Domain with which the gatekeeper is associated.
RAS Address	Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) protocol address of the gatekeeper.
FLAGS	Displays the following information: • S = static (CLI-configured, not DNS-discovered) • L = local • R = remote
MAX-BW	Maximum bandwidth for the zone, in kbps.
CUR-BW	Current bandwidth in use, in kbps.
SUBNET ATTRIBUTES	List of subnets controlled by the local gatekeeper.
PROXY USAGE CONFIGURATION	Inbound and outbound proxy policies as configured for the local gatekeeper (or zone).

Related Commands

Command	Description
show gatekeeper calls	Displays the status of each ongoing call of which a gatekeeper is aware.
show gatekeeper endpoints	Displays the status of registered endpoints for a gatekeeper.
show gateway	Displays the current gateway status.



show gateway through show modem relay statistics

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show gateway

To display the current status of the gateway, use the **show gateway** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show gateway

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(6)NA2	This command was introduced.
	12.0(5)T	The display format was modified for H.323 Version 2.
	12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(4)T	This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples The following sample output shows the report that appears when the gateway is not registered with a gatekeeper:

```
Router# show gateway
Gateway gateway1 is not registered to any gatekeeper
Gateway alias list
H323-ID gateway1
H323 resource thresholding is Enabled but NOT Active
H323 resource threshold values:
DSP: Low threshold 60, High threshold 70
DS0: Low threshold 60, High threshold 70
```

This following sample output indicates that an E.164 address has been assigned to the gateway:

```
Router# show gateway
Gateway gateway1 is registered to Gatekeeper gk1
Gateway alias list
E.164 Number 5551212
H323-ID gateway1
```

The following sample output shows the report that appears when the gateway is registered with a gatekeeper and H.323 resource threshold reporting is enabled with the **resource threshold** command:

```
Router# show gateway
Gateway gateway1 is registered to Gatekeeper gk1
Gateway alias list
H323-ID gateway1
```

```
H323 resource thresholding is Enabled and Active
H323 resource threshold values:
DSP: Low threshold 60, High threshold 70
DS0: Low threshold 60, High threshold 70
```

The following sample output shows the report that appears when the gateway is registered with a gatekeeper and H.323 resource threshold reporting is disabled with the **no resource threshold** command:

```
Router# show gateway
Gateway gateway1 is registered to Gatekeeper gk1
Gateway alias list
H323-ID gateway1
H323 resource thresholding is Disabled
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
resource threshold	Configures a gateway to report H.323 resource availability to the gatekeeper of the gateway.

show h323 calls preserved

To display data about active H.323 VoIP preserved calls, use the **show h323 calls preserved** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show h323 calls preserved

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(4)XC	This command was introduced.
12.4(9)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.

Usage Guidelines

The **show h323 calls preserved** command displays data per preserved call. Only active calls are displayed; preserved call history is not.

If translation rules are configured, the value displayed in the "Calling Number" field may have been translated by a gateway. Gateways handle called number values as the numbers to which calls are routed.

The "CallID" field displays the shorter form of the 16-octet, globally-unique connection ID that is allocated for each call leg. The **show call active voice brief** command also displays a shorter form of the CallID value (part of the third octet and the fourth octet). The longer form of the CallID value is output by the **show call active voice** command.

The CallID value can be used to refer to a call leg associated with the CallID when issuing other voice commands on the gateway, such as the **show voice call status** command and the **clear call voice** command.

An output value of -1 displayed in the "H225 FD" or "H245 FD" field denotes that the call was preserved due to an error detected on the H.225.0 connection. The actual H.225.0 socket file descriptor used for this call can be found from the syslog message that was output when this call was preserved.

To obtain more information about a call, you can also use the **show call active voice** command. Calls can be cleared with the **clear call voice causecode** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show h323 calls preserved** command where one active call is preserved:

```
Router# show h323 calls preserved
CallID = 11EC , Calling Number = , Called Number = 3210000 ,
RemoteSignallingIPAddress=9.13.0.26 , RemoteSignallingPort=49760 ,
RemoteMediaIPAddress=9.13.0.11 , RemoteMediaPort=17910 , Preserved Duration = 262 , Total
Duration = 562 , H225 FD = -1 , H245 FD = -1
```

The table below provides an alphabetical listing of the fields displayed in the output of the **show h323 calls preserved** command and a description of each field.

Table 85: show h323 calls preserved Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Called Number	The phone number entered by the caller.
CallID	The shortened name for connection ID displayed in the show call active voice brief command.
H225 FD	The file descriptor number of the H.225.0 TCP socket.
H245 FD	The file descriptor number of the H.245 TCP socket.
Preserved Duration	The time in seconds that the call has been preserved.
RemoteMediaIPAddress	The remote media IP address.
RemoteMediaPort	The remote media IP address.
RemoteSignallingIPAddress	The remote signaling IP address.
RemoteSignallingPort	The remote signaling port.
Total Duration	The time in seconds of the phone call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call preserve	Enables the preservation of H.323 VoIP calls.
clear call voice	Clears one or more voice calls detected as inactive because there is no RTP or RTCP activity.
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls in progress.
show voice call	Displays the call status for voice ports on the Cisco router.

show h323 gateway

To display statistics for H.323 gateway messages that have been sent and received and to display the reasons for which H.323 calls have been disconnected, use the **show h323 gateway** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show h323 gateway [**cause-code stats**| **h225**| **ras**]

Syntax Description

cause -code stats	(Optional) Output displays the disconnect cause codes that the H.323 subsystem has received. A disconnect can originate either from the far-end gateway or from the opposite call leg on the local gateway.
h225	(Optional) Output lists cumulative counts of the number of H.225 messages that have been sent and received since the counters were last cleared.
ras	(Optional) Output lists the counters for Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) messages that have been sent to and received from the gatekeeper since the counters were last cleared.

Command Default

To display statistics for all the options, use this command without any of the optional keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(4)T	This command was introduced on Cisco H.323 platforms except for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.

Examples

In the following example from a Cisco 3640 router, this command is used without keywords to display the statistics for all the options. See the tables below for descriptions of the fields.

```
Router# show h323 gateway
H.323 STATISTICS AT 01:45:55
H.225 REQUESTS      SENT      RECEIVED  FAILED
Setup               0         5477      0
Setup confirm       5424      0         0
Alert               2734      0         0
Progress            2701      0         0
Call proceeding     5477      0         0
Notify              0         0         0
Info                0         0         0
```

```

User Info          0          0          0
Facility           2732         0          0
Release            5198        5313        241
Reject             0          0          0
Passthrough        0          0          0
H225 establish timeout 0
RAS failed         0
H245 failed        0
RAS MESSAGE REQUESTS SENT CONFIRMS RCVD REJECTS RCVD
GK Discovery       grq 0          gcf 0          grj 0
Registration       rrq 130         rcf 130         rrj 0
Admission          arq 5477        acf 5477        arj 0
Bandwidth          brq 0          bcf 0          brj 0
Disengage          drq 5439        dcf 5439        drj 0
Unregister          urq 0          ucf 0          urj 0
Resource Avail     rai 0          rac 0
Req In Progress    rip 0
RAS MESSAGE REQUESTS RCVD CONFIRMS SENT REJECTS SENT
GK Discovery       grq 0          gcf 0          grj 0
Registration       rrq 0          rcf 0          rrj 0
Admission          arq 0          acf 0          arj 0
Bandwidth          brq 0          bcf 0          brj 0
Disengage          drq 0          dcf 0          drj 0
Unregister          urq 0          ucf 0          urj 0
Resource Avail     rai 0          rac 0
Req In Progress    rip 0
DISC CAUSE CODE FROM OTHER PEER FROM H323 PEER
16 normal call clearing 66 5325
31 normal, unspecified 1 0
34 no circuit 31 0
41 temporary failure 3 0
44 no requested circuit 13 0

```

In the following example from a Cisco 3640 router, this command is used with the cause-code stats keyword to display the disconnect cause codes that the H.323 subsystem has received. A disconnect can originate either from the far-end gateway or from the opposite call leg on the local gateway. Only the nonzero cause-code counts are displayed.

```

Router# show h323 gateway cause-code stats
CAUSE CODE STATISTICS AT 01:40:25
DISC CAUSE CODE FROM OTHER PEER FROM H323 PEER
16 normal call clearing 66 4976
31 normal, unspecified 1 0
34 no circuit 31 0
41 temporary failure 3 0
44 no requested circuit 13 0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output

Table 86: show h323 gateway cause-code stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Column Headings:	
DISC CAUSE CODE	Decimal value of the cause code, followed by the textual description.
FROM OTHER PEER	Number of disconnects that have been received from the opposite call leg for each cause code (for example, from a PRI T1 POTS peer or a Foreign exchange station [FXS] POTS peer).
FROM H323 PEER	Number of disconnects that have been received from the far-end gateway for each cause code.

Field	Description
Fields listed under the headings are self-explanatory.	

In the following example from a Cisco 3640 router, this command is used with the **h225** keyword to display the cumulative counts of the number of H.225 messages that were sent and received since the counters were last cleared.

Each row shows the sent, received, and failed counts for one type of H.225 request. If the counters have not been cleared, total counts are shown for the router since it was last reloaded.

```
Router# show h323 gateway h225
H.225 STATISTICS AT 00:44:57
H.225 REQUESTS      SENT      RECEIVED    FAILED
Setup               1654        0           0
Setup confirm       0          1654        0
Alert               0           828         0
Progress            0           826         0
Call proceeding     0          1654        0
Notify              0           0           0
Info                0           0           0
User Info           0           0           0
Facility            0           828         0
Release            1613         9           1
Reject              0           0           0
Passthrough         0           0           0
H225 establish timeout 0
RAS failed          1
H245 failed         0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 87: show h323 gateway h225 Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Column Headings:	
H.225 REQUESTS	Types of H.225 messages.
SENT	Number of H.225 messages sent by the gateway.
RECEIVED	Number of H.225 messages received from a remote gateway or endpoint.
FAILED	Number of H.225 messages that could not be sent. A failure could occur if, for example, the H.323 subsystem tried to send an H.225 release request but the TCP socket had already been closed.
Fields:	
Setup	Number of setup messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message is sent by a calling H.323 entity to indicate its desire to set up a connection to the called entity.

Field	Description
Setup confirm	Number of setup confirm messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message may be sent by an H.323 entity to acknowledge receipt of a setup message.
Alert	Number of alert messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message may be sent by the called user to indicate that called user alerting has been initiated. (In everyday terms, the "phone is ringing.")
Progress	Number of progress messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message may be sent by an H.323 entity to indicate the progress of a call.
Call proceeding	Number of call proceeding messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message may be sent by the called user to indicate that requested call establishment has been initiated and that no more call establishment information is accepted.
Notify	Number of notify messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent.
Info	Number of information messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent.
User Info	Number of user information messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message may be used to provide additional information for call establishment (for example, overlap signaling), to provide miscellaneous call-related information, or to deliver proprietary features.
Facility	Number of facility messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message is used to provide information on where a call should be directed or for an endpoint to indicate that the incoming call must go through a gatekeeper.
Release	Number of release complete messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent. This message is sent by a gateway to indicate the release of the call if the reliable call signaling channel is open.

Field	Description
Reject	Number of reject messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent.
Passthrough	Number of pass-through messages that were sent, that were received, or that could not be sent.
H225 establish timeout	Number of times the H.323 subsystem was unable to establish an H.225 connection to a remote gateway for a call.
RAS failed	Number of times an Admission Reject (ARJ) or Disengage Reject (DRJ) message is received from the gatekeeper. This counter should equal the arj + drj received counters shown in the show h323 gateway ras command output.
H245 failed	Number of times the H.323 subsystem was unable to create an H.245 tunnel for a call or was unable to send an H.245 message.

In the following example from a Cisco 3640 router, this command is used with the **ras** keyword to display the counters for Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) messages that were sent to the gatekeeper and received from the gatekeeper. With the exception of the Resource Avail and Req In Progress messages, each RAS message has three variations: a request message, a confirm message, and a reject message. For example, for the Admission message type, there is an Admission Request (arq) message, an Admission Confirm (acf) message, and an Admission Reject (arj) message. The gateway sends the arq message, and the gatekeeper responds with either an acf or an arj message, depending on whether the gatekeeper confirms or rejects the admission request.

Each of the two tables that follow lists the same message types, with each row showing a different message type. The first table shows the requests sent, the confirms received, and the rejects received. The second table shows the requests received, the confirms sent, and the rejects sent. Some rows in the second table would apply only to the gatekeeper (for example, a gateway would never receive a Registration Request (rrq) message, send a Registration Confirmation (rcf) message, or send a Registration Rejection (rrj) message).

```

Router# show h323 gateway ras
RAS STATISTIC AT 01:10:01
RAS MESSAGE      REQUESTS SENT      CONFIRMS RCVD      REJECTS RCVD
GK Discovery      grq 3                gcf 1              grj 0
Registration      rrq 73              rcf 73              rrj 0
Admission         arq 3216            acf 3215            arj 1
Bandwidth         brq 0                bcf 0              brj 0
Disengage         drq 3174            dcf 3174            drj 0
Unregister        urq 0                ucf 0              urj 0
Resource Avail    rai 0                rac 0
Req In Progress   rip 0
RAS MESSAGE      REQUESTS RCVD      CONFIRMS SENT      REJECTS SENT
GK Discovery      grq 0                gcf 0              grj 0
Registration      rrq 0                rcf 0              rrj 0
Admission         arq 0                acf 0              arj 0
Bandwidth         brq 0                bcf 0              brj 0
Disengage         drq 0                dcf 0              drj 0
Unregister        urq 0                ucf 0              urj 0

```

```
Resource Avail   rai 0           rac 0
Req In Progress rip 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 88: show h323 gateway ras Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Column Headings for the First Table:	
RAS MESSAGE	Type RAS message.
REQUESTS SENT	Number of RAS request messages sent by the gateway to a gatekeeper.
CONFIRMS RCVD	Number of RAS confirmation messages received from a gatekeeper.
REJECTS RCVD	Number of RAS reject messages received from a gatekeeper.
Column Headings for the Second Table:	
RAS MESSAGE	Type of RAS message.
REQUESTS RCVD	Number of RAS request messages received from a gatekeeper.
CONFIRMS SENT	Number of RAS confirmation messages sent by the gateway.
REJECTS SENT	Number of RAS reject messages sent by the gateway.
Fields:	
GK Discovery	Gatekeeper Request (GRQ) message requests that any gatekeeper receiving it respond with a Gatekeeper Confirmation (GCF) message granting it permission to register. The Gateway Reject (GRJ) message is a rejection of this request, indicating that the requesting endpoint should seek another gatekeeper.
Registration	Registration Request (RRQ) message is a request from a terminal to a gatekeeper to register. If the gatekeeper responds with a Registration Confirmation (RCF) message, the terminal uses the responding gatekeeper for future calls. If the gatekeeper responds with a Registration Reject (RRJ) message, the terminal must seek another gatekeeper with which to register.

Field	Description
Admission	Admission Request (ARQ) message requests that an endpoint be allowed access to the packet-based network by the gatekeeper, which either grants the request with an Admission Confirmation (ACF) message or denies it with an Admission Reject (ARJ) message.
Bandwidth	Bandwidth Request (BRQ) message requests that an endpoint be granted a changed packet-based network bandwidth allocation by the gatekeeper, which either grants the request with a Bandwidth Confirmation (BCF) message or denies it with a Bandwidth Reject (BRJ) message.
Disengage	If sent from an endpoint to a gatekeeper, the Disengage Request (DRQ) message informs the gatekeeper that an endpoint is being dropped. If sent from a gatekeeper to an endpoint, the DRQ message forces a call to be dropped; such a request is not refused. The DRQ message is not sent directly between endpoints.
Unregister	UnRegistration Request (URQ) message requests that the association between a terminal and a gatekeeper be broken. Note that the URQ request is bidirectional; that is, a gatekeeper can request a terminal to consider itself unregistered, and a terminal can inform a gatekeeper that it is revoking a previous registration.
Resource Avail	Resource Availability Indication (RAI) message is a notification from a gateway to a gatekeeper of its current call capacity for each H-series protocol and data rate for that protocol. The gatekeeper responds with a Resource Availability Confirmation (RAC) message upon receiving an RAI message to acknowledge its reception.
Req In Progress	Request In Progress (RIP) message can be used by a gateway or gatekeeper when a response to a message cannot be generated within a typical retry timeout period. The RIP message specifies the time period after which a response should have been generated.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show h323 gateway prefixes	Displays the status of the destination-pattern database and the status of the individual destination patterns.

show h323 gateway prefixes

To display the status of the destination-pattern database and the status of the individual destination patterns, use the **show h323 gateway prefixes** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show h323 gateway prefixes

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the **show h323 gateway prefixes** command to display the destination patterns from the active plain old telephone service (POTS) dial peers, the current state of the destination pattern (whether they have been sent to or acknowledged by the gatekeeper), and whether advertisement of dynamic prefixes is enabled on the gateway.

Examples The following command displays the status of the gateway's destination-pattern database:

```
Router# show h323 gateway prefixes
GK Supports Additive RRQ      : True
GW Additive RRQ Support Enabled : True
Pattern Database Status       : Active
Destination                    Active
Pattern                        Status    Dial-Peers
=====
1110509*                      ADD ACKNOWLEDGED      2
1110511*                      ADD ACKNOWLEDGED      2
23*                          ADD ACKNOWLEDGED      2
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 89: show h323 gateway prefixes Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Pattern Database Status	Status of the gateway's destination-pattern database: active or inactive.

Field	Description
Status	Status of the destination pattern. The status can be one of the following values: ADD PENDING--The gateway has a prefix that is waiting to be sent to the gatekeeper. Prefixes are sent only at the lightweight registration request(RRQ) RAS message schedule, which is every 30 seconds. ADD SENT--The gateway sent the prefix to the gatekeeper and is waiting for it to be acknowledged by a registration confirm (RCF) RAS message. ADD ACKNOWLEDGED--The gateway received an RCF message indicating that the gatekeeper accepted the prefix. This is the normal status when dynamic zone prefix registration is working properly. ADD REJECTED--The gatekeeper did not accept the prefix and sent a registration reject(RRJ) RAS message. One reason for rejection could be that the gatekeeper already has this prefix registered for a different zone, either by static zone prefix configuration, or because another gateway in a different zone dynamically registered this prefix first. DELETE PENDING--The prefix has gone out of service, for example, because the dial peer shut down, and the gateway is waiting to send an unregistration request (URQ) RAS message to the gatekeeper to remove it. URQ messages are sent at the lightweight RRQ schedule, which is every 30 seconds. DELETE SENT--The gateway sent a URQ message to remove the prefix to the gatekeeper. There is no DELETE ACKNOWLEDGED status. If the prefix is subsequently brought back in service, the status goes back to ADD PENDING.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show h323 gateway	Displays statistics for H.323 gateway messages that have been sent and received and the reasons for which H.323 calls have been disconnected.

show http client cache

To display information about the entries contained in the HTTP client cache, use the **show http client cache** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show http client cache [brief]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays summary information about the HTTP client cache.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco 3640 and Cisco 3660.
12.4(15)T	The command output was modified to display files cached with URLs of HTTP and HTTPS format in separate tables. The command output was modified to mask out values of the URL attributes when caching of query data returned from the HTTP server is enabled.
12.4(15)XY	A pound sign (#) was added next to the Age field in the command output to indicate entries marked stale manually.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T

Usage Guidelines

For more information on HTTP caching, see the specification on which it is based: RFC 2616, *Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.1*, June 1999, IETF.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show http client cache
HTTP Client cached information
=====
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching = 100000 K-bytes
Maximum file size allowed for caching = 10 K-bytes
Total memory used up for Cache = 18837 Bytes
Message response timeout = 10 secs
Total cached entries      = 5
Total non-cached entries  = 0
```

```

                        Cached entries
                        =====
Cached table entry 167,  number of cached entries = 2
Request URL                               Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size
-----
abc.com/vxml/menu.vxml                    0    20         703      319
abc.com/vxml/opr.vxml                     0    647424     646      2772
Cached table entry 171,  number of cached entries = 1
Request URL                               Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size
-----
onlineshop.com/catalog/advance.vxml       0    69077     1297649   3453
Cached table entry 172,  number of cached entries = 1
Request URL                               Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size
-----
theater.com/vxml/menu_main.vxml           0    86400     1297661   8734
Cached table entry 176,  number of cached entries = 1
Request URL                               Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size
-----
popcorn.com/menu/selection.vxml           1    20         7        3559

```

In the following example, the **set http client cache stale** command was used to set all the entries in the HTTP client cache to stale. Stale entries are indicated by a pound sign (#) next to the Age field.

```

Router# show http client cache
HTTP Client cached information
=====
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching = 20000 K-bytes
Maximum file size allowed for caching = 1000 K-bytes
Total memory used up for Cache = 37758 Bytes
Message response timeout = 10 secs
Total cached entries = 7
Total non-cached entries = 0
      Cached entries
      =====
entry 142, 1 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
0    30         53233   # 486      63D8FCC4
url: http://goa/TEST1.vxml
entry 145, 1 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
1    4001998    53218   # 151      0
url: http://win2003/TEST2.vxml
entry 157, 1 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
1    30         28       # 185      0
url: http://goa/TEST3.vxml
entry 164, 1 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
1    2231127    53233   # 1183     0
url: http://goa/audio/en_welcome.au
entry 166, 2 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
1    2231127    53233   # 4916     0
url: http://goa/audio/en_one.au
1    2231127    53229   # 4500     0
url: http://goa/audio/en_three.au
entry 169, 1 entries
Ref  FreshTime  Age      Size      context
---  -
1    2231127    53229   # 7224     0
url: http://goa/audio/en_two.au

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 90: show http client cache Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching	Maximum amount of memory available for the HTTP client to store cached entries in kilobytes. This value is configured by using the http client cache memory command.
Maximum file size allowed for caching	Maximum size of a file that can be cached, in kilobytes. If a file exceeds this limit, it cannot be cached. This value is configured by using the http client cache memory command.
Total memory used up for Cache	Total amount of memory that is currently being used to store cached entries in kilobytes.
Total cached entries	Total number of cached entries.
Total non-cached entries	Total number of temporary, one-time used HTTP entries that are not currently cached.
Cached table entry	Index marker of the cached table entry. Each cached table entry can contain multiple URLs that were requested and cached.
number of cached entries	Number of URL entries in the cached table entry.
Request URL	URL of the cached entry.
Ref	Whether the cached entry is still in use by the application. 0 means the entry has been freed; 1 or more means that the entry is still being used by that number of applications.
FreshTime	Lifetime of a cached entry, in seconds. When an entry is the same age or older than the refresh time, the entry expires. When a request is made to a cached entry that has expired, the HTTP client sends the server a conditional request for an update. This value is configured on the HTTP server or by using the http client cache refresh command on the gateway.

Field	Description
Age	Time for which the entry has been in the cache, in seconds. • Pound sign (#) indicates entries marked stale manually. • Asterisk (*) indicates entries that have become stale without manual intervention.
Size	Size of the cached entry, in bytes.

Related Commands

Command	Description
http client cache memory	Configures the HTTP client cache.
http client cache refresh	Configures the HTTP client cache refresh time.
http client response timeout	Configures the HTTP client server response timeout.
set http client cache stale	Sets the status of all entries in the HTTP client cache to stale.
show http client connection	Displays current HTTP client connection information.

show http client cache

To display information about the entries contained in the HTTP client cache, use the **show http client cache** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show http client cache [brief]

Syntax Description

brief	(Optional) Displays summary information about the HTTP client cache.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco 3640 and Cisco 3660.
12.4(15)T	The command output was modified to display files cached with URLs of HTTP and HTTPS format in separate tables. The command output was modified to mask out values of the URL attributes when caching of query data returned from the HTTP server is enabled.

Usage Guidelines

For more information on HTTP caching, see the specification on which it is based: RFC 2616, *Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.1*, June 1999, IETF.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show http client cache
HTTP Client cached information
=====
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching = 10000 K-bytes (default)
Maximum file size allowed for caching = 50 K-bytes (default)
Total memory used up for Cache = 4271 Bytes
Message response timeout = 10 secs
Total cached entries = 2
Total non-cached entries = 0
Cached entries
=====
entry 135, 2 entries
Ref   FreshTime   Age           Size          context
---   -
0     121393       557           1419          0
url: http://10.1.200.21/vxml/menu_main.vxml
```

```

1      121447      13      2119      0
url: https://10.1.200.21/catalog/advance.vxml

```

The following is sample output from this command when caching of query data returned from the HTTP server is enabled using the http client cache query command. Note that values of the URL attributes are masked out with asterisks (*) to protect caller privacy.

```

Router# show http client cache
HTTP Client cached information
=====
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching = 10000 K-bytes (default)
Maximum file size allowed for caching = 50 K-bytes (default)
Total memory used up for Cache = 5382 Bytes
Message response timeout = 10 secs
Total cached entries = 4
Total non-cached entries = 0
Cached entries
=====
entry 135, 2 entries
Ref FreshTime Age Size context
--
0 121393 577 1419 0
url: http://10.1.200.21/vxml/menu_main.vxml
1 121447 13 2119 0
url: https://10.1.200.21/catalog/advance.vxml
entry 170, 2 entries
Ref FreshTime Age Size context
--
0 86400 709 478 67117ABC
url: https://www.somebankurl.com/scripts/login.php?user=*****&password=***
0 86400 528 478 686324C4
url: https://www.somebankurl.com/scripts/login.php?user=*****&password=*****

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 91: show http client cache Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Maximum memory pool allowed for HTTP Client caching	Maximum amount of memory available for the HTTP client to store cached entries in kilobytes. This value is configured by using the http client cache memory command.
Maximum file size allowed for caching	Maximum size of a file that can be cached, in kilobytes. If a file exceeds this limit, it cannot be cached. This value is configured by using the http client cache memory command.
Total memory used up for Cache	Total amount of memory that is currently being used to store cached entries in kilobytes. Note In some cases, large files may be cached by two processes. This number is the part of the files cached by the HTTP client process only, so this number may be smaller than the actual size of the files.
Total cached entries	Total number of cached entries.
Total non-cached entries	Total number of temporary, one-time used HTTP entries that are not currently cached.

Field	Description
Cached table entry	Index marker of the cached table entry. Each cached table entry can contain multiple URLs that were requested and cached.
number of cached entries	Number of URL entries in the cached table entry.
Request URL	URL of the cached entry.
Ref	Whether the cached entry is still in use by the application. 0 means the entry has been freed; 1 or more means that the entry is still being used by that number of applications.
FreshTime	Lifetime of a cached entry, in seconds. When an entry is the same age or older than the refresh time, the entry expires. When a request is made to a cached entry that has expired, the HTTP client sends the server a conditional request for an update. This value is configured on the HTTP server or by using the http client cache refresh command on the gateway.
Age	Time for which the entry has been in the cache, in seconds.
Size	Size of the cached entry, in kilobytes. Note In some cases, large files may be cached by two processes. This number is the part of the file cached by the HTTP client process only, so this number may be smaller than the actual size of the file.

Related Commands

Command	Description
http client cache memory	Configures the HTTP client cache.
http client cache query	Enables caching of query data returned from the HTTP server.
http client cache refresh	Configures the HTTP client cache refresh time.
http client response timeout	Configures the HTTP client server response timeout.
show http client connection	Displays current HTTP client connection information.

show http client cookie

To display cookies that are stored by the HTTP client, use the **show http client cookie** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show http client cookie [*id call-id*]

Syntax Description

id <i>call-id</i>	(Optional) Displays cookies for the specified call only.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the *call-id* argument to display cookies for a specific call; otherwise, this command displays cookies for all calls. Cookies are stored only for the duration of a call. When a call terminates, all associated cookies are deleted. If you use the *call-id* argument and the call is not active, cookies are not displayed and an error message indicates that the call is not active.

Use the **show call active voice brief** command to display the *call-id* for an active call.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show http client cookie** command:

```
Router# show http client cookie id 144567
HTTP Client Cookies
=====
TestCookieY==password Path=/ Domain=.cisco.com
TestCookieX==username Path=/ Domain=.cisco.com
```

The output lists the name, path, and domain of the cookie. Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug http client cookie	Displays debugging traces related to HTTP cookies.
http client cache memory	Configures the memory limits for the HTTP client cache.
http client cache refresh	Configures the refresh time for the HTTP client cache.

Command	Description
http client cookie	Enables the HTTP client to send and receive and cookies.
show call active voice brief	Displays a call information summary for active calls.
show http client cache	Displays current HTTP client cache information.

show http client history

To display a list of the last 20 requests made by the HTTP client to the server, use the **show http client history** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show http client history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco 3640 and Cisco 3660.

Usage Guidelines

For more information on HTTP caching, see the specification on which it is based: RFC 2616, *Hypertext Transfer Protocol HTTP/1.1*, June 1999, IETF.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command, showing the most recent GET and POST requests from the HTTP client to the server:

```
Router# show http client history
  POST http://example.com/servlets/account
  GET  http://example.com/GetDigit.vxml
  GET  http://example.com/form.vxml
  GET  http://sample.com/menu.vxml
  POST http://sample.com/servlets/order
  GET  http://sample.com/servlets/weather?city=SanFrancisco&state=CA
```

Output shows only requests. There are no field headings.

Related Commands

Command	Description
http client cache memory	Configures the HTTP client cache.
http client response timeout	Configures the HTTP client server response.
show http client connection	Displays current HTTP client connection information.

show http client secure status

To display the trustpoint and cipher suites that are configured in the HTTP client, use the **show http client secure status** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show http client secure status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the trustpoint and cipher suites configured in the HTTP client by the **http client secure-trustpoint** and **http client secure-ciphersuite** commands.

Examples The following sample output shows that the trustpoint myca has all five cipher suites configured:

```
Router# show http client secure status
```

```
HTTP Client Secure Ciphersuite: rc4-128-md5 rc4-128-sha 3des-cbc-sha des-cbc-sha null-md5
HTTP Client Secure Trustpoint: myca
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 92: show http client secure status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
HTTP Client Secure Ciphersuite	Cipher suites. • 3des_cbc_sha--Triple DES (Data Encryption Standard) encryption and the SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) integrity method. • des_cbc_sha--DES encryption and the SHA integrity method. • null_md5--NULL encryption and the MD5 (Message-Digest algorithm 5) integrity method. • rc4_128_md5--RC4 (or ARCFOUR) encryption and the MD5 integrity method. • rc4_128_sha--RC4 encryption and the SHA integrity method.
HTTP Client Secure Trustpoint	Trustpoint name.

Related Commands

Command	Description
http client secure-trustpoint	Declares the trustpoint that the HTTP client will use.
http client secure-ciphersuite	Sets the secure encryption cipher suite for the HTTP client.

show http client statistics

To display information about the communication between the HTTP server and the client, use the **show http client statistics** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show http client statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use the data displayed by this command to determine whether the network topology between the HTTP server and client is properly designed and configured. To reset to zero all the counters that collect the information this command displays, use the **clear http client statistics** command.

Examples The following sample output from this command shows statistics about the communication between the HTTP server and client:

```
Router# show http client statistics
  HTTP Client Statistics:
  =====
Elapsed time: 759962960 msec
Load Count:
  total load count = 6899220
  total byte count = 26028731394
  largest file size = 624742 bytes
  smallest file size = 374 bytes
Server Response Time to Connect:
  longest response to connect = 10484 msec
  shortest response to connect = 24 msec
Server Response Time to Load:
  longest response to load = 11936 msec
  shortest response to load = 20 msec
File Load Time from Server:
  longest load time = 13124 msec
  shortest load time = 56 msec
Server Connection Count:
  max connections = 23
  established connections = 6901185
Load Rate:
  1 hour : 123300000 bytes
  1 min  : 2055000 bytes
  1 sec   : 34250 bytes
  1 msec  : 34.25 bytes
Individual Counts:
  app_requests = 8538451
  200_OK_rsp   = 8512959
  total_errors = 25492
  app_callbacks = 8538451
  other_rsp     = 0
  client_timeouts = 25470
```

```

client_errs = 0
msg_decode_errs = 0
msg_xmit_errs = 15
socket_rcv_errs = 0
retries = 4645
out_of_memory = 0
msg_mallosed = 0
cache_freed_by_ager = 1565
connect_errs/ timeouts = 7
msg_encode_errs = 0
write_Q_full = 0
supported_method_errs = 0
late_responses = 0
mem_reallocs = 1206
event_mallosed = 45

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 93: show http client statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Elapsed time	Time elapsed since the first HTTP request, in milliseconds (ms).
total load count	Number of API events.
total byte count	Total bytes downloaded from the server by API requests.
largest file size smallest file size	Size of largest and smallest files downloaded from the server, in bytes.
longest response to connect shortest response to connect	Longest and shortest time taken by the server to establish a network connection requested by the client, in ms.
longest response to load shortest response to load	Longest and shortest time taken by the server to fulfill a download request from the client, in ms.
longest load time shortest load time	Longest and shortest time taken by the server to complete downloading the entire file, in ms.
max connections	Maximum concurrent connections.
established connections	Number of currently active and previously established connections.
Load Rate	Downloading rate in bytes/hour, bytes/minute, bytes/second, and bytes/ms.
app_requests	Number of GET and POST requests.
app_callbacks	Number of callbacks to the application.
200_OK_rsp	Number of server messages with response code 200 OK or 304 Not Modified.
other_rsp	Number of server messages with a response code other than 200 and 304.

Field	Description
total_errors	Number of errors encountered by the client.
client_timeouts	Number of timeouts the client has experienced, for example, response timeouts.
client_errs	Number of client internal errors, for example, software errors.
connect_errs/_timeouts	Number of failed or broken connections.
msg_decode_errs	Number of server response messages for which the client failed to decode the headers.
msg_encode_errs	Number of send messages for which the client failed to encode the headers.
msg_xmit_errs	Number of send messages that the client failed to transmit to the server.
write_Q_full	Number of times that the client failed to enter a send message requested by an application into the transmit queue.
socket_rcv_errs	Number of socket read error events returned by TCP.
supported_method_errs	Number of unsupported methods requested by the application.
retries	Number of retransmitted messages.
late_responses	Number of messages that were decoded successfully but exceeded the timeout.
out_of_memory	Number of times that the client failed to allocate memory from Cisco IOS software.
mem_reallocs	Number of times that the client needed to readjust its buffer size because the server response message size exceeded the allocated buffer.
msg_mallocated	Number of message buffers currently allocated for receiving messages from the server.
event_mallocated	Number of event buffers currently allocated for application programming interface (API) requests.
cache_freed_by_ager	Number of HTTP client cache entries freed up by the background ager process.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear http client statistics	Resets to zero all the counters that collect the information about the communication between the HTTP server and the client displayed in the output from the show http client statistics command.

show interface dspfarm

To display digital-signal-processor (DSP) information on the two-port T1/E1 high-density port adapter for the Cisco 7200 series, use the **show interface dspfarm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show interface dspfarm [*slot/port*] **dsp** [*number*] [**long**|**short**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	(Optional) Slot location of the port adapter.
<i>/port</i>	(Optional) Port number on the port adapter.
dsp	DSP information.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Number of DSP sets to show. Range is from 1 to 30.
long	(Optional) Detailed DSP information.
short	(Optional) Brief DSP information.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)XE	This command was introduced on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

You can display the local time-division-multiplexing (TDM) cross-connect map by using the following form of this command: **show interface dspfarm <x/y | x/y/z> dsp tdm..**

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for port adapter slot 0 of chassis slot 3 on a Cisco 7200 series router:

```
Router# show interface dspfarm 3/0
DSPfarm3/0 is up, line protocol is up
  Hardware is VXC-2T1/E1
  MTU 256 bytes, BW 12000 Kbit, DLY 0 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 4/255, rxload 1/255
  Encapsulation VOICE, loopback not set
```

```

C549 DSP Firmware Version:MajorRelease.MinorRelease (BuildNumber)
  DSP Boot Loader:255.255 (255)
  DSP Application:4.0 (3)
  Medium Complexity Application:3.2 (5)
  High Complexity Application:3.2 (5)
Total DSPs 30, DSP0-DSP29, Jukebox DSP id 30
Down DSPs:none
Total sig channels 120 used 24, total voice channels 120 used 0
  0 active calls, 0 max active calls, 0 total calls
  30887 rx packets, 0 rx drops, 30921 tx packets, 0 tx frags
  0 curr_dsp_tx_queued, 29 max_dsp_tx_queued
Last input never, output never, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Queueing strategy:fifo
Output queue 0/0, 0 drops; input queue 0/75, 0 drops
5 minute input rate 13000 bits/sec, 94 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 193000 bits/sec, 94 packets/sec
  30887 packets input, 616516 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runs, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  30921 packets output, 7868892 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 94: show interface dspfarm Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DSPfarm3/0 is up	DSPfarm interface is operating. The interface state can be up, down, or administratively down.
Line protocol is	Whether the software processes that handle the line protocol consider the line usable or if it has been taken down by an administrator.
Hardware	Version number of the hardware.
MTU	256 bytes.
BW	12000 kilobits.
DLY	Delay of the interface, in microseconds.
Reliability	Reliability of the interface as a fraction of 255 (255/255 is 100% reliability, calculated as an expedient average over 5 minutes).
Txload	Number of packets sent.
Rxload	Number of packets received.
Encapsulation	Encapsulation method assigned to the interface.
Loopback	Loopback conditions.
C549 DSP Firmware Version	Version of DSP firmware installed.

Field	Description
DSP Boot Loader	DSP boot loader version.
DSP Application	DSP application code version.
Medium Complexity Application	DSP Medium Complexity Application code version.
High Complexity Application	DSP High Complexity Application code version.
Total DSPs	Total DSPs that are equipped in the PA.
DSP0-DSP	DSP number range.
Jukebox DSP id	Jukebox DSP number.
Down DSPs	DSPs not in service.
Total sig channels...used...	Total number of signal channels used.
Total voice channels...used...	Total number of voice channels used.
Active calls	Number of active calls.
Max active calls	Maximum number of active calls.
Total calls	Total number of calls.
Rx packets	Number of received (rx) packets.
Rx drops	Number of rx packets dropped at PA.
Tx packets	Number of transmit (tx) packets.
Tx frags	Number of tx packets that were fragmented.
Curr_dsp_tx_queued	Number of tx packets that are being queued at host DSP queues.
Max_dsp_tx_queued	The max total tx packets that were queued at host DSP queues.
Last input	Number of hours, minutes, and seconds since the last packet was successfully received by an interface. Useful for knowing when a dead interface failed. This counter is updated only when packets are process switched and not when packets are fast switched.

Field	Description
Output	Number of hours, minutes, and seconds since the last packet was successfully sent by the interface. Useful for knowing when a dead interface failed. This counter is updated only when packets are process switched and not when packets are fast switched.
Output hang	Number of hours, minutes, and seconds (or never) since the interface was last reset because of a transmission that took too long. When the number of hours in any of the "last" fields exceeds 24 hours, the number of days and hours is printed. If that field overflows, asterisks (**) are printed.
Last clearing of "show interface" counters	Number of times the "show interface" counters were cleared.
queueing strategy	First-in, first-out queueing strategy (other queueing strategies you might see are priority-list, custom-list, and weighted fair).
Output queue	Number of packets in output queue.
Drops	Number of packets dropped because of a full queue.
Input queue	Number of packets in input queue.
Minute input rate	Average number of bits and packets received per minute in the past 5 minutes.
Bits/sec	Average number of bits sent per second.
Packets/sec	Average number of packets sent per second.
Packets input	Total number of error-free packets received by the system.
Bytes	Total number of bytes, including data and MAC encapsulation, in the error free packets received by the system.
No buffer	Number of received packets discarded because there was no buffer space in the main system. Compare with ignored count. Broadcast storms on Ethernets and bursts of noise on serial lines are often responsible for no-input-buffer events.
Received...broadcasts	Total number of broadcast or multicast packets received by the interface.

Field	Description
Runts	Number of packets that are discarded because they are smaller than the minimum packet size for the medium. For instance, any Ethernet packet that is less than 64 bytes is considered a runt.
Giants	Number of packets that are discarded because they exceed the maximum packet size for the medium. For instance, any Ethernet packet that is greater than 1518 bytes is considered a giant.
Throttles	Number of times the receiver on the port was disabled, possibly because of buffer or processor overload.
Input errors	Number of packet input errors.
CRC	Cyclic redundancy checksum generated by the originating LAN station or far end device does not match the checksum calculated from the data received. On a LAN, this usually indicates noise or transmission problems on the LAN interface or the LAN bus itself. A high number of CRCs is usually the result of collisions or a station sending bad data. On a serial link, CRCs usually indicate noise, gain hits, or other transmission problems on the data link.
Frame	Number of packets received incorrectly having a CRC error and a noninteger number of octets. On a serial line, this is usually the result of noise or other transmission problems.
Overrun	Number of times the serial receiver hardware was unable to hand received data to a hardware buffer because the input rate exceeded the ability of the receiver to handle the data.
Ignore	Number of received packets ignored by the interface because the interface hardware ran low on internal buffers. These buffers are different from the system buffers mentioned previously in the buffer description. Broadcast storms and bursts of noise can cause the ignored count to be incremented.
Abort	Illegal sequence of one bits on the interface.
Packets output	Total number of messages sent by the system.
Bytes	Total number of bytes, including data and MAC encapsulation, sent by the system.

Field	Description
Underruns	Number of times that the far end transmitter has been running faster than the near-end router's receiver can handle.
Output errors	Sum of all errors that prevented the final transmission of datagrams out of the interface being examined. Note that this value might not balance with the sum of the enumerated output errors; some datagrams can have more than one error, and others can have errors that do not fall into any of the specifically tabulated categories.
Collisions	Number of messages re-sent because of an Ethernet collision. Collisions are usually the result of an overextended LAN (Ethernet or transceiver cable too long, more than two repeaters between stations, or too many cascaded multiport transceivers). A packet that collides is counted only once in output packets.
Interface resets	Number of times an interface has been completely reset. Resetting can happen if packets queued for transmission were not sent within a certain interval. If the system notices that the carrier detect line of an interface is up, but the line protocol is down, it periodically resets the interface in an effort to restart it. Interface resets can also occur when an unrecoverable interface processor error occurs, or when an interface is looped back or shut down.
Output buffer failures	Number of failed buffers.
Output buffers swapped out	Number of buffers swapped out.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays statistics for all interfaces configured on the router or access server.

show interfaces cable-modem

To display statistics for all interfaces configured on the cable modem port and to define Hybrid Fiber-Coax (HFC) statistics on the modem, use the **show interfaces cable-modem** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show interfaces cable-modem *port*

Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	The port number.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used to define the HFC state on the modem.

Examples

The following example shows the HFC state on the modem. The resulting output varies, depending on the network for which an interface has been configured.

```
Router# show interfaces cable-modem 0/1/0

cable-modem0/1/0 is up, line protocol is up
  HFC state is OPERATIONAL, HFC MAC address is 00d0.59e1.2073
  Hardware is Cable modem, address is 0014.f26d.10b2 (bia 0014.f26d.10b2)
  Internet address is 00.0.0.01/1
  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 1544 Kbit, DLY 6470 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 247/255, rxload 246/255
  Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set
  ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout 04:00:00
  Last input 00:00:01, output 00:00:00, output hang never
  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 00:07:03
  Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 83594
  Queueing strategy: Class-based queueing
  Output queue: 61/1000/64/83594 (size/max total/threshold/drops)
    Conversations 2/5/256 (active/max active/max total)
    Reserved Conversations 0/0 (allocated/max allocated)
    Available Bandwidth 232 kilobits/sec
  30 second input rate 2581000 bits/sec, 987 packets/sec
  30 second output rate 1585000 bits/sec, 639 packets/sec
  HFC input: 0 errors, 0 discards, 0 unknown protocols 0 flow control discards
  HFC output: 0 errors, 0 discards
    304582 packets input, 105339474 bytes, 0 no buffer
    Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 1 throttles
    0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored
    0 input packets with dribble condition detected
    228195 packets output, 78392605 bytes, 0 underruns
    0 output errors, 0 collisions, 1 interface resets
    0 babbles, 0 late collision, 0 deferred
```

0 lost carrier, 0 no carrier
0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 95: show interfaces cable-modem Field Descriptions

HFC State Values	Description
HFC state is OPERATIONAL	Current HFC state on the modem.
HFC MAC address	The HFC MAC address for this modem.
Hardware is Cable modem	Hardware type.
Internet address	The IP address for this modem.
MTU	Total MTU usage in bytes, kilobits, user seconds. Describes reliability, transmit load, and receiver load.
Encapsulation ARPA, loopback not set	Encapsulation type and whether loopback is set.
ARP type: ARPA, ARP Timeout	ARP type and timeout parameters.
Last input, output, output hang	Most recent input and output statistics.
Last clearing of "show interface" counters	Most recent usage of show interface command counters.
Input queue, Total output drops	Input queue and output drop statistics in the following format: size/max/drops/flushes.
Queueing strategy: Class-based queueing	Queueing type. In this case, class-based queueing.
Output queue	Output queue statistics in the following format: size/max total/threshold/drops.
Conversations	Type and number of conversations in the following format: active/max active/max total.
Reserved Conversations	Number of reserved conversations in the following format: allocated/max allocated.
Available Bandwidth	Allotted bandwidth in kilobits per second.
input rate, packets	Input rate and number of packets in bits per second, packets per second.
output rate, packets	Output rate and number of packets in bits per second, packets per second.
HFC input, output	HFC input statistics in the following format: errors, discards, unknown protocols, flow control discards.

HFC State Values	Description
packets input	Number of packets in bytes, with or without buffer.
Received broadcasts, runts, giants, throttles	Number of broadcasts, runts, giants, and throttles.
input errors	Number and type of input errors in the following format: cyclic redundancy check (CRC), frame, overrun, ignored.
packets output	Number of packets output in bytes and underruns.
output errors, collisions, interface resets	Number of output errors, collisions, and interface resets.
babbles, late collision, deferred	Number of babbles, late collisions, and deferred packets.
lost carrier, no carrier	Carrier statistics.
output buffer failures, output buffers swapped out	Buffer statistics.

The HFC state is the Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS) state for the cable modem connection to the cable modem termination system (CMTS). The table below describes HFC state values.

Table 96: HFC State Values

HFC State Values	Description
NOT_READY	Cable modem controller is resetting.
NOT_SYNCHRONIZED	Cable modem controller is starting the downstream frequency scan.
PHY_SYNCHRONIZED	Cable modem controller locked the downstream signal and is collecting the upstream channel parameter information.
US_PARAMETERS_ACQUIRED	Cable modem controller collected upstream channel parameter information and is trying to lock upstream frequency.
RANGING_COMPLETE	Cable modem controller received the CMTS range response, has finished downstream/upstream lock process, and is initializing IP.
IP_COMPLETE	Cable modem controller has IP information.
WAITING_FOR_DHCP_OFFER	Cable modem controller is sending a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) request to the CMTS.

HFC State Values	Description
WAITING_FOR_DHCP_RESPONSE	Cable modem controller is waiting for a DHCP response from the CMTS.
WAITING_FOR_TIME_SERVER	Cable modem controller is starting the time of day (ToD) service.
TOD_ESTABLISHED	Cable modem controller has received the ToD packet and has synchronized its local time.
WAITING_FOR_TFTP	Cable modem controller is downloading its running configuration from the CMTS-defined TFTP server.
PARAM_TRANSFER_COMPLETE	Cable modem controller has completed transferring its running configuration.
REGISTRATION_COMPLETE	Cable modem controller has sent out its registration request, and CMTS has accepted it.
REFUSED_BY_CMTS	Cable modem controller registration request has been rejected by CMTS.
FORWARDING_DENIED	Cable modem controller registration to CMTS was successful, but network access is disabled in the running configuration.
OPERATIONAL	Cable modem controller is ready for service.
UNKNOWN	Cable modem controller is an undefined state

The table below lists input error descriptions.

Table 97: Input Error Description

Input Error	Description
errors	The total number of input packets discarded on the cable modem controller.
discards	The number of input packets discarded due to a momentary lack of resources.
unknown protocols	The number of input packets discarded because they have unsupported or unknown protocol values.
flow control discards	The number of input packets discarded because the cable modem controller overflowed transferring packets to the router.

The table below lists output error descriptions.

Table 98: Output Error Description

Output Error	Description
errors	Total number of output packets discarded on the cable modem controller.
discards	Total number of output packets discarded due to a momentary lack of resources.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show interfaces	Displays statistics for all interfaces.

show iua as

To display information about the current condition of an application server (AS), use the **show iua as** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show iua as {**all**| **name** *as-name*}

Syntax Description

all	Output displays information about all configured ASs.
name <i>as -name</i>	Name of a particular AS. Output displays information about just that AS.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(4)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2420, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 3700 series, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show iua as all** command to find the failover timer value. You need to know the current failover timer value before you change it to fit your application.

Examples

The following sample output from this command shows that the current state of the AS (as1) is active and that there are four PRI interfaces configured to use this AS:

```
Router# show iua as all
Name of AS :as1
Total num of ASPs configured :2
    asp1
    asp2
Current state : ACTIVE
Active ASP :asp1
Number of ASPs up :1
Fail-Over time : 4000 milliseconds
Local address list : 10.1.2.345 10.2.3.456
Local port:2139
Interface IDs registered with this AS
    Interface ID
```

```

0 (Dchannel0)
3 (Dchannel3)
2 (Dchannel2)
1 (Dchannel1)

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the output.

Table 99: show iua as all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name of AS: 1	Name of the AS.
Total num of ASPs configured :2 asp1 asp2	Total number of application server processes (ASPs) configured.
Current state : ACTIVE	The possible states are ACTIVE, INACTIVE, and DOWN.
Active ASP :asp1	Shows the active ASP.
Number of ASPs up :1	If two ASPs are up, then the one that is not active is in standby mode.
Fail-Over time : 4000 milliseconds	Default is 4000 ms, although the value can also be configured through the CLI under AS.
Local address list : 10.1.2.345 10.2.3.456	Configured by the user.
Local port:2139	Configured by the user.
Interface IDs registered with this AS Interface id 0 (Dchannel0) 3 (Dchannel3) 2 (Dchannel2) 1 (Dchannel1)	The D channels that are bound to this AS.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip sctp statistics	Clears statistics counts for SCTP.
show ip sctp association list	Displays a list of all current SCTP associations.
show ip sctp association parameters	Displays the parameters configured for the association defined by the association ID.

Command	Description
show ip sctp association statistics	Displays the current statistics for the association defined by the association ID.
show ip sctp errors	Displays error counts logged by SCTP.
show ip sctp instances	Displays the currently defined SCTP instances.
show ip sctp statistics	Displays the overall statistics counts for SCTP.
show isdn	Displays information about memory, Layer 2 and Layer 3 timers, and the status of PRI channels.
show iua asp	Displays information about the current condition of an ASP.

show iua asp

To display information about the current condition of an application server process (ASP), use the **show iua asp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show iua asp [**all**| **name** *asp-name*]

Syntax Description

all	Displays information about all configured ASPs.
name <i>asp -name</i>	Name of a particular ASP. Displays information about just that ASP.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(4)T	This command was introduced.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(15)T on the Cisco 2420, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 3700 series; and Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 network access server (NAS) platforms.

Usage Guidelines

This command establishes Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) associations. There can only be a maximum of two ASPs configured per application server (AS).

Examples

The following typical output for the **show iua asp all** command shows that the current state of the ASP (asp1) is active. This command also gives information about the SCTP association being used by this ASP.

```
Router# show iua asp all
Name of ASP :aspl
Current State of ASP:ASP-Active
Current state of underlying SCTP Association IUA_ASSOC_ESTAB , assoc id 0
SCTP Association information :
  Local Receive window :9000
  Remote Receive window :9000
  Primary Dest address requested by IUA 10.11.2.33
  Effective Primary Dest address 10.11.2.33
```

```

Remote address list :10.22.3.44
Remote Port :9900
Statistics :
    Invalid Sctp signals Total :0 Since last 0
    Sctp Send failures :0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 100: show iua asp all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name of ASP: 1	Name of the application server process (ASP).
Current State of ASP: ASP-Active	The possible states are ACTIVE, INACTIVE, and DOWN.
Current state of underlying Sctp Association IUA_ASSOC_ESTAB , assoc id 0	States used for underlying Sctp association: IUA_ASSOC_ESTAB (association established) or IUA_ASSOC_INIT (association not established...attempting to initiate).
Sctp Association information : Local Receive window :9000 Remote Receive window :9000	Configured by the user.
Primary Dest address requested by IUA 10.11.2.33	The IP address through which the current link is established.
Remote address list :10.22.3.44 Remote Port :9900	Configured by the user.
Statistics : Invalid Sctp signals Total :0 Since last 0 Sctp Send failures :0	Information useful for seeing if errors are happening with the Sctp connection.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ip sctp statistics	Clears statistics counts for Sctp.
show ip sctp association list	Displays a list of all current Sctp associations.
show ip sctp association parameters	Displays the parameters configured for the association defined by the association ID.
show ip sctp association statistics	Displays the current statistics for the association defined by the association ID.
show ip sctp errors	Displays error counts logged by Sctp.

Command	Description
show ip sctp instances	Displays the currently defined SCTP instances.
show ip sctp statistics	Displays the overall statistics counts for SCTP.
show iua as	Displays information about the current condition of an AS.

show media resource status

To display the current media resource status, use the **show media resource status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show media resource status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example displays the current media resource status:

```
Router# show media resource status
Resource Providers:
Resource Provider ID :: FLEX_DSPRM Status :: REGISTERED
Service Profiles
MTP ::
TRANSCODING :: 6 11
CONFERENCING :: 10
Applications :
Application ID : SCCP, Status : REGISTERED
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 101: show media resource status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MTP	Displays the profile numbers configured for MTP resources.
TRANSCODING	Displays the profile numbers configured for transcoding resources.
CONFERENCING	Displays the profile numbers configured for conferencing resources.
Status	Displays the current status of the profile.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp services dspfarm	Configures DSP farm services for a specified voice card.
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
show dspfarm profile	Displays configured DSP farm profile information for a Cisco CallManager group.

show mediacard

To display configuration information about media card conferencing, transcoding, Media Termination Points (MTPs) and Digital Signal Processors (DSPs), use the **show mediacard** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mediacard slot [**conference**| **connections**| **dsp number**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Specifies the slot number of the card to be displayed. Valid values are from 1 to 4.
conference	(Optional) Displays information on ad-hoc conferences.
connections	(Optional) Displays information on media card connections.
dsp number	(Optional) Displays information on the specified DSP resource pool. The <i>number</i> argument ranges in value from 1 to 4.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)XY	This command was introduced on the Communication Media Module.
12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
12.4(3)	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(3).

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display media card status, statistics, and configuration information.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show mediacard** command:

```
Router# show mediacard 3
Media Card 3: WS-SVC-CMM-ACT
Service: Adhoc/Meetme conference and MTP/Transcoding
State: ENABLE
DSP image version (all DSPs): 1.1(06), build: 1.1(06)
DSP status:
```

```

DSP 1 | DSP 2 | DSP 3 | DSP 4
-----|-----|-----|-----
alive | alive | alive | alive
Total 128 DSP channels, 1 active
Resource pools                    | DSPs | Used by Active profile
-----|-----|-----
Pool1                             | 2    | 1
Pool2                             | 1    |
Pool3                             | 1    | 2
Router# show mediacard 3 dsp 3
DSP image version (all DSPs): 1.1(06), build: 1.1(06)
Card DSP status Chan status RxPkts TxPkts
  3   3   alive   1    idle    -    -
                        2    idle    -    -
                        3    idle    -    -
                        4    idle    -    -
                        5    idle    -    -
                        6    idle    -    -
                        7    idle    -    -
                        8    idle    -    -
                        9    idle    -    -
                       10    idle    -    -
                       11    idle    -    -
                       12    idle    -    -
                       13    idle    -    -
                       14    idle    -    -
                       15    idle    -    -
                       16    idle    -    -
                       17    idle    -    -
                       18    idle    -    -
                       19    idle    -    -
                       20    idle    -    -
                       21    idle    -    -
                       22    idle    -    -
                       23    idle    -    -
                       24    idle    -    -
                       25    idle    -    -
                       26    idle    -    -
                       27    idle    -    -
                       28    idle    -    -
                       29    idle    -    -
                       30    idle    -    -
                       31    idle    -    -
                       32    idle    -    -
Total 32 DSP channels, 0 active
Router# show mediacard conference
Id Slot/ RxPkts TxPkts RPort SPort Remote-Ip
   DSP/Ch
0  2/4/1 32024    16498    27004 27020 10.7.16.87
0  2/4/2 17368    17192    17582 17583 10.7.16.80
0  2/4/3 21904    16990    26155 26168 10.7.16.94
Total: 3
Router# show mediacard connections
Id Type Slot/ RxPkts TxPkts RPort SPort Remote-Ip
   DSP/Ch
0  conf 3/4/1 24028 16552 0      0      10.7.16.87
Total: 1
Router# show mediacard connections
Id Type Slot/ RxPktsTxPktsRPort SPort Remote-Ip
   DSP/Ch
0  mtp  3/1/1 16544 16488 1046 1046 10.1.2.15
0  mtp  3/1/2 19396 19662 1046 1046 10.1.80.50
0  mtp  3/1/3 17562 20122 626 626 10.1.2.15
0  mtp  3/1/4 17488 17328 626 626 10.1.80.5

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 102: show mediacard Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RxPkts	Number of packets transmitted
TxPkts	Number of packets received
RPort	Receiving port
SPort	Sending port
Remote-IP	IP address of the remote endpoint

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mediacard	Displays debugging information for DSPRM.

show mgcp

To display values for Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) parameters, use the **show mgcp** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp [**connection**|**endpoint**|**nas** {**dump** *slot port chan-number*|**info**}|**notify-entity**|**profile** [*name*]|**statistics**]

Syntax Description

connection	(Optional) Displays the active MGCP-controlled connections.
endpoint	(Optional) Displays the MGCP-controlled endpoints.
nas	(Optional) Displays Network Access Server (NAS) information.
dump	(Optional) Display MGCP data channel data.
<i>slot</i>	(Optional) Slot number.
<i>port</i>	(Optional) Port number.
<i>chan-number</i>	(Optional) Channel number.
info	(Optional) Displays MGCP data channel information.
notify-entity	(Optional) Displays MGCP notify entity information.
profile [<i>name</i>]	(Optional) Displays information about all the configured MGCP profiles. • <i>name</i> --Displays information about the specified MGCP profile.
statistics	(Optional) Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
12.1(5)XM	This command was modified. Command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(2)XA	This command was modified. The profile keyword was added.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display the status of MGCP system resource check (SRC) call admission control (CAC) and Service Assurance Agent (SA Agent) CAC. (See the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)XB document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i> .) The nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added. Because the number of keywords increased, the command page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.
12.2(2)XN	This command was modified. Support for enhanced MGCP voice gateway interoperability was added to Cisco CallManager Version 3.1 for the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco VG200 routers.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and Cisco CallManager Version 2.0. It was implemented on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5850, and Cisco IAD2420 series. The MGCP SGCP RSIP field was enhanced to show the status of the mgcp sgcp disconnected notify command.
12.2(13)T	This command was modified. Support was added for MGCP.
12.2(15)T	This command was implemented on Cisco 1751 and Cisco 1760 routers.
12.2(15)ZJ	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(15)ZJ on the Cisco 26xxXM, Cisco 2691, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3640A, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 37xx routers.
12.3(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 26xxXM, Cisco 2691, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3640A, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 37xx routers.

Release	Modification
12.3(11)T	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display the enabled Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) package and enabled MGCP call-agent validation.
12.4(2)T	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display State Signaling Events (SSE) and Simple Packet Relay Transport (SPRT) configuration parameters.
12.4(11)T	This command was modified. The show mgcp command output was enhanced to display comedia-related configuration.
15.1(4)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS 15.1(4)M. The command output was enhanced to displays the configuration of the tone-package keyword in the MGCP-supported packages.

Usage Guidelines

This command provides high-level administrative information about the values configured for MGCP parameters on the router. For more specific information, use one of the optional keywords.

Use the **show mgcp** command to display SSE and SPRT parameters that have been configured to enable modem relay between IP secure telephone equipment (STE) and STE. The parameters are displayed only when the modem relay STE (mdste) package has been enabled using the **mgcp package-capability mdste-package** command.

Use the **show mgcp endpoint** command to display a list of MGCP endpoint responses when the configuring Media Gateway Control Protocol Basic Rate Interface Backhaul Signaling with Cisco CallManager feature.

The BRI endpoints are displayed in a similar manner to the way analog (Plain Old Telephone service) endpoints are displayed. The existing functions used for the analog endpoints are invoked. This display is independent of the platforms; hence the changes are required in the common code only.

This command checks for all the allocated "htsp_info_t" structures. These structures store information corresponding to all the endpoints. These structures are allocated only during system startup time. The structures are allocated for all the interfaces present, but the "vtsp_sdb_t" structure is allocated only for the first channel of the BRI port.

Since the endpoints that use the Media Gateway Control Protocol Application (MGCPAPP) as the application layer have to be displayed, the endpoints are displayed even if MGCPAPP is the only application being used by the endpoint. Because the MGCPAPP is shared across both the BRI channels and is port specific, both ports are displayed.

Examples

The following is partial sample output from the **show mgcp** command when the mdste modem relay package has been enabled:

```
Router# show mgcp
MGCP Admin State ACTIVE, Oper State ACTIVE - Cause Code NONE
MGCP call-agent: 10.7.0.200 3460 Initial protocol service is MGCP 0.1
MGCP validate call-agent source-ipaddr DISABLED
MGCP block-newcalls DISABLED
MGCP send SGCP RSIP: forced/restart/graceful/disconnected DISABLED
MGCP quarantine mode discard/step
MGCP quarantine of persistent events is ENABLED
```

```

MGCP dtmf-relay for VoIP disabled for all codec types
MGCP dtmf-relay for VoAAL2 disabled for all codec types
MGCP voip modem passthrough mode: NSE, codec: g711ulaw, redundancy: DISABLED,
MGCP voaal2 modem passthrough disabled
MGCP voip nse modem relay: Disabled
MGCP voip mdste modem relay: Enabled
    SPRT rx v14 hold time: 50 (ms), SPRT tx v14 hold count: 16,
    SPRT tx v14 hold time: 20 (ms), SPRT Retries: 12
    SSE redundancy interval: 20 (ms), SSE redundancy packet: 3,
    SSE t1 timer: 1000 (ms), SSE retries: 3
MGCP TSE payload: 100
MGCP T.38 Named Signalling Event (NSE) response timer: 200
MGCP Network (IP/AAL2) Continuity Test timer: 200
MGCP 'RTP stream loss' timer: 5
MGCP request timeout 500
MGCP maximum exponential request timeout 4000
MGCP gateway port: 2427, MGCP maximum waiting delay 20000
MGCP restart delay 0, MGCP vad DISABLED
MGCP rtrcac DISABLED
MGCP system resource check DISABLED
MGCP xpc-codec: DISABLED, MGCP persistent hookflash: DISABLED
MGCP persistent offhook: ENABLED, MGCP persistent onhook: DISABLED
MGCP piggyback msg ENABLED, MGCP endpoint offset DISABLED
MGCP simple-sdp ENABLED
MGCP undotted-notation DISABLED
MGCP codec type g711ulaw, MGCP packetization period 20
MGCP JB threshold lwm 30, MGCP JB threshold hwm 150
MGCP LAT threshold lwm 150, MGCP LAT threshold hwm 300
MGCP PL threshold lwm 1000, MGCP PL threshold hwm 10000
MGCP CL threshold lwm 1000, MGCP CL threshold hwm 10000
MGCP playout mode is adaptive 60, 4, 200 in msec
MGCP Fax Playout Buffer is 300 in msec
MGCP media (RTP) dscp: ef, MGCP signaling dscp: af31
MGCP default package: line-package
MGCP supported packages: gm-package dtmf-package mf-package trunk-package
                        line-package hs-package rtp-package script-package ms-package
                        dt-package mo-package mt-package sst-package mdr-package
                        fxr-package pre-package mdste-package srtp-package tone-package
MGCP Digit Map matching order: shortest match
SGCP Digit Map matching order: always left-to-right
MGCP VoAAL2 ignore-lco-codec DISABLED
MGCP T.38 Max Fax Rate is DEFAULT
MGCP T.38 Fax is ENABLED
MGCP T.38 Fax ECM is ENABLED
MGCP T.38 Fax NSF Override is DISABLED
MGCP T.38 Fax Low Speed Redundancy: 0
MGCP T.38 Fax High Speed Redundancy: 0
MGCP control bind :DISABLED
MGCP media bind :DISABLED
MGCP Upspeed payload type for G711ulaw: 0, G711alaw: 8
MGCP Dynamic payload type for G.726-16K codec
MGCP Dynamic payload type for G.726-24K codec
MGCP Dynamic payload type for G.Clear codec

```

The following sample output displays the status of media source checking and the gateway role:

```

Router# show mgcp
MGCP Admin State ACTIVE, Oper State ACTIVE - Cause Code NONE
MGCP call-agent: 10.7.0.201 2497 Initial protocol service is MGCP 1.0
.
.
.
MGCP Dynamic payload type for NTE is 99
MGCP rsip-range is enabled for TGCP only.
MGCP Comedia role is PASSIVE
MGCP Comedia check media source is ENABLED
MGCP Comedia sdp force is DISABLED
MGCP Guaranteed scheduler time is DISABLED
MGCP DNS stale threshold is 30 seconds
.
.
.

```

The following is partial sample output from the **show mgcp** command when the mdste package has been disabled:

```
Router(config)# no mgcp package-capability mdste-package
Router(config)# exit
Router# show mgcp
MGCP voip mdste modem relay: Disabled
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 103: show mgcp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MGCP Admin State...Oper State	Administrative and operational state of the MGCP daemon. The administrative state controls the starting and the stopping of the application using the mgcp and mgcp block-newcalls commands. The operational state controls the normal MGCP operations.
MGCP call-agent	Address of the call agent specified in the mgcp call-agent or call-agent command and the protocol initiated for this session.
MGCP block-newcalls	State of the mgcp block-newcalls command.
MGCP send SGCP RSIP, disconnected	Setting for the mgcp sgcp restart notify and the mgcp sgcp disconnected notify commands (enabled or disabled).
MGCP quarantine mode	How the quarantine buffer is to handle Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) events.
MGCP quarantine of persistent events is	Specifies whether the SGCP persistent events are handled by the quarantine buffer.
MGCP dtmf-relay	Setting for the mgcp dtmf-relay command.
MGCP voip modem passthrough	Settings for mode, codec, and redundancy from the mgcp modem passthrough mode , mgcp modem passthrough codec , and mgcp modem passthrough voip redundancy commands.
MGCP voip mdste modem relay	Settings for the mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 receive playback , mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 transmit maximum hold-count , mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 transmit hold-time , mgcp modem relay voip sprt retries , mgcp modem relay voip sse redundancy , and mgcp modem relay voip sse t1 commands.
SPRT rx v14 hold time	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 receive playback hold-time <i>time</i> command.

Field	Description
SPRT tx v14 hold count	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 transmit maximum hold-count <i>characters</i> command.
SPRT tx v14 hold time	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip sprt v14 transmit hold-time <i>time</i> command.
SPRT Retries	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip sprt retries command.
SSE redundancy interval	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip mode sse redundancy interval <i>time</i> command.
SSE redundancy packet	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip mode sse redundancy packet command.
SSE t1 timer	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip mode sse redundancy t1 command.
SSE retries	Setting for the mgcp modem relay voip mode sse redundancy retries command.
MGCP Comedia role	Location of gateway: • ACTIVE --inside NAT • PASSIVE --outside NAT
MGCP Comedia check media source	Global media IP and port address detection status (ENABLED or DISABLED).
MGCP Comedia sdp force	Configuration state of forced insertion of the direction attribute in the SDP (ENABLED or DISABLED)
MGCP TSE payload	Setting for the mgcp tse payload command.
MGCP Network (IP/AAL2) Continuity Test timer	Setting for the net-cont-test keyword in the mgcp timer command.
MGCP 'RTP stream loss' timer	Setting for the receive-rtcp keyword in the mgcp timer command.
MGCP request timeout	Setting for the mgcp request timeout command.
MGCP maximum exponential request timeout	Setting for the mgcp request timeout max command.
MGCP gateway port	UDP port specification for the gateway.
MGCP maximum waiting delay	Setting for the mgcp max-waiting-delay command.

Field	Description
MGCP restart delay	Setting for the mgcp restart-delay command.
MGCP vad	Setting for the mgcp vad command.
MGCP rttrac	Specifies whether MGCP SA Agent CAC has been enabled with the mgcp rttrac command.
MGCP system resource check	Specifies whether MGCP SRC CAC has been enabled with the mgcp src-cac command.
MGCP xpc-codec	Specifies whether the mgcp sdp xpc-codec command has been configured to generate the X-pc codec field for Session Description Protocol (SDP) codec negotiation in Network-Based Call Signaling (NCS) and Trunking Gateway Control Protocol (TGCP).
MGCP persistent hookflash	Specifies whether the mgcp persistent hookflash command has been configured to send persistent hookflash events to the call agent.
MGCP persistent offhook	Specifies whether the mgcp persistent offhook command has been configured to send persistent off-hook events to the call agent.
MGCP persistent onhook	Specifies whether the mgcp persistent onhook command has been configured to send persistent on-hook events to the call agent.
MGCP piggyback msg	Specifies whether the mgcp piggyback message command has been configured to enable piggyback messaging.
MGCP endpoint offset	Specifies whether the mgcp endpoint offset command has been configured to enable incrementing of the local portion of an endpoint name for NCS. The local portion contains the analog or digital voice port identifier.
MGCP simple-sdp	Specifies whether the mgcp sdp simple command has been configured to enable simple mode SDP operation.
MGCP undotted-notation	Specifies whether the mgcp sdp notation undotted command has been configured to enable undotted SDP notation for the codec string.
MGCP codec type	Setting for the mgcp codec command.

Field	Description
MGCP packetization period	The packetization period parameter setting for the mgcp codec command.
MGCP JB threshold lwm	Jitter-buffer minimum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP JB threshold hwm	Jitter-buffer maximum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP LAT threshold lwm	Latency minimum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP LAT threshold hwm	Latency maximum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP PL threshold lwm	Packet-loss minimum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP PL threshold hwm	Packet-loss maximum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP CL threshold lwm	Cell-loss minimum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP CL threshold hwm	Cell-loss maximum-threshold parameter setting for the mgcp quality-threshold command.
MGCP playout mode is	Jitter-buffer packet type and size.
MGCP default package	Package configured as the default package with the mgcp default-package command.
MGCP supported packages	Packages configured with the mgcp package-capability command to be supported on this gateway in this session. The Line Control Signaling Package (lcs-package) display is new in Cisco IOS Release 12.3(8)T.
MGCP voaal2 modem passthrough	Settings for mode, codec, and redundancy from the mgcp modem passthrough mode and mgcp modem passthrough codec commands.

Field	Description
MGCP T.38 Fax	Settings for the mgcp fax t.38 command. The following values are displayed: • MGCP T.38 fax: ENABLED or DISABLED. • Error correction mode (ECM): ENABLED or DISABLED. • Nonstandard facilities (NSF) override: ENABLED or DISABLED. If enabled, the override code is displayed. • MGCP T.38 fax low-speed redundancy: the factor set on the gateway for redundancy. • MGCP T.38 fax high-speed redundancy: the factor set on the gateway for redundancy.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ccm-manager config	Supplies the local MGCP voice gateway with the IP address or logical name of the TFTP server from which to download XML configuration files and enable the download of the configuration.
debug ccm-manager	Displays debugging information about the Cisco CallManager.
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
isdn bind-l3 (interface BRI)	Configures the BRI to support MGCP and to bind ISDN Layer 3 with Cisco CallManager backhaul.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
mgcp behavior comedia-check-media-src	Enables IP address and port detection from the first RTP packet received for the entire MGCP gateway.
mgcp behavior comedia-role	Indicates the location of the MGCP gateway.
mgcp behavior comedia-sdp-force	Forces the SDP to place the direction attribute in the SDP using the command as a reference.
mgcp package-capability mdste-package	Specifies the MGCP package capability type for a media gateway.

Command	Description
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show ccm-manager	Displays a list of Cisco CallManager servers and their current statuses, and availability.
show ccm-manager fallback-mgcp	Displays the status of the MGCP gateway fallback feature.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp endpoint	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.
show mgcp statistics	Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

show mgcp connection

To display information for active connections that are controlled by the Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP), use the **show mgcp connection** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp connection

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	The show mgcp command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(3)T	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.1(5)XM	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.2(2)T	The show mgcp command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series and was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XA	The profile keyword was added.
	12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
	12.2(2)XB	Output for the show mgcp command was enhanced to display the status of MGCP System Resource Check (SRC) Call Admission Control (CAC) and Service Assurance Agent (SA Agent) CAC. (Refer to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2) XB online document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i>.) The nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added. Because the number of keywords increased, the command page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850.
12.3(11)T	Command output was enhanced to display the encryption suite used on the Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) connection.
12.4(2)T	Command output was enhanced to display the current media state.
12.4(11)T	Command output was enhanced to display the detected NAT address and port.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show mgcp connection** command displaying a secure call for which the media state is modem relay mode:

```
Router# show mgcp connection
Endpoint Call_ID(C) Conn_ID(I) (P)ort (M)ode (S)tate (CO)dec (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
(ME)dia
1. S2/DS1-2/1 C=A0000000010000100000000F5,4,3 I=0x2 P=17098,2662 M=3 S=4,4 CO=1 E=3,0,0,3
R=0,0 ME=2
```

The following is sample output from this command showing the detected NAT address and port. The (P)ort output shows the local and advertised ports prior to detection. The (COM)Addr/Port output shows the detected media address and port (10.7.1.21:1500):

```
Router# show mgcp connection
Endpoint Call_ID(C) Conn_ID (I) (P)ort (M)ode (S)tate (CO)dec (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
(COM)Addr/Port
S7/DS1-4/1 C=201597,768784,768785 I=0x5DD85 P=18258,19062 M=3 S=4,4 CO=2 E=2,0,0,2
R=0,0,0,2 COM=10.7.1.21:15000
```

The following is sample output from this command for encrypted connections:

```
Router# show mgcp connection
Endpoint Call_ID(C) Conn_ID(I) (P)ort (M)ode (S)tate (CO)dec (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
Encryption(K)
1. S1/DS1-0/1 C=2,1,2 I=0x2 P=18204,0 M=2 S=4,4 CO=1 E=0,0,0,0 R=0,0 K=1
```

The following is sample output from this command for VoIP connections:

```
Router# show mgcp connection
Endpoint Call_ID(C) Conn_ID(I) (P)ort (M)ode (S)tate (C)odec (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
1. S0/DS1-0/1 C=103,23,24 I=0x8 P=16586,16634 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=2,0,0,2 R=0,0
2. S0/DS1-0/2 C=103,25,26 I=0x9 P=16634,16586 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=0,0,0,0 R=0,0
3. S0/DS1-0/3 C=101,15,16 I=0x4 P=16506,16544 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=2,0,0,2 R=0,0
4. S0/DS1-0/4 C=101,17,18 I=0x5 P=16544,16506 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=0,0,0,0 R=0,0
5. S0/DS1-0/5 C=102,19,20 I=0,6 P=16572,16600 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=2,0,0,2 R=0,0
6. S0/DS1-0/6 C=102,21,22 I=0x7 P=16600,16572 M=3 S=4,4 C=5 E=0,0,0,0 R=0,0
Total number of active calls 6
```

The following is sample output from this command for Voice over ATM Adaptation Layer 2 (VoAAL2) connections:

```
Router# show mgcp connection
Endpoint Call_ID(C) Conn_ID(I) (V)cci/cid (M)ode (S)tate (C)odec (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
```

```
1.aaln/S1/1 C=1,11,12 I=0x2 V=2/10 M=3 S=4,4 C=1 E=3,0,0,3 R=0,0
Total number of active calls 1
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 104: show mgcpconnection Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Endpoint	Endpoint for each call shown in the digital endpoint naming convention of slot number (S0) and digital line (DS1-0) number (1).
Call_ID(C)	MGCP call ID sent by the call agent, the internal Call Control Application Programming Interface (CCAPI) call ID for this endpoint, and the CCAPI call ID of the peer call legs. (CCAPI is an API that provides call control facilities to applications.)
(COM)Addr/Port	Detected media address and port.
Conn_ID(I)	Connection ID generated by the gateway and sent in the ACK message.
(P)ort	Ports used for this connection. The first port is the local User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port. The second port is the remote UDP port.
(V)cci/cid	Virtual channel connection identifier (VCCI) and channel identifier (CID) used for the VoAAL2 call.
(Me)dia	Media state, where: • 0--Voice • 1--Modem pass-through • 2--Modem relay

Field	Description
(M)ode	Call mode, where: • 0--Invalid value for mode. • 1--Gateway should only send packets. • 2--Gateway should only receive packets. • 3--Gateway should send and receive packets. • 4--Gateway should neither send nor receive packets. • 5--Gateway should place the circuit in loopback mode. • 6--Gateway should place the circuit in test mode. • 7--Gateway should use the circuit for network access for data. • 8--Gateway should place the connection in network loopback mode. • 9--Gateway should place the connection in network continuity test mode. • 10--Gateway should place the connection in conference mode. All other values are used for internal debugging.
(S)tate	Call state. The values are used for internal debugging purposes.
(Co)dec	Codec identifier. The values are used for internal debugging purposes.
(E)vent [SIFL]	Used for internal debugging.
(R)esult [EA]	Used for internal debugging.
Encryption(K)	Encryption suite, where: • 0--None • 1--AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
mgcp behavior comedia-check-media-src	Enables ip address and port detection from the first rtp packet received for the entire MGCP gateway.
mgcp behavior comedia-role	Indicates the location of the MGCP gateway.
mgcp behavior comedia-sdp-force	Forces the SDP to place the direction attribute in the SDP using the command as a reference.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays values for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp endpoints	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.
show mgcp statistics	Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

show mgcp endpoint

To display information for endpoints controlled by Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP), use the **show mgcp endpoint** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp endpoint

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	The show mgcp command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(3)T	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.1(5)XM	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.2(2)T	The show mgcp command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series and this command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XA	The profile keyword was added to the show mgcp command.
	12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
	12.2(2)XB	The output for the show mgcp command was enhanced to display the status of MGCP System Resource Check (SRC) Call Admission Control (CAC) and Service Assurance Agent (SA Agent) CAC. (Refer to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2) XB online document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i>.) In addition, the nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added to the show mgcp command. Because the number of keywords increased, the command-reference page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command-reference pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router#
show mgcp endpoint
      ENDPOINT-NAME      V-PORT SIG-TYPE ADMIN
ds1-0/1@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/2@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/3@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/4@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/5@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/6@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/7@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/8@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/9@nytnk116        0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/10@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/11@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/12@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/13@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/14@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/15@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/16@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/17@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/18@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/19@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/20@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/21@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/22@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/23@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
ds1-0/24@nytnk116       0:1    fxs-gs    up
Interface T1 1
      ENDPOINT-NAME      V-PORT SIG-TYPE ADMIN
ds1-1/1@nytnk116        1:1    e&m-imd   up
ds1-1/2@nytnk116        1:1    e&m-imd   up
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 105: show mgcp endpoint Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ENDPOINT-NAME	Name used by the call agent to identify a specific mgcp endpoint on a given gateway.
V-PORT	Voice port
SIG-TYPE	Signaling type for a given endpoint (for example, NONE for SS7 ISDN User Part (ISUP) and FXS-GS for Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) Ground Start).

Field	Description
ADMIN	Administrative status--Up or Down. (This field is populated only on residential gateway (RGW) platforms.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays information for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.
show mgcp statistics	Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

show mgcp nas

To display Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) network access server (NAS) information for data ports, use the **show mgcp nas** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp nas {**dump** *slot port channel*|**info**}

Syntax Description

dump <i>slot port channel</i>	Displays NAS information for the specified port and channel. The arguments are as follows: • <i>slot</i> --Chassis slot for interface card. Values are as follows: • Cisco AS5350: From 0 to 3. • Cisco AS5400: From 0 to 7. • Cisco AS5850: From 0 to 5 and from 8 to 13. Slots 6 and 7 are reserved for the route switch controller (RSC). • <i>port</i> --Modem interface port. Values are as follows: • Cisco AS5350: For T1/E1, from 0 to 7. For T3, from 1 to 28. • Cisco AS5400: For T1/E1, from 0 to 7. For T3, from 1 to 28. • Cisco AS5850: For T1/E1, from 0 to 23. For T3, from 1 to 28. • <i>channel</i> --T1 or E1 channel. Values for T1 are from 1 to 24. Values for E1 are from 1 to 31.
info	Displays status of NAS channels.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	The show mgcp command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(3)T	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
12.2(2)T	The show mgcp command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series and this command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
12.2(2)XA	The profile keyword was added to the show mgcp command.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
12.2(2)XB	The output for the show mgcp command was enhanced to display the status of MGCP System Resource Check (SRC) Call Admission Control (CAC) and Service Assurance Agent (SA Agent) CAC. (Refer to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2) XB online document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i>.) In addition, the nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added to the show mgcp command. Because the number of keywords increased, the command-reference page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command-reference pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.3(7)YB	The valid values for the bearer cap field of the show mgcp nas dump command output were changed to include LAPB, V.120, and sync data. The Signaling field was added to the show mgcp nas dump command output. See the table below.
12.4(6)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(6)T

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for an autodetected V.120 call:

```
Router# show mgcp nas dump 1 7 24
Slot 1 state=Up
Port 7 state=Up
State In Use PortCb=0x6577949C ss_id=0x0 handle=0x65C88228
```

```

Bearer Cap=V.120 call_id=1 conn_id=6577B8EC
Sig Type=Autodetect
Events req- nas/crq- req id=7 :nas/of- req id=7 :
Endpt name=S1/DS1-7/24
call_id = 1, conn_id=0x6577B8EC cgn=1000 cdn=5555
Rx packets=610 Rx bytes=73242 Tx packets 716 Tx bytes 72987

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 106: show mgcp nas dump Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot state	Status of specified slot.
Port state	Status of specified port.
State	Call status for the specified channel.
bearer cap	Bearer capability. Values are: • Modem • LAPB • V.110 • V.120 • Digital 64 • Digital 56 V.110, V.120, modem, or digital values are displayed when autodetection is not enabled and the signaling type is set to External. LAPB, V.120, and digital values are displayed if autodetection is enabled, and the signaling type is set to Autodetect.
call_id	Call identification for the currently active call, if any.
conn_id	Connection identification for the currently active call, if any.
Signaling	Call type signaling. Values are: • External--Call type is signaled by the call agent. • Autodetect--Call type is autodetected by the gateway.
Events req	List of NAS events requested, if any, and their request IDs. The request ID identifies the MGCP message from the call agent that requested the events.
Endpt name	MGCP endpoint name.

The following sample output from this command shows the state, either Idle or In Use, for each channel:

```
Router# show mgcp nas info
Number of ports configured=1
Slot 1 configured slot state=Up Port 7 state=Up
====Port 7 Channel States=====
 0 Idle
 1 Idle
 2 Idle
 3 Idle
 4 Idle
 5 Idle
 6 Idle
 7 Idle
 8 Idle
 9 Idle
10 Idle
11 Idle
12 Idle
13 Idle
14 Idle
15 Idle
16 Idle
17 Idle
18 Idle
19 Idle
20 Idle
21 Idle
22 Idle
23 In Use
=====
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays information for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp endpoint	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.
show mgcp statistics	Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

show mgcp profile

To display information for Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) profiles, use the **show mgcp profile** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp profile [*profile-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>profile -name</i>	(Optional) Name of the MGCP profile for which information should be displayed; limited to 32 characters.

Command Default

If the optional *profile-name* argument is not used, all configured profiles are displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	The show mgcp command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(3)T	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
12.1(5)XM	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
12.2(2)T	The show mgcp command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series and this command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
12.2(2)XA	The profile keyword was added to the show mgcp command.
12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	Output for the show mgcp command was enhanced to display the status of MGCP System Resource Check (SRC) Call Admission Control (CAC) and Service Assurance Agent (SA Agent) CAC. (See the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)XB online document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i>.) In addition, the nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added to the show mgcp command. Because the number of keywords increased, the command-reference page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command-reference pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.4(4)T	Output was added to show the order in which ANI and DNIS digits are sent to the call agent.

Examples

The following is sample output for this command for the default profile:

```
Router# show mgcp profile default
MGCP Profile default
Description: None
Call-agent: none Initial protocol service is unknown
Tsmx timeout is 20 sec, Tdinit timeout is 15 sec
Tdmn timeout is 15 sec, Tdmax timeout is 600 sec
Tcrit timeout is 4 sec, Tpar timeout is 16 sec
Thist timeout is 30 sec, MWI timeout is 16 sec
Ringback tone timeout is 180 sec, Ringback tone on connection timeout is 180 sec
Network congestion tone timeout is 180 sec, Busy tone timeout is 30 sec
Dial tone timeout is 16 sec, Stutter dial tone timeout is 16 sec
Ringing tone timeout is 180 sec, Distinctive ringing tone timeout is 180 sec
Continuity1 tone timeout is 3 sec, Continuity2 tone timeout is 3 sec
Reorder tone timeout is 30 sec, Persistent package is ms-package
Max1 DNS lookup: ENABLED, Max1 retries is 5
Max2 DNS lookup: ENABLED, Max2 retries is 7
Source Interface: NONE
T3 endpoint naming convention is T1
CAS Notification Digit order is DNIS-ANI
```


The following is sample output for this command for a profile named "example":

```
Router# show mgcp profile example
MGCP Profile example
Description:None
Call-agent:10.9.57.6 5003 Initial protocol service is MGCP 1.0
Tsmx timeout is 20, Tdinit timeout is 15
Tdmin timeout is 15, Tdmax timeout is 600
Tcrit timeout is 4, Tpar timeout is 16
Thist timeout is 30, MWI timeout is 16
Ringback tone timeout is 180, Ringback tone on connection timeout is 180
Network congestion tone timeout is 180, Busy tone timeout is 30
Dial tone timeout is 16, Stutter dial tone timeout is 16
Ringing tone timeout is 180, Distinctive ringing tone timeout is 180
Continuity1 tone timeout is 3, Continuity2 tone timeout is 3
Reorder tone timeout is 30, Persistent package is ms-package
Max1 DNS lookup:ENABLED, Max1 retries is 4
Max2 DNS lookup:ENABLED, Max2 retries is 6
Voice port:1
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in these outputs.

Table 107: show mgcp profile Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MGCP Profile	The name configured for this profile with the mgcp profile command.
Description	Description configured for this profile with the description MGCP profile command.
Call-agent	Domain name server (DNS) or IP address of the call agent, as configured for this profile with the call-agent command.
Initial protocol service	Protocol service to be used, as configured for this profile with the call-agent command.
Tsmx timeout	Maximum timeout value for removing messages from the retransmission queue, as configured for this profile by the timeout tsmx command.
Tdinit timeout	Initial waiting delay, as configured for this profile by the timeout tdinit command.
Tdmin timeout	Minimum timeout value for the disconnected procedure, as configured for this profile by the timeout tdmin command.
Tdmax timeout	Maximum timeout value for the disconnected procedure, as configured for this profile by the timeout tdmax command.
Tcrit timeout	Critical timeout value for the interdigit timer used in digit matching, as configured for this profile by the timeout tcrit command.

Field	Description
Tpar timeout	Partial timeout value for the interdigit timer used in digit matching, as configured for this profile by the timeout tpar command.
Thist timeout	Packet storage timeout value, as configured for this profile by the timeout thist command.
MWI timeout	Timeout value for message-waiting-indicator tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone mwi command.
Ringback tone timeout	Timeout value for ringback tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone ringback command.
Ringback tone on connection timeout	Timeout value for ringback tone on connection, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone ringback connection command.
Network congestion tone timeout	Timeout value for the network congestion tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone network congestion command.
Busy tone timeout	Timeout value for the busy tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone busy command.
Dial tone timeout	Timeout value for the dial tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone dial command.
Stutter dial tone timeout	Timeout value for the stutter dial tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone dial stutter command.
Ringing tone timeout	Timeout value for the ringing tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone ringing command.
Distinctive ringing tone timeout	Timeout value for the distinctive ringing tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone ringing distinctive command.
Continuity1 tone timeout	Timeout value for the continuity1 tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone cot1 command.
Continuity2 tone timeout	Timeout value for the continuity2 tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone cot2 command.
Reorder tone timeout	Timeout value for the reorder tone, as configured for this profile by the timeout tone reorder command.

Field	Description
Persistent package	Name of package configured as persistent for this profile by the package persistent command.
Max1 lookup	Domain name server (DNS) lookup for the call agent after the suspicion threshold is reached, as configured for this profile by the max1 lookup command.
Max1 retries	Number of retries to reach the call agent before a new DNS lookup is performed, as configured for this profile by the max1 retries command.
Max2 lookup	DNS lookup for the call agent after the disconnected threshold is reached, as configured by the max2 lookup command.
Max2 retries	Maximum number of retries to reach the call agent before a new DNS lookup is performed, as configured by the max2 retries command.
CAS Notification Digit order	Order in which ANI and DNIS digits are sent in the notify message as configured with the notify command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by the gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays information for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp endpoint	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp statistics	Displays MGCP statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages.

show mgcp srtp

To display information for active Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) connections that are controlled by Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP), use the **show mgcp srtp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp srtp {**summary**|**detail** [*endpoint*]}

Syntax Description

summary	Displays MGCP SRTP connections summary.
detail <i>endpoint</i>	Displays MGCP SRTP connections details. • The <i>endpoint</i> argument allows you to limit the display to endpoints for a specific connection. The <i>endpoint</i> argument can take the following values: • Port numbers. • The asterisk wildcard character *.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command provides information about secure calls created by the MGCP application. To specify connection endpoints for display, use the **show mgcp srtp detail endpoint** command. To display valid values for the *endpoint* argument, that is, the endpoint port numbers, use the **show mgcp connection** command. Use the **show mgcp srtp detail** command to display a hashed version of the master key and salts (encryption mechanisms) used on each connection. This display allows you to validate keys and salts for each endpoint of a call without revealing the actual master key and salt.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for encrypted connections:

```
Router# show mgcp srtp summary
MGCP SRTP Connection Summary
Endpoint          Conn Id  Crypto Suite
aaln/S3/SU0/0     8        AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32
aaln/S3/SU0/1     9        AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32
S3/DS1-0/1        6        AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32
```

```
S3/DS1-0/2          7          AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32
4 SRTP connections active
```

```
Router# show mgcp srtp detail
MGCP SRTP Connection Detail for Endpoint *
```

```
Definitions: CS=Crypto Suite, KS=HASHED Master Key/Salt, SSRC=Syncronization Source,
ROC=Rollover Counter, KDR=Key Derivation Rate, SEQ=Sequence Number, FEC=FEC Order, MLT=Master
Key Lifetime, MKI=Master Key Index:MKI Size
Endpoint aaln/S3/SU0/0 Call ID 2 Conn ID 8
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=3NaOYXS9dLoYDaBHpzRejREfhf0= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Endpoint aaln/S3/SU0/1 Call ID 101 Conn ID 9
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:Not Configured
Endpoint S3/DS1-0/1 Call ID 1 Conn ID 6
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=3NaOYXS9dLoYDaBHpzRejREfhf0= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Endpoint S3/DS1-0/2 Call ID 100 Conn ID 7
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:Not Configured
4 SRTP connections displayed
Router# show mgcp srtp detail S3/DS1-0/
*
```

```
MGCP SRTP Connection Detail for Endpoint S3/DS1-0/*
Definitions: CS=Crypto Suite, KS=HASHED Master Key/Salt, SSRC=Syncronization Source,
ROC=Rollover Counter, KDR=Key Derivation Rate, SEQ=Sequence Number, FEC=FEC Order, MLT=Master
Key Lifetime, MKI=Master Key Index:MKI Size
Endpoint S3/DS1-0/1 Call ID 1 Conn ID 6
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=3NaOYXS9dLoYDaBHpzRejREfhf0= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Endpoint S3/DS1-0/2 Call ID 100 Conn ID 7
Tx:CS=AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_32 KS=1lYCQoqxtdf7ECe+x+DK+G9v4= SSRC=Random ROC=0 KDR=1
SEQ=Random FEC=FEC->SRTP MLT=0x80000000 MKI=0:0
Rx:Not Configured
2 SRTP connections displayed
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 108: show mgcpsrtp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Endpoint	Endpoint for each call, shown in the digital endpoint naming convention of slot number (S0) and digital line (DS1-0) number (1).
Call ID	MGCP call ID sent by the call agent.
Conn ID	Connection ID generated by the gateway and sent in the ACK message.
Crypto Suite	Identifies the cryptographic suite used on the connection.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays values for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp endpoint	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.

show mgcp statistics

To display Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) statistics regarding received and transmitted network messages, use the **show mgcp statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mgcp statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	The show mgcp command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(3)T	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.1(5)XM	The show mgcp command output was updated to display additional gateway and platform information.
	12.2(2)T	The show mgcp command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series and this command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T.
	12.2(2)XA	The profile keyword was added to the show mgcp command.
	12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T.
	12.2(2)XB	Output for the show mgcp command was enhanced to display the status of MGCP system resource check (SRC) call admission control (CAC) and Service assurance agent (SA Agent) CAC. (Refer to the Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)XB online document <i>MGCP VoIP Call Admission Control</i>.) The nas dump slot port channel and nas info keywords and arguments were added to the show mgcp command. To simplify the command reference, the command page for the show mgcp command was separated into the following command pages: • show mgcp • show mgcp connection • show mgcp endpoint • show mgcp nas • show mgcp profile • show mgcp statistics

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.3(11)T	Output was enhanced to display dropped packets from unconfigured call agents if call-agent validation is enabled.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command for VoIP and VoAAL2 statistics:

```
Router# show mgcp statistics
UDP pkts rx 8, tx 9
Unrecognized rx pkts 0, MGCP message parsing errors 0
Duplicate MGCP ack tx 0, Invalid versions count 0
Rx packets from unknown Call Agent 0
CreateConn rx 4, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn rx 2, successful 2, failed 0
ModifyConn rx 4, successful 4, failed 0
DeleteConn tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
NotifyRequest rx 0, successful 4, failed 0
AuditConnection rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
AuditEndpoint rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
RestartInProgress tx 1, successful 1, failed 0
Notify tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
ACK tx 8, NACK tx 0
ACK rx 0, NACK rx 0
IP address based Call Agents statistics:
IP address 10.24.167.3, Total msg rx 8, successful 8, failed 0
```

The following is an example of the MGCP VoIP SRC CAC portion of this command output for a gateway configured with MGCP VoIP SRC CAC:

```
Router# show mgcp statistics
MGCP System Resource Check Statistics:
-----
Total CreateConn checked by SRC :0
CreateConn accepted by SRC:0
CreateConn rejected by SRC:0
Total ModifyConn checked by SRC :0
ModifyConn accepted by SRC:0
ModifyConn rejected by SRC:0
Reason                Num. of requests rejected
-----
cpu-5sec:              0
cpu-avg:               0
total-mem:             0
io-mem:                0
proc-mem:              0
total-calls:           0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 109: show mgcp statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
UDP pkts rx, tx	Number of User Datagram Protocol (UDP) packets transmitted and received from the call agent by the gateway MGCP application.
Unrecognized rx pkts	Number of unrecognized UDP packets received by the MGCP application.
MGCP message parsing errors	Number of MGCP messages received with parsing errors.
Duplicate MGCP ack tx	Number of duplicate MGCP acknowledgment messages transmitted to the call agents.
Invalid versions count	Number of MGCP messages received with invalid MGCP protocol versions.
Rx packets from unknown Call Agent	Number of dropped packets from unconfigured call agents.
CreateConn rx	Number of Create Connection (CRCX) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
DeleteConn rx	Number of Delete Connection (DLCX) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
DeleteConn tx	Number of DLCX messages sent from the gateway to the call agent (CA).
ModifyConn rx	Number of Modify Connection (MDCX) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
NotifyRequest rx	Number of Notify Request (RQNT) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
AuditConnection rx	Number of Audit Connection (AUCX) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
AuditEndpoint rx	Number of Audit Endpoint (AUEP) messages received by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.

Field	Description
RestartInProgress tx	Number of Restart in Progress (RSIP) messages sent by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
Notify tx	Number of Notify (NTFY) messages sent by the gateway, the number that were successful, and the number that failed.
ACK tx, NACK tx	Number of Acknowledgment and Negative Acknowledgment messages sent by the gateway.
ACK rx, NACK rx	Number of Acknowledgment and Negative Acknowledgment messages received by the gateway.
IP address based Call Agents statistics: IP address, Total msg rx	IP address of the call agent, the total number of MGCP messages received from that call agent, the number of messages that were successful, and the number of messages that failed.
Total CreateConn checked by SRC	Total number of Create Connection (CRCX) messages that have been checked against the SRC component.
CreateConn accepted by SRC	Number of CRCX messages that have been accepted after being checked by the SRC component.
CreateConn rejected by SRC	Number of CRCX messages that have been rejected by SRC because of resource constraints.
Total ModifyConn checked by SRC	Total number of Modify Connection (MDCX) messages that have been checked against the SRC component.
ModifyConn accepted by SRC	Number of MDCX messages that have been accepted after being checked by the SRC component.
ModifyConn rejected by SRC	Number of MDCX messages that have been rejected by SRC because of resource constraints.
Reason	Specific threshold that was exceeded to cause the rejection.
Num. of requests rejected	Number of requests that have been rejected.
cpu-5sec	CPU utilization for previous 5 seconds threshold was exceeded.
cpu-avg	Average CPU utilization threshold was exceeded.
total-mem	Total memory utilization threshold was exceeded.

Field	Description
io-mem	I/O memory utilization threshold was exceeded.
proc-mem	Processor memory utilization threshold was exceeded.
total-calls	Total number of calls threshold was exceeded.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mgcp	Enables debug traces for MGCP errors, events, media, packets, and parser.
mgcp	Allocates resources for the MGCP and starts the daemon.
security password-group	Defines the passwords used by gatekeeper zones and associates them with an ID for gatekeeper-to-gatekeeper authentication.
show mgcp	Displays information for MGCP parameters.
show mgcp connection	Displays information for active MGCP-controlled connections.
show mgcp endpoint	Displays information for MGCP-controlled endpoints.
show mgcp nas	Displays MGCP NAS information for data ports.
show mgcp profile	Displays values for MGCP profile-related parameters.

show modem relay statistics

To display various statistics for modem relay, use the **show modem relay statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show modem relay statistics {**all**|**phy**|**pkt**|**queue**|**sprt**|**timer**|**v14**|**v42**} [**call-identifier** *call-setup-time* *call-index*]

Syntax Description

all	All statistics associated with the modem-relay feature.
phy	Modem-relay physical layer statistics.
pkt	Modem-relay packetizer statistics.
queue	Modem-relay queue statistics.
sprt	Modem-relay SPRT layer statistics.
timer	Modem-relay timer statistics.
v14	Modem-relay V.14 statistics
v42	Modem-relay V.42 statistics.
call -identifier <i>call-setup-time</i>	(Optional) Value of the system UpTime when the call that is associated with this entry was started. Range is from 0 to 4294967295.
call -identifier <i>call-index</i>	(Optional) Dial-peer identification number used to distinguish between calls with the same setup time. Range is from 0 to 4294967295.

Command Default No statistics are displayed.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.4(2)T	The v14 keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display various modem-relay call statistics, including counts of different types of packets, errors, and events, for all modem-relay calls.

Display statistics for a specific modem-relay call by using the **call-identifier** keyword and specifying the call-setup time and call index of the desired call. Obtain values for the call-setup time and call index from the SetupTime and Index fields at the start of each call record in the **show call active** command output.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show modem relay statistics v14** command:

```
Router# show modem relay statistics v14
```

```
ID:11D6
```

```
V14 Layer Statistics
```

```
sync_count=47 sync_loss_count=46
min_bundle_size_rcvd_local=1 max_bundle_size_rcvd_local=20
min_bundle_size_rcvd_remote=0 max_bundle_size_rcvd_remote=0
info_bytes_removed_dueto_phy_rcv_q=0
overflow_count_rcv_q=0
info_bytes_removed_dueto_old_age_rcv_q=0
info_bytes_discarded_bad_offset_rcv_q=0
info_bytes_overwrite_rcv_q=0
info_bytes_filled_rcv_q=0
total_bytes_rcv_local=310
min_bundle_size_send_local=0, max_bundle_size_send_local=0
min_bundle_size_send_network=1, max_bundle_size_send_network=22
info_bytes_removed_dueto_phy_xmit_q=0, overflow_count_xmit_q=0
info_bytes_discarded_bad_offset_xmit_q=0
info_bytes_overwrite_xmit_q=0
info_bytes_filled_xmit_q=0, total_bytes_xmit_local=0
Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show modem relay statistics all call-identifier 43009 1
```

```
ID:3
```

```
SPRT Layer Statistics
```

```
sprt_info_frames_rcvd=10 sprt_xid_frames_rcvd=0
sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_rcvd=6 sprt_tc1_explicit_acks_rcvd=122
sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_rcvd=126 sprt_destructive_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_non_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_info_tframes_sent=9 sprt_info_tframes_resent=0
sprt_xid_frames_sent=0 sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_sent=8
sprt_tc1_explicit_acks_sent=129 sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_sent=132
sprt_destructive_brks_sent=0
sprt_expedited_brks_sent=0
sprt_non_expedited_brks_sent=0
sprt_info_tframes_asking_to_consume=10
sprt_info_tframes_consumed=10
sprt_info_tframes_failed_to_consume=0
sprt_info_bytes_rcvd=10 sprt_info_bytes_sent=76
sprt_pkts_dropped_intf_busy=289 sprt_min_rexmit_timeout=500
sprt_max_rexmit_timeout=500
```

```
Queue Statistics
```

```
sprt_tc1_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tc1_xmit_qdrops=0
sprt_tc2_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tc2_xmit_qdrops=0
pktizer_out_qdrops=4 pktizer_in_qdrops=0 v42_xmit_qdrops=0
```

```
V42 Layer Statistics
```

```
vs_chng_dueto_timeouts=0 vs_chng_dueto_rej=0
vs_chng_dueto_rnr_resp_f1_set=0 nr_seq_exception=0
good_rcvd_lapm_pkts=1385 discarded_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0
rejected_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0 v42_rcvd_iframe=9
```

```

v42_rcvd_rr=1374 v42_rcvd_rnr=0 v42_rcvd_rej=0
v42_rcvd_srej=0 v42_rcvd_sabme=0 v42_rcvd_dm=0
v42_rcvd_ui=0 v42_rcvd_disc=0 v42_rcvd_ua=1
v42_rcvd_frmr=0 v42_rcvd_xid=1 v42_rcvd_test=0
v42_rcvd_destructive_brk=0 v42_rcvd_expedited_brk=0
v42_rcvd_non_expedited_brk=0 v42_rcvd_brkack=0
v42_sent_iframe=10 v42_sent_rr=1464 v42_sent_rnr=0
v42_sent_rej=0 v42_sent_srej=0 v42_sent_sabme=1
v42_sent_dm=0 v42_sent_ui=0 v42_sent_disc=0
v42_sent_ua=0 v42_sent_frmr=0 v42_sent_xid=1
v42_sent_test=0 v42_sent_destructive_brk=0
v42_sent_expedited_brk=0
v42_sent_non_expedited_brk=0
v42_sent_brkack=0
Physical Layer Statistics
  num_local_retrain=0 num_remote_retrain=0
  num_local_speed_shift=0 num_remote_speed_shift=0
  num_sync_loss=0
Packetizer Statistics
  frames_inprogress=5 good_crc_frames=1385
  bad_crc_frames=31 frame_aborts=124
  hdlc_sync_detects=1 hdlc_sync_loss_detects=0
  bad_frames=0
Timer Statistics
  xid_timer_cnt=0 sabme_timer_cnt=0 ack_timer_cnt=0
  chkpnt_timer_cnt=1333

```

The following is sample output from this command:

```

Router# show modem relay statistics all
ID:3
SPRT Layer Statistics
  sprt_info_frames_rcvd=10 sprt_xid_frames_rcvd=0
  sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_rcvd=6 sprt_tc1_explicit_acks_rcvd=155
  sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_rcvd=158 sprt_destructive_brks_rcvd=0
  sprt_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
  sprt_non_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
  sprt_info_tframes_sent=9 sprt_info_tframes_resent=0
  sprt_xid_frames_sent=0 sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_sent=8
  sprt_tc1_explicit_acks_sent=161 sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_sent=165
  sprt_destructive_brks_sent=0
  sprt_expedited_brks_sent=0
  sprt_non_expedited_brks_sent=0
  sprt_info_tframes_asking_to_consume=10
  sprt_info_tframes_consumed=10
  sprt_info_tframes_failed_to_consume=0
  sprt_info_bytes_rcvd=10 sprt_info_bytes_sent=76
  sprt_pkts_dropped_intf_busy=357 sprt_min_rexmit_timeout=500
  sprt_max_rexmit_timeout=500
Queue Statistics
  sprt_tc1_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tc1_xmit_qdrops=0
  sprt_tc2_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tc2_xmit_qdrops=0
  pktizer_out_qdrops=4 pktizer_in_qdrops=0 v42_xmit_qdrops=0
V42 Layer Statistics
  vs_chng_dueto_timeouts=0 vs_chng_dueto_rej=0
  vs_chng_dueto_rnr_resp_fl_set=0 nr_seq_exception=0
  good_rcvd_lapm_pkts=1910 discarded_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0
  rejected_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0 v42_rcvd_iframe=9
  v42_rcvd_rr=1899 v42_rcvd_rnr=0 v42_rcvd_rej=0
  v42_rcvd_srej=0 v42_rcvd_sabme=0 v42_rcvd_dm=0
  v42_rcvd_ui=0 v42_rcvd_disc=0 v42_rcvd_ua=1
  v42_rcvd_frmr=0 v42_rcvd_xid=1 v42_rcvd_test=0
  v42_rcvd_destructive_brk=0 v42_rcvd_expedited_brk=0
  v42_rcvd_non_expedited_brk=0 v42_rcvd_brkack=0
  v42_sent_iframe=10 v42_sent_rr=1988 v42_sent_rnr=0
  v42_sent_rej=0 v42_sent_srej=0 v42_sent_sabme=1
  v42_sent_dm=0 v42_sent_ui=0 v42_sent_disc=0
  v42_sent_ua=0 v42_sent_frmr=0 v42_sent_xid=1
  v42_sent_test=0 v42_sent_destructive_brk=0
  v42_sent_expedited_brk=0
  v42_sent_non_expedited_brk=0
  v42_sent_brkack=0
Physical Layer Statistics

```

```

num_local_retrain=0 num_remote_retrain=0
num_local_speed_shift=0 num_remote_speed_shift=0
num_sync_loss=0
Packetizer Statistics
frames_inprogress=5 good_crc_frames=1910
bad_crc_frames=31 frame_aborts=124
hdlc_sync_detects=1 hdlc_sync_loss_detects=0
bad_frames=0
Timer Statistics
xid_timer_cnt=0 sabme_timer_cnt=0 ack_timer_cnt=0
chkpnt_timer_cnt=1809
Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1

```

The following is sample output from this command:

```

Router# show modem relay statistics sprt
ID:3
SPRT Layer Statistics
sprt_info_frames_rcvd=10 sprt_xid_frames_rcvd=0
sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_rcvd=6 sprt_tcl_explicit_acks_rcvd=177
sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_rcvd=180 sprt_destructive_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_non_expedited_brks_rcvd=0
sprt_info_tframes_sent=9 sprt_info_tframes_resent=0
sprt_xid_frames_sent=0 sprt_tc0_explicit_acks_sent=8
sprt_tcl_explicit_acks_sent=183 sprt_tc2_explicit_acks_sent=187
sprt_destructive_brks_sent=0
sprt_expedited_brks_sent=0
sprt_non_expedited_brks_sent=0
sprt_info_tframes_asking_to_consume=10
sprt_info_tframes_consumed=10
sprt_info_tframes_failed_to_consume=0
sprt_info_bytes_rcvd=10 sprt_info_bytes_sent=76
sprt_pkts_dropped_intf_busy=403 sprt_min_rexmit_timeout=500
sprt_max_rexmit_timeout=500
Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1

```

The following is sample output from this command:

```

Router# show modem relay statistics queue
ID:3
Queue Statistics
sprt_tcl_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tcl_xmit_qdrops=0
sprt_tc2_rcv_qdrops=0 sprt_tc2_xmit_qdrops=0
pktizer_out_qdrops=4 pktizer_in_qdrops=0 v42_xmit_qdrops=0
Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1

```

The following is sample output from this command:

```

Router# show modem relay statistics v42
ID:3
V42 Layer Statistics
vs_chng_dueto_timeouts=0 vs_chng_dueto_rej=0
vs_chng_dueto_rnr_resp_f1_set=0 nr_seq_exception=0
good_rcvd_lapm_pkts=2442 discarded_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0
rejected_rcvd_lapm_pkts=0 v42_rcvd_iframe=9
v42_rcvd_rr=2431 v42_rcvd_rnr=0 v42_rcvd_rej=0
v42_rcvd_srej=0 v42_rcvd_sabme=0 v42_rcvd_dm=0
v42_rcvd_ui=0 v42_rcvd_disc=0 v42_rcvd_ua=1
v42_rcvd_frmr=0 v42_rcvd_xid=1 v42_rcvd_test=0
v42_rcvd_destructive_brk=0 v42_rcvd_expedited_brk=0
v42_rcvd_non_expedited_brk=0 v42_rcvd_brkack=0
v42_sent_iframe=10 v42_sent_rr=2539 v42_sent_rnr=0
v42_sent_rej=0 v42_sent_srej=0 v42_sent_sabme=1
v42_sent_dm=0 v42_sent_ui=0 v42_sent_disc=0
v42_sent_ua=0 v42_sent_frmr=0 v42_sent_xid=1
v42_sent_test=0 v42_sent_destructive_brk=0
v42_sent_expedited_brk=0
v42_sent_non_expedited_brk=0
v42_sent_brkack=0
Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1

```


The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show modem relay statistics phy
ID:3
Physical Layer Statistics
    num_local_retrain=0 num_remote_retrain=0
    num_local_speed_shift=0 num_remote_speed_shift=0
    num_sync_loss=0
    Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show modem relay stat pkt
ID:3
Packetizer Statistics
    frames_inprogress=5 good_crc_frames=2573
    bad_crc_frames=61 frame_aborts=150
    hdlc_sync_detects=1 hdlc_sync_loss_detects=0
    bad_frames=0
    Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1
```

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show modem relay stat timer
ID:3
Timer Statistics
    xid_timer_cnt=0 sabme_timer_cnt=0 ack_timer_cnt=0
    chkpnt_timer_cnt=2750
    Total Modem Relay Call Legs = 1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip ccapi inout	Traces the execution path through the call control API.
debug vtsp all	Displays all VTSP debugging except statistics, tone, and event.
show call active	Displays active call information for voice calls or fax transmissions in progress.
show call active voice	Displays current call information for a call in progress.
show modems	Displays all modem configurations.



show mrcp client session active through show sip dhcp

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show mrcp client session active

To display information about active Media Resource Control Protocol (MRCP) client sessions, use the **show mrcp client session active** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mrcp client session active [detailed]

Syntax Description

detailed	(Optional) Displays detailed information about each active MRCP session.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.4(15)T	The MRCP version, ASR callid, and TTS callid fields were added to the command output and the URL and Stream URL fields were modified to display Media Resource Control Protocol version 2 (MRCP v2) format URLs.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information about all active MRCP sessions for the gateway. Use the **detailed** keyword to display additional information about the sessions.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show mrcp client session active
No Of Active MRCP Sessions:1
    Call-ID:0x1A
    Resource Type:Synthesizer      URL:rtsp://server-asr/synthesizer
Method In Progress:SPEAK      State:SPEAKING
    Resource Type:Recognizer      URL:rtsp://server-asr/recognizer
Method In Progress:RECOGNIZE   State:RECOGNIZING
```

The following is sample output when the **detailed** keyword is used:

```
Router# show mrcp client session active detailed
No Of Active MRCP Sessions: 1
    Call-ID: 0x14 same: 0
-----
    Resource Type: Synthesizer      URL: sip:mrcpv2TTSServer@10.5.18.224
Method In Progress: SPEAK      State: S_SYNTH_IDLE
Associated CallID: 0x17
    MRCP version: 2.0
    Control Protocol: TCP Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224    Port: 51000
    Data Protocol: RTP Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224    Port: 10000
Stream URL: sip:mrcpv2TTSServer@10.5.18.224:5060
```

```

Packets Transmitted: 0 (0 bytes)
Packets Received: 177 (28320 bytes)
ReceiveDelay: 100      LostPackets: 0
-----
Resource Type: Recognizer          URL: sip:mrpcv2ASRServer@10.5.18.224
Method In Progress: RECOGNITION-START-TIMERS      State: S_RECOG_RECOGNIZING
Associated CallID: 0x18
MRCP version: 2.0
Control Protocol: TCP Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224      Port: 51001
Data Protocol: RTP Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224      Port: 10002
Packets Transmitted: 191 (30560 bytes)
Packets Received: 0 (0 bytes)
ReceiveDelay: 100      LostPackets: 0

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 110: show mrcp client session active detailed Field Descriptions

Field	Description
No. Of Active MRCP Sessions	Number of MRCP sessions that are currently active between the gateway and the media server.
Call-ID	Unique identification number for the call, in hexadecimal.
Resource Type	Whether the media server being used is a speech synthesizer (TTS) or a speech recognizer (ASR).
URL	URL of the media server.
Method In Progress	Type of event that was initiated between the gateway and the media server. Values are defined by the MRCP informational RFC. For speech synthesis, values are IDLE, SPEAK, SET-PARAMS, GET-PARAMS, STOP, or BARGE-IN-OCCURRED. For speech recognition, values are DEFINE-GRAMMAR, RECOGNIZE, SET-PARAMS, GET-PARAMS, STOP, GET-RESULT, or RECOGNITION-START-TIMERS.
State	Current state of the method in progress. Values are defined by the MRCP informational RFC. For speech synthesis, values are SYNTH_IDLE, SPEAKING, SYNTH_ASSOCIATING, PAUSED, or SYNTH_ERROR_STATE. For speech recognition, values are RECOG_IDLE, RECOG_ASSOCIATING, RECOGNIZING, RECOGNIZED, or RECOG_ERROR_STATE.
Associated CallID	Unique identification number for the associated MRCP session, in hexadecimal.
MRCP version	MRCP version used by the client.

Field	Description
Control Protocol	Call control protocol being used, which is always TCP.
Data Protocol	Data protocol being used, which is always RTP.
Local IP Address	IP address of the Cisco gateway that is the MRCP client. This field is not displayed for MRCP v2 sessions because the local IP address is not specified in SIP call legs.
Local Port	Identification number of the Cisco gateway port through which the TCP connection is made. This field is not displayed for MRCP v2 sessions because the local port is not specified in SIP call legs.
Server IP Address	IP address of the media server that is the MRCP server.
Server Port	Identification number of the MRCP server port through which the TCP connection is made.
Signalling URL	URL of the MRCP v2 media server.
Stream URL	URL of the MRCP v1 media server.
Packets Transmitted	Total number of packets that have been transmitted from the client to the ASR server.
Packets Received	Total number of packets that have been received by the client from the TTS server.
ReceiveDelay	Average playout FIFO delay plus the decoder delay during this voice call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mrcp	Displays debug messages for MRCP operations.
show mrcp client session history	Displays information about past MRCP client sessions that are stored on the gateway.
show mrcp client statistics hostname	Displays statistics about MRCP sessions.

show mrcp client session history

To display information about past Media Resource Control Protocol (MRCP) client sessions that are stored on the gateway, use the **show mrcp client session history** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mrcp client session history [detailed]

Syntax Description

detailed	(Optional) Displays detailed information about each MRCP session.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.4(15)T	The MRCP version field was added to the command output and the URL field was modified to display Media Resource Control Protocol version 2 (MRCP v2) format URLs.

Usage Guidelines

The maximum number of inactive MRCP sessions that are stored in history is configured by using the **mrcp client session history records** command. If the **mrcp client session history records** command is not used, the maximum number of history records that are saved is 50.

MRCP history records are stored for the length of time that is specified by the **mrcp client session history duration** command. If the **mrcp client session history duration** command is not configured, MRCP history records are stored for a maximum of 3600 seconds (1 hour).

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show mrcp client session history
MRCP Session ID:0x9
Associated CallID:0x1A
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Local IP Address:10.1.2.230    Local Port 17120
Server IP Address:10.1.2.58    Server Port 4858
Stream URL:rtsp://server-asr:554
Packets Transmitted:423 (101520 bytes)
Packets Received:819 (131040 bytes)
MRCP Session ID:0x8
Associated CallID:0x16
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Local IP Address:10.1.2.230    Local Port 16948
Server IP Address:10.1.2.58    Server Port 4850
Stream URL:rtsp://server-asr:554
```



```

Packets Transmitted:284 (68160 bytes)
Packets Received:598 (95680 bytes)
MRCP Session ID:0x7
Associated CallID:0x12
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Local IP Address:10.1.2.230    Local Port 16686
Server IP Address:10.1.2.58    Server Port 4842
Stream URL:rtsp://server-asr:554
Packets Transmitted:353 (84720 bytes)
Packets Received:716 (114560 bytes)
MRCP Session ID:0x6
Associated CallID:0xE
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Local IP Address:10.1.2.230    Local Port 19398
Server IP Address:10.1.2.58    Server Port 4834
Stream URL:rtsp://server-asr:554
Packets Transmitted:358 (85920 bytes)
Packets Received:720 (115200 bytes)

```

The following is sample output from the show mrcp client session history detailed command:

```

Router# show mrcp client session history detailed
MRCP Session ID: 0x7
Associated CallID: 0x14
      MRCP version: 2.0
      =====
      Control Protocol: TCP      Data Protocol: RTP
      ASR (Callid = 0x18)
      Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224      Server Port 10002
      Signalling URL: sip:mrpcv2ASRServer@10.5.18.224:5060
      Packets Transmitted: 373 (59680 bytes)
      Packets Received: 0 (0 bytes)
      OntimeRcvPayout: 3000
      GapFillWithSilence: 0
      GapFillWithPrediction: 0
      GapFillWithInterpolation: 6025
      GapFillWithRedundancy: 0
      HighWaterPayoutDelay: 100
      LowWaterPayoutDelay: 95
      ReceiveDelay: 100      LostPackets: 0
      EarlyPackets: 0      LatePackets: 0
      -----
      TTS (Callid = 0x17)
      Server IP Address: 10.5.18.224      Server Port 10000
      Signalling URL: sip:mrpcv2TTSServer@10.5.18.224:5060
      Packets Transmitted: 0 (0 bytes)
      Packets Received: 679 (108640 bytes)
      OntimeRcvPayout: 3000
      GapFillWithSilence: 0
      GapFillWithPrediction: 0
      GapFillWithInterpolation: 6025
      GapFillWithRedundancy: 0
      HighWaterPayoutDelay: 100
      LowWaterPayoutDelay: 95
      ReceiveDelay: 100      LostPackets: 0
      EarlyPackets: 0      LatePackets: 0

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 111: show mrcp client session history detailed Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MRCP Session ID	Unique identification number for the MRCP session, in hexadecimal.
Associated CallID	Unique identification number for the associated call, in hexadecimal.

Field	Description
MRCP version	MRCP version used by the client.
Control Protocol	Call control protocol being used, which is always TCP.
Data Protocol	Data protocol being used, which is always RTP.
ASR (Callid =)	For MRCP v2 sessions, the unique identification number for the ASR SIP call leg, in hexadecimal.
TTS (Callid =)	For MRCP v2 sessions, the unique identification number for the TTS SIP call leg, in hexadecimal.
Local IP Address	IP address of the Cisco gateway that is the MRCP client. This field is not displayed for MRCP v2 sessions because the local IP address is not specified in SIP call legs.
Local Port	Identification number of the Cisco gateway port through which the TCP connection is made. This field is not displayed for MRCP v2 sessions because the local port is not specified in SIP call legs.
Server IP Address	IP address of the media server that is the MRCP server.
Server Port	Identification number of the MRCP server port through which the TCP connection is made.
Signalling URL	URL of the MRCP v2 media server.
Stream URL	URL of the MRCP v1 media server.
Packets Transmitted	Total number of packets that have been transmitted from the client to the ASR server.
Packets Received	Total number of packets that have been received by the client from the TTS server.
OnTimeRcvPayout	Duration of voice payout from data received on time for this call. Derive the Total Voice Payout Duration for Active Voice by adding the OnTimeRcvPayout value to the GapFill values.
GapFillWithSilence	Duration of a voice signal replaced with silence because voice data was lost or not received in time for this call.

Field	Description
GapFillWithPrediction	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters or samples of data preceding in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call. Examples of such pullout are frame-eraser or frame-concealment strategies in G.729 and G.723.1 compression algorithms.
GapFillWithInterpolation	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from parameters or samples of data preceding and following in time because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
GapFillWithRedundancy	Duration of a voice signal played out with a signal synthesized from available redundancy parameters because voice data was lost or not received in time from the voice gateway for this call.
HighWaterPayoutDelay	High-water mark voice payout FIFO delay during this call.
LoWaterPayoutDelay	Low-water mark voice payout FIFO delay during this call.
ReceiveDelay	Average payout FIFO delay plus the decoder delay during this voice call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mrcp	Displays debug messages for MRCP operations.
mrcp client session history duration	Sets the maximum number of seconds for which MRCP history records are stored on the gateway
mrcp client session history records	Sets the maximum number of MRCP history records that the gateway can store.
show mrcp client session active	Displays information about active MRCP client sessions.

show mrcp client statistics hostname

To display statistics about Media Resource Control Protocol (MRCP) sessions for a specific MRCP client host, use the **show mrcp client statistics hostname** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mrcp client statistics hostname {*hostname*|*ip-address*}

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the MRCP server. Format uses host name only or hostname:port.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the MRCP server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.4(15)T	This command was modified to display statistics about MRCP version 2 (MRCP v2) sessions.

Usage Guidelines

To display output from this command, you must first use the **mrcp client statistics enable** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show mrcp client statistics hostname asr-host
hostname:asr-host
Method                :Count   Min    Avg    Max
RECOGNIZE              :3      40    562   1604
DEFINE-GRAMMAR         :3      48    568   1604
RECOGNITION-START-TIMERS :2     140   164   188
SPEAK                  :6      44    568   1596
RECOG-TIME             :3     804   965   1128
SPEAK-TIME             :6    3636  7063  12068
```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 112: show mrcp client statistics hostname Field Descriptions

Field	Description
hostname	Host name of the media server.

Field	Description
Method	Type of event that was initiated between the gateway and the media server. Values as defined by the MRCP informational RFC are RECOGNIZE, DEFINE-GRAMMAR, RECOGNITION-START-TIMERS, and SPEAK. RECOG-TIME is the milliseconds that it takes the ASR server to recognize the grammar. SPEAK-TIME is the milliseconds that it takes the TTS server to speak.
Count	Total number of MRCP sessions that used this method.
Min	Length of the shortest session, in milliseconds.
Avg	Average length of a session, in milliseconds, based on all sessions.
Max	Length of the longest session, in milliseconds.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug mrcp	Displays debug messages for MRCP operations.
mrcp client statistics enable	Enables MRCP client statistics to be displayed.
show mrcp client session active	Displays information about active MRCP client sessions.
show mrcp client session history	Displays information about MRCP client history records that are stored on the gateway.

show mwi relay clients

To display registration information for the list of message-waiting indicator (MWI) relay clients, use the **show mwi relay clients** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show mwi relay clients

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(2)XT	This command was introduced on the Cisco 1750, Cisco 1751, Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco IAD2420.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and implemented on the Cisco 3725 and Cisco 3745.
	12.2(8)T1	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600-XM and Cisco 2691.
	12.2(11)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1760.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show mwi relay clients
Client          IPADDR      EXPIRES(sec)  MWI
=====
4085550153      10.8.17.25    89077         ON
6505550143      10.8.17.34    87654         OFF
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 113: show mwi relay clients Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client	Client number.
IPADDR	IP address.
EXPIRES	Seconds before expiration.
MWI	MWI status.

Related Commands

Command	Description
mwi relay	Enables the Cisco IOS Telephony Service router to relay MWI information to remote Cisco IP phones.

show nextport

To display statistical information on NextPort digital signal processor (DSP) resources for diagnostic and debugging purposes, use the **show nextport** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nextport {**dfc** *slot/port*| **est** [*slot/dfc/module*] **enabled**]| **ifd** {**queue** *slot/port* [**control**| **data**| **est**| **gdb**| **voice**| *npaddress* [*qid*]]| **statistics**}| **md** *modem*| **mm** [*slot/dfc/module*] **interrupt**]| **np-address** *slot/port*| **session** {*slot/port*| **tty** *ttynumber*}| **siglib** **test**| **ssm** {**info** *slot/port*| **test** **vdev** *slot/port*}| **test**| **vpd** {**statistics** *slot/port*| **traffic** *slot/port*}| **vsmgr** **protocol violations**}

Syntax Description

dfc <i>slot / port</i>	Displays dial feature card (DFC) manager statistics for the specified slot and port. Range for the slot and port numbers is 1 to 7. The slash is required in the command syntax.
est	Displays Error/Status/Trace (EST) statistics for all the NextPort modules.
est <i>slot / dfc / module</i>	Displays EST information for the NextPort module in the specified slot, DFC, and module location. The slash is required in the command syntax.
est enabled	Displays a list of the enabled NextPort modules.
ifd queue <i>slot / port</i>	Displays the contents of one or more NextPort interface driver queues for the specified slot and port. Information includes the contents of the free, ready, and index rings, and the buffer description tables. The slash is required in the command syntax.
control	(Optional) Displays statistics for the interface control driver queue.
data	(Optional) Displays statistics for the interface data driver queue.
est	(Optional) Displays statistics for the interface EST driver queue.
gdb	(Optional) Displays statistics for the interface GDB driver queue.
voice	(Optional) Displays statistics for the interface voice driver queue.
<i>npaddress</i>	(Optional) The module address, expressed as a number (for example, 0x06000100).

<i>qid</i>	(Optional) Specific queue ID number. Range is from 0 to 31.
ifd statistics	Displays interface driver statistics, including any weak assertions generated.
md <i>modem</i>	Displays information for the specified NextPort modem instance.
mm	Displays modem manager information for the enabled NextPort modules.
mm <i>slot / dfc / module</i>	Displays modem manager information for the specified slot, DFC, and module location. The slash is required in the command syntax.
mm interrupt	Displays a list of system timer interrupt enabled modules.
np-address <i>slot / port</i>	Displays the NextPort address for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.
session <i>slot / port</i>	Displays NextPort session information for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.
session tty <i>ttynumber</i>	Displays NextPort session information for the specified tty session. Range is from 0 to 2003.
siglib test	Displays statistics for the SigLib test configuration.
ssm info <i>slot / port</i>	Displays information about the NextPort session and service manager (SSM) for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.
ssm test	Displays svc_id type, service type, and signaling type for the unit test configuration.
ssm vdev <i>slot / port</i>	Displays NextPort SSM Vdev information for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.
test	Displays information about the NextPort test parameters configuration.
vpd statistics <i>slot / port</i>	Displays the TX/RX packet counters for voice packet drivers (VPDs) (including success and failure statistics). The <i>slot / port</i> argument limits the output to statistics for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.

vpd traffic <i>slot / port</i>	Displays TX/RX VPD traffic statistics for the specified slot and port. The slash is required in the command syntax.
vsmgr protocol violations	Displays the number of payload violations for the NextPort voice resource manager.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.1(2)T	Router output for the show nextport mm command updated.
12.1(1)XD1	The show nextport ifd queue command was introduced.
12.3(11)T	This command was modified. Keywords and arguments were added to expand the variations of command output. The command was renamed show nextport with the ifd queue keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

The **show nextport** command is intended to be used by Cisco Technical Support personnel to look at the NextPort DSP statistics and to perform detailed debugging. Please consult Cisco Technical Support before using this command.

The **show nextport** command is supported on the Cisco AS5300XM series, Cisco AS5400XM series, and Cisco AS5800XM series platforms.

When you enter the **show nextport vpd statistics** command on the Cisco AS5850, the output shows the TX/RX packet counters that could not be forwarded by distributed Cisco Express Forwarding. These packets are routed back to the enhanced route switch controller (ERSC).

The **show nextport vpd statistics slot/port** command (on individual feature boards) displays the TX/RX packet counts for the packets that have been forwarded by distributed Cisco Express Forwarding.

The display of packet counts for the packets forwarded on the Cisco AS5850 is the result of the distributed architecture of the platform.

Examples

The following examples show some of the variations of the **show nextport** command.

**Note**

Field descriptions in the examples provided are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show nextport session 1/1
Session Information Display
slot/port : 1/1 TTY# : 217 Session ID : 0x006D
Module Address : Slot 1 DFC 0 Module 0 SPE 0 Channel 1
Service Type   : DATA FAX MODEM
Session State  : IDLE
```

```
TDM Information:
  DSP is connected to TDM stream 0, channel 1 on the NextPort module
Router# show nextport vpd statistics
Voice Statistics for slot 1
Status: Active
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
  tx_successful= 0
  tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
  tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 2
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
  tx_successful= 0
  tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
  tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 3
Status: Active
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
  tx_successful= 0
  tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
  tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 4
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
  tx_successful= 0
  tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
  tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 5
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
```

```

Tx Statistics
tx_successful= 0
tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 6
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
rx_successful= 0
rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
tx_successful= 0
tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Voice Statistics for slot 7
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
rx_successful= 0
rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
  rejection by dsp api layer = 0
Tx Statistics
tx_successful= 0
tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
tx_failed= 0
  rejection by IFD = 0
Router# show nextport ssm vdev 3/1
vdev common handle @ 0xC0D92E20
  slot 3, port 1, tone , device_status(0): VDEV_STATUS_UNLOCKED
csm_state(0x0100)=CSM_IDLE_STATE, csm_event_proc=0x601EA0C0
invalid_event_count=2, wdt_timeout_count=0
wdt timestamp started is not activated
wait_for_dialing:False, wait_for_bchan:False
pri_chnl=TDM_ISDN_STREAM(s0,u0,c0), tdm_chnl=TDM_DSP_STREAM(s3, c1)
dchan_idb_start_index=0, dchan_idb_index=0, call_id=0x0000, bchan_num=-1
csm_event=CSM_EVENT_MODEM_ONHOOK, cause=0x0007
ring_no_answer=0, ic_failure=0, ic_complete=0
dial_failure=0, oc_failure=0, oc_complete=0
oc_busy=0, oc_no_dial_tone=0, oc_dial_timeout=0
remote_link_disc=0, stat_busyout=0
oobp_failure=0, cas_address_signalling_failure=0
call_duration_started=00:00:00, call_duration_ended=00:00:00, total_call_duratio
The calling party phone number =
The called party phone number =
total_free_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_busy_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_rtr_busy_rbs_ti,
total_sw56_rbs_timeslot = 0, total_sw56_rbs_static_bo_ts = 0,
total_free_isdn_channels = 0, total_auto_busy_isdn_channels = 0,
total_rtr_busy_isdn_channels = 0,
min_free_device_threshold = 0
Router# show nextport mm
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(3 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(4 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(5 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(6 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(7 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(8 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(9 ): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED

```

```

IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(10): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(11): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(12): slot=4, dfc=0, module=0
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(13): slot=4, dfc=0, module=1
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(14): slot=4, dfc=0, module=2
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(15): slot=5, dfc=0, module=0
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(16): slot=5, dfc=0, module=1
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 7.37.10.90
NP Module(17): slot=5, dfc=0, module=2
                 state = MODULE RUNNING
                 crash=0, bad=0, restarts=0, num SPEs=6
                 max_mpt_redundancy_session = 18
                 spe_country_code = 0
                 session_handle_enable = TRUE
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(18): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(19): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(20): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(21): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(22): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED
IOS bundled NextPort image version: 0.0.0.0
NP Module(23): state = MODULE NOT INSERTED

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice dsp	Displays the current status or selective statistics of DSP voice channels.

show nextport vpd

To display the TX/RX packet counters for voice packet drivers (VPDs) (including success and failure statistics), use the **show nextport vpd** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show nextport vpd {**statistics** [*slot/port-number*]| **traffic** [*slot/port-number*]}

Syntax Description

statistics	Displays information about the VPD statistics.
<i>slot / port number</i>	(Optional) The slot or port number of the interface.
traffic	Displays TX/RX VPD traffic statistics for the specified slot and port.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.0(1)M	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines

The **show nextport vpd statistics** command displays the TX/RX packet counters that could not be forwarded by distributed Cisco Express Forwarding (dCEF). These packets are routed back to the enhanced route switch controller (ERSC). Executing **show nextport vpd statistics slot/port** (on individual feature boards) shows the TX/RX packet counts for the packets that have been forwarded by dCEF.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show nextport vpd traffic** command for slot1 and port1:

```
Router# show nextport vpd traffic 1/1
Voice Instance for slot 1 port 1
Status: Idle
Session Duration in second: 0
Rx traffic Statistics
  total rx bytes: 0
  total rx packets: 0
  average rx packets per second: 0
Tx traffic Statistics
  total tx bytes: 0
  total tx packets: 0
  average tx packets per second: 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 114: show nextport vpd Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Status	Current status of the voice traffic.
Session	Duration of the voice sessions in seconds.
Rx traffic Statistics	Number of packets received.
Tx traffic Statistics	Number of packets sent.

The following is sample output from the **show nextport vpd statistics** command. The field descriptions are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show nextport vpd statistics
Voice Instance for slot 1 port 1
Status: Idle
Rx Statistics
  rx_successful= 0
  rx_failed= 0
  queue destroyed = 0
  buffer pool depleted = 0
  invalid packet = 0
  wrong session packet = 0
Tx Statistics
  tx_successful= 0
  tx_acked_by_ifd= 0
  tx_failed= 0
  Rejection by IFD = 0
```

show num-exp

To display the number expansions configured, use the **show num-exp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show num-exp [*dialed-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>dialed-number</i>	(Optional) Dialed number.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300.
12.0(4)XL	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display all the number expansions configured for this router. To display number expansion for only one number, specify that number by using the *dialed-number* argument.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show num-exp
Dest Digit Pattern = '0...'      Translation = '+14085270...'
Dest Digit Pattern = '1...'      Translation = '+14085271...'
Dest Digit Pattern = '3..'       Translation = '+140852703..'
Dest Digit Pattern = '4..'       Translation = '+140852804..'
Dest Digit Pattern = '5..'       Translation = '+140852805..'
Dest Digit Pattern = '6....'     Translation = '+1408526....'
Dest Digit Pattern = '7....'     Translation = '+1408527....'
Dest Digit Pattern = '8...'      Translation = '+14085288...'

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 115: show num-exp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Dest Digit Pattern	Index number identifying the destination telephone number digit pattern.

Field	Description
Translation	Expanded destination telephone number digit pattern.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays the VoIP active call table.
show call history voice	Displays the VoIP call-history table.
show dial -peer voice	Displays configuration information for dial peers.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show piafs status

To display the status of Personal Handyphone System (PHS) Internet Access Forum Standard (PIAFS) calls for each B channel in use on a router, use the **show piafs status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show piafs status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(8)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 803, Cisco 804, and Cisco 813.

Examples The following is sample output from this command showing the status of PIAFS calls on B channel 1 on a Cisco 813 router:

```
Router# show piafs status
PIAFS STATUS INFORMATION
-----
Number of active calls = 1
Details of connection 1
*****
Call Direction is: INCOMING
Call speed is: 64K
Current speed is: 64K
Call Elapsed Time: 59 seconds
The B channel assigned for this call is: B1 CHAN
Control Parameters Agreed Upon:
ARQ Control Information Transfer Protocol: Version 1
ARQ Data Transmission Protocol: Version 1
Measured RTF value: 9
PIAFS Frame Length in Bytes: 80
Maximum Frame Number: 63
Data Transmission Protocol of Peer: FIXED SPEED
Data Transmission Protocol of 800 Router: FIXED SPEED
V42 Negotiated: YES
V42 Parameters:
Direction: BOTH
No of code words: 4096
Max string length: 250
First PPP Frame Detected: YES
Piafs main FSM state: PIAFS_DATA
PIAFS Data Frames Tx Statistics:
Total No: of PIAFS Frames Confirmed: 344
Total Bytes of Application Data Transmitted:
Before Compression: 47021
After Compression: 30952
Compression Ratio in Tx direction is 1.51: 1
Total No: of PIAFS Frames Retransmitted: 32
Total Bytes of Application Data Retransmitted: 2336
Total Throughput in Tx Direction:
Including PIAFS Dummy Frames: 8000 Bytes/Second
```

Excluding PIAFS Dummy Frames: 859 Bytes/Second
 Excluding PIAFS Dummy and Retransmitted Data Frames: 593 Bytes/Second
 PIAFS Data Frames Rx Statistics:
 Total No: of PIAFS Frames Received: 86
 Total No: of Bad PIAFS Frames Received: 0
 Total Bytes of Application Data Received:
 Before Uncompression: 1459
 After Uncompression: 2955
 Compression Ratio in Rx direction is 2.02: 1
 Total Throughput in Rx Direction:
 Including PIAFS Dummy Frames: 8000 Bytes/Second
 Excluding PIAFS Dummy Frames: 656 Bytes/Second
 Excluding PIAFS Dummy and Retransmitted Data Frames: 126 Bytes/Second
 No: of ReSynchronizations so far: 0

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 116: show piafs status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
First PPP Frame Detected	If the output shows "YES," the first PPP frame from the peer device has been detected by the Cisco 803, Cisco 804, or Cisco 813 router. If the output shows "NO," the router has not received any PPP frames from the peer device.
Piafs main FSM state	Valid states for the finite state machine (FSM) are Initialization, Sync, Control, and Data.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug piafs events	Displays debugging messages for PIAFS calls.

show pots csm

To display the current state of calls and the most recent event received by the call-switching module (CSM) on a Cisco 800 series router, use the **show pots csm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show pots csm *port*

Syntax Description

<i>port</i>	Port number. Range is from 1 to 2.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1.(2)XF	This command was introduced on the Cisco 800 series.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show pots csm 1
POTS PORT: 1
  CSM Finite State Machine:
    Call 0 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
              Active: no
              Event: CSM_EVENT_NONE Cause: 0
    Call 1 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
              Active: no
              Event: CSM_EVENT_NONE Cause: 0
    Call 2 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
              Active: no
              Event: CSM_EVENT_NONE Cause: 0
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
test pots dial	Dials a telephone number for the POTS port on the router by using a dial application on your workstation.
test pots disconnect	Disconnects a telephone call for the POTS port on the router.

show pots status

To display the settings of the telephone port physical characteristics and other information on the telephone interfaces of a Cisco 800 series router, use the **show pots status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show pots status [1| 2]

Syntax Description

1	(Optional) Displays the settings of telephone port 1.
2	(Optional) Displays the settings of telephone port 2.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 800 series.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command.

```
Router# show pots status
POTS Global Configuration:
  Country: United States
  Dialing Method: Overlap, Tone Source: Remote, CallerId Support: YES
  Line Type: 600 ohm, PCM Encoding: u-law, Disc Type: OSI,
  Ringing Frequency: 20Hz, Distinctive Ring Guard timer: 0 msec
  Disconnect timer: 1000 msec, Disconnect Silence timer: 5 sec
  TX Gain: 6dB, RX Loss: -6dB,
  Filter Mask: 6F
  Adaptive Cntrl Mask: 0
POTS PORT: 1
  Hook Switch Finite State Machine:
    State: On Hook, Event: 0
    Hook Switch Register: 10, Suspend Poll: 0
  CODEC Finite State Machine:
    State: Idle, Event: 0
    Connection: None, Call Type: Two Party, Direction: Rx only
    Line Type: 600 ohm, PCM Encoding: u-law, Disc Type: OSI,
    Ringing Frequency: 20Hz, Distinctive Ring Guard timer: 0 msec
    Disconnect timer: 1000 msec, Disconnect Silence timer: 5 sec
    TX Gain: 6dB, RX Loss: -6dB,
    Filter Mask: 6F
    Adaptive Cntrl Mask: 0
  CODEC Registers:
    SPI Addr: 2, DSLAC Revision: 4
    SLIC Cmd: 0D, TX TS: 00, RX TS: 00
    Op Fn: 6F, Op Fn2: 00, Op Cond: 00
    AISN: 6D, ELT: B5, EPG: 32 52 00 00
```

```

    SLIC Pin Direction: 1F
CODEC Coefficients:
  GX: A0 00
  GR: 3A A1
  Z: EA 23 2A 35 A5 9F C2 AD 3A AE 22 46 C2 F0
  B: 29 FA 8F 2A CB A9 23 92 2B 49 F5 37 1D 01
  X: AB 40 3B 9F A8 7E 22 97 36 A6 2A AE
  R: 01 11 01 90 01 90 01 90 01 90 01 90
  GZ: 60
  ADAPT B: 91 B2 8F 62 31
CSM Finite State Machine:
  Call 0 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
  Call 1 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
  Call 2 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
POTS PORT: 2
Hook Switch Finite State Machine:
  State: On Hook, Event: 0
  Hook Switch Register: 20, Suspend Poll: 0
CODEC Finite State Machine:
  State: Idle, Event: 0
  Connection: None, Call Type: Two Party, Direction: Rx only
  Line Type: 600 ohm, PCM Encoding: u-law, Disc Type: OSI,
  Ringing Frequency: 20Hz, Distinctive Ring Guard timer: 0 msec
  Disconnect timer: 1000 msec, Disconnect Silence timer: 5 sec
  TX Gain: 6dB, RX Loss: -6dB,
  Filter Mask: 6F
  Adaptive Cntrl Mask: 0
CODEC Registers:
  SPI Addr: 3, DSLAC Revision: 4
  SLIC Cmd: 0D, TX TS: 00, RX TS: 00
  Op Fn: 6F, Op Fn2: 00, Op Cond: 00
  AISN: 6D, ELT: B5, EPG: 32 52 00 00
  SLIC Pin Direction: 1F
CODEC Coefficients:
  GX: A0 00
  GR: 3A A1
  Z: EA 23 2A 35 A5 9F C2 AD 3A AE 22 46 C2 F0
  B: 29 FA 8F 2A CB A9 23 92 2B 49 F5 37 1D 01
  X: AB 40 3B 9F A8 7E 22 97 36 A6 2A AE
  R: 01 11 01 90 01 90 01 90 01 90 01 90
  GZ: 60
  ADAPT B: 91 B2 8F 62 31
CSM Finite State Machine:
  Call 0 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
  Call 1 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
  Call 2 - State: idle, Call Id: 0x0
           Active: no
Time Slot Control: 0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 117: show pots status Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
POTS Global Configuration	Settings of the telephone port physical characteristic commands. Also displays the following: • TX GAIN--Current transmit gain of telephone ports. • RX LOSS--Current transmit loss of telephone ports. • Filter Mask--Value determines which filters are currently enabled or disabled in the telephone port hardware. • Adaptive Cntrl Mask--Value determines if telephone port adaptive line impedance hardware is enabled or disabled.
Hook Switch Finite State Machine	Device driver that tracks state of telephone port hook switch.
CODEC Finite State Machine	Device driver that controls telephone port codec hardware.
CODEC Registers	Register contents of telephone port codec hardware.
CODEC Coefficients	Codec coefficients selected by telephone port driver. Selected line type determines codec coefficients.
CSM Finite State Machine	State of call-switching module (CSM) software.
Time Slot Control	Register that determines if telephone port voice or data packets are sent to an ISDN B channel.

Related Commands

Command	Description
pots country	Configures telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router to use country-specific default settings for each physical characteristic.
pots dialing-method	Specifies how the Cisco 800 series router collects and sends digits dialed on your connected telephones, fax machines, or modems.

Command	Description
pots disconnect-supervision	Specifies how a Cisco 800 series router notifies the connected telephones, fax machines, or modems when the calling party has disconnected.
pots disconnect-time	Specifies the interval in which the disconnect method is applied if telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router fail to detect that a calling party has disconnected.
pots distinctive-ring-guard-time	Specifies a delay in which a telephone port can be rung after a previous call is disconnected (Cisco 800 series routers).
pots encoding	Specifies the PCM encoding scheme for telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router.
pots line-type	Specifies the impedance of telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router.
pots ringing-freq	Specifies the frequency at which telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router ring.
pots silence-time	Specifies the interval of silence after a calling party disconnects (Cisco 800 series router).
pots tone-source	Specifies the source of dial, ringback, and busy tones for telephones, fax machines, or modems connected to a Cisco 800 series router.

show pots volume

To display the receiver volume level that is configured for each POTS port on a router, use the **show pots volume** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show pots volume

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(8)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 803, Cisco 804, and Cisco 813.

Examples The following is sample output from this command showing that the receiver volume level is 5 for both POTS port 1 and POTS port 2.

```
Router# show pots volume
POTS PORT 1: Volume 5
POTS PORT 2: Volume 5
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	volume	Configures the receiver volume level for a POTS port on a router.

show presence global

To display configuration information about the presence service, use the **show presence global** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show presence global

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the configuration settings for presence.

Examples

The following example displays output from the **show subscription global** command:

```
Router# show subscription global
Presence Global Configuration Information:
=====
Presence feature enable           : TRUE
Presence allow external watchers : FALSE
Presence max subscription allowed : 100
Presence number of subscriptions : 0
Presence allow external subscribe : FALSE
Presence call list enable        : TRUE
Presence server IP address       : 0.0.0.0
Presence sccp blfsd retry interval : 60
Presence sccp blfsd retry limit  : 10
Presence router mode             : CME mode
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 118: show subscription global Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Presence feature enable	Indicates whether presence is enabled on the router with the presence command.
Presence allow external watchers	Indicates whether internal presentities can be watched by external watchers, as set by the watcher all command

Field	Description
Presence max subscription allowed	Maximum number of presence subscriptions allowed by the max-subscription command.
Presence number of subscriptions	Current number of active presence subscriptions.
Presence allow external subscribe	Indicates whether internal watchers are allowed to subscribe to status notifications from external presentities, as set by the allow subscribe command.
Presence call list enable	Indicates whether the Busy Lamp Field (BLF) call-list feature is enabled with the presence call-list command.
Presence server IP address	Displays the IP address of an external presence server defined with the server command.
Presence sccp blfsd retry interval	Retry timeout, in seconds, for BLF speed-dial numbers on SCCP phones set by the sccp blf-speed-dial retry interval command.
Presence sccp blfsd retry limit	Maximum number of retries allowed for BLF speed-dial numbers on SCCP phones set by the sccp blf-speed-dial retry interval command.
Presence router mode	Indicates whether the configuration mode is set to Cisco Unified CME or Cisco Unified SRST by the mode command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
allow watch	Allows a directory number on a phone registered to Cisco Unified CME to be watched in a presence service.
allow subscribe	Allows internal watchers to monitor external presence entities (directory numbers).
debug presence	Displays debugging information about the presence service.
presence enable	Allows the router to accept incoming presence requests.
server	Specifies the IP address of a presence server for sending presence requests from internal watchers to external presence entities.

Command	Description
show presence subscription	Displays information about active presence subscriptions.
watcher all	Allows external watchers to monitor internal presence entities (directory numbers).

show presence subscription

To display information about active presence subscriptions, use the **show presence subscription** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show presence subscription [**details**| **presentity** *telephone-number*| **subid** *subscription-id*| **summary**]

Syntax Description

details	(Optional) Displays detailed information about presentities, watchers, and presence subscriptions.
presentity <i>telephone-number</i>	(Optional) Displays information on the presentity specified by the destination telephone number.
subid <i>subscription-id</i>	(Optional) Displays information for the specific subscription ID.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information about active subscription requests.

Command Default

Information for all active presence subscriptions is displayed.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays details about the currently active presence subscriptions

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show presence subscription details** command:

```

Presence Active Subscription Records Details:
=====
Subscription ID      : 1
  Watcher           : 6002@10.4.171.60
  Presentity        : 6005@10.4.171.34
  Expires           : 3600 seconds

```

show presence subscription

```

Subscription Duration : 1751 seconds
line status           : idle
watcher type          : local
presentity type       : local
Watcher phone type    : SIP Phone
subscription type     : Incoming Indication
retry limit           : 0
sibling subID         : 0
sdb                   : 0
dp                    : 6555346C
watcher dial peer tag : 40001
number of presentity  : 1

Subscription ID        : 2
Watcher               : 6002@10.4.171.60

```

Presence Active Subscription Records:

```
=====
```

```

Subscription ID      : 30
Watcher             : 4085550103@10.4.171.34
Presentity          : 5001@10.4.171.20
Expires             : 3600 seconds
line status         : idle
watcher type        : local
presentity type     : remote
Watcher phone type   : SCCP [BLF Call List]
subscription type    : Outgoing Request
retry limit         : 0
sibling subID       : 23
sdb                 : 0
dp                  : 0
watcher dial peer tag : 0

```

The following is sample output from the **show presence subscription summary** command:

Router# **show presence subscription summary**

```

Presence Active Subscription Records Summary: 15 subscription
Watcher                               Presentity                               SubID Expires SibID Status
=====
6002@10.4.171.60                      6005@10.4.171.34                      1    3600    0    idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      6002@10.4.171.34                      6    3600    0    idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      6003@10.4.171.34                      8    3600    0    idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      6002@10.4.171.34                      9    3600    0    idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      6003@10.4.171.34                     10    3600    0    idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      6001@10.4.171.34                     12    3600    0    idle
6001@10.4.171.61                      6003@10.4.171.34                     15    3600    0    idle
6001@10.4.171.61                      6002@10.4.171.34                     17    3600    0    idle
6003@10.4.171.59                      6003@10.4.171.34                     19    3600    0    idle
6003@10.4.171.59                      6002@10.4.171.34                     21    3600    0    idle
6003@10.4.171.59                      5001@10.4.171.34                     23    3600    24    idle
6002@10.4.171.60                      6003@10.4.171.34                     121   3600    0    idle
6002@10.4.171.60                      5002@10.4.171.34                     128   3600    129   idle
6005@10.4.171.81                      1001@10.4.171.34                     130   3600    131   busy
6005@10.4.171.81                      7005@10.4.171.34                     132   3600    133   idle

```

The following is sample output from the **show presence subscription summary** command showing that device-based BLF monitoring is enabled on two phones.

```

Watcher                               Presentity                               SubID Expires SibID Status
=====
D 2036@10.6.2.6                      2038@10.6.2.254                      33    3600    0    idle
      2036@10.6.2.6                  2038@10.6.2.254                      35    3600    0    idle
D 2036@10.6.2.6                      8883@10.6.2.254                      37    3600    0    unknown

```

The following is sample output from the **show presence subscription subid** command:

```
Router# show presence subscription subid 133
```

```
Presence Active Subscription Records:
=====
```

```
Subscription ID      : 133
Watcher             : 6005@10.4.171.34
Presentity          : 7005@10.4.171.20
Expires             : 3600 seconds
line status         : idle
watcher type        : local
presentity type     : remote
Watcher phone type  : SIP Phone
subscription type   : Outgoing Request
retry limit         : 0
sibling subID       : 132
sdb                 : 0
dp                  : 0
watcher dial peer tag : 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 119: show presence subscription Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Watcher	IP address of the watcher.
Presentity	IP address of the presentity.
Expires	Number of seconds until the subscription expires. Default is 3600.
line status	Status of the line: • Idle--Line is not being used. • In-use--User is on the line, whether or not this line can accept a new call. • Unknown--Phone is unregistered or this line is not allowed to be watched.
watcher type	Whether the watcher is local or remote.
presentity type	Whether the presentity is local or remote.
Watcher phone type	Type of phone, either SCCP or SIP.
subscription type	The type of presence subscription, either incoming or outgoing.

Field	Description
retry limit	Maximum number of times the router attempts to subscribe for the line status of an external SCCP phone when either the presentity does not exist or the router receives a terminated NOTIFY from the external presence server. Set with the sccp blf-speed-dial retry-interval command.
sibling subID	Sibling subscription ID if presentity is remote. If value is 0, presentity is local.
sdb	Voice port of the presentity.
dp	Dial peer of the presentity.
watcher dial peer tag	Dial peer tag of the watcher device.

Related Commands

Command	Description
allow watch	Allows a directory number on a phone registered to Cisco Unified CME to be watched in a presence service.
blf-speed-dial	Enables BLF monitoring for a speed-dial number on a phone registered to Cisco Unified CME.
debug ephone blf	Displays debugging information for BLF presence features.
debug presence	Displays debugging information about the presence service.
presence	Enables presence service and enters presence configuration mode.
presence enable	Allows the router to accept incoming presence requests.
show presence global	Displays configuration information about the presence service.

show proxy h323 calls

To display a list of active calls on the proxy, use the **show proxy h323 calls** command in privilegedEXEC mode.

show proxy h323 calls

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(3)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T and implemented on the Cisco MC3810.

Examples The following is sample output from thiscommand:

```
Router# show proxy h323 calls
Call unique key = 1
Conference ID = [277B87C0A283D111B63E00609704D8EA]
Calling endpoint call signalling address = 55.0.0.41
Calling endpoint aliases:
H323 ID: ptel11@zone1.com
Call state = Media Streaming
Time call was initiated = 731146290 ms
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show proxy h323 detail-call	Displays the details of a particular call on a proxy.
	show proxy h323 status	Displays the overall status of a proxy.

show proxy h323 detail-call

To display the details of a particular call on a proxy, use the **show proxy h323 detail-call** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show proxy h323 detail-call *call-key*

Syntax Description

<i>call -key</i>	Call to be displayed, derived from the show proxy h323 calls command output.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
12.0(3)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T and implemented on the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command with or without proxy statistics enabled.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command without proxy statistics enabled:

```
Router# show proxy h323 detail-call 1
ConferenceID = [277B87C0A283D111B63E00609704D8EA]
Calling endpoint aliases:
    H323_ID: ptel11@zone1.com
Called endpoint aliases:
    H323_ID: ptel21@zone2.com
Peer proxy call signalling address = 172.17.0.41
Time call was initiated = 731146290 ms
Inbound CRV = 144
Outbound CRV = 70
Call state = Media Streaming
H245 logical channels for call leg ptel11@zone1.com<->px1@zone.com
    Channel number = 2
        Type = VIDEO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 374 kbps
        Time created = 731146317 ms
    Channel number = 1
        Type = AUDIO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 81 kbps
        Time created = 731146316 ms
    Channel number = 2
        Type = VIDEO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 374 kbps
```

```

        Time created = 731146318 ms
    Channel number = 1
        Type = AUDIO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 81 kbps
        Time created = 731146317 ms
H245 logical channels for call leg pte111@zone1.com<->172.17.50.21:
    Channel number = 2
        Type = VIDEO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 374 kbps
        Time created = 731146317 ms
    Channel number = 1
        Type = AUDIO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 81 kbps
        Time created = 731146316 ms
    Channel number = 2
        Type = VIDEO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 374 kbps
        Time created = 731146318 ms
    Channel number = 1
        Type = AUDIO
        State = OPEN
        Bandwidth = 81 kbps
        Time created = 731146317 ms

```

The following is sample output from this command with proxy statistics enabled:

```

Router# show proxy h323 detail-call 1
ConferenceID = [677EB106BD0D111976200002424F832]
Calling endpoint call signalling address = 172.21.127.49
    Calling endpoint aliases:
        H323_ID: intel2
        E164_ID: 2134
    Called endpoint aliases:
        H323_ID: mcs@sanjose.cisco.com
Peer proxy call signalling address = 172.68.183.199
Peer proxy aliases:
    H323_ID: proxy.sanjose.cisco.com
Time call was initiated = 730949651 ms
Inbound CRV = 2505
Outbound CRV = 67
Call state = H245 open logical channels
H245 logical channels for call leg intel2 <-> cisco7-pxy:
    Channel number = 259
        RTP stream from intel2 to cisco7-pxy
            Type = VIDEO
            State = OPEN
            Bandwidth = 225 kbps
            Time created = 730949676 ms
    Channel number = 257
        RTP stream from intel2 to cisco7-pxy
            Type = AUDIO
            State = OPEN
            Bandwidth = 18 kbps
            Time created = 730949658 ms
    Channel number = 2
        RTP stream from cisco7-pxy to intel2
            Type = VIDEO
            State = OPEN
            Bandwidth = 225 kbps
            Time created = 730949664 ms
    RTP Statistics:
        Packet Received Count = 3390
        Packet Dropped Count = 0
        Packet Out of Sequence Count = 0
        Number of initial packets used for Arrival-Spacing bin setup = 200
        min_arrival_spacing = 0(ms)  max_arrival_spacing = 856(ms)
        Average Arrival Rate = 86(ms)
        Arrival-Spacing(ms)  Packet-Count
            0                  2116

```

```

26          487
52          26
78          0
104         0
130         1
156         0
182         1
208         0
234         4
260        99
286       315
312       154
338         8
364         0
390         2
416        10
442        73
468        51
494        43
=====
Min Jitter = 34(ms)  Max Jitter = 408(ms)
Average Jitter Rate = 117
Jitter Rate(ms)    Packet-Count
0                  0
41                514
82               2117
Number of initial packets used for Arrival-Spacing bin setup = 200
min_arrival_spacing = 32(ms)  max_arrival_spacing = 96(ms)
Average Arrival Rate = 60(ms)
Arrival-Spacing(ms)  Packet-Count
32                  35
34                  0
36                 177
38                  0
40                 56
42                  0
44                 10
46                  0
48                 27
50                  0
52                 541
54                  0
56                2642
58                  1
60                1069
62                  0
64                77 0
68                  6
70                257
=====
Min Jitter = 0(ms)  Max Jitter = 28(ms)
Average Jitter Rate = 5
Jitter Rate(ms)    Packet-Count
0                  1069
3                  2720
6                  0
9                  804
12                 27
15                 10
18                  0
21                 56
24                 177
27                  35
H245 logical channels for call leg cisco7-pxy <->
proxy.sanjose.cisco.com:
  Channel number = 259
    RTP stream from cisco7-pxy to proxy.sanjose.cisco.com
      Type = VIDEO
      State = OPEN
      Bandwidth = 225 kbps
      Time created = 730949676 ms
      RTP Statistics:
        Packet Received Count = 3398

```

```

Packet Dropped Count = 1
Packet Out of Sequence Count = 0
Number of initial packets used for Arrival-Spacing bin setup = 200
min_arrival_spacing = 0(ms)  max_arrival_spacing = 872(ms)
Average Arrival Rate = 85(ms)
Arrival-Spacing(ms)    Packet-Count
0                       2636
28                      0
56                      0
84                      0
112                     0
140                     1
168                     0
196                     0
224                     0
252                     0
280                     2
308                     425
336                     154
364                     5
392                     0
420                     0
448                     0
476                     114
504                     41
532                     20
=====
Min Jitter = 55(ms)  Max Jitter = 447(ms)
Average Jitter Rate = 127
Jitter Rate(ms)      Packet-Count
0                     0
45                    1
90                    2636
135                   0
180                   2
225                   425
270                   159
315                   0
360                   0
405                   175
Channel number = 257
RTP stream from cisco7-pxy to proxy.sanjose.cisco.com
Type = AUDIO
State = OPEN
Bandwidth = 18 kbps
Time created = 730949658 ms
RTP Statistics:
Packet Received Count = 2537
Packet Dropped Count = 3
Packet Out of Sequence Count = 0
Number of initial packets used for Arrival-Spacing bin setup = 200
min_arrival_spacing = 0(ms)  max_arrival_spacing = 32716(ms)
Average Arrival Rate = 112(ms)
Arrival-Spacing(ms)    Packet-Count
0                       2191
72                      253
144                     31
216                      7
288                      3
360                      4
432                      4
504                      2
576                      1
648                      3
720                      2
792                      1
864                      2
936                      1
1008                     1
1080                     1
1152                     1
1224                     1
1296                     0

```

```

      1368                      28
=====
Min Jitter = 32(ms)  Max Jitter = 1256(ms)
Average Jitter Rate = 121
Jitter Rate(ms)    Packet-Count
      0                      284
     126                    2201
     252                      4
     378                      6
     504                      4
     630                      3
     756                      2
     882                      2
    1008                      2
    1134                    29
Channel number = 2
  RTP stream from proxy.sanjose.cisco.com to cisco7-pxy
    Type = VIDEO
    State = OPEN
    Bandwidth = 225 kbps
    Time created = 730949664 ms
Channel number = 1
  RTP stream from proxy.sanjose.cisco.com to cisco7-pxy
    Type = AUDIO
    State = OPEN
    Bandwidth = 18 kbps
    Time created = 730949661 ms

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
h323 qos	Enables QoS on the proxy.
show proxy h323 calls	Displays a list of active calls on the proxy.
show proxy h323 status	Displays the overall status of a proxy.

show proxy h323 status

To display the overall status of a proxy, use the **show proxy h323 status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show proxy h323 status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced.
	12.0(3)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T and implemented on the Cisco MC3810.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show proxy h323 status
H.323 Proxy Status
=====
H.323 Proxy Mode: Enabled
Proxy interface = Serial1: UP
Application Specific Routing: Disabled
RAS Initialization: Complete
Proxy aliases configured:
  H323_ID: px2
Proxy aliases assigned by Gatekeeper:
  H323_ID: px2
Gatekeeper multicast discovery: Disabled
Gatekeeper:
  Gatekeeper ID: gk.zone2.com
  IP address: 70.0.0.31
Gatekeeper registration succeeded
T.120 Mode: BYPASS
RTP Statistics: OFF
Number of calls in progress: 1
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show proxy h323 calls	Displays a list of active calls on the proxy.
show proxy h323 detail-call	Displays the details of a particular call on a proxy.

show raw

To display leaking raw buffers that have been captured, use the **show raw** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show raw {all|cas|ccapi|h323|ivr|reclaimed|tsp|vtsp}

Syntax Description

all	Displays the record of all sections.
cas	Displays the record of channel-associated signaling (CAS).
ccapi	Displays the application programming interface (API) that is used to coordinate interaction between application and call legs (telephony or IP).
h323	Displays the record of the H.323 subsystem.
ivr	Displays the record of interactive voice response (IVR).
reclaimed	Displays the raw buffers reclaimed by the audit module.
tsp	Displays the telephony service provider (TSP) subsystem.
vtsp	Displays the voice telephony service provider (VTSP) subsystem.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XU3	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Usage Guidelines

The number of raw leaks that are displayed by the **show raw reclaimed** command should be zero, indicating that there are no memory leaks.

Examples

The following is a sample output from this command showing that there are no leaking raw buffers:

```
Router# show raw reclaimed
```

RAW LEAK REPORT:

ORPHAN : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

TSP : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

VTSP : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

H323 : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

SIP : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

CCAPI : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

VOATM : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

XGCP : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

CAS : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

IVR : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

SSAPP : 0 raw buffers reclaimed

Last Audit Session is at 20:28:13 UTC Fri Mar 27 2002

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 120: show raw reclaimed Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ORPHAN	R aw buffers when a valid owner is not found.
TSP	Raw buffers on the telephony service provider (TSP) subsystem.
VTSP	Raw buffers on the voice telephony service provider (VTSP) subsystem.
H323	Raw buffers on the H.323 subsystem.
SIP	Raw buffers on the Session Initiation Protocol session.
CCAPI	Raw buffers on the API system used to coordinate interaction between application and call legs (telephony or IP).
VOATM	Raw buffers on the Voice over ATM network.
XGCP	Raw buffers on external media gateway control protocols. Includes Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) and Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP).

Field	Description
CAS	Raw buffers on the channel-associated signaling (CAS).
IVR	Raw buffers on the interactive voice response (IVR) system.
SSAPP	Raw buffers on the session application.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show rawmsg	Shows raw messages owned by the required component.

show rawmsg

To display the raw messages owned by the required component, use the **show rawmsg** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rawmsg {**all**|**cas**|**ccapi**|**h323**|**ivr**|**reclaimed**|**tsp**|**vtsp**}

Syntax Description

all	Displays the raw messages owned by all the components.
cas	Displays the Channel Associated Signaling (CAS) subsystem.
ccapi	Displays the Application programming interface (API) used to coordinate interaction between application and call legs (telephony or IP).
h323	Displays the H.323 subsystem.
ivr	Displays the Interactive Voice Response (IVR) subsystem.
reclaimed	Displays the raw reclaimed by the audit module.
tsp	Displays the Telephony Service Provider (TSP) subsystem.
vtsp	Displays the Voice Telephony Service Provider (VTSP) subsystem.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T. The cas , ivr , and reclaimed keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The number displayed for the **show rawmsg all** command should be zero to indicate that there are no memory leaks.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show rawmsg tsp** command that displays memory leaks from the Telephony Service Provider. The field names are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show rawmsg tsp
Raw Msg Summary:
  Raw Msg in used: 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
isdn protocol-emulate	Configures the Layer 2 and Layer 3 port protocol of a BRI voice port or a PRI interface to emulate NT (network) or TE (user) functionality.
isdn switch type	Configures the Cisco AS5300 PRI interface to support Q.SIG signaling.
pri-group nec-fusion	Configures the NEC PBX to support FCCS.
show cdapi	Displays the CDAPI.

show rlm group statistics

To display the network latency of a Redundant Link Manager (RLM) group, use the **show rlm group statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rlm group [*group-number*] **statistics**

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) RLM group number. The range is from 0 to 255. There is no default value.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(7)	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify the *group-number* argument to view the network latency of a specific RLM group. If you do not specify the *group-number* argument, then the **show rlm group statistics** command displays the network latency of all the configured RLM groups.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rlm group statistics** command:

```
Router# show rlm group statistics
RLM Group Statistics
Link_up:
  last time occurred at 02:45:48.724, total transition=1
  avg=00:00:00.000, max=00:00:00.000, min=00:00:00.000, latest=00:00:00.000
Link_down:
  last time occurred at 02:42:33.724, total transition=1
  avg=00:03:15.000, max=00:03:15.000, min=00:00:00.000, latest=00:03:15.000
Link_recovered:
  last time occurred at 00:00:00.000, success=0(0%), failure=0
  avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Link_switched:
  last time occurred at 00:00:00.000, success=0(0%), failure=0
  avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Server_changed:
  last time occurred at 00:00:00.000 for totally 0 times
Server Link Group[r1-server]:
  Open the link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.4.1]:
    last time occurred at 02:43:03.724, success=1(100%), failure=0
    avg=162.000s, max=162.000s, min=0.000s, latest=162.000s
  Echo over link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.4.1]:
    last time occurred at 02:47:15.724, success=91(62%), failure=54
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
  Open the link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.4.2]:
```

```

    last time occurred at 02:43:03.724, success=1(100%), failure=0
    avg=162.000s, max=162.000s, min=0.000s, latest=162.000s
Echo over link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.4.2]:
    last time occurred at 02:47:19.724, success=95(63%), failure=54
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Server Link Group[r2-server]:
Open the link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.5.1]:
    last time occurred at 02:46:06.724, success=0(0%), failure=1
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Echo over link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.5.1]:
    last time occurred at 02:47:18.724, success=0(0%), failure=85
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Open the link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.5.2]:
    last time occurred at 02:46:06.724, success=0(0%), failure=1
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s
Echo over link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.5.2]:
    last time occurred at 02:47:18.724, success=0(0%), failure=85
    avg=0.000s, max=0.000s, min=0.000s, latest=0.000s

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 121: show rlm group statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Link_up	Statistics collected when the RLM group is in the link up state.
total transition	Total number of transitions into a particular RLM group state.
avg	Total average time (in seconds) that the interval lasts.
max	Total maximum time (in seconds) that the interval lasts.
min	Total minimum time (in seconds) that the interval lasts.
latest	The most recent interval.
Link_down	Statistics collected when the RLM group is in the link down state.
Link_recovered	Statistics collected when the RLM group is in the link recovery state.
Link_switched	Statistics collected when the RLM group is in the link switching state.
Server_changed	Statistics collected for when and how many times an RLM server failover happens.
Server Link Group[r1-server]	Statistics collected for the signaling links defined under a particular server link group, for example, r1-server.

Field	Description
Open the link	Statistics collected when a particular signaling link connection is open (broken).
Echo over link	Statistics collected when a particular signaling link connection is established.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear interface	Resets the hardware logic on an interface.
clear rlm group	Clears all RLM group time stamps to zero.
interface	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.
link (RLM)	Specifies the link preference.
protocol rlm port	Reconfigures the port number for the basic RLM connection for the whole RLM group.
retry keepalive	Allows consecutive keepalive failures a certain amount of time before the link is declared down.
server (RLM)	Defines the IP address of the server.
show rlm group status	Displays the status of an RLM group.
show rlm group timer	Displays the current RLM group timer values.
shutdown (RLM)	Shuts down all of the links under an RLM group.
timer	Overwrites the default setting of timeout values.

show rlm group status

To display the status of a Redundant Link Manager (RLM) group, use the **show rlm group status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rlm group [*group-number*] **status**

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) RLM group number. The range is from 0 to 255. There is no default value.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(7)	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify the *group-number* argument to view the status of a specific RLM group. If you do not specify the *group-number* argument, then the **show rlm group status** command displays the status of all the configured RLM groups.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rlm group status** command:

```
Router# show rlm group status
RLM Group 1 Status
User/Port: RLM_MGR/3000
Link State: Up          Last Link Status Reported: Up
Next tx TID: 1          Last rx TID: 0
Server Link Group[r1-server]:
  link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.4.1] = socket[active]
  link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.4.2] = socket[standby]
Server Link Group[r2-server]:
  link [10.1.1.1(Loopback1), 10.1.5.1] = socket[opening]
  link [10.1.1.2(Loopback2), 10.1.5.2] = socket[opening]
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 122: show rlm group status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
User/Port	List of registered RLM users and the port numbers associated with them.

Field	Description
RLM_MGR	RLM management module.
Link State	Current RLM group's link state for connecting to the remote end.
Last Link Status Reported	Most recent link status change is reported to RLM users.
Next tx TID	Next transaction ID for transmission.
Last rx TID	Most recent transaction ID has been received.
Server Link Group[r1-server]	Status of all signaling links configured under a particular RLM server link group, for example, r1-server.
socket	Status of the individual signaling link.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear interface	Resets the hardware logic on an interface.
clear rlm group	Clears all RLM group time stamps to zero.
interface	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.
link (RLM)	Specifies the link preference.
protocol rlm port	Reconfigures the port number for the basic RLM connection for the whole RLM group.
retry keepalive	Allows consecutive keepalive failures a certain amount of time before the link is declared down.
server (RLM)	Defines the IP address of the server.
show rlm group statistics	Displays the network latency of an RLM group.
show rlm group timer	Displays the current RLM group timer values.
shutdown (RLM)	Shuts down all of the links under an RLM group.
timer	Overwrites the default setting of timeout values.

show rlm group timer

To display the current timer values of a Redundant Link Manager (RLM) group, use the **show rlm group timer** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rlm group [*group-number*] **timer**

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) RLM group number. The range is from 0 to 255. There is no default value.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(7)	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines

You can specify the *group-number* argument to view the timer values of a specific RLM group. If you do not specify the *group-number* argument, then the **show rlm group timer** command displays the timer values of all the configured RLM groups.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rlm group timer** command:

```
Router# show rlm group timer
RLM Group 1 Timer Values
  open_wait   = 3s           force-down   = 30s
  recovery    = 12s          switch-link  = 5s
  minimum-up  = 60s          retransmit   = 1s
  keepalive   = 1s
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 123: show rlm group timer Field Descriptions

Field	Description
open_wait	Wait for the connection request to be acknowledged.
recovery	Time (in seconds) to allow the link to recover to backup link before declaring the link is down.

Field	Description
minimum-up	Minimum time (in seconds) to force RLM to stay in the link down state for the remote end to detect that the link state is down.
keepalive	A keepalive packet is sent out from the network access server to the Card Security Code (CSC) periodically.
force-down	Minimum time (in seconds) to force RLM to stay in the link down state for the remote end to detect that the link state is down.
switch-link	The maximum transition period allows RLM to switch from a lower preference link to a higher preference link. If the switching link does not complete successfully before this timer expires, RLM goes into the recovery state.
retransmit	Because RLM is operating under User Datagram Protocol (UDP), it needs to resend the control packet if the packet is not acknowledged within this retransmit interval (in seconds).

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear interface	Resets the hardware logic on an interface.
clear rlm group	Clears all RLM group time stamps to zero.
interface	Configures an interface type and enters interface configuration mode.
link (RLM)	Specifies the link preference.
protocol rlm port	Reconfigures the port number for the basic RLM connection for the whole RLM group.
retry keepalive	Allows consecutive keepalive failures a certain amount of time before the link is declared down.
server (RLM)	Defines the IP address of the server.
show rlm group statistics	Displays the network latency of an RLM group.
show rlm group status	Displays the status of an RLM group.

Command	Description
shutdown (RLM)	Shuts down all of the links under an RLM group.
timer	Overwrites the default setting of timeout values.

show rpms-proc counters

To display statistics for the number of leg 3 authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) preauthentication requests, successes, and rejects, use the **show rpms-proc counters** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rpms-proc counters

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines *Leg 3* refers to a call segment from the IP network to a terminating (outgoing) gateway that takes traffic from an IP network to a PSTN network.

Examples The following sample output displays leg 3 statistics for AAA preauthentication requests, successes, and rejects:

```
Router# show rpms-proc counters
H323 Calls
Preauth Requests Sent      : 43433
Preauth Requests Accepted  : 43433
Preauth Requests Rejected  : 0
Preauth Requests TimedOut  : 0
Disconnects during Preauth : 0
SIP Calls
Preauth Requests Sent      : 43080
Preauth Requests Accepted  : 43080
Preauth Requests Rejected  : 0
Preauth Requests TimedOut  : 0
Disconnects during Preauth : 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 124: show rpms-proc counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Preauth Requests Sent	Number of preauthentication requests sent.
Preauth Requests Accepted	Number of preauthentication requests accepted.
Preauth Requests Rejected	Number of preauthentication requests rejected.

Field	Description
Preauth Requests Timed Out	Number of preauthentication requests rejected because they timed out.
Disconnects during Preauth	Number of calls that were disconnected during the preauthentication process.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear rpms -proc counters	Clears statistics counters for AAA preauthentication requests, successes, and rejects.

show rtpspi

To display Real-time Transport Protocol (RTP) serial peripheral interface (SPI) active call details and call statistics, use the **show rtpspi** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rtpspi {call| statistics}

Syntax Description

call	Displays RTP SPI active call details.
statistics	Displays RTP SPI call statistics information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rtpspi statistics** command:

```
Router# show rtpspi statistics
RTP Statistics info:
No.  CallId      Xmit-pkts  Xmit-bytes  Rcvd-pkts   Rcvd-bytes  Lost pkts   Jitter  Latenc
1    48           0x3BA      0x25440     0x17        0xD99       0x0         0x0     0x0
2    50           0x3BA      0x4A88      0x70        0x8AD       0x0         0x0     0x0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 125: show rtpspi statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallId	The call ID number.
Xmit-pkts	Number of packets transmitted.
Xmit-bytes	Number of bytes transmitted.
Rcvd-pkts	Number of packets received.
Rcvd-bytes	Number of bytes received.
Lost pkts	Number of lost packets.

Field	Description
Jitter	Reports the jitter encountered.
Latenc	Reports the level of latency on the call.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug rtpspi all	Debugs all RTP SPI errors, sessions, and in/out functions.

show rtsp client session

To display cumulative information about Real Time Streaming Protocol (RTSP) session records, use the **show rtsp client session** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rtsp client session {history| active} [detailed]

Syntax Description

history	Displays cumulative information about the session, packet statistics, and general call information such as call ID, session ID, individual RTSP stream URLs, packet statistics, and play duration.
active	Displays session and stream information for the stream that is currently active.
detailed	(Optional) Displays session and stream information in detail for all streams that are associated with the session. This keyword is not available on Cisco 7200 series routers.

Command Default

Active (current) stream information is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.1(5)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5800.
12.1(5)XM2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800 and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display cumulative information about the session, packet statistics, and general call information such as call ID and session ID.

**Note**

Session refers to a session between the application and the RTSP client. Each call leg that is configured to use RTSP streaming has a session.

A call leg could play several prompts in a session; the "Play Time" refers to the play time associated with a stream or, in other words, a prompt; the cumulative play time is the sum total of all streams (or prompts) played out in a session.

The command output is a stream block that contains information about the stream (URL, packet statistics, current state of the stream, play duration, call ID, session ID, individual RTSP stream URLs, and packet statistics).

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show rtsp client session active** command :

```
Router# show rtsp client session active
RTSP Session ID:0x8      Current Status:RTSP_STATUS_PLAYING
Associated CallID:0xF
Active Request:RTSP_API_REQ_PLAY
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Total Packets Transmitted:0 (0 bytes)
Total Packets Received:708 (226560 bytes)
Cumulative Elapsed Play   Time:00:00:28.296
Cumulative Elapsed Record Time:00:00:00.000
  Session ID:0x8      State:ACTIVE
  Local IP Address:10.13.79.45      Local Port 16660
  Server IP Address:10.13.79.6      Server Port 11046
  Stream URL:rtsp://rtsp-cisco.cisco.com:554/chinna.au/streamid=0
  Packets Transmitted:0 (0 bytes)
  Packets Received:708 (226560 bytes)
  Elapsed Play   Time:00:00:28.296
  Elapsed Record Time:00:00:00.000
  ReceiveDelay:85      LostPackets:0
```

The following is sample output from the **show rtsp client session history detailed** command:

```
Router# show rtsp client session history detailed
RTSP Session ID:0x8
Associated CallID:0xF
Control Protocol:TCP      Data Protocol:RTP
Total Packets Transmitted:0 (0 bytes)
Total Packets Received:2398 (767360 bytes)
Cumulative Elapsed Play   Time:00:01:35.916
Cumulative Elapsed Record Time:00:00:00.000
  Session ID:0x8      State:INACTIVE
  Local IP Address:10.13.79.45      Local Port 16660
  Server IP Address:10.13.79.6      Server Port 11046
  Stream URL:rtsp://rtsp-cisco.cisco.com:554/chinna.au/streamid=0
  Packets Transmitted:0 (0 bytes)
  Packets Received:2398 (767360 bytes)
  Play   Time:00:01:35.916
  Record Time:00:00:00.000
  OnTimeRcvPayout:93650
  GapFillWithSilence:0
  GapFillWithPrediction:70
  GapFillWithInterpolation:0
  GapFillWithRedundancy:0
  HighWaterPayoutDelay:85
  LowWaterPayoutDelay:64
```

```

ReceiveDelay:85      LostPackets:0
EarlyPackets:2       LatePackets:12

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 126: show rtsp client session Field Descriptions

Field	Description
RTSP Session ID:0x8	Unique ID for the RTSP session.
Current Status:RTSP_STATUS_PLAYING	Current status: • RTSP_STATUS_SESSION_IDLE • RTSP_STATUS_SERVER_CONNECTED • RTSP_STATUS_PLAY_PAUSED • RTSP_STATUS_PLAY_COMPLETE
Associated CallID:0xF	ID of associated call.
Control Protocol:TCP	Transport protocol.
Data Protocol:RTP	Data protocol.
Total Packets Transmitted:0 (0 bytes)	Bytes sent out to the RTSP server.
Total Packets Received:708 (226560 bytes)	Bytes received from the server for playing.

Related Commands

Command	Description
rtsp client session history duration	Specifies the length of time for which the RTSP is kept during the session.
rtsp client session history records	Specifies the number of RTSP client session history records during the session.

show rudpv0 failures

To display SS7 Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) failure statistics, use the **show rudpv0 failures** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rudpv0 failures

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
	12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Examples The following is sample output from this command showing displaying RUDP failures.

```
Router# show rudpv0 failures
**** RUDP Failure Stats ****
CreateBufHdrsFailure      0
CreateConnRecsFailure     0
CreateEventsFailure       0
NotReadyFailures         0
OptionNotSupportedFailures 0
OptionRequiredFailures    0
GetConnRecFailures        0
InvalidConnFailures       0
EventUnavailFailures      0
EmptyBufferSendFailures   0
BufferTooLargeFailures    0
ConnNotOpenFailures       0
SendWindowFullFailures    0
GetBufHdrSendFailures     0
GetDataBufFailures        0
GetBufHdrFailures         0
SendEackFailures          0
SendAckFailures           0
SendSynFailures           0
SendRstFailures           0
SendNullFailures          0
TimerNullFailures         0
FailedRetransmits         0
IncomingPktsDropped       0
UnknownRudpEvents         0
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear rudpv0 statistics	Resets the counters for the statistics generated by the show rudpv0 failures command to 0.
show rudpv0 statistics	Displays RUDP information about number of packets sent, received, and so forth.

show rudpv0 statistics

To display SS7 Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) internal statistics, use the **show rudpv0 statistics** command in privileged EXEC command.

show rudpv0 statistics

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
	12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines Because statistics counters are continually updated, the cumulative total may not be exactly equal to individual connection counters. After a connection is reset, previous statistics are lost, so the current connection statistics reflect only instances of the RUDP connection since the last reset.

Cumulative statistics reflect counts since the router was rebooted or since the **clear rudpv0 statistics** command was used.

Examples The following is sample output from this command displaying RUDP statistics and states for two connections. The fields are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show rudpv0 statistics
*** RUDP Internal Stats ***
Connection ID: 811641AC,    Current State: OPEN
RcvdInSeq                  1
RcvdOutOfSeq               0
SoftResets                 0
SoftResetsRcvd             0
TotalPacketsSent           4828
TotalPacketsReceived       4826
TotalDataBytesSent         0
TotalDataBytesReceived     4
TotalDataPacketsSent       0
TotalDataPacketsReceived   1
TotalPacketsRetrans        0
TotalPacketsDiscarded      0
Connection ID: 81163FD4,    Current State: OPEN
RcvdInSeq                  2265
RcvdOutOfSeq               0
SoftResets                 0
SoftResetsRcvd             0
TotalPacketsSent           7863
TotalPacketsReceived       6755
TotalDataBytesSent         173690
TotalDataBytesReceived     56121
```

```
TotalDataPacketsSent      2695
TotalDataPacketsReceived  2265
TotalPacketsRetrans        0
TotalPacketsDiscarded      0
Cumulative RudpV0 Statistics
RcvdInSeq                  2266
RcvdOutOfSeq               0
SoftResets                 0
SoftResetsRcvd             0
TotalPacketsSent           12691
TotalPacketsReceived       11581
TotalDataBytesSent         173690
TotalDataBytesReceived     56125
TotalDataPacketsSent       2695
TotalDataPacketsReceived   2266
TotalPacketsRetrans        0
TotalPacketsDiscarded      0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear rudpv0 statistics	Resets the counters for the statistics generated by the show rudpv0 statistics command to 0.
show rudpv0 failures	Displays RUDP information about failed connections and the reasons for them.

show rudpv1

To display Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) information, use the **show rudpv1** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show rudpv1 {failures| parameters| statistics}

Syntax Description

failures	RUDP failure statistics.
parameters	RUDP connection parameters.
statistics	RUDP internal statistics.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200.
12.2(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series.

Usage Guidelines

Because statistics counters are continually updated, the cumulative total may not be exactly equal to individual connection counters. After a connection is reset, previous statistics are lost, so the current connection statistics reflect only instances of the RUDP connection since the last reset.

Cumulative statistics reflect counts since the router was rebooted or since the **clear rudpv1 statistics** command was used.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show rudpv1 failures
**** RUDPv1 Failure Stats ****
CreateBufHdrsFailure      0
CreateConnRecsFailure     0
CreateEventQueueFailure   0
```



```

OsSpecificInitFailure      0
NotReadyFailures           0
OptionNotSupportedFailures 0
InvalidOptionFailures      0
OptionRequiredFailures     0
GetConnRecFailures         0
InvalidConnFailures        0
EventUnavailFailures       0
GetConnRecFailures         0
FindConnRecFailures        0
EmptyBufferSendFailures    0
BufferTooLargeFailures     0
ConnNotOpenFailures        0
SendWindowFullFailures     0
GetBufHdrSendFailures      0
SendInProgressFailures     0
GetDataBufFailures         0
GetBufHdrFailures          0
SendFailures               0
SendEackFailures           0
SendAckFailures            0
SendSynFailures            0
SendRstFailures            0
SendTcsFailures            0
SendNullFailures           0
TimerFailures              0
ApplQueueFailures          0
FailedRetransmits          0
IncomingPktsDropped        0
CksumErrors                0
UnknownRudpvlEvents        0
InvalidVersion              0
InvalidNegotiation          0

```

The following is sample output from the **show rudpv1 parameters** command:

```

Router# show rudpv1 parameters
*** RUDPV1 Connection Parameters ***
Next Connection Id:61F72B6C, Remote conn id 126000
  Conn State      OPEN
  Conn Type       ACTIVE
  Accept Negot params? Yes
  Receive Window  32
  Send Window     32
  Receive Seg Size 384
  Send Seg Size   384
           Requested      Negotiated
Max Auto Reset      5          5
Max Cum Ack         3          3
Max Retrans         2          2
Max OutOfSeq        3          3
Cum Ack Timeout     100         100
Retrans Timeout     300         300
Null Seg Timeout    1000        1000
Trans State Timeout 2000        2000
Cksum type          Hdr         Hdr
Next Connection Id:61F72DAC, Remote conn id 126218
  Conn State      OPEN
  Conn Type       ACTIVE
  Accept Negot params? Yes
  Receive Window  32
  Send Window     32
  Receive Seg Size 384
  Send Seg Size   384
           Requested      Negotiated
Max Auto Reset      5          5
Max Cum Ack         3          3
Max Retrans         2          2
Max OutOfSeq        3          3
Cum Ack Timeout     100         100
Retrans Timeout     300         300
Null Seg Timeout    1000        1000

```

```

Trans State Timeout 2000      2000
Cksum type          Hdr       Hdr

```

The following is sample output from the **show rudpv1 statistics** command:

```

Router# show rudpv1 statistics
*** RUDPv1 Internal Stats ****
Connection ID:61F72B6C,      Current State:OPEN
RcvdInSeq                   647
RcvdOutOfSeq                95
AutoResets                  0
AutoResetsRcvd              0
TotalPacketsSent            1011
TotalPacketsReceived        958
TotalDataBytesSent          17808
TotalDataBytesReceived      17808
TotalDataPacketsSent        742
TotalDataPacketsReceived    742
TotalPacketsRetrans         117
TotalPacketsDiscarded       38
Connection ID:61F72DAC,      Current State:OPEN
RcvdInSeq                   0
RcvdOutOfSeq                0
AutoResets                  0
AutoResetsRcvd              0
TotalPacketsSent            75
TotalPacketsReceived        75
TotalDataBytesSent          0
TotalDataBytesReceived      0
TotalDataPacketsSent        0
TotalDataPacketsReceived    0
TotalPacketsRetrans         0
TotalPacketsDiscarded       0
Cumulative RudpV1 Statistics
NumCurConnections          2
RcvdInSeq                   652
RcvdOutOfSeq                95
AutoResets                  0
AutoResetsRcvd              0
TotalPacketsSent            1102
TotalPacketsReceived        1047
TotalDataBytesSent          18048
TotalDataBytesReceived      18048
TotalDataPacketsSent        752
TotalDataPacketsReceived    752
TotalPacketsRetrans         122
TotalPacketsDiscarded       38

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear rudpv1 statistics	Clears the RUDP statistics counters.
debug rudpv1	Displays debugging information for RUDP.

show sccp

To display Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) information such as administrative and operational status, use the **show sccp** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp [**all**| **ccm group** [*number*]| **connections** [**details**| **internal**| **rsvp**| **summary**]| **server**| **statistics**| **call-identifications**| **call-references**]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Specifies all Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) global information.
ccm	(Optional) Displays SCCP Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) group related information.
group	(Optional) Displays CUCM groups.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) CUCM group number that needs to be displayed.
connections	(Optional) Specifies information about the connections controlled by the SCCP transcoding and conferencing applications.
details	(Optional) Displays SCCP connections in detail.
internal	(Optional) Displays information about SCCP internal connections.
rsvp	(Optional) Displays Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) information about SCCP connections.
summary	(Optional) Displays information about SCCP connections.
server	(Optional) Displays SCCP server information.
statistics	(Optional) Specifies statistical information for SCCP transcoding and conferencing applications.

call-identifications	(Optional) Displays the following identification numbers that is associated with each leg of a call: • Session • Call Reference • Connection • Call • Bridge • Profile
call-references	(Optional) Displays codec, port, ID numbers for each leg of a call.

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)YH	This command was introduced on the Cisco VG200.
12.2(6)T	This command was modified. The rsvp keyword was added.
12.2(13)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3620, Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, and Cisco 3700 series.
12.3(8)T	This command was modified. The following keywords and arguments were added: ccm , connections , details , group , internal , <i>number</i> , summary .
12.4(11)XW1	This command was modified. The stype field was added to the show output to show whether a connections is encrypted.
12.4(15)XY	This command was modified. The statistics and server keywords were added.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information and it was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T.
15.1(4)M	This command was modified. The call-identifications and call-references keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

The router on which you use the **show sccp** command must be equipped with one or more digital T1/E1 packet voice trunk network modules (NM-HDV) or high-density voice (HDV) transcoding/conferencing DSP farms (NM-HDV-FARMS) to provide digital signal processor (DSP) resources.

Use the **show sccp ccm** group command to show detailed information about all groups assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager. The optional group-number argument can be added to select details about a specific group.

Configure the **show sccp server statistics** command on the Cisco Unified Border Element, IP-to-IP Gateway, or Session Border Controller where no SCCP phone is registered, to show the statistical counts on the SCCP server. The counts display queuing errors and message drops on the transcoder alone when it is on the Cisco Unified Border Element, IP-to-IP Gateway, or Session Border Controller.

When the **show sccp server statistics** command is used on the Cisco Unified Manager Express (CME), it is recommended for use together with the clear sccp server statistics command.

Examples

In the following sample output, the gateway IP address can be an IPv4 or IPv6 address when it operates on an IPv4/IPv6 dual stack.

```
Router# show sccp
SCCP Admin State: UP
Gateway Local Interface: GigabitEthernet0/0
    IPv6 Address: 2001:DB8:C18:1::3
    IPv4 Address: 10.4.34.100
    Port Number: 2000
IP Precedence: 5
User Masked Codec list: None
Call Manager: 172.19.242.27, Port Number: 2000
    Priority: N/A, Version: 5.0.1, Identifier: 4
    Trustpoint: N/A
Call Manager: 2001:DB8:C18:1::100, Port Number: 2000
    Priority: N/A, Version: 7.0, Identifier: 1
    Trustpoint: N/A
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 127: show sccp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SCCP Admin State	Current state of the SCCP session.
Gateway Local Interface	Local interface that SCCP applications use to register with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
IP precedence	Sets the IP precedence value for SCCP.
User Masked Codec list	Codec to mask.
Call Manager	Cisco Unified CallManager server information.

The following is sample output from this command for IPv4 only. The field descriptions are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show sccp
SCCP Admin State: UP
Gateway IP Address: 10.10.10.11, Port Number: 0
Switchover Method: IMMEDIATE, Switchback Method: GUARD_TIMER
Switchback Guard Timer: 1200 sec, IP Precedence: 5
Max Supported MTP sessions: 100
Transcoding Oper State: ACTIVE - Cause Code: NONE
Active CallManager: 10.10.10.35, Port Number: 2000
TCP Link Status: CONNECTED
```

```

Conferencing Oper State: DOWN - Cause Code: DSPFARM_DOWN
Active CallManager: NONE
TCP Link Status: NOT_CONNECTED
CallManager: 10.10.10.37, Port Number: 2000
Priority: 3, Version: 3.1
CallManager: 10.10.10.35, Port Number: 2000
Priority: 2, Version: 3.0

```

The following sample shows statistical information for SCCP transcoding and conferencing applications.

```

Router# show sccp statistics
SCCP Transcoding Application Statistics:
TCP packets rx 548, tx 559
Unsupported pkts rx 3, Unrecognized pkts rx 0
Register tx 3, successful 3, rejected 0, failed 0
KeepAlive tx 543, successful 540, failed 2
OpenReceiveChannel rx 2, successful 2, failed 0
CloseReceiveChannel rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
StartMediaTransmission rx 2, successful 2, failed 0
StopMediaTransmission rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
MediaStreamingFailure rx 0
Switchover 1, Switchback 1
SCCP Conferencing Application Statistics:
TCP packets rx 0, tx 0
Unsupported pkts rx 0, Unrecognized pkts rx 0
Register tx 0, successful 0, rejected 0, failed 0
KeepAlive tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
OpenReceiveChannel rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
CloseReceiveChannel rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
StartMediaTransmission rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
StopMediaTransmission rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
MediaStreamingFailure rx 0
Switchover 0, Switchback 0

```

In the following example, the secure value of the stype field indicates that the connection is encrypted. The field descriptions are self-explanatory.

```

Router# show sccp connections
sess_id   conn_id   stype      mode codec  ripaddr      rport sport
16777222  16777409  secure-xcode sendrecv g729b  10.3.56.120  16772 19534
16777222  16777393  secure-xcode sendrecv g711u  10.3.56.50   17030 18464
Total number of active session(s) 1, and connection(s) 2

```

The following example shows the remote IP addresses of active RTP sessions, each of which shows either an IPv4 or an IPv6 address.

```

Router# show sccp connections
sess_id   conn_id   stype      mode      codec  sport  rport  ripaddr
16777219  16777245  conf       sendrecv  g711u  16516  27814  10.3.43.46
16777219  16777242  conf       sendrecv  g711u  17712  18028  10.3.43.2
16777219  16777232  conf       sendrecv  g711u  16890  19440  10.3.43.2
16777219  16777228  conf       sendrecv  g711u  19452  17464  10.3.43.2
16777220  16777229  xcode      sendrecv  g711u  17464  19452  10.3.43.2
16777220  16777227  xcode      sendrecv  g729b  19466  19434  2001:0DB8:C18:1:212:79FF:FED7:B254
16777221  16777233  mtp        sendrecv  g711u  19440  16890  10.3.43.2
16777221  16777231  mtp        sendrecv  g711u  17698  17426  2001:0DB8:C18:1:212:79FF:FED7:B254
16777223  16777243  mtp        sendrecv  g711u  18028  17712  10.3.43.2
16777223  16777241  mtp        sendrecv  g711u  16588  19446  2001:0DB8:C18:1:212:79FF:FED7:B254

```

The following is sample output for the two Cisco CallManager Groups assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager: group 5 named "boston office" and group 988 named "atlanta office".

```

Router# show sccp ccm group
CCM Group Identifier: 5
Description: boston office
Binded Interface: NONE, IP Address: NONE
Registration Retries: 3, Registration Timeout: 10 sec
Keepalive Retries: 3, Keepalive Timeout: 30 sec
CCM Connect Retries: 3, CCM Connect Interval: 1200 sec
Switchover Method: GRACEFUL, Switchback Method: GRACEFUL_GUARD
Switchback Interval: 10 sec, Switchback Timeout: 7200 sec

```

```

Signaling DSCP value: default, Audio DSCP value: default
CCM Group Identifier: 988
Description: atlanta office
Binded Interface: NONE, IP Address: NONE
Associated CCM Id: 1, Priority in this CCM Group: 1
Associated Profile: 6, Registration Name: MTP123456789988
Associated Profile: 10, Registration Name: CFBI23456789966
Registration Retries: 3, Registration Timeout: 10 sec
Keepalive Retries: 5, Keepalive Timeout: 30 sec
CCM Connect Retries: 3, CCM Connect Interval: 10 sec
Switchover Method: IMMEDIATE, Switchback Method: IMMEDIATE
Switchback Interval: 15 sec, Switchback Timeout: 0 sec
Signaling DSCP value: default, Audio DSCP value: default

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 128: show sccp ccm group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CCM Group Identifier	Current state of the SCCP session.
Description	Local interface that SCCP applications use to register with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
Binded Interface	Sets the IP precedence value for SCCP.
Registration Retries	Codec to mask.
Registration Timeout	Cisco Unified CallManager server information.
Keepalive Retries	Displays the number of keepalive retries from Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) to Cisco Unified CallManager.
Keepalive Timeout	Displays the number of times that a DSP farm attempts to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager.
CCM Connect Retries	Displays the amount of time, in seconds, that a given DSP farm profile waits before attempting to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
CCM Connect Interval	Method that the SCCP client uses when the communication link between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client fails.
Switchover Method	Method used when the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager initiates the switchback process with that higher order Cisco Unified CallManager.
Switchback Method	Method used when the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager initiates the switchback process with that higher order Cisco Unified CallManager.

Field	Description
Switchback Interval	Amount of time that the DSP farm waits before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager switchback connection fails.
Switchback Timeout	Amount of time, in seconds, that the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager waits before switching back to the primary Cisco Unified CallManager.
Associated CCM Id	Number assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager.
Registration Name	User-specified device name in Cisco Unified CallManager.
Associated Profile	Number of the DSP farm profile associated with the Cisco Unified CallManager group.

The following sample output displays the summary information for all SCCP call references:

```

Router# show sccp call-reference
session_id: 16805277 session_type: vcf , profile_id: 101,
  call-reference: 25666614 , Name: , Number: 3004
    Audio conn_id: 16777929 , str_passth: 0
      rtp-call-id: 21 , bridge-id: 15 , msp-call-id: 12
      mode: sendrecv, sport: 25146, rport 16648, ripaddr: 10.22.82.205
      codec: g711u , pkt-period: 20
    call-reference: 25666611 , Name: , Number: 6628
      Audio conn_id: 16777926 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 19 , bridge-id: 13 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 28168, rport 2398 , ripaddr: 128.107.147.125
        codec: g711u , pkt-period: 20
      Video conn_id: 16777927 , conn_id_tx: 16777928 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 20 , bridge-id: 14 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 22604, rport 2400 , ripaddr: 128.107.147.125
        bit rate: 1100kbps, frame rate: 30fps , rtp pt_rx: 97, rtp pt_tx: 97
        codec: h264, Profile: 0x40, level: 2.2, max mbps: 81 (x500 MB/s), max fs: 7
(x256 MBs)
    call-reference: 25666608 , Name: , Number: 62783365
      Audio conn_id: 16777923 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 16 , bridge-id: 11 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 21490, rport 20590, ripaddr: 10.22.83.142
        codec: g711u , pkt-period: 20
      Video conn_id: 16777924 , conn_id_tx: 16777925 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 17 , bridge-id: 12 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 23868, rport 29010, ripaddr: 10.22.83.142
        bit rate: 960kbps, frame rate: 30fps , rtp pt_rx: 97, rtp pt_tx: 97
        codec: h264, Profile: 0x40, level: 3.0, max mbps: 0 (x500 MB/s), max fs: 0
(x256 MBs)
    call-reference: 25666602 , Name: , Number: 62783363
      Audio conn_id: 16777916 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 11 , bridge-id: 7 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 26940, rport 20672, ripaddr: 10.22.82.48
        codec: g711u , pkt-period: 20
      Video conn_id: 16777917 , conn_id_tx: 16777919 , str_passth: 0
        rtp-call-id: 13 , bridge-id: 8 , msp-call-id: 12
        mode: sendrecv, sport: 16462, rport 20680, ripaddr: 10.22.82.48
        bit rate: 960kbps, frame rate: 30fps , rtp pt_rx: 97, rtp pt_tx: 97
        codec: h264, Profile: 0x40, level: 2.0, max mbps: 72 (x500 MB/s), max fs: 5
(x256 MBs)
Total number of active session(s) 1

```



```

Total of number of active session(s) 1
  with total of number of call-reference(s) 4
    with total of number of audio connection(s) 4
    with total of number of video connection(s) 3

```

The following sample output displays summary information for all SCCP call identifications:

```

Router# show sccp call-identifications
sess_id  callref  conn_id  conn_id_tx  spid  rtp_callid  msp_callid  bridge_id  codec  stype
prof_id
16805277 25666614 16777929 0            0      21          12          15        g711u  vcf
101
16805277 25666611 16777926 0            0      19          12          13        g711u  vcf
101
16805277 25666611 16777927 16777928     0      20          12          14        h264   vcf
101
16805277 25666608 16777923 0            0      16          12          11        g711u  vcf
101
16805277 25666608 16777924 16777925     0      17          12          12        h264   vcf
101
16805277 25666602 16777916 0            0      11          12          7         g711u  vcf
101
16805277 25666602 16777917 16777919     0      13          12          8         h264   vcf
101

```

Total number of active session(s) 1

The following sample displays the output from show sccp:

```

Router# show sccp
SCCP Admin State: UP
Gateway Local Interface: GigabitEthernet0/1
  IPv4 Address: 172.19.156.7
  Port Number: 2000
IP Precedence: 5
User Masked Codec list: None
Call Manager: 1.4.211.39, Port Number: 2000
  Priority: N/A, Version: 7.0, Identifier: 1
  Trustpoint: N/A
Call Manager: 128.107.151.39, Port Number: 2000
  Priority: N/A, Version: 7.0, Identifier: 100
  Trustpoint: N/A
V_Conferencing Oper State: ACTIVE - Cause Code: NONE
Active Call Manager: 128.107.151.39, Port Number: 2000
TCP Link Status: CONNECTED, Profile Identifier: 101
Reported Max Streams: 4, Reported Max OOS Streams: 0
Layout: default 1x1
Supported Codec: g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period: 30
Supported Codec: g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period: 30
Supported Codec: g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period: 60
Supported Codec: g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period: 60
Supported Codec: g729r8, Maximum Packetization Period: 60
Supported Codec: g729br8, Maximum Packetization Period: 60
Supported Codec: rfc2833 dtmf, Maximum Packetization Period: 30
Supported Codec: rfc2833 pass-thru, Maximum Packetization Period: 30
Supported Codec: inband-dtmf to rfc2833 conversion, Maximum Packetization Period: 30
Supported Codec: h264: QCIF, Frame Rate: 15fps, Bit Rate: 64-704 Kbps
Supported Codec: h264: QCIF, Frame Rate: 30fps, Bit Rate: 64-704 Kbps
Supported Codec: h264: CIF, Frame Rate: 15fps, Bit Rate: 64-704 Kbps
Supported Codec: h264: CIF, Frame Rate: 30fps, Bit Rate: 64-704 Kbps
Supported Codec: h264: 4CIF, Frame Rate: 30fps, Bit Rate: 1000-1000 Kbps
TLS : ENABLED

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp service dspfarm	Configures DSP farm services for a specified voice card.
dspfarm (DSP farm)	Enables DSP-farm service.

Command	Description
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
sccp	Enables SCCP and its associated transcoding and conferencing applications.
show dspfarm	Displays summary information about DSP resources.

show sccp ccm group

To display the groups that are configured on a specific Cisco Unified CallManager, use the **show sccp ccm group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp ccm group [*group-number*]

Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	(Optional) Number that identifies the Cisco CallManager group. Range is 1 to 65535. There is no default value.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show sccp ccm group** command to show detailed information about all groups assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager. The optional *group-number* argument can be added to select details about a specific group.

Examples

The following is sample output for the two Cisco CallManager Groups assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager: group 5 named "boston office" and group 988 named "atlanta office".

```
Router# show sccp ccm group
CCM Group Identifier: 5
Description: boston office
Binded Interface: NONE, IP Address: NONE
Registration Retries: 3, Registration Timeout: 10 sec
Keepalive Retries: 3, Keepalive Timeout: 30 sec
CCM Connect Retries: 3, CCM Connect Interval: 1200 sec
Switchover Method: GRACEFUL, Switchback Method: GRACEFUL_GUARD
Switchback Interval: 10 sec, Switchback Timeout: 7200 sec
Signaling DSCP value: default, Audio DSCP value: default
CCM Group Identifier: 988
Description: atlanta office
Binded Interface: NONE, IP Address: NONE
Associated CCM Id: 1, Priority in this CCM Group: 1
Associated Profile: 6, Registration Name: MTP123456789988
Associated Profile: 10, Registration Name: CFB123456789966
Registration Retries: 3, Registration Timeout: 10 sec
Keepalive Retries: 5, Keepalive Timeout: 30 sec
CCM Connect Retries: 3, CCM Connect Interval: 10 sec
Switchover Method: IMMEDIATE, Switchback Method: IMMEDIATE
Switchback Interval: 15 sec, Switchback Timeout: 0 sec
Signaling DSCP value: default, Audio DSCP value: default
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 129: show sccp ccm group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CCM Group Identifier	Displays the Cisco CallManager group number.
Description	Displays the optional description of the group assigned to the group number.
Binded Interface	Displays the IP address of the selected interface is used for all calls within a given profile.
Registration Retries	Number of times that SCCP tries to register with a Cisco Unified CallManger
Registration Timeout	Length of time, in seconds, between registration messages sent from SCCP to the Cisco Unified CallManager.
Keepalive Retries	Displays the number of keepalive retries from Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) to Cisco Unified CallManager.
Keepalive Timeout	Displays the length of time, in seconds, between keepalive retries.
CCM Connect Retries	Displays the number of times that a DSP farm attempts to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager.
CCM Connect Interval	Displays the amount of time, in seconds, that a given DSP farm profile waits before attempting to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
Switchover Method	Method that the SCCP client uses when the communication link between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client fails.
Switchback Method	Method used when the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager initiates the switchback process with that higher order Cisco Unified CallManager.
Switchback Interval	Amount of time that the DSP farm waits before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager switchback connection fails.
Switchback Timeout	Amount of time, in seconds, that the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager waits before switching back to the primary Cisco Unified CallManager.

Field	Description
Associated CCM Id	Number assigned to the Cisco Unified CallManager.
Registration Name	User-specified device name in Cisco Unified CallManager.
Associated Profile	Number of the DSP farm profile associated with the Cisco Unified CallManager group.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco Unified CallManager server to the list of available servers.

show sccp connections details

To display Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) connection details such as call-leg details, use the **show sccp connections details** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp connections details

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sccp connections details
bridge-info(bid, cid) - Normal bridge information(Bridge id, Calleg id)
mmbridge-info(bid, cid) - Mixed mode bridge information(Bridge id, Calleg id)
sess_id   conn_id  call-id   codec    pkt-period type      bridge-info(bid, cid)
mmbridge-info(bid, cid)
16800395   -             15       N/A      N/A      transmsp  All RTPSPI Callegs      N/A

16800395   18425889    14       g711u    20       rtpspi    (10,15)                  N/A

16800395   18425905    13       g711u    20       rtpspi    (9,15)                   N/A

Total number of active session(s) 1, connection(s) 2, and callegs 3
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
	sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco CallManager server to the list of available servers and sets various parameters.
	show sccp connections internal	Displays the internal SCCP details.
	show sccp connections summary	Displays a summary of the number of SCCP sessions and connections.

show sccp connections internal

To display the internal Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) details such as time-stamp values, use the **show sccp connections internal** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp connections internal

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sccp connections internal
Total number of active session(s) 0, and connection(s) 0
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
	sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco CallManager server to the list of available servers and sets various parameters.
	show sccp connections details	Displays the SCCP connection details.
	show sccp connections summary	Displays a summary of the number of SCCP sessions and connections.

show sccp connections rsvp

To display information about active Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) connections that are using RSVP, use the **show sccp connections rsvp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp connections rsvp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(6)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sccp connections rsvp
sess_id   conn_id   rsvp_id   dir  local ip      :port  remote ip      :port
16777578  16778093  -210      SEND 192.168.21.1 :18486 192.168.20.1  :16454
16777578  16778093  -211      RECV 192.168.21.1 :18486 192.168.20.1  :16454

Total active sessions 1, connections 2, rsvp sessions 2
The table below describes the fields shown in the display.
```

Table 130: show sccp connections rsvp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
sess_id	Identification number of the SCCP session.
conn_id	Identification number of the SCCP connection.
rsvp_id	Identification number of the RSVP connection.
dir	Direction of the SCCP connection.
local ip	IP address of the local endpoint.
remote ip	IP address of the remote endpoint.
port	Port number of the local or remote endpoint.
Total active sessions	Total number of active SCCP sessions.

Field	Description
connections	Number of active connections that are a part of the SCCP sessions.
rsvp session	Number of active connections that use RSVP.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug sccp all	Displays debugging information for SCCP.
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
rsvp	Enables RSVP support on a transcoding or MTP device.
sccp	Enables SCCP on the interface.
sccp local	Selects the local interface that SCCP applications use to register with Cisco Unified CallManager.
show sccp connections summary	Displays a summary of the number of SCCP sessions and connections.

show sccp connections summary

To display a summary of the number of sessions and connections based on the service type under the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) application, use the **show sccp connections summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp connections summary

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sccp connections summary
SCCP Application Service(s) Statistics Summary:
Total Conferencing Sessions: 0, Connections: 0
Total Transcoding Sessions: 0, Connections: 0
Total MTP Sessions: 0, Connections: 0
Total SCCP Sessions: 0, Connections: 0
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 131: show sccp connections summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Connections	Displays the total number of current connections associated with a given application.
Total Conferencing Sessions	Displays the number of current conferencing sessions.
Total MTP Sessions	Displays the number of current Media Termination Point (MTP) sessions.
Total SCCP Sessions	Displays the number of current SCCP sessions.
Total Transcoding Sessions	Displays the number of current transcoding sessions.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dspfarm profile	Enters DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
sccp ccm	Adds a Cisco CallManager server to the list of available servers and sets various parameters.
show sccp connections details	Displays the SCCP connection details.
show sccp connections internal	Displays the internal SCCP details.

show sccp server statistics

To display the statistical counts on the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) server, use the **show sccp server statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sccp server statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(15)XY	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Configure the **show sccp server statistics** command on the Cisco Unified Border Element, IP-to-IP Gateway, or Session Border Controller where no SCCP phone is registered, to show the statistical counts on the SCCP server. The counts display queuing errors and message drops on the transcoder alone when it is on the Cisco Unified Border Element, IP-to-IP Gateway, or Session Border Controller.

When the **show sccp server statistics** command is used on the Cisco Unified Manager Express (CME), it is recommended for use together with the **clear sccp server statistics** command.

Examples The following example shows the SCCP statistical counts on the server:

```
Router# show sccp server statistics
Failure type          Error count
-----
Send queue enqueue    2
Socket send           3
Msg discarded upon error 5
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	clear sccp server statistics	Clears the counts displayed the under show sccp server statistics command.

show sdspfarm

To display the status of the configured digital signal processor (DSP) farms and transcoding streams, use the **show sdspfarm** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sdspfarm {**units** [**name** *unit-name*] **register**| **summary**| **tag** *number*| **unregister**] [**sessions** [**active**| **callID** *number*] **states**| **statistics**| **streamID** *number*] **summary**] [**message** **statistics**] [**video**]

Syntax Description

units	Displays the configured and registered DSP farms.
name <i>unit-name</i>	(Optional) Displays the name of the unit.
register	(Optional) Displays information about the registered units.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information about the units.
tag <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the tag number of the unit.
unregister	(Optional) Displays information about the unregistered units.
sessions	Displays the transcoding streams.
active	(Optional) Displays all active sessions.
callID	(Optional) Displays activities for a specific caller ID.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) The caller ID number displayed by the show voip rtp connection command.
states	(Optional) Displays the current state of the transcoding stream.
statistics	(Optional) Displays session statistics.
streamID <i>number</i>	(Optional) Displays the transcoding stream sequence number.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information.
message	Displays message information.
statistics	Displays statistics information about the messages.
video	(Optional) Displays information on video streams.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(11)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	The following combinations of keywords and arguments were added: name , unit-name , register , summary , tag number , unregister , states , streamID number , message statistics .
15.1(4)M	The video keyword was added.

Examples

The following example displays the configured and registered DSP farms:

```
Router# show sdspfarm units
mtp-1 Device:MTP123456782012 TCP socket:[-1] UNREGISTERED
actual_stream:0 max_stream 0 IP:0.0.0.0 0 Unknown 0 keepalive 0
mtp-2 Device:MTP000a8aeaca80 TCP socket:[5] REGISTERED
actual_stream:40 max_stream 40 IP:10.5.49.160 11001 MTP YOKO keepalive 12074
Supported codec:G711Ul原因
          G711Alaw
          G729
          G729a
          G729b
          G729ab
max-mtps:2, max-streams:240, alloc-streams:40, act-streams:0
```

The following is sample output from the **show sdspfarm sessions active** command:

```
Router# show sdspfarm sessions active
Stream-ID:3 mtp:2 192.0.2.0 20174 Local:2000 START
usage:MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=TRUE
codec:G729 duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:4
Stream-ID:4 mtp:2 192.0.2.0 17072 Local:2000 START
usage:MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=FALSE
codec:G711Ul原因64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:3
```

The following is sample output from the **show sdspfarm sessions callID** command:

```
Router# show sdspfarm sessions callID 51
Stream-ID:6, srcCall-ID:51, codec:G729AnnexA , dur:20ms, vad:0, dstCall-ID:52, confID:5,
mtp:2^
Peer Stream-ID:5, srcCall-ID:52, codec:G711Ul原因64k , dur:20ms, vad:0, dstCall-ID:51, confID:5,
mtp:2^
Router-2015# show sdspfarm sessions callid 52
Stream-ID:5, srcCall-ID:52, codec:G711Ul原因64k , dur:20ms, vad:0, dstCall-ID:51, confID:5,
mtp:2
Peer Stream-ID:6, srcCall-ID:51, codec:G729AnnexA , dur:20ms, vad:0, dstCall-ID:52, confID:5,
mtp:2
```

The following is sample output from the **show sdspfarm sessions statistics** command:

```
Router# show sdspfarm sessions statistics
Stream-ID:1 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ul原因64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:1014 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:2 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ul原因64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
```

```

recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:3 mtp:2 10.5.49.160 20174 Local:2000START MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=TRUE
codec:G729 duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:4
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:4780 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:4 mtp:2 10.5.49.160 17072 Local:2000START MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=FALSE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:3
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:5 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:6 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:7 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:8 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:9 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:10 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:11 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:12 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:13 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:14 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:15 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:16 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:17 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:18 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:19 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:20 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:21 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:22 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:23 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:24 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:25 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:26 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0

```

show sdsfarm

```

Stream-ID:27 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:28 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:29 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:30 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:31 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:32 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:33 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:34 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:35 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:36 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:37 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:38 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:39 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0
Stream-ID:40 mtp:2 0.0.0.0 0 Local:0IDLE
codec:G711Ulaw64k duration:20 vad:0 peer Stream-ID:0
recv-pak:0 xmit-pak:0 out-pak:0 in-pak:0 discard:0

```

The following is sample output from the **show sdsfarm sessions summary** command:

Router# **show sdsfarm sessions summary**

max-mtps:2, max-streams:240, alloc-streams:40, act-streams:2

ID	MTP	State	CallID	confID	Usage	Codec/Duration
1	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
2	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
3	2	START	-1	3	MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=TRUE	G729 /20ms
4	2	START	-1	3	MoH (DN=3 , CH=1) FE=FALSE	G711Ulaw64k /20ms
5	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
6	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
7	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
8	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
9	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
10	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
11	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
12	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
13	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
14	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
15	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
16	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
17	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
18	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
19	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
20	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
21	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
22	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
23	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms
24	2	IDLE	-1	0		G711Ulaw64k /20ms


```

25  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
26  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
27  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
28  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
29  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
30  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
31  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
32  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
33  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
34  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
35  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
36  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
37  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
38  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
39  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms
40  2      IDLE  -1      0      G711Ulaw64k /20ms

```

The table below describes the fields shown in the **show sdsfarm** command display.

Table 132: show sdsfarm Field Descriptions

Field	Description
act-streams	Active streams that are involved in calls.
alloc-streams	Number of transcoding streams that are actually allocated to all DSP farms that are registered to Cisco CME.
callID	Caller ID that the active stream is in.
Codec	Codec in use.
confID	ConfID that is used to communicate with DSP farms.
discard	Number of packets that are discarded.
dstCall-ID	Caller ID of the destination IP call leg.
Duration or dur	Packet rates, in milliseconds.
ID	Transcoding stream sequence number in Cisco CME.
in-pak	Number of incoming packets from the source call leg.
Local	Local port for voice packets.
max-mtps	Maximum number of Message Transfer Parts (MTPs) that are allowed to register in Cisco CME.
max-streams	Maximum number of transcoding streams that are allowed in Cisco CME.
mtp or MTP	MTP sequence number where the transcoding stream is located.

Field	Description
out-pak	Number of outgoing packets sending to source call leg.
peer Stream-ID	Stream sequence number of the other stream paired in the same transcoding session. (Two transcoding streams make up a transcoding session).
recv-pak	Number of voice packets received from the DSP farm.
srcCall-ID	Source caller ID of the source IP call leg.
State	Current state of the transcoding stream; could be IDLE, SEIZE, START, STOP, or END.
Stream-ID	Transcoding stream sequence number in Cisco CME.
TCP socket	Socket number for DSP farm (similar to TCP socket for show ephone output).
usage	Current usage of the stream; for example, Ip-Ip (IP to IP transcoding), Moh (for MOH transcoding) and Conf (conference).
vad	Voice-activity detection (VAD) flag for the transcoding stream. It should always be 0 (False).
xmit-pak	Number of packets that are sent to the DSP farm.

Related Commands

Command	Description
sdspfarm tag	Permits a DSP farm to be registered to Cisco CME and be associated with an SCCP client interface's MAC address.
sdspfarm transcode sessions	Specifies the maximum number of transcoding sessions allowed per Cisco CME router.
sdspfarm units	Specifies the maximum number of DSP farms that are allowed to be registered to Cisco CME.

show settlement

To display the configuration for all settlement servers and see specific provider and transactions, use the **show settlement** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show settlement [*provider-number* [*transactions*]]

Syntax Description

<i>provider -number</i>	(Optional) Displays the attributes of a specific provider.
transactions	(Optional) Displays the transaction status of a specific provider.

Command Default

Information about all servers is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(4)XH1	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying information about all settlement servers that are configured:

```
Router# show settlement
Settlement Provider 0
Type = osp
Address url = https://1.14.115.100:6556/
Encryption = all (default)
Max Concurrent Connections = 20 (default)
Connection Timeout = 3600 (s) (default)
Response Timeout = 1 (s) (default)
Retry Delay = 2 (s) (default)
Retry Limit = 1 (default)
Session Timeout = 86400 (s) (default)
Customer Id = 1000
Device Id = 1000
Roaming = Disabled (default)
Signed Token = on
Number of Connections = 0
Number of Transactions = 7
```

The following is sample output from this command displaying transaction and state information about a specific settlement server:

```
Router# show settlement 0 transactions
Transaction ID=8796304133625270342
      state=OSPC_GET_DEST_SUCCESS, index=0
      callingNumber=5710868, calledNumber=15125551212
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output. Provider attributes that are not configured are not shown.

Table 133: show settlement Field Descriptions

Field	Description
type	Settlement provider type.
address url	URL address of the provider.
encryption	SSL encryption method.
max-connections	Maximum number of concurrent connections to provider.
connection-timeout	Connection timeout with provider (in seconds).
response-timeout	Response timeout with provider (in seconds).
retry-delay	Delay time between retries (in seconds).
retry-limit	Number of retries.
session-timeout	SSL session timeout (in seconds).
customer-id	Customer ID, assigned by provider.
device-id	Device ID, assigned by provider.
roaming	Roaming enabled.
signed-token	Indicates if the settlement token is signed by the server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection -timeout	Configures the time that a connection is maintained after a communication exchange is completed.
customer -id	Identifies a carrier or ISP with a settlement provider.

Command	Description
device -id	Specifies a gateway associated with a settlement provider.
encryption	Sets the encryption method to be negotiated with the provider.
max -connection	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous connections to be used for communication with a settlement provider.
response -timeout	Configures the maximum time to wait for a response from a server.
retry -delay	Sets the time between attempts to connect with the settlement provider.
session -timeout	Sets the interval for closing the connection when there is no input or output traffic.
settlement	Enters settlement configuration mode and specifies the attributes specific to a settlement provider.
type	Configures an SAA-RTR operation type.

show sgcp connection

To display all active Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) connections on a router, use the **show sgcp connection** command in EXEC mode.

show sgcp connection [*interface number*]

Syntax Description

interface	(Optional) Displays output for a particular DS1 interface.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Interface (controller) number.

Command Default

All active SGCP connections on the host are displayed.

Command Modes

EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 only and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying active connections on a router:

```
Router# show sgcp connection
Endpoint          Call_ID(C) Conn_ID(I) (P)ort (M)ode (S)tate (E)vent[SIFL] (R)esult[EA]
1. dsl-0/1@r3810-5 C=1,1,2 I=0x1 P=16492,16476 M=3 S=4 E=3,0,0,3 R=0, 0
```

The following is sample output from this command displaying the state of SGCP on a router:

```
Router# show sgcp connection
SGCP Admin State DOWN, Oper State DOWN
SGCP call-agent:
209.165.200.225
, SGCP graceful-shutdown enabled? FALSE
SGCP request timeout 40, SGCP request retries 10
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 134: show sgcp connection Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SGCP Admin State	Administrative and operational state of the SGCP daemon.
SGCP call-agent	Address of the call agent specified with the sgcp command.
SGCP graceful-shutdown enabled	The state of the sgcp graceful-shutdown command.
SGCP request timeout	The setting for the sgcp request timeout command.
SGCP request retries	The setting for the sgcp request retries command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sgcp endpoint	Displays SGCP endpoint information.
show sgcp statistics	Displays global statistics for the SGCP packet count, success, and failure counts.

show sgcp endpoint

To display Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) endpoints that are eligible for SGCP management, use the **show sgcp endpoint** command in EXEC mode.

show sgcp endpoint [**interface** *ds1* [*ds0*]]

Syntax Description

interface <i>ds1</i>	(Optional) DS1 interface for which to display SGCP endpoint information. Range is from 1 to 1000.
<i>ds0</i>	(Optional) DS0 interface for which to display SGCP endpoint information. Range is from 0 to 30.

Command Modes

EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)T	This command was introduced in a private release on the Cisco AS5300 only and was not generally available.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810 and Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display SGCP endpoint information for the whole router or for a specific DS1 interface and, optionally, a specific DS0. If you enter a nonexistent combination of a DS1 and DS0, the following error message appears: "No matching connection found."

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying SGCP endpoint information being set for a matching connection between DS1 interface 1 and DS0 interface 10:

```
Router# show sgcp endpoint interface 1 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sgcp connection	Displays all the active connections on the host router.
show sgcp statistics	Displays global statistics for the SGCP packet count, success, and failure counts.

show sgcp statistics

To display global statistics for the Simple Gateway Control Protocol (SGCP) packet count, success and failure counts, and other information, use the **show sgcp statistics** command in EXEC mode.

show sgcp statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 and Cisco 3600 series (except for the Cisco 3620) in a private release that was not generally available.
	12.0(5)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300 only in a private release that was not generally available.

Usage Guidelines You can filter the displayed output, as shown in the examples.

Examples The following is sample output from this command displaying SGCP packet statistics:

```
Router# show sgcp statistics
UDP pkts rx 5, tx 13
Unrecognized rx pkts 0, SGCP message parsing errors 0
Duplicate SGCP ack tx 0
Failed to send SGCP messages 0
CreateConn rx 1, successful 1, failed 0
DeleteConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
ModifyConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
NotifyRequest rx 3, successful 3, failed 0
Notify tx 3, successful 3, failed 0
ACK tx 4, NACK tx 0
ACK rx 1, NACK rx 0
IP address based Call Agents statistics:
IP address 1.4.63.100, Total msg rx 5,
                        successful 5, failed 2
```

The following is sample output from this command showing how to filter output for specific information:

```
Router# show sgcp statistics | begin Failed
Failed to send SGCP messages 0
CreateConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
ModifyConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
NotifyRequest rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
Notify tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
ACK tx 0, NACK tx 0
ACK rx 0, NACK rx 0
```

```

Router# show sgcp statistics | exclude ACK
UDP pkts rx 0, tx 0
Unrecognized rx pkts 0, SGCP message parsing errors 0
Duplicate SGCP ack tx 0
Failed to send SGCP messages 0
CreateConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
ModifyConn rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
DeleteConn tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
NotifyRequest rx 0, successful 0, failed 0
Notify tx 0, successful 0, failed 0
Router# show sgcp statistics | include ACK
ACK tx 0, NACK tx 0
ACK rx 0, NACK rx 0

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sgcp connection	Displays all the active connections on the host Cisco AS5300 universal access server.
show sgcp endpoint	Displays SGCP endpoint information.

show shared-line

To display information about the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) shared lines, use the **show shared-line** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show shared-line {**call**|**details**|**subscription**|**summary**}

Syntax Description

call	Displays information about all active calls on shared lines.
details	Displays detailed information about each shared line.
subscription	Displays information for specific subscriptions to shared lines.
summary	Displays summary information about active subscriptions to shared lines.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show shared-line call** command:

```
Router# show shared-line call
Shared-Line active call info:
Shared-Line: '20141', active calls: 3
Local User      Local Address      Remote User      Remote Address    CallID
=====
20141           20141@10.6.0.2      20143           20143@10.10.0.1   3168
20141           20141@10.6.0.1      Barge           20143@10.10.0.1   3209
20141           20141@10.6.0.2      20141           20141@10.10.0.1   3210
```

The following is sample output from the **show shared-line details** command:

```
Router# show shared-line details
Shared-Line info details:

Shared-Line: '20141', subscribed users: 2, max calls limit: 10
Index      Users      sub_id      peer_tag      Status
=====
1          20141@10.6.0.1      5          40001      ACTIVE
2          20141@10.6.0.2      6          40002      ACTIVE
Free call queue size: 7, Active call queue size: 3
```

Message queue size: 20, Event queue size: 64

The following is sample output from the **show shared-line subscription** command:

```
Router# show shared-line subscription
Shared-Line Subscription Info:

Subscriptions to: '20141', total subscriptions: 2
SubID      Subscriber      Expires      Sub-Status
=====
5          20141@10.6.0.1          3600        NOTIFY_ACKED
6          20141@10.6.0.2          3600        NOTIFY_ACKED
```

The following is sample output from the **show shared-line summary** command:

```
Router# show shared-line summary
Shared-Line info summary:
Shared-Line: '20141', subscribed users: 2, max calls limit: 10
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 135: show shared-line Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Expires	Number of seconds until the subscription expires.
Local Address	IP address of the local phone involved in the shared line call.
Local User	Extension number of the shared line.
Remote Address	IP address of the remote phone involved in the shared line call.
Remote User	Extension of the remote phone involved in the shared line call.
SubID	Subscription ID.
Subscriber	Extension number of the shared line and the IP address of the phone subscriber.
Sub-Status	Status of the subscription.
Users	IP addresses of the phones using the shared line.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug shared-line	Displays debugging information about SIP shared lines.

show sip dhcp

To display the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) parameters retrieved via the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), use the **show sip dhcp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip dhcp

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)YB	This command was introduced.
	15.0(1)M	This command was integrated in Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines If SIP parameters are configured to be retrieved via DHCP, use the show sip dhcp command to display the SIP parameters retrieved.

Examples The following is sample output from the show sip dhcp command:

```
Router# show sip dhcp
SIP UAC DHCP Info
SIP-DHCP interface: GigabitEthernet0/0
SIP server address: ipv4:9.13.2.36
Pilot number:      777777
Domain name:       dns:cisco.com
Secondary number:   222222
Secondary number:   333333
Secondary number:   444444
Secondary number:   555555
Secondary number:   666666
```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 136: show sip dhcp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SIP-DHCP interface	Indicates the type and number of the interface assigned to be used for SIP provisioning via DHCP.
SIP server address	Displays the address of the SIP server configured on the DHCP server and retrieved via DHCP.

Field	Description
Pilot number	Displays the pilot or contract number retrieved via DHCP and registered with the SIP server. Registration is done only for the pilot number.
Domain name	Indicates the domain name of the SIP server. The Cisco Unified Border Element will try to resolve this domain name by Domain Name System (DNS) into a routable layer 3 IP address for sending Register and Invite messages.
Secondary number	Indicates the first five secondary or additional numbers retrieved from the DHCP server. Secondary numbers are not registered with the SIP server.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug ccsip dhcp	Displays information on SIP and DHCP interaction for debugging DHCP provisioning of SIP parameters.



show sip service through show trunk hdlc

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show sip service

To display the status of SIP call service on a SIP gateway, use the **show sip service** command in voice configuration mode.

show sip service

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords

Command Default	No default behaviors or values

Command Modes	Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays output when SIP call service is enabled:

```
Router# show sip service
SIP Service is up
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **shutdown** command:

```
Router# show sip service
SIP service is shut globally
under 'voice service voip'
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **call service stop** command:

```
Router# show sip service
SIP service is shut
under 'voice service voip', 'sip' submode
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **shutdown forced** command:

```
Router# show sip service
SIP service is forced shut globally
under 'voice service voip'
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **call service stop forced** command:

```
Router# show sip service
SIP service is forced shut
under 'voice service voip', 'sip' submode
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

show sip-ua calls

To display active user agent client (UAC) and user agent server (UAS) information on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) calls, use the **show sip-ua calls** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua calls

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.
	12.4(22)T	Command output was updated to show IPv6 information and to display Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP) quality of service (QoS) preconditions information.

Usage Guidelines The **show sip-ua calls** command displays active UAC and UAS information for SIP calls on a Cisco IOS device. The output includes information about IPv6, RSVP, and media forking for each call on the device and for all media streams associated with the calls. There can be any number of media streams associated with a call, of which typically only one is active. However, a call can include up to three active media streams if the call is media-forked. Use this command when debugging multiple media streams to determine if an active call on the device is forked.



Note Fields corresponding to QoS negotiation in the output produced by the **show sip-ua calls** command should be ignored when the Cisco UBE is not configured with RSVP.

```
Local QoS Strength : BestEffort
Negotiated QoS Strength : BestEffort
Negotiated QoS Direction : None
```

Examples The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command for a forked call with four associated media streams, three of which are currently active:

```
Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO
Call 1
SIP Call ID : 515205D4-20B711D6-8015FF77-1973C402@172.18.195.49
State of the call : STATE_ACTIVE (6)
Substate of the call : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
Calling Number : 5550200
Called Number : 5551101
Bit Flags : 0x12120030 0x220000
Source IP Address (Sig ) : 172.18.195.49
```

```

Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : 172.18.207.18:5063
Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port: 172.18.207.18:5063
Destination Name : 172.18.207.18
Number of Media Streams : 4
Number of Active Streams: 3
RTP Fork Object : 0x637C7B60
Media Stream 1
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID : 28
  Stream Type : voice-only (0)
  Negotiated Codec : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type : 0
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : inband-voice
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
  Media Source IP Addr:Port: 172.18.195.49:19444
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 172.18.193.190:16890
Media Stream 2
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID : 33
  Stream Type : voice+dtmf (1)
  Negotiated Codec : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type : 0
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : rtp-nte
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 101
  Media Source IP Addr:Port: 172.18.195.49:18928
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 172.18.195.73:18246
Media Stream 3
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID : 34
  Stream Type : dtmf-only (2)
  Negotiated Codec : No Codec (0 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type : -1 (None)
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : rtp-nte
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 101
  Media Source IP Addr:Port: 172.18.195.49:18428
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 172.16.123.99:34463
Media Stream 4
  State of the stream : STREAM_DEAD
  Stream Call ID : -1
  Stream Type : dtmf-only (2)
  Negotiated Codec : No Codec (0 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type : -1 (None)
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : rtp-nte
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 101
  Media Source IP Addr:Port: 172.18.195.49:0
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 172.16.123.99:0
Number of UAC calls: 1
SIP UAS CALL INFO
Number of UAS calls: 0

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command showing IPv6 information:

```

Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO
Call 1
SIP Call ID : 8368ED08-1C2A11DD-80078908-BA2972D0@2001::21B:D4FF:FED7:B000
  State of the call : STATE_ACTIVE (7)
  Substate of the call : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
  Calling Number : 2000
  Called Number : 1000
  Bit Flags : 0xC04018 0x100 0x0
  CC Call ID : 2
  Source IP Address (Sig) : 2001::21B:D4FF:FED7:B000
  Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : [2001::21B:D5FF:FE1D:6C00]:5060
  Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port: [2001::21B:D5FF:FE1D:6C00]:5060
  Destination Name : 2001::21B:D5FF:FE1D:6C00
  Number of Media Streams : 1
  Number of Active Streams: 1
  RTP Fork Object : 0x0
  Media Mode : flow-through
Media Stream 1
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID : 2

```

```

Stream Type           : voice-only (0)
Stream Media Addr Type : 1709707780
Negotiated Codec       : (20 bytes)
Codec Payload Type     : 18
Negotiated Dtmf-relay  : inband-voice
Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
Media Source IP Addr:Port : [2001::21B:D4FF:FED7:B000]:16504
Media Dest IP Addr:Port  : [2001::21B:D5FF:FE1D:6C00]:19548
Options-Ping          ENABLED:NO    ACTIVE:NO
Number of SIP User Agent Client(UAC) calls: 1
SIP UAS CALL INFO
Number of SIP User Agent Server(UAS) calls: 0

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command when mandatory QoS is configured at both endpoints and RSVP has succeeded:

```

Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO
Number of SIP User Agent Client(UAC) calls: 0
SIP UAS CALL INFO
Call 1
SIP Call ID           : F31FEA20-CFF411DC-8068DDB4-22C622B8@172.18.19.73
State of the call     : STATE_ACTIVE (7)
Substate of the call  : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
Calling Number        : 6001
Called Number         : 1001
Bit Flags             : 0x8C4401E 0x100 0x4
CC Call ID           : 30
Source IP Address (Sig) : 172.18.19.72
Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:5060
Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:64440
Destination Name      : 172.18.19.73
Number of Media Streams : 1
Number of Active Streams: 1
RTP Fork Object       : 0x0
Media Mode            : flow-through
Media Stream 1
State of the stream   : STREAM_ACTIVE
Stream Call ID       : 30
Stream Type          : voice-only (0)
Negotiated Codec     : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
Codec Payload Type   : 0
Negotiated Dtmf-relay : inband-voice
Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
Media Source IP Addr:Port : 172.18.19.72:18542
Media Dest IP Addr:Port  : 172.18.19.73:16912
Orig Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 0.0.0.0:0
QoS ID              : -2
Local QoS Strength   : Mandatory
Negotiated QoS Strength : Mandatory
Negotiated QoS Direction : SendRecv
Local QoS Status     : Success
Options-Ping          ENABLED:NO    ACTIVE:NO
Number of SIP User Agent Server(UAS) calls: 1

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command when optional QoS is configured at both endpoints and RSVP has succeeded:

```

Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO
Number of SIP User Agent Client(UAC) calls: 0
SIP UAS CALL INFO
Call 1
SIP Call ID           : 867EA226-D01311DC-8041CA97-F9A5F4F1@172.18.19.73
State of the call     : STATE_ACTIVE (7)
Substate of the call  : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
Calling Number        : 6001
Called Number         : 1001
Bit Flags             : 0x8C4401E 0x100 0x4

```

```

CC Call ID          : 30
Source IP Address (Sig) : 172.18.19.72
Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:5060
Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:25055
Destination Name     : 172.18.19.73
Number of Media Streams : 1
Number of Active Streams : 1
RTP Fork Object      : 0x0
Media Mode           : flow-through
Media Stream 1
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID      : 30
  Stream Type         : voice-only (0)
  Negotiated Codec    : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type  : 0
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : inband-voice
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
  Media Source IP Addr:Port : 172.18.19.72:17556
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port  : 172.18.19.73:17966
  Orig Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 0.0.0.0:0
  QoS ID              : -2
  Local QoS Strength  : Optional
  Negotiated QoS Strength : Optional
  Negotiated QoS Direction : SendRecv
  Local QoS Status    : Success
Options-Ping         ENABLED:NO    ACTIVE:NO
Number of SIP User Agent Server(UAS) calls: 1

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command when optional QoS is configured at both endpoints and RSVP has failed:

```

Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO

Number of SIP User Agent Client(UAC) calls: 0

SIP UAS CALL INFO

Call 1
SIP Call ID          : 867EA226-D01311DC-8041CA97-F9A5F4F1@172.18.19.73
State of the call     : STATE_ACTIVE (7)
Substate of the call  : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
Calling Number        : 6001
Called Number         : 1001
Bit Flags             : 0x8C4401E 0x100 0x4
CC Call ID           : 30
Source IP Address (Sig) : 172.18.19.72
Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:5060
Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:25055
Destination Name     : 172.18.19.73
Number of Media Streams : 1
Number of Active Streams : 1
RTP Fork Object      : 0x0
Media Mode           : flow-through
Media Stream 1
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID      : 30
  Stream Type         : voice-only (0)
  Negotiated Codec    : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type  : 0
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : inband-voice
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
  Media Source IP Addr:Port : 172.18.19.72:17556
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port  : 172.18.19.73:17966
  Orig Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 0.0.0.0:0
  QoS ID              : -2
  Local QoS Strength  : Optional
  Negotiated QoS Strength : Optional
  Negotiated QoS Direction : SendRecv
  Local QoS Status    : Fail
Options-Ping         ENABLED:NO    ACTIVE:NO
Number of SIP User Agent Server(UAS) calls: 1

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua calls** command when the command is used on the originating gateway (OGW) while optional QoS is configured on the OGW, mandatory QoS is configured on the terminating gateway (TGW), and RSVP has succeeded:

```
Router# show sip-ua calls
SIP UAC CALL INFO

    Number of SIP User Agent Client(UAC) calls: 0

SIP UAS CALL INFO

Call 1
SIP Call ID          : 867EA226-D01311DC-8041CA97-F9A5F4F1@172.18.19.73
State of the call    : STATE_ACTIVE (7)
Substate of the call : SUBSTATE_NONE (0)
Calling Number       : 6001
Called Number        : 1001
Bit Flags            : 0x8C4401E 0x100 0x4
CC Call ID           : 30
Source IP Address (Sig) : 172.18.19.72
Destn SIP Req Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:5060
Destn SIP Resp Addr:Port : 172.18.19.73:25055
Destination Name      : 172.18.19.73
Number of Media Streams : 1
Number of Active Streams: 1
RTP Fork Object       : 0x0
Media Mode            : flow-through
Media Stream 1
  State of the stream : STREAM_ACTIVE
  Stream Call ID      : 30
  Stream Type         : voice-only (0)
  Negotiated Codec    : g711ulaw (160 bytes)
  Codec Payload Type  : 0
  Negotiated Dtmf-relay : inband-voice
  Dtmf-relay Payload Type : 0
  Media Source IP Addr:Port : 172.18.19.72:17556
  Media Dest IP Addr:Port  : 172.18.19.73:17966
  Orig Media Dest IP Addr:Port : 0.0.0.0:0
  QoS ID              : -2
  Local QoS Strength  : Optional
  Negotiated QoS Strength : Mandatory
  Negotiated QoS Direction : SendRecv
  Local QoS Status    : Success
Options-Ping         ENABLED:NO    ACTIVE:NO
  Number of SIP User Agent Server(UAS) calls: 1
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 137: show sip-ua calls Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SIP UAC CALL INFO	Field header that indicates that the following information pertains to the SIP UAC.
Call 1	Field header.
SIP Call ID	UAC call identification number.
State of the call	Indicates the state of the call. This field is used for debugging purposes. The state is variable and may be different from one Cisco IOS release to another.

Field	Description
Substate of the call	Indicates the substate of the call. This field is used for debugging purposes. The state is variable and may be different from one Cisco IOS release to another.
Calling Number	Indicates the calling number.
Called Number	Indicates the called number.
Bit Flags	Indicates the bit flags used for debugging.
Source IP Address (Sig)	Indicates the signaling source IPv4 or IPv6 address.
Destn SIP Req Addr: Port:	Indicates the signaling destination Request IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number.
Destn SIP Resp Addr: Port:	Indicates the signaling destination Response IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number.
Destination Name	Indicates the signaling destination hostname, IPv4 address, or IPv6 address.
Number of Media Streams	Indicates the total number of media streams for this UAC call.
Number of Active Streams:	Indicates the total number of active media streams.
RTP Fork Object	Pointer address of the internal RTP Fork data structure.
Media Stream	Statistics about each active media stream are reported. The Media Stream header indicates the number of the media stream, and its statistics immediately follow this header.
State of the stream	State of the media stream indicated by the Media Stream header. Can be STREAM_ACTIVE, STREAM_ADDING, STREAM_CHANGING, STREAM_DEAD, STREAM_DELETING, STREAM_IDLE, or Invalid Stream State.
Stream Call ID	Identification of the stream call indicated by the Media Stream header.
Stream Type	Type of stream indicated by the Media Stream header. It can be dtmf-only, dtmf-relay, voice-only, or voice+dtmf-relay.
Negotiated Codec	Codec selected for the media stream. It can be g711ulaw, <G.729>, <G.726>, or No Codec.

Field	Description
Codec Payload Type	Payload type of the Negotiated Codec.
Negotiated Dtmf-relay	DTMF relay selected for the media stream indicated by the Media Stream header. It can be inband-voice or rtp-nte.
Dtmf-relay Payload Type	Payload type of the negotiated DTMF relay.
Media Source IP Addr: Port	The source IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number of the media stream indicated by the Media Stream header.
Media Dest IP Addr: Port	The destination IPv4 or IPv6 address and port number of the media stream indicated by the Media Stream header.
Local QoS Strength	The QoS strength (mandatory or optional) configured for this device.
Negotiated QoS Strength	The QoS strength (mandatory or optional) that has been negotiated.
Negotiated QoS Direction	Displays the direction in which RSVP was negotiated. For example, sendrecv indicates that RSVP was negotiated in both directions.
Local QoS Status	Displays the success or failure of RSVP reservation.
Number of UAC calls	Final SIP UAC CALL INFO field. Indicates the number of UAC calls.
SIP UAS CALL INFO	Field header that indicates that the following information pertains to the SIP UAS.
Number of UAS calls	Final SIP UAS CALL INFO field. Indicates the number of UAS calls.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug ccsip all	Enables all SIP-related debugging.
debug ccsip events	Enablestracing of events that are specific to SIP SPI.
debug ccsip info	Enables tracing of general SIP SPI information.
debug ccsip media	Enables tracing of SIP call media streams.

Command	Description
debug ccsp messages	Enables tracing of SIP Service Provider Interface (SPI) messages.

show sip-ua connections

To display Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user-agent (UA) transport connection tables, use the **show sip-ua connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua connections {**tcp** [**tls**]| **udp**} {**brief**| **detail**}

Syntax Description

tcp	Displays all TCP connection information.
tls	(Optional) Displays all Transport Layer Security (TLS) over TCP connection information.
udp	Displays all User Datagram Protocol (UDP) connection information.
brief	Displays a summary of connections.
detail	Displays detailed connection information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced
12.4(6)T	The optional tls keyword was added.
12.4(22)T	Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
15.1(2)T	The command output was updated to display the SIP socket listeners information.

Usage Guidelines

The **show sip-ua connections** command should be executed only after a call is made. Use this command to learn the connection details.

Examples

The following sample output from this command shows multiple calls to multiple destinations. Although this example shows UDP details, the command output looks identical for TCP calls.

```
Router# show sip-ua connections udp detail
```

```
Total active connections : 2
No. of send failures : 0
```

```

No. of remote closures : 0
No. of conn. failures : 0
No. of inactive conn. ageouts : 0
-----Printing Detailed Connection Report-----
Note:
** Tuples with no matching socket entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port>'
to overcome this error condition
++ Tuples with mismatched address/port entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port> id <connid>'
to overcome this error condition
Remote-Agent:172.18.194.183, Connections-Count:1
Remote-Port Conn-Id Conn-State WriteQ-Size
=====
5060 1 Established 0
Remote-Agent:172.19.154.18, Connections-Count:1
Remote-Port Conn-Id Conn-State WriteQ-Size
=====
5060 2 Established 0
Router# show sip-ua connections tcp detail
Total active connections : 0
No. of send failures : 0
No. of remote closures : 0
No. of conn. failures : 0
No. of inactive conn. ageouts : 0
Max. tcp send msg queue size of 0, recorded for 0.0.0.0:0
-----Printing Detailed Connection Report-----
Note:
** Tuples with no matching socket entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port>'
to overcome this error condition
++ Tuples with mismatched address/port entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port> id <connid>'
to overcome this error condition
Remote-Agent:172.18.194.183, Connections-Count:1
Remote-Port Conn-Id Conn-State WriteQ-Size
=====
5060 1 Established 0
Router# show sip-ua connections udp detail
Total active connections : 1
No. of send failures : 0
No. of remote closures : 0
No. of conn. failures : 0
No. of inactive conn. ageouts : 0
-----Printing Detailed Connection Report-----
Note:
** Tuples with no matching socket entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp[tls]/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port>'
to overcome this error condition
++ Tuples with mismatched address/port entry
- Do 'clear sip <tcp[tls]/udp> conn t ipv4:<addr>:<port> id <connid>'
to overcome this error condition
Remote-Agent:2001:DB8:C18:4:21D:E5FF:FE34:26A0, Connections-Count:1
Remote-Port Conn-Id Conn-State WriteQ-Size Local-Address
=====
5060 2 Established 0 -
----- SIP Transport Layer Listen Sockets -----
Conn-Id Local-Address
=====
0 [0.0.0.0]:5060
2 [8.6.8.8]:5060
Router# show sip-ua connections tcp tls brief
Total active connections : 0
No. of send failures : 0
No. of remote closures : 0
No. of conn. failures : 0
No. of inactive conn. ageouts : 0
TLS client handshake failures : 0
TLS server handshake failures : 0
----- SIP Transport Layer Listen Sockets -----
Conn-Id Local-Address
=====
0 [0.0.0.0]:5061

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua connections** command showing IPv6 information:

```
Router# show sip-ua connections udp brief
Total active connections      : 0
No. of send failures         : 0
No. of remote closures       : 0
No. of conn. failures        : 0
No. of inactive conn. ageouts : 10
----- SIP Transport Layer Listen Sockets -----
Conn-Id      Local-Address
=====
0             [0.0.0.0]:5060
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 138: show sip-ua connections Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total active connections	Indicates all the connections that the gateway holds for various targets. Statistics are broken down within individual fields.
No. of send failures	Indicates the number of TCP or UDP messages dropped by the transport layer. Messages are dropped if there were network issues, and the connection was frequently ended.
No. of remote closures	Indicates the number of times a remote gateway ended the connection. A higher value indicates a problem with the network or that the remote gateway does not support reusing the connections (thus it is not RFC 3261-compliant). The remote closure number can also contribute to the number of send failures.
No. of conn. failures	Indicates the number of times that the transport layer was unsuccessful in establishing the connection to the remote agent. The field can also indicate that the address or port configured under the dial peer might be incorrect or that the remote gateway does not support that mode of transport.
No. of inactive conn. ageouts	Indicates the number of times that the connections were ended or timed out because of signaling inactivity. During call traffic, this number should be zero. If it is not zero, we recommend that the inactivity timer be tuned to optimize performance by using the timers command.
Max. tcp send msg queue size of 0, recorded for 0.0.0.0:0	Indicates the number of messages waiting in the queue to be sent out on the TCP connection when the congestion was at its peak. A higher queue number indicates that more messages are waiting to be sent on the network. The growth of this queue size cannot be controlled directly by the administrator.

Field	Description
Tuples with no matching socket entry	Any tuples for the connection entry that are marked with "***" at the end of the line indicate an upper transport layer error condition; specifically, that the upper transport layer is out of sync with the lower connection layer. Cisco IOS software should automatically overcome this condition. If the error persists, execute the clear sip-ua udp connection or clear sip-ua tcp connection command and report the problem to your support team.
Tuples with mismatched address/port entry	Any tuples for the connection entry that are marked with "++" at the end of the line indicate an upper transport layer error condition, where the socket is probably readable, but is not being used. If the error persists, execute the clear sip-ua udp connection or clear sip-ua tcp connection command and report the problem to your support team.
Remote-Agent Connections-Count	Connections to the same target address. This field indicates how many connections are established to the same host.
Remote-Port Conn-Id Conn-State WriteQ-Size	Connections to the same target address. This field indicates how many connections are established to the same host. The WriteQ-Size field is relevant only to TCP connections and is a good indicator of network congestion and if there is a need to tune the TCP parameters.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear sip-ua tcp connection	Clears a SIP TCP connection.
clear sip-ua udp connection	Clears a SIP UDP connection.
show sip-ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip-ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
show sip-ua status	Displays SIP user agent status.
show sip-ua timers	Displays the current settings for the SIP UA timers.
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.
timers	Configures the SIP signaling timers.

show sip-ua map

To display the mapping table of public switched telephone network (PSTN) cause codes and their corresponding Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) error status codes or the mapping table of SIP-to-PSTN codes, use the **show sip-ua map** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua map {pstn-sip| sip-pstn| sip-request-pstn}

Syntax Description

pstn-sip	Displays the PSTN cause-code-to-SIP-status-code mapping table.
sip-pstn	Displays the SIP-status-code-to-PSTN-cause-code mapping table.
sip-request-pstn	Display the SIP-requests-PSTN-cause mapping table.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XB2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. The sip-request-pstn keyword was added.
IOS Release XE 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua map pstn-sip** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua map pstn-sip
PSTN-Cause   Configured   Default
              SIP-Status   SIP-Status
1             404          404
2             404          404
3             404          404
4             500          500
5             500          500
6             500          500
7             500          500
8             500          500
9             500          500
```

```

.
.
.
100          500          500
101          500          500
102          408          408
103          500          500
110          500          500
111          400          400
126          500          500
127          500          500

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua map sip-pstn** command:

```

Router# show sip-ua map sip-pstn
SIP-Status   Configured   Default
              PSTN-Cause   PSTN-Cause
400          127          127
401          57          57
402          21          21
403          57          57
404          1          1
405          127         127
406          127         127
407          21          21
408          102         102
409          41          41
410          1          1
.
.
.
600          17          17
603          21          21
604          1          1
606          58          58

```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua map request-pstn** command:

```

Router# show sip-request-pstn
SIP-Status   Configured   Default
              PSTN-Cause   PSTN-Cause
CANCEL       16          16

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 139: show sip-ua map Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PSTN-Cause	Reasons for PSTN call failure or completion. PSTN cause code range is from 1 to 127.
Configured SIP-Status	Configured SIP status code or event. SIP Status code range is from 400 to 699.
Default SIP-Status	Default mapping between and PSTN and SIP networks.
SIP-Status	Configured SIP status code or event. SIP status code range is from 400 to 699.
Configured PSTN-Cause	Reasons for PSTN call failure or completion. PSTN cause code range is from 1 to 127.

Field	Description
Default PSTN-Cause	Default mapping between and SIP and PSTN networks.

Related Commands

Command	Description
set pstn-cause	Sets an incoming PSTN release cause code to a SIP error status code.
set sip-status	Sets an incoming SIP error status code to a PSTN release cause code.
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua min-se

To show the current value of the minimum session expiration (Min-SE) header for calls that use the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) session timer, use the **show sip-ua min-se** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua min-se

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(9)T	The Min-SE header default time was changed from 3200 to 90 seconds.
IOS Release XE 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify the value of the Min-SE header.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sip-ua min-se
SIP UA MIN-SE Value (seconds)
Min-SE: 90
```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 140: show sip-ua min-se Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SIP UA MIN-SE Value (seconds)	Field header indicating that the following information shows the current value of the Min-SE header, in seconds.
Min-SE	Current value of the Min-SE header, in seconds.

Related Commands

Command	Description
min-se (SIP)	Changes the Min-SE header value for all calls that use the SIP session timer.

show sip-ua mwi

To display Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) message-waiting indication (MWI) settings on the voice-mail server, use the **show sip-ua mwi command** in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua mwi

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua mwi** command:

```
Router#
show sip-ua mwi
MWI type: 2
MWI server: dns:unity-vm.gb.com
MWI expires: 60
MWI port: 5060
MWI transport type: UDP
MWI unsolicited
MWI server IP address:
C801011E
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
MWI ipaddr cnt 1:
MWI ipaddr idx 0:
MWI server: 192.168.1.30, port 5060, transport 1
MWI server dns lookup retry cnt: 0
endpoint 8000 mwi status ON
endpoint 8000 mwi status ON
endpoint 8001 mwi status OFF
```

The table below provides a listing of the fields in the sample output.

Table 141: show sip-ua mwi Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MWI type	Indicates the type of MWI service. 1 indicates MWI application service, which is used when a router provides MWI relay service. 2 indicates SIP-based MWI.

Field	Description
MWI server	Indicates the host device housing the domain name server (DNS) that resolves the name of the voice-mail server.
MWI expires	Indicates the expiration time, in seconds.
MWI port	Indicates the port used by SIP signaling.
MWI transport type	Indicates the desired transport protocol. Values are tcp or udp. UDP is the default.
MWI unsolicited	Indicates whether unsolicited MWI is configured.
MWI server IP address	Indicates the IP address of the voice-mail MWI server in hex format. If you configured the mwi-server command for DNS format, DNS lookup may result in multiple IP addresses. All IP addresses are listed.
MWI ipaddr cnt	Indicates the number of IP addresses associated with the voice-mail MWI server.
MWI ipaddr idx	Indicates which MWI server IP address is currently being used. The index starts from 0.
MWI server	Indicates the IP address of the MWI server; the port; and transport protocol (1 indicates UDP; 2 indicates TCP).
MWI server dns lookup retry cnt	Indicates the number of retries for DNS lookup.
endpoint / mwi status	Indicates the endpoint or voice port and whether MWI notification is active. That is, if a message is waiting, the status is on. Once the message is deleted, the status is off.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip-ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
show sip-ua timers	Displays the current settings for SIP UA timers.
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua register status

To display the status of E.164 numbers that a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateway has registered with an external primary SIP registrar, use the **show sip-ua register status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua register status [secondary]

Syntax Description

secondary	(Optional) Displays the status of E.164 numbers that a SIP gateway has registered with an external secondary SIP registrar.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)ZJ	This command was introduced.
12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T.

Usage Guidelines

SIP gateways can register E.164 numbers on behalf of analog telephone voice ports (FXS), IP phone virtual voice ports (EFXS), and SCCP phones with an external SIP proxy or SIP registrar. The command **show sip-ua register status** is only for outbound registration, so if there are no SCCP phones or FXS dialpeers to register, there is no output when the command is run.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sip-ua register status
Line peer expires(sec) registered
4001 20001 596 no
4002 20002 596 no
5100 1 596 no
9998 2 596 no
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 142: show sip-ua register status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Line	The phone number to register.
peer	The registration destination number.

Field	Description
expires (sec)	The amount of time, in seconds, until registration expires.
registered	Registration status.

Related Commands

Command	Description
registrar	Enables SIP gateways to register E.164 numbers on behalf of analog telephone voice ports (FXS), IP phone virtual voice ports (EFXS), and SCCP phones with an external SIP proxy or SIP registrar.

show sip-ua retry

To display retry statistics for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user agent (UA), use the `show sip-ua retry` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua retry

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)XB	Command output was enhanced to display the following: Reliable provisional responses (PRACK/reliable lxx), Conditions met (COMET) responses, and Notify responses.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 is not included in this release. For the purposes of display, this command was separated from the generic show sip-uac command found previously in this reference.
	12.2(11)T	This command is supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and the Cisco AS5400 in this release.
	12.2(15)T	This command is supported on the Cisco 1700 series, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and the Cisco 7200 series routers in this release.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to verify SIP configurations.

Examples The following is sample output from this command.

```
Router# show sip-ua retry
SIP UA Retry Values
invite retry count = 6 response retry count = 1
bye retry count = 1 cancel retry count = 1
prack retry count = 10 comet retry count = 10
reliable lxx count = 6 notify retry count = 10
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output, in alphabetical order.

Table 143: show sip-ua retry Field Descriptions

Field	Description
bye retry count	Number of times that a Bye request is retransmitted.
cancel retry count	Number of times that a Cancel request is retransmitted.
comet retry count	Number of times that a COMET request is retransmitted.
invite retry count	Number of times that an Invite request is retransmitted.
notify retry count	Number of times that a Notify message is retransmitted.
prack retry count	Number of times that a PRACK request is retransmitted.
refer retry count	Number of times that a Refer request is retransmitted.
reliable lxx count	Number of times that a Reliable lxx request is retransmitted.
response retry count	Number of times that a Response request is retransmitted.
SIP UA Retry Values	Field header for SIP UA retry values.

Related Commands

Command	Description
retry comet	Configures the number of times that a COMET request is retransmitted.
retry prack	Configures the number of times the PRACK request is retransmitted.
retry relxx	Configures the number of times the reliable lxx response is retransmitted.
show sip-ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
show sip-ua status	Displays SIP UA status.
show sip-ua timers	Displays the current settings for SIP UA timers.

Command	Description
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua service

To display Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user-agent (UA) service information, use the **show sip-ua service** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua service

Syntax Description	This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes	Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Examples

The following example displays output when SIP UA call service is enabled:

```
Router# show sip-ua service
```

```
SIP Service is up
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **shutdown** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua service
SIP service is shut globally
under 'voice service voip'
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is shut down with the **call service stop** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua service
SIP service is shut
under 'voice service voip', 'sip' submode
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is stopped forcefully with the **call service stop forced** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua service
SIP service is forced shut
under 'voice service voip', 'sip' submode
```

The following example displays output when SIP call service is forcefully shutdown globally with the **shutdown forced** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua service
SIP service is forced shut globally
under 'voice service voip'
```

The fields in the displays are self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
call service stop	Shuts down VoIP call service on a gateway.
voice service	Enters voice-service configuration mode and specifies a voice-encapsulation type.

show sip-ua statistics

To display response, traffic, and retry Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) statistics, use the **show sip-ua statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua statistics

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(3)T	This command was introduced.
	12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(2)XB	Command output was enhanced as follows: BadRequest counter (400 class) now counts malformed Via entries, reliable provisional responses (PRACK/rellxx), conditions met (COMET), and NOTIFY responses.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 was not included in this release. For the purposes of display, this command was separated from the generic show sip-u command.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. Command output was enhanced as follows: • OkInfo counter (200) class counts the number of successful responses to INFO requests. • Info counter counts the number of INFO messages received and sent. • BadEvent counter (489 response) counts responses to Subscribe messages with event types that are not understood by the server. • OkSubscribe counter (200 class) counts the number of 200 OK SIP messages received and sent in response to Subscribe messages. • Subscribe requests indicate total requests received and sent. • SDP application statistics added to monitor SDP.
	This command was supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.	

Release	Modification
12.2(13)T	This command was supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. The following cause codes were obsoleted from the command output: • Redirection code: <i>SeeOther</i> • Client Error: <i>LengthRequired</i> A new SIP statistics counter was added: • Miscellaneous Counters: <i>RedirectResponseMappedToClientError</i> Command output was enhanced to display the following: • Time stamp that indicates the last time that SIP statistics counters were cleared.
12.2(15)T	This command is supported on the Cisco 1700 series, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and the Cisco 7200 series routers in this release.
12.2(15)ZJ	Command output was enhanced to display the following: • Register counter and statistics.
12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T. Command output was enhanced to display SUBSCRIBE retry statistics.
IOS Release XE 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show sip-ua statistics** command to verify SIP configurations.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sip-ua statistics
SIP Response Statistics (Inbound/Outbound)
  Informational:
    Trying 0/0, Ringing 0/0,
    Forwarded 0/0, Queued 0/0,
    SessionProgress 0/0
  Success:
    OkInvite 0/0, OkBye 0/0,
    OkCancel 0/0, OkOptions 0/0,
    OkPrack 0/0, OkPreconditionMet 0/0,
    OkSubscribe 0/0, OkNOTIFY 0/0,
    OkInfo 0/0, 202Accepted 0/0
    OkRegister 12/49
  Redirection (Inbound only except for MovedTemp(Inbound/Outbound)) :
    MultipleChoice 0, MovedPermanently 0,
    MovedTemporarily 0/0, UseProxy 0,
    AlternateService 0
  Client Error:
    BadRequest 0/0, Unauthorized 0/0,
    PaymentRequired 0/0, Forbidden 0/0,
    NotFound 0/0, MethodNotAllowed 0/0,
    NotAcceptable 0/0, ProxyAuthReqd 0/0,
    ReqTimeout 0/0, Conflict 0/0, Gone 0/0,
```



```

ReqEntityTooLarge 0/0, ReqURITooLarge 0/0,
UnsupportedMediaType 0/0, BadExtension 0/0,
TempNotAvailable 0/0, CallLegNonExistent 0/0,
LoopDetected 0/0, TooManyHops 0/0,
AddrIncomplete 0/0, Ambiguous 0/0,
BusyHere 0/0, RequestCancel 0/0,
NotAcceptableMedia 0/0, BadEvent 0/0,
SETooSmall 0/0
Server Error:
  InternalError 0/0, NotImplemented 0/0,
  BadGateway 0/0, ServiceUnavail 0/0,
  GatewayTimeout 0/0, BadSipVer 0/0,
  PreCondFailure 0/0
Global Failure:
  BusyEverywhere 0/0, Decline 0/0,
  NotExistAnywhere 0/0, NotAcceptable 0/0
Miscellaneous counters:
  RedirectRspMappedToClientErr 0
SIP Total Traffic Statistics (Inbound/Outbound)
  Invite 0/0, Ack 0/0, Bye 0/0,
  Cancel 0/0, Options 0/0,
  Prack 0/0, Comet 0/0,
  Subscribe 0/0, NOTIFY 0/0,
  Refer 0/0, Info 0/0
  Register 49/16
Retry Statistics
  Invite 0, Bye 0, Cancel 0, Response 0,
  Prack 0, Comet 0, Reliablelxx 0, Notify 0
  Register 4, Subscribe 0
SDP application statistics:
Parses: 0, Builds 0
Invalid token order: 0, Invalid param: 0
Not SDP desc: 0, No resource: 0
Last time SIP Statistics were cleared: <never>

```

Command output, listed in **Table 1**, includes a reason phrase and a count describing the SIP messages received and sent. When x/x is included in the reason phrase field, the first number is an inbound count, and the second number is an outbound count. The description field headings are based on the SIP response code xxx, which the SIP protocol uses in determining behavior. SIP response codes are classified into one of the following six categories:

- 1xx: Informational, indicates call progress.
- 2xx: Success, indicates successful receipt or completion of a request.
- 3xx: Redirection, indicates that a redirect server has returned possible locations.
- 4xx: Client error, indicates that a request cannot be fulfilled as it was submitted.
- 5xx: Server error, indicates that a request has failed because of an error by the server. The request may be retried at another server.
- 6xx: Global failure, indicates that a request has failed and should not be tried again at any server.

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output, in alphabetical order.

Table 144: show sip-ua statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Note	For each field, the standard RFC 2543 SIP response number and message are shown.
Ack 0/0	A confirmed final response received or sent.

Field	Description
Accepted 0/0	202 A successful response to a Refer request received or sent.
AddrIncomplete 0/0	484 Address supplied is incomplete.
AlternateService 0	380 Unsuccessful call; however, an alternate service is available.
Ambiguous 0/0	485 Address supplied is ambiguous.
BadEvent 0/0	489 Bad Event response indicates a Subscribe request having an event type that the server could not understand.
BadExtension 0/0	420 Server could not understand the protocol extension in the Require header.
BadGateway 0/0	502 Network is out of order.
BadRequest	400 Bad Request (includes the malformed Via header).
BadSipVer 0/0	505 Requested SIP version is not supported.
BusyEverywhere 0/0	600 Called party is busy.
BusyHere 0/0	486 Called party is busy.
Bye 0	Number of times that a Bye request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Bye 0/0	Terminated the session.
CallLegNonExistent 0/0	481 Server is ignoring the request. Either is was a Bye request and there was no matching leg ID, or it was a Cancel request and there was no matching transaction.
Cancel 0	Number of times that a Cancel request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Cancel 0/0	Terminated the pending request.
Comet 0	Number of times that a COMET request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Comet 0/0	Conditions have been met.
Conflict 0/0	409 Temporary failure.

Field	Description
Decline 0/0	603 Call rejected.
Forbidden 0/0	403 The SIP server has the request, but cannot provide service.
Forwarded 0/0	181 Call has been forwarded.
GatewayTimeout 0/0	504 The server or gateway did not receive a timely response from another server (such as a location server).
Gone 0/0	410 Resource is no longer available at the server, and no forwarding address is known.
Info 0/0	Number of information messages the gateway has received (inbound) and how many have been transmitted (outbound).
InternalError 0/0	500 The server or gateway encountered an unexpected error that prevented it from processing the request.
Invite 0	Number of times that an INVITE request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Invite 0/0	Initiates a call.
LoopDetected 0/0	482 A loop--server received a request that included itself in the path.
MethodNotAllowed 0/0	405 Method specified in the request is not allowed.
MovedPermanently 0	301 User is no longer available at this location.
MovedTemporarily 0	302 User is temporarily unavailable.
MultipleChoice 0	300 Address resolves to more than one location.
NotAcceptable 0/0	406/606 Call was contacted, but some aspect of the session description was unacceptable.
NotAcceptableMedia 0/0	406 Call was contacted, but some aspect of the session description was unacceptable.
NotExistAnywhere 0/0	604 Server has authoritative information that the called party does not exist in the network.
NotFound 0/0	404 Called party does not exist in the specified domain.

Field	Description
NOTIFY 0	Number of times that a Notify is retransmitted to the other user agent.
NOTIFY 0/0	Number of Notify messages received or sent.
NotImplemented 0/0	501 Service or option not implemented in the server or gateway.
OkBye 0/0	200 Successful response to a Bye request.
OkCancel 0/0	200 Successful response to a Cancel request.
OkInfo	200 Successful response to an INFO request.
OkInvite 0/0	200 Successful response to an INVITE request.
OkNOTIFY 0/0	200 Successful response to a Notify request.
OkOptions 0/0	200 Successful response to an Options request.
OkPrack 0/0	200 Successful response to a PRACK request.
OkPreconditionMet 0/0	200 Successful response to a PreconditionMet request.
OkRegister 0/0	200 Successful response to a Register request.
OkSubscribe 0/0	200 Successful response to a SUBSCRIBE request.
Options 0/0	Query the receiving or sending server as to its capabilities.
PaymentRequired 0/0	402 Payment is required to complete the call.
Prack 0	Number of times that a PRACK request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Prack 0/0	Provisional response received or sent.
PreCondFailure 0/0	580 The session could not be established because of failure to meet required preconditions.
ProxyAuthReqd 0/0	407 Rejected for proxy authentication.
Queued 0/0	182 Until the called party is available, the message is queued.

Field	Description
RedirectResponseMappedToClientError 0	Indicates the count of incoming 3xx responses that were mapped to 4xx responses. It is incremented when the no redirection command is active. For the default case, the 3xx messages are processed per RFC 2543, and this counter is not incremented. This counter counts only inbound messages and only the 3xx responses that are known (300, 301, 302, 305, and 380). The counter is cleared when the clear sip-ua statistics command is issued.
Refer 0	Number of times the Refer request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Refer 0/0	Number of Refer requests received or sent.
Register 0/0	Number of Register requests received or sent.
Register 0	Number of times that a Register request is retransmitted to the other user agent.
Reliable1xx 0	Indicates the number of times the Reliable 1xx response is retransmitted to the other user agent.
ReqEntityTooLarge 0/0	413 Server refuses to process request because the request is larger than is acceptable.
ReqTimeout 0/0	408 Server could not produce a response before the Expires time- out.
RequestCancel 0/0	Request has been canceled.
ReqURITooLarge 0/0	414 Server refuses to process, because the URI (URL) request is larger than is acceptable.
Response 0	Indicates number of Response retries.
Retry Statistics	One of the three categories of response statistics.
Ringing 0/0	180 Called party has been located and is being notified of the call.
SeeOther 0	303 Transfer to another address.
ServiceUnavail 0/0	503 Service option is not available because of an overload or maintenance problem.
SessionProgress 0/0	183 Indicates in-band alerting.

Field	Description
SIP Response Statistics (Inbound/Outbound)	One of the three categories of response statistics.
SIP Total Traffic Statistics (Inbound/Outbound)	One of the three categories of response statistics.
Subscribe 0	Indicates the number of Retry Subscribe messages sent.
Subscribe 0/0	Number of Subscribe requests received or sent.
TempNotAvailable 0/0	480 Called party did not respond.
TooManyHops 0/0	483 A server received a request that required more hops than is allowed by the Max-Forward header.
Trying 0/0	100 Action is being taken with no resolution.
Unauthorized 0/0	401 The request requires user authentication.
UnsupportedMediaType 0/0	415 Server refuses to process a request because the service option is not available on the destination endpoint.
UseProxy 0	305 Caller must use a proxy to contact called party.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip-ua status	Displays SIP UA status.
show sip-ua timers	Displays the current settings for SIP UA timers.
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua status

To display status for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user agent (UA), use the **show sip-ua status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua status

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(3)T	The statistics portion of the output was removed and included in the show sip-ua statistics command.
	12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(2)XB	Command output was enhanced to display if media or signaling binding is enabled, and the style of the DNS SRV query (1 for RFC 2052; 2 for RFC 2782).
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 was not included in this release. For the purposes of display, this command was separated from the generic show sip-ua command.
	12.2(11)T	Command output was enhanced to display information on Session Description Protocol (SDP) application configuration. This command was supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
	12.2(13)T	Command output was enhanced to display the following: Information on redirection message handling. Information on handling of 180 responses with SDP.
	12.2(15)T	Command output was enhanced to display Suspend and Resume support.
	12.2(15)ZJ	Command output was enhanced to display information on the duration of dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) events.
	12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T.

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	Command output was enhanced to display Reason Header support.
12.4(22)T	Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
Cisco IOS Release XE 2.5 This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.	

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify SIP configurations.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua status** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua status
SIP User Agent Status
SIP User Agent for UDP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent for TCP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent for TLS over TCP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent bind status(signaling): DISABLED
SIP User Agent bind status(media): DISABLED
SIP early-media for 180 responses with SDP: ENABLED
SIP max-forwards : 70
SIP DNS SRV version: 2 (rfc 2782)
NAT Settings for the SIP-UA
Role in SDP: NONE
Check media source packets: DISABLED
Maximum duration for a telephone-event in NOTIFYs: 2000 ms
SIP support for ISDN SUSPEND/RESUME: ENABLED
Redirection (3xx) message handling: ENABLED
Reason Header will override Response/Request Codes: DISABLED
Out-of-dialog Refer: DISABLED
Presence support is DISABLED
protocol mode is ipv4
SDP application configuration:
  Version line (v=) required
  Owner line (o=) required
  Timespec line (t=) required
Media supported: audio video image
Network types supported: IN
Address types supported: IP4 IP6
Transport types supported: RTP/AVP udptl
```

The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua status** command showing IPv6 information:

```
Router# show sip-ua status
SIP User Agent Status
SIP User Agent for UDP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent for TCP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent for TLS over TCP : ENABLED
SIP User Agent bind status(signaling): DISABLED
SIP User Agent bind status(media): DISABLED
SIP early-media for 180 responses with SDP: ENABLED
SIP max-forwards : 70
SIP DNS SRV version: 2 (rfc 2782)
NAT Settings for the SIP-UA
Role in SDP: NONE
Check media source packets: DISABLED
Maximum duration for a telephone-event in NOTIFYs: 2000 ms
SIP support for ISDN SUSPEND/RESUME: ENABLED
Redirection (3xx) message handling: ENABLED
Reason Header will override Response/Request Codes: DISABLED
Out-of-dialog Refer: DISABLED
Presence support is DISABLED
protocol mode is ipv6
```



```

SDP application configuration:
  Version line (v=) required
  Owner line (o=) required
  Timespec line (t=) required
  Media supported: audio video image
  Network types supported: IN
  Address types supported: IP4 IP6
  Transport types supported: RTP/AVP udpt1

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 145: show sip-ua status Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SIP User Agent Status	UA status.
SIP User Agent for UDP	User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is enabled or disabled.
SIP User Agent for TCP	TCP is enabled or disabled.
SIP User Agent bind status (signaling)	Binding for signaling is enabled or disabled.
SIP User Agent bind status (media)	Binding for media is enabled or disabled.
SIP early-media for 180 responses with SDP	Early media cut-through treatment for 180 responses with SDP can be enabled (the default treatment) or disabled, with local ringback provided.
SIP max-forwards	Value of max-forwards of SIP messages.
SIP DNS SRV version	Style of the DNS SRV query: 1 for RFC 2052 or 2 for RFC 2782.
NAT Settings for the SIP-UA	Symmetric Network Address Translation (NAT) settings when the feature is enabled.
Role in SDP	Identifies the endpoint function in the connection setup procedure during symmetric NAT traversal. The endpoint role may be set to active, meaning that it initiates a connection, or to passive, meaning that it accepts a connection. A value of none in this field means that the feature is disabled.
Check media source packets	Media source packet checking is enabled or disabled.
Maximum duration for a telephone-event in NOTIFYs	Shows the time interval, in milliseconds (ms), between consecutive NOTIFY messages for a telephone event.
SIP support for ISDN SUSPEND/RESUME	Suspend and Resume support is enabled or disabled.

Field	Description
Redirection (3xx) message handling	Redirection can be enabled, which is the default status, according to RFC 2543. Or handling of redirection 3xx messages can be disabled, allowing the gateway to treat 3xx redirect messages as 4xx error messages.
Reason Header will override Response/Request Codes	Reason header is enabled or disabled.
protocol mode is ipv6	States whether the protocol being used is IPv6 or IPv4.
Version line (v=)	Indicates if the SDP version is required.
Owner line (o=)	Indicates if the session originator is required.
Timespec line (t=)	Indicates if the session start and stop times are required.
Media supported	Media information.
Network types supported	Always IN for Internet.
Address types supported	Identifies the Internet Protocol version.
Transport types supported	Identifies the transport protocols supported.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip -ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip -ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
show sip -ua timers	Displays the current settings for SIP UA timers.
sip -ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua status refer-ood

To display the number of incoming and outgoing out-of-dialog REFER (OOD-R) connections, use the **show sip-ua status refer-ood** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua status refer-ood

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
	12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to verify OOD-R processing.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show sip-ua status refer-ood** command:

```
Router# show sip-ua status refer-ood
Maximum allow incoming out-of-dialog refer 500
Current existing incoming out-of-dialog refer dialogs: 1
                outgoing out-of-dialog refer dialogs: 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 146: show sip-ua status refer-ood Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Maximum allow incoming out-of-dialog refer	Maximum number of incoming OOD-R sessions that the router is allowed. Value set by the refer-ood enable command. Default is 500.
Current existing incoming out-of-dialog refer dialogs	Number of currently active incoming OOD-R sessions.
outgoing out-of-dialog refer dialogs	Number of currently active outgoing OOD-R sessions used for line status updates.

Related Commands

Command	Description
refer-ood enable	Enables OOD-R processing.
show sip -ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip -ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
sip -ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show sip-ua timers

To display the current settings for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user-agent (UA) timers, use the `show sip-ua timers` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show sip-ua timers

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(3)T	The output of this command was changed to reflect the various forms of the timers command.
	12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(2)XB	Command output was enhanced to display the following: Reliable provisional responses (PRACK/rel 1xx), Conditions met (COMET), and NOTIFY responses.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 was not included in this release. For the purposes of display, this command was separated from the generic show sip-uac command found previously in this reference.
	12.2(11)T	This command was supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 in this release.
	12.2(11)YT	Command output was enhanced to display Refer responses.
	12.2(15)T	This command was supported on the Cisco 1700 series, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and the Cisco 7200 series routers in this release.
	12.3(1)	Command output was enhanced to display the SIP hold timer value.
	12.2(15)ZJ	Command output was enhanced to display Register responses.
	12.3(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T.
	12.3(8)T	Command output was enhanced to display the buffer-invite timer value and the connection aging timer value.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to verify SIP configurations.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show sip-ua timers
SIP UA Timer Values (milliseconds)
trying 500, expires 150000, connect 500, disconnect 500
comet 500, prack 500, rel1xx 500, notify 500, refer 500, register 500
hold 2880 minutes, buffer-invite 500, aging 5 minutes
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 147: show sip-ua timers Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SIP UA Timer Values (milliseconds)	SIP UA timer status.
trying	Time to wait before a Trying message is retransmitted.
expires	Time to wait before an Expires message is retransmitted.
connect	Time to wait before a Connect message is retransmitted.
disconnect	Time to wait before a Disconnect message is retransmitted.
comet	Time to wait before a COMET message is retransmitted.
prack	Time to wait before a PRACK acknowledgment is retransmitted.
rel1xx	Time to wait before a Rel1xx response is retransmitted.
notify	Time to wait before a Notify response is retransmitted.
refer	Time to wait before a Retry request is retransmitted.
register	Time to wait before a Register request is retransmitted.
hold	Time to wait in minutes before a BYE request is sent.
buffer-invite	Time to buffer the INVITE while waiting for display information.

Field	Description
aging	Time to wait in minutes before a TCP or UDP connection is aged out.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua retry	Displays SIP retry statistics.
show sip-ua statistics	Displays response, traffic, and retry SIP statistics.
show sip-ua status	Displays SIP UA status.
sip-ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

show spe voice

To display voice-service-history statistics for a specified service processing element (SPE), use the **show spe voice** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
show spe voice {[active] [slot| slot/spe]] summary [slot| slot/spe]}
```

Syntax Description

slot	All SPEs on the specified slot. Cisco AS5350 range: 1 to 3. Cisco AS5400 range: 1 to 7. Cisco AS5850 range: 0 to 13.
slot / spe	Specified SPE on the specified slot. Slot range: as above. SPE range as follows: • Cisco 5350 and Cisco 5400: 0 to 17 • Cisco 5850 (in a CT3_UP216 card): 0 to 35 • Cisco 5850 (in a UP324 card): 0 to 53 You must include the slash mark.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

Use the *slot* or *slot/spe* argument once to specify a single slot or SPE. Use it twice to specify the first and last of a range of slots or SPEs.

The following examples specify the following: a single SPE, a single slot, a range of SPEs in a slot, and a range of slots:

```
show spe voice 1/3
show spe voice 1
show spe voice 1/1 1/3
show spe voice 1 3
```

The **summary** keyword permits you to employ output modifiers to the command so as to write large amounts of data output directly to a file for later reference. You can save this file on local or remote storage devices such as flash, a SAN disk, or an external memory device. You can write output to a new file or append it to an existing file and, optionally at the same time, display it onscreen. Redirection is available using a pipe (|) character combined with the **redirect**, **append**, or **tee** keywords.

For more information on output modifiers, see *Show Command Output Redirection* at the following location:
<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/software/ios122/122newft/122t/122t13/ftshowre.htm>

Examples

The following example shows information for a single SPE (slot 2, SPE 1):

```
Router# show spe voice 2/1
#SPE 2/01
Cisco Universal SPE (Managed); Port 2/6 - 2/11
Last clearing of statistics counters      : never
    0 Incoming calls                     0 Outgoing calls
Voice:
    0 Payload Type Violation              0 Buffer Overflow Errors
    0 End-point Detection Errors           0 Packets Received Early
    0 Packets Received Late               0 Bad Protocol Headers
Fax-relay:
    0 Payload Type Violation              0 Buffer Overflow Errors
    0 Buffer Underflow Errors              0 End-point Detection Errors
    0 Bad Protocol Headers
Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls
G.711 u-Law      0   G.729      0   G.723.1 6.3K      0   GSM FR      0
G.711 a-Law      0   G.729B     0   G.723.1 5.3K      0   GSM HR      0
G.726 40K        0   G.729A     0   G.723.1A 6.3K     0   GSM EFR     0
G.726 32K        0   G.729AB    0   G.723.1A 5.3K     0
G.726 24K        0   G.728      0   Clear Channel      0
G.726 16K        0
```

The following example shows summary information:

```
Router# show spe voice summary
Cisco Universal SPE (Managed); Port 1/0 - 1/107
Last clearing of statistics counters      : never
    0 Incoming calls                     0 Outgoing calls
Voice:
    0 Payload Type Violation              0 Buffer Overflow Errors
    0 End-point Detection Errors           0 Packets Received Early
    0 Packets Received Late               0 Bad Protocol Headers
Fax-relay:
    0 Payload Type Violation              0 Buffer Overflow Errors
    0 Buffer Underflow Errors              0 End-point Detection
Errors
    0 Bad Protocol Headers
Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls   Codec      Calls
G.711 u-Law      0   G.729      0   G.723.1 6.3K      0   GSM FR      0
G.711 a-Law      0   G.729B     0   G.723.1 5.3K      0   GSM HR      0
G.726 40K        0   G.729A     0   G.723.1A 6.3K     0   GSM EFR     0
G.726 32K        0   G.729AB    0   G.723.1A 5.3K     0
G.726 24K        0   G.728      0   Clear Channel      0   G.726 16K   0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 148: show spe voice Command Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SPE	Slot and port number of the SPE.
Last Clearing of Statistics Counters	Last time the statistics counters were cleared by means of the clear spe counters command.
Buffer Overflow Errors	The digital-signal-processor (DSP) buffer has overflowed. If overflow continues, data will be lost and voice will be distorted (as concealment is added).

Field	Description
Endpoint Detection Errors	A voice frame has arrived after a predefined timer expires, causing the DSP to declare it late. If the frame consists of the SID/marker bit, it causes an endpoint detection error and the late packet is included as an endpoint detection error.
Packets Received Early	The number of frames held in the delay buffer exceeds the expected playout delay -- that is, the delay buffer is overrun (too many frames waiting to be played out for the expected playout delay). At this point, the buffer must reduce the excess delay using intelligent frame deletion to preserve audio continuity.
Packets Received Late	The DSP has received an out-of-sequence packet and started a timer for the missing packet. The packet has failed to arrive in time; it is marked as late and the statistic is incremented. The DSP does interpolative or silence concealment for any missing frames. This type of problem is apt to occur in a congested network and results in lost packets and diminished voice quality.
Bad Protocol Headers	Packets have been rejected for any of the following reasons: bad protocol header, incorrect length, unknown packet format, unknown Real-Time Transport Protocol synchronization source (SSRC), incorrect checksum (when the Extended header is used), cumulative number of packets with invalid RTP headers (the header extension exceeds the packet length), or an invalid User Datagram Protocol (UDP)/IP header if extended encapsulation is enabled.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show spe	Displays SPE status.
show spe modem	Displays modem service-history statistics for a specified SPE.
show spe version	Displays the firmware version on a specified SPE.

show ss7 mtp1 channel-id

To display information for a given session channel ID, use the **show ss7 mtp1 channel-id** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp1 channel-id [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Specific channel. Range is from 0 to 23.

Command Default

Information for all channels is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is useful for determining which channel IDs have already been allocated.

Examples

The following sample output displays the name of the serial interface for the link, the assigned media gateway controller (MGC) port, whether the link is serial (12-in-1 port) or digital (E1/T1 trunk DS0), the assigned channel ID, and whether the link is stopped or started:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp1 channel-id
SS7 MTP1 Session-channel [all]:
channel  assigned interface
-----  -
      0      7/0:0  (digital)
      1      7/0    (serial)
      3      7/0:1  (digital)
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 149: show ss7 mtp1 channel-id Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SS7 MTP1 Session-channel	Information about channel IDs.
all	Information on all assigned channel IDs if a particular ID is not specified.

Field	Description
channel	Channel ID assigned by use of the channel-id command.
assigned	Name of the interface serial object to which the channel ID is assigned.
interface	Whether the link type is digital or serial.

The following sample output concerns a specified channel-ID parameter:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp1 channel-id 1
serial interface: 7/0:1 (digital)
  SCC port:      2
  link state:    STARTED
  IDB state:     IDBS_UP
  rcv-pool:
    pool-name:   Rcv07:02
    congested:   FALSE
    in-use buffers: 16
    free buffers: 384
  tx-pool:
    pool-name:   SS7txB01
    in-use buffers: 64
    free buffers: 1236
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 150: show ss7 mtp1 channel-id Field Descriptions (Specific Channel-ID Selected)

Field	Description
serial interface	Name of the interface serial object and its type (serial or digital).
SCC port	SCC port on the DFC card that was internally assigned by software to service that link (useful to resolve conflicts when trying to create a serial link).
link state	MTP1 link state is started (generally reflects the shutdown and no shutdown entry options).
IDB state	Actual state of the internal Interface Descriptor Block (IDB), which is useful for developers.
rcv-pool	Heading for receive buffer-pool information.
pool-name	Internal name for the pool.
congested	Whether the receive buffers are congested or not.
in-use buffers	How many of the receive buffers are currently in use.

Field	Description
free buffers	How many of the receive buffers are free (not in use).
tx-pool	Heading for transmit buffer-pool information.
pool-name	Internal name for the pool.
in-use buffers	How many of the transmit buffers are currently in use.
free buffers	How many of the transmit buffers are free (not in use).

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-id	Assigns a session channel ID to an SS7 serial link.
show controllers serial	Displays information about the virtual serial interface.
show ss7 mtp1 links	Displays information for each provisioned SS7 link.
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP 2 Channel Control Block (CCB) information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP 2) state machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 stats	Displays SS7 MTP 2 operational statistics.
show ss7 mtp2 timers	Displays durations of the SS7 MTP 2 state machine timers.
show ss7 mtp2 variant	Displays information about the SS7 MTP 2 protocol variant.
show ss7 sm session	Displays information about SS7 Session Manager session.
show ss7 sm set	Displays information about the SS7 failover timer.

show ss7 mtp1 links

To display information for each provisioned Signaling System 7 (SS7) link, use the **show ss7 mtp1 links** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp1 links

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
	12.2(15)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series. Command output was also modified.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display the name of the serial interface for the link, the assigned media gateway controller (MGC) port, whether the link is serial (12-in-1 port) or digital (E1/T1 trunk DS0), the assigned channel ID, and whether the link is stopped or started. This command is useful for quickly letting you know what links have been assigned and what channel IDs are in use.

The output for this command has been modified for the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400 to show SS7 session set information. For the Cisco 2600 series, the SCC and state columns have been removed from the output.

Examples The following sample output shows that there are four SS7 links (out of a platform maximum of four).



Note

The SCC chip number is used by Cisco developers who are checking output from the debug ss7 mtp1 commands.

```
Router# show ss7 mtp1 links
SS7 MTP1 Links [num = 4, platform max = 4]:
      interface  type      SCC  state  session
      -----  -
      7/0:0      digital  7/3  STARTED  0
      7/0:1      digital  7/2  STARTED  1
      7/1:0      digital  7/1  STARTED  2
      7/1:1      digital  7/0  STARTED  3
```

The following example displays the interface, type (serial or digital), SCC port, state (started or stopped), SS7 session set (configured or not), and channel ID for all configured SS7 links on a Cisco AS5350 or Cisco AS5400.

```
Router# show ss7 mtp1 links
```

```

SS7 MTP1 Links [num = 4, platform max = 4]:
      interface  type  SCC      state      session session
      -----  -
      7/0:0      digital  7/3      STARTED      1          0
      7/0:1      digital  7/2      STOPPED      NA         NA
      7/0:2      digital  7/1      STARTED      3          0
      7/0        serial   7/0      STARTED      0          0

```

The following example displays the interface, type (serial or digital), SS7 session set (configured or not), and channel ID for all configured SS7 links on a Cisco 2611 or Cisco 2651. The SCC and state columns have been removed from the output for these platforms.

```

Router# show ss7 mtp1 links
SS7 MTP1 Links [num = 4, platform max = 4]:
      interface  type      channel  session
      -----  -
      0/0        serial    0         0
      0/1        serial    1         0
      0/2:0      digital   2         1
      0/3:0      digital   3         1

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 151: show ss7 mtp1 links Field Descriptions

Field	Description
interface	Name of the serial interface for the link.
type	Type of link: serial or digital.
SCC	Assigned MGC port. The SCC chip number is used by Cisco developers to check output from the debug ss7 mtp1 command.
State	Whether the link is stopped or started.
channel	Assigned channel ID.
session channel	Assigned channel ID.
session set	Assigned SS7 session number.

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-id	Assigns a session channel ID to an SS7 serial link.
show controllers serial	Displays information about the virtual serial interface.
show ss7 mtp1 links	Displays information for each provisioned SS7 link.
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP 2 CCB information.

Command	Description
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 MTP 2 state machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 stats	Displays SS7 MTP 2 operational statistics.
show ss7 mtp2 timers	Displays durations of the SS7 MTP2 state machine timers.
show ss7 mtp2 variant	Displays information about the SS7 MTP2 protocol variant.
show ss7 sm session	Displays information about an SS7 Session Manager session.
show ss7 sm set	Displays information about the SS7 failover timer.

show ss7 mtp2 ccb

To display Signaling System 7 (SS7) Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP2) call-control block (CCB) information, use the **show ss7 mtp2 ccb** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp2 ccb [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) MTP2 serial channel number. Range is from 0 to 3. Default is 0

Command Default

Channel 0. The default is set when you first configure the MTP2 variant. The link must be out of service when you change the variant.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.3(2)T	The command output was modified to display the following new parameters for the PCR feature: PCR enabled, N2, forced retransmission, and octet count.

Usage Guidelines

The application and meaning of the output is dependent on the MTP2 variant. For example, Japanese Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Cellular System (NTT) and the Japanese Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC) support only emergency alignment.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command. Output highlighted in bold is for the PCR feature.

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 ccb 0
SS7 MTP2 Internal Channel Control Block Info for channel 0
Protocol version for channel 0 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
ModuloSeqNumber      = 128   (0x80 )
MaxSeqNumber          = 127   (0x7F )
Unacked-MSUs (MaxInRTB) = 127   (0x7F )
MaxProvingAttempts    = 5     (0x5  )
error_control         = Basic
LSSU_Len              = 1     (0x1  )
MSU_Len               = 272   (0x110 )
SUERM-threshold       = 64    (0x40 )
SUERM-number-octets   = 16    (0x10 )
SUERM-number-SUs     = 256   (0x100 )
```

```

Tie-AERM-Emergency          = 1      (0x1   )
Tin-AERM-Normal             = 4      (0x4   )
MSU_FISU_Accepted_flag     = TRUE
LSSU_available              = TRUE
AbnormalBSN_flag           = FALSE
AbnormalBSN_flag           = FALSE
UnreasonableBSN            = FALSE
UnreasonableFSN            = FALSE
Abnormal_FIBR_flag         = FALSE
congestionDiscard          = FALSE
ThisIsA_MSU                 = FALSE
local_processor_outage      = FALSE
remote_processor_outage     = FALSE
provingEmergencyFlag       = TRUE
RemoteProvingEmergencyFlag  = FALSE
further_proving_required   = FALSE
ForceRetransmitFlag        = FALSE
RetransmissionFlag         = FALSE
link_present                = TRUE
Debug_Mask                  = 0x0
TX Refc RTB Busy           = 0
TX Refc XTB Fault          = 0
TX Too Long Lost           = 0
TX Enqueue Too Large       = 0
TX Enqueue Failed          = 0
TX CountRTBSlotFull        = 0
TX MaxMSUinXTB             = 0
PCR Enabled                 = TRUE
Forced Retransmission Enabled = TRUE
Forced Retransmission Counts = 0
N2 Threshold                = 4500 octets
N2 Octet-count              = 0 octets
SS7 MTP2 Statistics for channel 0
Protocol version for channel 0 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
OMIACAlignAttemptCount     = 0
OMIACAlignFailCount        = 0
OMIACAlignCompleteCount    = 0
OMMSU_TO_XMIT_Count        = 0
OMMSU_XMIT_Count           = 0
OMMSU_RE_XMIT_Count        = 0
OMMSU_RCV_Count            = 0
OMMSU_Posted_Count         = 0
OMMSU_too_long             = 0
OMFISU_XMIT_Count          = 0
OMFISU_RCV_Count           = 0

OMLSSU_XMIT_Count           = 6670
OMLSSU_XMIT_SINCount        = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIECount        = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOCount        = 6670
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOSCount       = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIPOCount       = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIBCount        = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_Count            = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SINCount         = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIECount         = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIOCount         = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIOSCount        = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIPOCount        = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIBCount         = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_InvalidCount     = 0
OMRemote_PO_Count          = 0
OMRemote_Congestion_Cnt    = 0
OMtimeINSV (secs)          = 0
OMtimeNotINSV (secs)       = 8
OMMSUBytesTransmitted       = 0
OMMSUBytesReceived          = 0
OMTransmitReqCount          = 7678
OMPDU_notAcceptedCount      = 0
OMPDU_NACK_Count           = 0
OMunreasonableFSN_rcvd      = 0
OMunreasonableBSN_rcvd      = 0
OMT1_TMO_Count              = 0

```

```

OMT2_TMO_Count      = 1
OMT3_TMO_Count      = 0
OMT4_TMO_Count      = 0
OMT5_TMO_Count      = 0
OMT6_TMO_Count      = 0
OMT7_TMO_Count      = 0
OMT8_TMO_Count      = 0
OMTA_TMO_Count      = 0
OMTF_TMO_Count      = 0
OMTO_TMO_Count      = 0
OMTS_TMO_Count      = 0
OMLostTimerCount    = 0
OMOMLostBackHaulMsgs = 0
OMAERMCCount        = 0
OMAERMFailCount      = 0
OMSUERMCount        = 0
OMSUERMFailCount     = 0
OMCongestionCount    = 0
OMCongestionBackhaulCnt = 0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 152: show ss7 mtp2 ccb Field Descriptions

Field	Description	Possible Values
PCR Enabled	Whether the error-correction method is set to PCR.	TRUE indicates that PCR is enabled. FALSE indicates that PCR is disabled.
Forced Retransmission	Whether forced retransmission is enabled or disabled.	TRUE indicates that forced-retransmission is enabled. FALSE indicates that forced-retransmission is disabled.
N2 Threshold N2 Octet-count	Status of the N2 parameter and maximum octets available. Number of octets stored in the RTB for an SS7 signaling channel.	--

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 MTP2 state machine information.

show ss7 mtp2 state

To display internal Signaling System 7 (SS7) Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP2) state-machine information, use the **show ss7 mtp2 state** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp2 state [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) MTP2 serial channel number. Range is from 0 to 3. Default is 0.

Command Default

Information for all channels is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.3(2)T	The command output was modified to display the following new parameters: PCR enabled and forced retransmission.

Examples

The following example displays the current state of forced retransmission and PCR-enabled flags (shown in bold in the output below):

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 state 0

SS7 MTP2 states for channel 0
Protocol version for channel 0 is ITU-T Q.703 (1996) (White Book)
  MTP2LSC_INSERVICE      MTP2IAC_IDLE
  MTP2TXC_INSERVICE      MTP2RC_INSERVICE
  MTP2SUERM_MONITORING    MTP2AERM_IDLE
  MTP2CONGESTION_IDLE
    Congestion Backhaul = Abate
  Remote Processor Outage = FALSE
  Forced Retransmission  = FALSE
  PCR Enabled            = TRUE
  N2                      = 800
```

The following is sample output from this command displaying MTP2 state machine information for two different channels:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 state 0
SS7 MTP2 states for channel 0
Protocol version for channel 0 is Japan NTT Q.703 Version 1-1
  MTP2LSC_OOS              MTP2IAC_IDLE
```

```

MTP2TXC_INSERVICE      MTP2RC_IDLE
MTP2SUERM_IDLE          MTP2AERM_IDLE
MTP2CONGESTION_IDLE
  Congestion Backhaul   = Abate
Remote Processor Outage = FALSE
Router# show ss7 mtp2 state 1
SS7 MTP2 states for channel 1
Protocol version for channel 1 is Japan NTT Q.703 Version 1-1
MTP2LSC_OOS              MTP2IAC_IDLE
MTP2TXC_INSERVICE      MTP2RC_IDLE
MTP2SUERM_IDLE          MTP2AERM_IDLE
MTP2CONGESTION_IDLE
  Congestion Backhaul   = Abate
Remote Processor Outage = FALSE

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 153: show ss7 mtp2 state Field Descriptions

State	Description	Possible Values
MTP2LSC	Overall status of the link.	OOS--Link is out of service. INITIAL_ALIGNMENT--Link is in a transitional link alignment state. ALIGNED_READY--Link is in a transitional link alignment state. ALIGNED_NOT_READY--Link is in a transitional link alignment state. INSERVICE--Link is in service. PROCESSOR_OUTAGE--There is an outage in the local processor. This state implies that the link has been aligned. POWER_OFF--It is possible you don't have the I/O memory set to at least 40 percent. There may not be enough memory for the SS7 MTP2 signaling.
MTP2IAC	Status of the initial alignment control state machine.	IDLE--State machine is idle. It is not aligning the link. NOT_ALIGNED--State machine has begun the alignment process. ALIGNED--Link has exchanged the alignment handshake with the remote device. PROVING--Link alignment is being proven. This is a waiting period before the LSC state changes to INSERVICE.

State	Description	Possible Values
MTP2TXC	Status of the transmission control state machine.	IDLE--State machine is inactive. INSERVICE--State machine is the active transmitter.
MTP2RC	Status of the receive control state machine.	IDLE--State machine is inactive. INSERVICE--State machine is the active receiver.
MTP2SUERM	Status of the signal unit error monitor (SUERM).	IDLE--State machine is inactive. MONITORING--SUERM is active. SUERM uses a leaky-bucket algorithm to track link errors while the link is in service. If the number of link errors reaches the threshold, the link is taken out of service.
MTP2AERM	Status of the alignment error rate monitor state machine (AERM).	IDLE--State machine is inactive. MONITORING--Alignment error monitor is active. This is part of the alignment process.
MTP2CONGESTION	Status of the congestion control state machine.	IDLE--State machine is inactive. No congestion is detected; normal traffic flow. ACTIVE--Congestion has been declared. The Cisco 2600 series router is sending SIBs every T5, which indicates that the remote end should stop sending new MSUs until the local Cisco 2600 series router can catch up.
Congestion Backhaul	Congestion status of the backhaul link between the Cisco SLT and the media gateway controller.	Abate--Link between the Cisco 2600 series router and the media gateway controller is not under congestion. Onset--Link between the Cisco 2600 series router and the media gateway controller is under congestion. and the Media Gateway Controller should stop sending new MSUs until the local Cisco 2600 series router can catch up.

State	Description	Possible Values
Remote Processor Outage	Processor outage status of the remote.	TRUE indicates that the remote is in processor outage. FALSE indicates that the remote has not declared processor outage.
Forced Retransmission	Whether forced retransmission is enabled or disabled.	TRUE--Indicates that forced retransmission is enabled. FALSE--Indicates that forced retransmission is disabled.
PCR Enabled	Whether the error-correction method is set to PCR.	TRUE--Indicates that PCR is enabled. FALSE--Indicates that PCR is disabled.
N2	Status of the N2 parameter.	Octet counts are specified.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP2 CCB information.

show ss7 mtp2 stats

To display Signaling System 7 (SS7) Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP2) operational statistics, use the **show ss7 mtp2 stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp2 stats [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Specific channel. Range is from 0 to 3.

Command Default

Information for all channels is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command showing operations and maintenance (OM) statistics for MTP2 channel 0:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 stats 0
SS7 MTP2 Statistics for channel 0
Protocol version for channel 0 is Japan NTT Q.703 Version 1-1
OMIACAlignAttemptCount = 0
OMIACAlignFailCount    = 0
OMIACAlignCompleteCount = 0
OMMSU_TO_XMIT_Count     = 0
OMMSU_XMIT_Count        = 0
OMMSU_RE_XMIT_Count     = 0
OMMSU_RCV_Count         = 0
OMMSU_Posted_Count      = 0
OMMSU_too_long          = 0
OMFISU_XMIT_Count       = 0
OMFISU_RCV_Count        = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_Count       = 17
OMLSSU_XMIT_SINCount    = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIECount    = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOCount    = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOSCount   = 17
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIPOCount   = 0
OMLSSU_XMIT_SIBCount    = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_Count        = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SINCount     = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIECount     = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIOCount     = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIOSCount    = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_SIPOCount    = 0
```



```

OMLSSU_RCV_SIBCount      = 0
OMLSSU_RCV_InvalidCount  = 0
OMRemote_PO_Count        = 0
OMRemote_Congestion_Cnt  = 0
OMtimeINSV (secs)        = 0
OMtimeNotINSV (secs)     = 9550
OMMSUBytesTransmitted    = 0
OMMSUBytesReceived       = 0
OMTransmitReqCount       = 33
OMPDU_notAcceptedCount   = 0
OMPDU_NACK_Count         = 0
OMunreasonableFSN_rcvd   = 0
OMunreasonableBSN_rcvd   = 0
OMT1_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT2_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT3_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT4_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT5_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT6_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT7_TMO_Count           = 0
OMT8_TMO_Count           = 0
OMTA_TMO_Count           = 0
OMTF_TMO_Count           = 0
OMTO_TMO_Count           = 0
OMTS_TMO_Count           = 477218
OMLostTimerCount         = 0
OMOMLostBackHaulMsgs     = 0
OMAERMCount              = 0
OMAERMFailCount          = 0
OMSUERMCount             = 0
OMSUERMFailCount         = 0
OMCongestionCount        = 0
OMCongestionBackhaulCnt  = 0

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 154: show ss7 mtp2 stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
OMIACAlignAttemptCount OMIACAlignFailCount OMIACAlignCompleteCount	Counts for Initial Alignment Control (IAC) attempts.
OMMSU_TO_XMIT_Count	Related to the results of the show ss7 sm stats command's PDU_pkts_recieve_count statistic. The number shown in OMMSU_TO_XMIT_Count is less than the PDU_pkts_recieve_count because OMMSU_TO_XMIT_Count shows the number of PDUs going out on the link, while the PDU_pkts_recieve_count includes PDUs that are internal to MTP2.
OMMSU_RCV_Count	Related to the results of the show ss7 sm stats command's packets_send_count.

Field	Description
OMLSSU_XMIT_Count OMLSSU_XMIT_SINCount OMLSSU_XMIT_SIECount OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOCount OMLSSU_XMIT_SIOSCount OMLSSU_XMIT_SIPOCount OMLSSU_XMIT_SIBCount	Number of times that MTP 2 has posted the specific Link Status Signal Unit (LSSU) to MTP 1. They do <i>not</i> show the number of LSSUs actually sent over the link.
OMLSSU_RCV_Count OMLSSU_RCV_SINCount OMLSSU_RCV_SIECount OMLSSU_RCV_SIOCount OMLSSU_RCV_SIOSCount OMLSSU_RCV_SIPOCount OMLSSU_RCV_SIBCount OMLSSU_RCV_InvalidCount	Number of LSSUs received by MTP 2 from MTP 1. Because of MTP 1 filtering, this is <i>not</i> the same as the actual LSSUs sent over the link.
OMT1_TMO_Count OMT2_TMO_Count OMT3_TMO_Count OMT4_TMO_Count OMT5_TMO_Count OMT6_TMO_Count OMT7_TMO_Count OMT8_TMO_Count OMTA_TMO_Count OMTF_TMO_Count OMTO_TMO_Count OMTA_TMO_Count OMLostTimerCount	Information about timers in use.
OMLostBackhaulMsgs	How many messages received from the Media Gateway Controller have been lost because of a lack of resources in the Cisco 2600 series router. This count is related to the results of the show ss7 sm stats command's PDU_pkts_recieve_count statistic. For example, if the Media Gateway Controller sends 100 MSUs and the Cisco 2600 series router only has 65 free buffers, 35 MSUs might be lost.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP2 CCB information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays SS7 MTP2 state-machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 timer	Displays durations of the SS7 MTP2 state-machine timers.
show ss7 mtp2 variant	Displays information about the SS7 MTP2 protocol variant.

show ss7 mtp2 timer

To display durations of the Signaling System 7 (SS7) Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP2) state-machine timers, use the `show ss7 mtp2 timer` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp2 timer [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Specific channel. Range is from 0 to 3.

Command Default

Information for all sessions is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

MTP2 uses eight different timers on each link. Throughout the link-state transitions, multiple timers are active. An in-service MTP2 link requires timers that are constantly started, stopped, and restarted. Use this command to display the configured timer durations.



Note

All MTP2 configuration parameters are set at the Cisco SLT command-line interface. Media gateway controller parameter data files are no longer used to configure the Cisco SLT.



Note

The eight timers whose status is displayed using this command are set on the media gateway controller using MML commands. The timers are then downloaded from the controller to the Cisco signaling link terminal (SLT).

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying timer information for channel 0:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 timer 0
SS7 MTP2 Timers for channel 0 in milliseconds
Protocol version for channel 0 is Japan NTT Q.703 Version 1-1
  T1 aligned/ready = 15000
  T2 not aligned = 5000
```

```

          T3 aligned = 3000
T4 Emergency Proving = 3000
    T4 Normal Proving = 3000
      T5 sending SIB = 200
      T6 remote cong = 3000
    T7 excess ack delay = 2000
    T8 errored int mon = 0
TA SIE timer = 20
    TF FISU timer = 20
    TO SIO timer = 20
    TS SIOS timer = 20

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP2 CCB information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays SS7 MTP2 state-machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 stats	Displays SS7 MTP2 operational statistics.
show ss7 mtp2 variant	Displays information about the SS7 MTP2 protocol variant.

show ss7 mtp2 variant

To display information about the Signaling System 7 (SS7) Message Transfer Part level 2 (MTP2) protocol variant, use the `show ss7 mtp2 variant` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 mtp2 variant [*channel*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Specific channel. Range is from 0 to 3.

Command Default

Information for all channels is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.

Usage Guidelines

This command can take an optional channel ID at the end (for example, `show ss7 mtp2 variant 0`). If the optional channel ID is omitted, the command displays the SS7 variant for all configured SS7 links.

Each country specifies its own variant of SS7, and the Cisco SLT supports several variants of the MTP2 protocol. The selected variant can affect the MTP2 statistics displayed by various commands. The Cisco SLT support the following variants:

- Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore)
- ITU: International Telecommunication Union
- NTT: Japanese Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Cellular System
- TTC: Japanese Telecommunications Technology Committee

Each channel can be configured to any one of the protocol variants. When you change from one variant to another, for example from Bellcore to NTT, the MTP2 parameters default to those specified by NTT. You can then change the defaults as required.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command showing protocol-variant information for channel 1:

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 variant 1
Protocol version for channel 1 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
The following is sample output showing the SS7 variant for the SS7 link whose channel ID is 2:
```

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 variant 2
Protocol version for channel 2 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
The following is sample output showing the SS7 variant for all configured links:
```

```
Router# show ss7 mtp2 variant
Protocol version for channel 0 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
Protocol version for channel 1 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
Protocol version for channel 2 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
Protocol version for channel 3 is Bellcore GR-246-Core Issue 2, Dec 1997
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory. Note, however, the following:
```

- In each case, all SS7 links are clearly provisioned to use the Bellcore variant (see the `ss7 mtp2 variant bellcore` command).
- Command output shows that the MTP2 variant is being used for each of the SS7 links and that the Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) version is implemented; it also shows where the links are identified by their assigned channel IDs.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show controllers serial	Displays information about the virtual serial interface.
show ss7 mtp1 channel-id	Displays information for a given session channel ID.
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP 2 CCB information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 MTP 2 state machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 stats	Displays SS7 MTP 2 operational statistics.
show ss7 mtp2 timers	Displays durations of the SS7 MTP 2 state machine timers.
show ss7 sm session	Displays information about SS7 Session Manager session.
show ss7 sm set	Displays information about the SS7 failover timer.
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP 2 CCB information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 MTP 2 state machine information.
show ss7 mtp2 stats	Displays SS7 MTP 2 operational statistics.

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2 variant bellcore	Configures the device for Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) standards.

show ss7 sm session

To display information about a Signaling System 7 (SS7) Session Manager session, use the `show ss7 sm session` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 sm session [*session*]

Syntax Description

<i>session</i>	(Optional) Session. Range is from 0 to 3.

Command Default

Information for all sessions is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. Support for up to four Session Manager sessions was added.

Usage Guidelines

If no sessions are configured, the message "No Session is configured" appears.

Support for up to four Session Manager sessions was added in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. Session Manager sessions are now numbered from 0 to 3. The Cisco Signalling Link Terminal Dual Ethernet feature changes the command-line-interface syntax and adds sessions 2 and 3.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying session information for both sessions:

```
Router# show ss7 sm session
Session[0]: Remote Host 255.255.251.254:8060, Local Host 255.255.255.254:8060
    retrans_t = 600
    cumack_t  = 300
    kp_t      = 2000
    m_retrans = 2
    m_cumack  = 3
    m_outseq  = 3
    m_rcvnum  = 32
Session[1]: Remote Host 255.255.251.255:8061, Local Host 255.255.255.254:8061
    retrans_t = 600
    cumack_t  = 300
    kp_t      = 2000
    m_retrans = 2
    m_cumack  = 3
```

```

m_outseq = 3
m_rcvnum = 32

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 155: show ss7 sm session Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Remote Host, Local Host	IP address and port number for the session.
retrans_t	Retransmission timer value.
cumack_t	Cumulative acknowledgment timer value.
m_cumack	Maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
m_outseq	Maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
m_rcvnum	Maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 session	Establishes a session.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.

show ss7 sm set

To display information about the Signaling System 7 (SS7) session set state, failover timer, member sessions, and SS7 links that belong to an SS7 session set or range of SS7 session sets, use the `show ss7 sm set` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 sm set [*ss-id-range*]

Syntax Description

<i>ss -id -range</i>	(Optional) Displays the SS7 session set ID, state, member sessions, and SS7 links that belong to an SS7 session set or range of SS7 session sets.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.2(15)T	The <code>ss -id - range</code> argument was added. This command previously displayed only the failover-timer value and had no arguments.

Usage Guidelines

This command is available on all Cisco Signaling Link Terminal (SLT) platforms.

If the optional `ss-id-range` argument is omitted, information is displayed for all SS7 session sets. The following are valid SS7 session set ranges. The default is 3 seconds.

1	Selects SS7 session set 1 .
0, 2, 3	Selects SS7 session sets 0, 2, and 3.
0-2	Selects SS7 session sets 0, 1, and 2.
0, 2-3	Selects SS7 session sets 0, 2, and 3.
0, 2	Selects SS7 session sets 0 and 2.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command displaying failover timer information; the failover timer is set to the default of 3 seconds:

```
Router# show ss7 sm set
Session Manager Set
    failover timer = 3 seconds
```

The following example displays the SS7 session set state, failover-timer, member sessions, and SS7 links that belong to a range of SS7 session sets:

```
Router# show ss7 sm set
Session-set:0
    State = ACTIVE
    Failover-timer = 5 secs.
    2 Sessions:
        session 0 session-state ACTIVE remote-host 172.16.0.0:5555
        session 1 session-state STANDBY remote-host 172.31.255.255:4444
    3 SS7 Links:
        7/0 (ser.) chan-id 0 variant Bellcore link-state INSERVICE
        7/0:0 (dig.) chan-id 1 variant Bellcore link-state INSERVICE
        7/0:2 (dig.) chan-id 3 variant Bellcore link-state INITIAL_ALIGNMENT
Session-set:1
    State = IDLE
    Failover-timer = 5 secs.
    0 Sessions:
    0 SS7 Links:
Session-set:2
    State = ACTIVE
    Failover-timer = 5 secs.
    2 Sessions:
        session 2 session-state ACTIVE remote-host 172.16.0.0:6666
        session 3 session-state STANDBY remote-host 172.31.255.255:7777
    1 SS7 Links:
        7/0:1 (dig.) chan-id 2 variant Bellcore link-state INSERVICE
Session-set:3
    State = IDLE
    Failover-timer = 5 secs.
    0 Sessions:
    0 SS7 Links:
```

The table below describes significant fields in this output.

Table 156: show ss7 sm set Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Session-set:0	One of four SS7 session sets is configured.
State	The session is ACTIVE.
Failover-timer	The number of seconds is set to 5.
2 Sessions:	• Session 0--session state is ACTIVE and connected to port 5555 of remote-host 172.16.0.0 • Session 1--session state is STANDBY and connected to port 4444 of remote-host 172.31.255.255

Field	Description
3 SS7 Links:	• SS7 link at serial interface 7/0 has channel ID 0 and current MTP2 link state of INSERVICE. • SS7 link at serial interface 7/0:0 has channel ID 1 and current MTP2 link state of INSERVICE. • SS7 link at serial interface 7/0:2 has channel ID 3 and current MTP2 link state of INITIAL_ALIGNMENT.
Session-set:1	One of four SS7 session sets is configured.
State	The session is IDLE.
Failover-timer	The number is set to 5 seconds.
0 Sessions:	No sessions are configured.
0 SS7 Links:	No SS7 links are configured.
Session-set:2	One of four SS7 session sets is configured.
State	The session is ACTIVE.
Failover-timer	The number is set to 5 seconds.
2 Sessions:	• Session 2 is ACTIVE and connected to port 6666 of remote host 172.16.0.0 • Session 3 is STANDBY and connected to port 7777 of remote host 172.31.255.255.
1 SS7 Links :	SS7 link at serial interface 7/0:1 has channel ID 2 and current MTP2 link state of INSERVICE.
Session-set:3	One of four SS7 session sets is configured.
State	The session is IDLE.
Failover-timer	The number is set to 5 seconds.
0 Sessions:	No sessions are configured.
0 SS7 Links:	No SS7 links are configured.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 session	Creates a Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) session and explicitly adds an RUDP session to a Signaling System 7 (SS7) session set.
ss7 set	Independently selects failover-timer values for each session set and specifies the amount of time that the SS7 Session Manager waits for the active session to recover or for the standby media gateway controller (MGC) to indicate that the Cisco Signaling Link Terminal (SLT) should switch traffic to the standby session.
ss7 set failover timer	Specifies the amount of time that the Session Manager waits for the session to recover before declaring the session inactive.

show ss7 sm stats

To display Signaling System 7 (SS7) Session Manager session statistics, use the `show ss7 sm stats` command in privileged EXEC mode.

show ss7 sm stats

Syntax Description There are no arguments or keywords for this command.

Command Default The command shows information for both sessions.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
	12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines If no sessions are configured, the message "No Session is configured" appears.

Examples The following is sample output from this command displaying SS7 Session Manager statistics. The fields are self-explanatory and show information about the session state, protocol data units (PDUs) packets sent and received, and SS7 Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) performance:

```
Router# show ss7 sm stats
----- Session Manager -----
Session Manager state           = SESSION SET STATE-ACTIVE
Session Manager Up count        = 1
Session Manager Down count      = 0
    lost control packet count    = 0
        lost PDU count          = 0
    failover timer expire count  = 0
    invalid_connection_id_count  = 0
Session[0] statistics SM SESSION STATE-STANDBY:
Session Down count              = 0
    Open Retry count             = 0
    Total Pkts receive count     = 1
    Active Pkts receive count    = 0
    Standby Pkts receive count   = 1
    PDU Pkts receive count       = 0
    Unknown Pkts receive count   = 0
Pkts send count                 = 0
    Pkts requeue count           = 0
        -Pkts window full count = 0
        -Pkts resource unavail count = 0
        -Pkts enqueue fail count = 0
    PDUs dropped (Large)         = 0
    PDUs dropped (Empty)         = 0
```

```

RUDP Not Ready Errs           = 0
RUDP Connection Not Open      = 0
RUDP Invalid Conn Handle      = 0
RUDP Unknown Errors           = 0
RUDP Unknown Signal           = 0
NonActive Receive count       = 0
Session[1] statistics SM SESSION STATE-ACTIVE:
Session Down count            = 0
Open Retry count              = 0
Total Pkts receive count      = 2440
Active Pkts receive count      = 1
Standby Pkts receive count     = 0
PDU Pkts receive count        = 2439
Unknown Pkts receive count     = 0
Pkts send count               = 2905
Pkts requeue count            = 0
-Pkts window full count       = 0
-Pkts resource unavail count   = 0
-Pkts enqueue fail count      = 0
PDUs dropped (Large)          = 0
PDUs dropped (Empty)          = 0
RUDP Not Ready Errs           = 0
RUDP Connection Not Open      = 0
RUDP Invalid Conn Handle      = 0
RUDP Unknown Errors           = 0
RUDP Unknown Signal           = 0
NonActive Receive count       = 0

```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear ss7 sm-stats	Clears the counters that track Session Manager statistics for the show ss7 sm stats command.
ss7 session	Establishes a session.

show stcapp buffer-history

To display event logs for SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) analog voice ports, use the **show stcapp buffer-history** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show stcapp buffer-history {all| port *port*}

Syntax Description

all	Displays event records for all analog voice ports.
port <i>port</i>	Displays event records for only the specified analog voice port. Note <i>Port</i> syntax is platform-dependent; type ? to determine.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To display event logs with this command, you must first enable event logging using the **debug voip application stcapp buffer-history** command.



Note

Using the **all** keyword with this command could increase CPU utilization by as much as 40%.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show stcapp buffer-history** command showing voice port 2/3 registering with the call-control system, going offhook, and then disconnecting:

```
Router# show stcapp buffer-history port 2/3
1. [2/3], 00:00:44.467
IS [DEVICE_UNREGISTERING] --> IS
2. [2/3], 00:00:44.467
IS [DEVICE_RESETTING] --> OOS
3. [2/3], 00:00:44.467
OOS [DEVICE_DESTROYED] --> STATE_NONE
4. [2/3], 00:00:46.455
STATE_NONE [DEVICE_CREATED] --> OOS
5. [2/3], 00:00:46.455
OOS [DEVICE_REGISTERING] --> INIT
6. [2/3], 00:00:46.607
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_REGISTER_DONE] --> INIT
7. [2/3], 00:00:46.607
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CAP_REQ] --> INIT
```

show stcapp buffer-history

```

8. [2/3], 00:00:46.883
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_BUTTON_TEMP_RES] --> INIT
9. [2/3], 00:00:46.883
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_FORWARD_STAT_RES] --> INIT
10. [2/3], 00:00:47.151
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_LINE_STAT_RES] --> INIT
11. [2/3], 00:00:47.163
INIT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_DISPLAY_PROMPT_STATUS] --> INIT
12. [2/3], 00:00:47.419
IS [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_DEFINE_DATE_TIME_RES] --> IS
13. [2/3], 00:00:57.079
IDLE [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CALL_STATE_ONHOOK] --> IDLE
14. [2/3], 00:00:57.079
IDLE [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CALL_STATE_ONHOOK] --> IDLE
15. [2/3], 00:00:57.079
IS [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_SET_LAMP] --> IS
16. [2/3], 00:00:57.079
IS [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_SET_LAMP] --> IS
17. [2/3], 00:06:00.923
IDLE [STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_SETUP_IND] --> OFFHOOK
18. [2/3], 00:06:01.019
OFFHOOK [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CALL_STATE_OFFHOOK (245)] --> OFFHOOK
19. [2/3], 00:06:01.023
IS [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_DISPLAY_PROMPT_STATUS] --> IS
20. [2/3], 00:06:01.023
OFFHOOK [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_START_TONE (245)] --> OFFHOOK
21. [2/3], 00:06:01.023
OFFHOOK [STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_REPORT_DIGITS_DONE] --> OFFHOOK
22. [2/3], 00:06:03.083
OFFHOOK [STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_DISCONNECTED] --> ONHOOK_DISCONNECT
23. [2/3], 00:06:03.295
IS [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_DISPLAY_PROMPT_STATUS] --> IS
24. [2/3], 00:06:03.295
ONHOOK_DISCONNECT [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CALL_STATE_ONHOOK (245)] --> IDLE
25. [2/3], 00:06:03.299
IDLE [STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_STOP_TONE (245)] --> IDLE
26. [2/3], 00:06:03.303
IDLE [STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_DISCONNECT_DONE] --> IDLE

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip application stcapp buffer-history	Enables event logging for STCAPP analog voice ports.
show stcapp statistics	Displays call statistics for STCAPP analog voice ports.

show stcpp device

To display configuration information about Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) telephony control (STC) application (STCAPP) analog voice ports, use the **show stcpp device** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show stcpp device {**name** *device-name*| **summary**| **voice-port** *port*}

Syntax Description

name <i>device-name</i>	Displays information for the analog voice port with the specified device name. The device name is the unique device ID that is assigned to the port when it registers with the call-control system.
summary	Displays a summary of all voice ports.
voice-port <i>port</i>	Displays information for the specified analog voice port. Note The <i>port</i> syntax is platform-dependent; type ? to determine appropriate port numbering.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(2)T	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display call control block (CCB) and call-control device information.
12.4(4)T	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display supported modem transport capability.
12.4(6)XE	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display visual message waiting indicator (VMWI) and information for Dial Tone After Remote Onhook feature.
12.4(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T.
12.4(22)T	This command was modified. Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.
15.0(1)XA	This command was modified. Cancel Call Waiting information was added to the command output.
15.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)T.

Release	Modification
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display the call waiting tone configuration.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display configuration and voice interface card (VIC)-specific port information. The Active Call Info field is populated only if a call is active on the voice port.

Examples

The following is a sample output showing IPv6 addresses for the local and remote sites:

```
Router# show stcapp device voice-port 2/0
Port Identifier: 2/0
Device Type: ALG
Device Id: 1
Device Name: AN1AE2853624400
Device Security Mode : None
Modem Capability: None
Device State: IS
Diagnostic: None
Directory Number: 1000
Dial Peer(s): 1000
Dialtone after remote onhook feature: activated
Busytone after remote onhook feature: not activated
Last Event: STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_CALL_INFO
Line State: ACTIVE
Hook State: OFFHOOK
mwi: DISABLE
vmwi: OFF
PLAR: DISABLE
Number of CCBs: 1
Global call info:
Total CCB count = 2
Total call leg count = 4
Call State for Connection 1: TsConnected
Connected Call Info:
Call Reference: 22690511
Local IPv6 Addr: 2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
Local IP Port: 17424
Remote IPv6 Addr: 2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
Remote IP Port: 18282
Calling Number: 1000
Called Number:
Codec: g729br8
SRTP: off
```

The following is a sample output from the **show stcapp device** command for an SCCP analog port with VMWI while the Dial Tone After Remote Onhook Feature is activated:

```
Router# show stcapp device voice-port 2/4
Port Identifier: 2/4
Device Type: ALG
Device Id: 4
Device Name: ANOC863967C9404
Modem Capability: None
Device State: IS
Diagnostic: None
Directory Number: 7204
Dial Peer(s): 4
Dialtone after remote onhook feature: activated
Last Event: STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_DISCONNECT_DONE
Line State: IDLE
Hook State: ONHOOK
mwi: ENABLE
```

```

vmwi:          ON
PLAR:          DISABLE
Number of CCBs: 0

```

The following is a sample output from the **show stcapp device** command for an STCAPP analog voice port on a VIC2-2FXS voice interface card specified by the port number:

```

Router# show stcapp device voice-port 1/0/0
Port Identifier: 1/0/0
Device Type:    ALG
Device Id:      3
Device Name:    AN1EBEEB6070200
Device Security Mode : None
Modem Capability: None
Device State:   IS
Diagnostic:     None
Directory Number: 2099
Dial Peer(s):  999100
Dialtone after remote onhook feature: activated
Busytone after remote onhook feature: not activated
Last Event:     STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_DISCONNECT_DONE
Line State:     IDLE
Line Mode:      CALL_BASIC
Hook State:     ONHOOK
ccw_on:         FALSE
mw_i:           DISABLE
vmwi:           OFF
PLAR:           DISABLE
Callback State: DISABLED
Number of CCBs: 0
Global call info:
    Total CCB count      = 0
    Total call leg count = 0

```

The following is a sample output from the **show stcapp device** command for an STCAPP analog voice port:

```

Router# show stcapp device name AN0C863972F5401
Port Identifier: 2/1
Device Type:    ALG
Device Id:      25
Device Name:    AN0C863972F5401
Device State:   IS
Diagnostic:     None
Directory Number: 9101
Dial Peer(s):  2
Last Event:     STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_MODIFY_DONE
Line State:     ACTIVE
Hook State:     OFFHOOK
Number of CCBs: 1
Global call info:
    Total CCB count      = 3
    Total call leg count = 6
Call State for Connection 1: TsConnected
Connected Call Info:
    Call Reference: 16777509
    Local IP Addr:  10.1.0.1
    Local IP Port:  18768
    Remote IP Addr: 10.1.0.1
    Remote IP Port: 18542
    Calling Number: 9101
    Called Number:  9102
    Codec:          g711ulaw

```

The following is a sample output from the **show stcapp device** command for STCAPP analog voice ports:

```

Router# show stcapp device summary
Total Devices:      24
Total Calls in Progress: 3
Total Call Legs in Use: 6

```

Port Identifier	Device Name	Device State	Call State	Dev Type	Directory Number	Dev Cntl

```

-----
2/1      AN0C863972F5401 IS      ACTIVE      ALG  9101      CCM
2/2      AN0C863972F5402 IS      ACTIVE      ALG  9102      CCM
2/3      AN0C863972F5403 IS      ACTIVE      ALG  9103      CCM
2/0      AN0C863972F5400 IS      IDLE        ALG  9100      CCM
2/4      AN0C863972F5404 IS      IDLE        ALG  9104      CCM
2/5      AN0C863972F5405 IS      IDLE        ALG  9105      CCM
2/6      AN0C863972F5406 IS      IDLE        ALG  9106      CCM
2/7      AN0C863972F5407 IS      IDLE        ALG  9107      CCM
2/8      AN0C863972F5408 IS      IDLE        ALG  9108      CCM
2/9      AN0C863972F5409 IS      IDLE        ALG  9109      CCM
2/10     AN0C863972F540A IS      IDLE        ALG  9110      CCM
2/11     AN0C863972F540B IS      IDLE        ALG  9111      CCM
2/12     AN0C863972F540C IS      IDLE        ALG  9112      CCM
2/13     AN0C863972F540D IS      IDLE        ALG  9113      CCM
2/14     AN0C863972F540E IS      IDLE        ALG  9114      CCM
2/15     AN0C863972F540F IS      IDLE        ALG  9115      CCM
2/16     AN0C863972F5410 IS      IDLE        ALG  9116      CCM
2/17     AN0C863972F5411 IS      IDLE        ALG  9117      CCM
2/18     AN0C863972F5412 IS      IDLE        ALG  9118      CCM
2/19     AN0C863972F5413 IS      IDLE        ALG  9119      CCM
2/20     AN0C863972F5414 IS      IDLE        ALG  9120      CCM
2/21     AN0C863972F5415 IS      IDLE        ALG  9121      CCM
2/22     AN0C863972F5416 IS      IDLE        ALG  9122      CCM
2/23     AN0C863972F5417 IS      IDLE        ALG  9123      CCM
-----

```

The following is a sample output from the **show stcapp device** command for an STCAPP analog voice port:

```

Router# show stcapp device name AN0C86385E3D400
Port Identifier: 2/0
Device Type:      ALG
Device Id:        1
Device Name:      AN0C86385E3D400
Device Security Mode : None
Modem Capability: None
Device State:     IS
Diagnostic:       None
Directory Number: 2400
Dial Peer(s):    2000
Dialtone after remote onhook feature: activated
Busytone after remote onhook feature: not activated
Last Event:      STCAPP_DC_EV_DEVICE_DISPLAY_PROMPT_STATUS
Line State:      IDLE
Line Mode:       CALL_BASIC
Hook State:      ONHOOK
mwi:             DISABLE
vmwi:            OFF
mwi config:      Both
Privacy:         Not configured
PLAR:            DISABLE
Callback State:  IDLE
CWT Repetition Interval: 0 second(s)
Number of CCBs:  0
Global call info:
    Total CCB count      = 0
Total call leg count = 0

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in these displays, in alphabetical order.

Table 157: show stcapp device Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Active Call Info	Displays only when an active call is in progress.
Call Reference	Reference number created by Cisco Unified Communications Manager to track messages associated with a specific call.

Field	Description
Call State	Call processing state: • ACTIVE--Established call connection • IDLE--No call connection • UNREGISTERED--Device is not registered with the Cisco Unified Communications Manager
Called Number	Device called number.
Calling Number	Device calling number.
ccw_on	Displays status of Cancel Call Waiting feature: • False--Inactive on port. • True--Active on port.
Codec	Displays codec type.
CWT Repetition Interval	Displays the call waiting tone configuration.
Dev Cntl	Call-control device that is managing the analog endpoints. CCM represents Cisco Unified Communications Manager. CME represents Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express.
Device Id	Identifier used between the Cisco Unified Communications Manager and gateway to uniquely identify an endpoint.
Device Name	Unique device ID of the analog endpoint. The device ID is derived from an algorithm using the MAC address of the SCCP interface on the voice gateway and the hexadecimal translation of the port's slot number and port number.

Field	Description
Device State	Displays whether device is available for use: • ACTIVE_PENDING--Call is pending certain events before going active. • INFO_RCVD--Call information is received from the Cisco Unified Communications Manager during call setup. • INIT--Waiting to reinitialize. • IS--In service. • OFFHOOK--Device is off-hook. • OFFHOOK_TIMEOUT--Digit timeout occurred while the device is off-hook. • ONHOOK_PENDING--Call is pending certain events before going to the on-hook state. • OOS--Out of service. • PROCEED--Dialed number translation is complete and call setup is in progress. • REM_ONHOOK_PENDING--Call is pending certain events before going to the on-hook state. • RINGING--An incoming call has invoked ringing of the receiving device.
Device Type	Shows phone type: • ALG--Analog. • BRI--ISDN BRI.
Diagnostic	Reason code for a device error condition.
Dial Peer(s)	Dial peer name.
Dialtone after remote onhook feature	Displays feature status: • Activated • Not activated
Directory Number	Assigned to the device by the Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
Last Event	Last event processed by this port.

Field	Description
Local IP Addr	IPv4 address of this gateway used to stream audio using the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP).
Local IPv6 Addr	IPv6 address of this gateway used to stream audio using the RTP.
Local IP Port	IP port of this gateway used to stream audio using RTP.
Port Identifier	Identifies the physical voice port.
Remote IP Addr	IPv4 address of the far-end gateway that streams audio using RTP.
Remote IPv6 Addr	IPv6 address of the far-end gateway that streams audio using RTP.
Remote IP Port	IP port of the far-end gateway that streams audio using RTP.
vmwi	Displays LED status: • On • Off

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stcapp statistics	Displays call statistics for STCAPP devices.

show stcapp feature codes

To display current values for feature access codes (FACs), feature speed-dials (FSDs), and feature callback in the SCCP telephony control (STC) application, use the **show stcapp feature codes** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show stcapp feature codes

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(2)T	This command was introduced.
	12.4(6)T	This command was modified. Speed-dial output was expanded to include number of digits.
	12.4(6)XE	This command was modified. This command was enhanced to display standard and feature call-control modes.
	12.4(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T.
	12.4(20)YA	This command was modified. Command output was enhanced to include values for callback and meetme-conference.
	12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.
	15.0(1)XA	This command was modified. Cancel Call Waiting information was added to the command output.
	15.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines This command shows all values for the following in standard and feature mode, depending on the configuration on the Cisco IOS gateway:

- feature access codes (FACs)
- feature speed-dials (FSD)
- feature callback in the STC application

You can enable FACs and FSDs by using the **stcapp feature access-code** and **stcapp feature speed-dial** commands.

You can enable callback by using the **stcapp feature callback** command.

Examples

The following example displays the values for STC application feature codes if FACs and FSDs are not enabled:

```
Router# show stcapp feature codes

stcapp feature access-code disabled
stcapp feature speed-dials disabled
stxcapp call-control mode is standard
```

The following example shows that feature mode for call-control is enabled:

```
Router# show stcapp feature codes

stcapp feature speex-dial disabled
stacapp call-control mode is feature mode
#1 -- hangup last active call
#2 - transfer
#3 - conference
#4 -- drop last conferee
#5 -- toggle between two calls
```

The following example displays the default values for all STC application feature codes, including CallBack on Busy and SCCP Meet-Me Conference:

```
Router# show stcapp feature codes

stcapp feature access-code
malicious call ID (MCID) ***
prefix **
call forward all **1
call forward cancel **2
pickup local group **3
pickup different group **4
meetme-conference **5
pickup direct **6
cancel call waiting **8
stcapp feature speed-dial
prefix *
redial *#
speeddial number of digit(s) 1
voicemail *0
speeddial1 *1
speeddial2 *2
speeddial3 *3
speeddial4 *4
speeddial5 *5
speeddial6 *6
speeddial7 *7
speeddial8 *8
speeddial9 *9
stcapp feature callback
key #1
timeout 30
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the output of this command, in alphabetical order.

Table 158: show stcapp feature codes Field Descriptions

Field	Description
call forward all	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the call forward all command.

Field	Description
call forward cancel	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the call forward cancel command.
cancel call waiting	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the cancel-call-waiting command.
key	Code set for call back on Busy by the activation-key command.
meetme-conference	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the meetme-conference command.
pickup different group	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the pickup group command.
pickup direct	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the pickup direct command.
pickup local group	FAC prefix plus FAC set by the pickup local command.
prefix	FAC prefix set by the prefix (stcapp-fsd) command or by the prefix (stcapp-fac) command.
redial	FSD prefix plus FSD code set by the redial command.
speeddial number of digit(s)	FSD digit length set by the digit command.
speeddialx	FSD prefix plus FSD code from the range set by the speed dial command.
timeout	Period in seconds for ringing timer set for Call back on Busy by using the ringing-timeout command.
voicemail	FSD prefix plus FSD code set by the voicemail command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
activation-key	Defines the activation key for Callback on Busy.
call forward all	Designates an STC application feature access code to activate the forwarding of all calls.
call forward cancel	Designates an STC application feature access code to cancel the forwarding of all calls.

Command	Description
digit	Designates the number of digits for STC application feature speed-dial codes.
meetme-conference	Designates an STC application feature access code for meetme-conference.
pickup direct	Designates an STC application feature access code for directed call pickup.
pickup group	Designates an STC application feature access code for group call pickup from another group.
pickup local	Designates an STC application feature access code for group call pickup from the local group.
prefix (stcapp-fac)	Designates a prefix to precede the dialing of an STC application feature access code.
prefix (stcapp-fsd)	Designates a prefix to precede the dialing of an STC application feature speed-dial code.
redial	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial again the last number that was dialed.
ringing-timeout	Defines ringing timer for Callback on Busy.
speed dial	Designates a range of STC application feature speed-dial codes.
stcapp feature callback	Enables CallBack on Busy and enters the STC application feature callback configuration mode
stcapp feature access-code	Enters STC application feature access code configuration mode to set feature access codes.
stcapp feature speed-dial	Enters STC application feature speed-dial configuration mode to set feature speed-dial codes.
voicemail (stcapp-fsd)	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial the voice-mail number.

show stcapp statistics

To display call statistics for SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) voice ports, use the **show stcapp statistics** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show stcapp statistics [**all**| **voice-port** *port-number*]

Syntax Description

voice-port <i>port-number</i>	(Optional) Displays information for a specific voice port. • <i>port-number</i> -- Number of the port on the interface. Refer to the appropriate platform manual or online help for port numbers on your networking device.
all	(Optional) Displays a summary of all voice ports.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display call statistics for STCAPP voice ports.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show stcapp statistics** command for STCAPP voice port 1/0/0.1:

```
Router# show stcapp statistics voice-port 1/0/0.1
STCAPP Device/Call Statistics
  OA = Origination Attempts, TA = Termination Attempts
  Err = Call Errors, PE = Call PreEmptions
Port      DevErr  CallOA  CallTA  CallErr  CallPE
-----
1/0/0.1 0          7        0        0        0
```

The following is sample output for the **show stcapp statistics** command for all STCAPP voice ports:

```
Router# show stcapp statistics all
STCAPP Device/Call Statistics
  OA = Origination Attempts, TA = Termination Attempts
  Err = Call Errors, PE = Call PreEmptions
Port      DevErr  CallOA  CallTA  CallErr  CallPE
-----
1/0/0      0          7        0        0        0
1/0/1      0          0        7        0        0
1/0/3      0          0        0        0        0
1/1/0.1    0          0        0        0        0
```

```
1/1/1.1      0      0      0      0      0
1/0/2        0      0      0      0      0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 159: show stcapp statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DevErr	Device errors.
CallOA	Call origination attempts.
CallTA	Call termination attempts.
CallErr	Call errors.
CallPE	Call preemptions.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stcapp device	Displays configuration information about STCAPP voice ports.

show subscription

To display information about Application Subscribe/Notify Layer (ASNL)-based and non-ASNL-based SIP subscriptions, use the show subscription command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show subscription {asnl session {active| history [errors| session-id *session-id*| url]}| statistics}| sip}
[summary]

Syntax Description

asnl session	ASNL-based subscriptions.
active	Active subscriptions
history	ASNL history table in detailed format.
errors	(Optional) Subscription or notification errors available in the history table.
session-id <i>session-id</i>	(Optional) Details of subscriptions matched by session id.
url	(Optional) ASNL subscriptions on a per-URL basis.
statistics	ASNL-based subscriptions.
sip	Both ASNL and non-ASNL based subscriptions.
summary	(Optional) ASNL history table in compact format.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify options for displaying ASNL and SIP subscription information. If you have a TCL application that uses the SUBSCRIBE and NOTIFY for External Triggers feature, you can use either the show subscription sip or show subscription asnl command to display subscription information. However, the asnl keyword provides more display options.

Examples

The following examples show ASNL-based active subscriptions. The first example displays the information in detail. The second example displays the information in summary form:

```
Router# show subscription asnl session active
ASNL Active Subscription Records Details:
=====
Number of active subscriptions: 1
URL: sip:user@10.7.104.88
  Event Name : stress
  Session ID : 8
  Expiration Time : 50 seconds
  Subscription Duration : 5 seconds
  Protocol : ASNL_PROTO_SIP
  Remote IP address : 10.7.104.88
  Port : 5060
  Call ID : 5
  Total Subscriptions Sent : 1
  Total Subscriptions Received: 0
  Total Notifications Sent : 0
  Total Notifications Received : 2
  Last response code : ASNL_NOTIFY_RCVD
  Last error code : ASNL_NONE
  First Subscription Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  Last Subscription Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  First Notify Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  Last Notify Time : 10:55:17 UTC Apr 9 2000
  Application that subscribed : stress
  Application receiving notification: stress
Router# show subscription asnl session active summary
ASNL Active Subscription Records Summary:
=====
Number of active subscriptions: 104
SubId      CallId      Proto      URL      Event
-----
14090      N/A      ASNL_PROTO_SIP sip:user@10.7.104.88 newstress
14091      N/A      ASNL_PROTO_SIP sip:user@10.7.104.88 newstress
14092      N/A      ASNL_PROTO_SIP sip:user@10.7.104.88 newstress
14093      N/A      ASNL_PROTO_SIP sip:user@10.7.104.88 newstress
14094      N/A      ASNL_PROTO_SIP sip:user@10.7.104.88 newstress
Subscription HISTORY command (detailed display)
Router# show subscription asnl session history
ASNL Subscription History Records Details:
=====
Total history records = 1
Total error count = 0
Total subscription requests sent = 1
Total subscription requests received = 0
Total notification requests sent = 0
Total notification requests received = 3
URL: sip:user@10.7.104.88
  Event Name : stress
  Session ID : 8
  Expiration Time : 50 seconds
  Subscription Duration : 10 seconds
  Protocol : ASNL_PROTO_SIP
  Remote IP address : 10.7.104.88
  Port : 5060
  Call ID : 5
  Total Subscriptions Sent : 1
  Total Subscriptions Received: 0
  Total Notifications Sent : 0
  Total Notifications Received : 3
  Last response code : ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SUCCESS
  Last error code : ASNL_NONE
  First Subscription Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  Last Subscription Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  First Notify Time : 10:55:12 UTC Apr 9 2000
  Last Notify Time : 10:55:22 UTC Apr 9 2000
Subscription HISTORY (Summary display)
```

Router# **show subscription asnl session history summary**

ASNL Subscription History Records Summary:

```
=====
Total history records = 2
Total error count = 0
Total subscription requests sent = 2
Total subscription requests received = 0
Total notification requests sent = 0
Total notification requests received = 6
URL
```

	Session ID	Call ID
sip:user@10.7.104.88	9	5
sip:user@10.7.104.88	8	5

The table below describes significant fields in the displays.

Table 160: show subscription Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Last response code	ASNL response codes: ASNL_NONE--Subscription request was initiated. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SUCCESS--Subscription request was successful. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription request has been sent out. Waiting for a response. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_FAILED--Subscription request failed. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription was initiated. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription request was sent out. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send a SUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_DNS_ERR--Domain Name Server (DNS) error occurred when resolving the host name specified in the subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only.

Field	Description
Last response code (continued)	ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_CLIENT_ERR--Internal software error occurred while initiating subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription request from client. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_EXPIRED--Subscription expired. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CLEANUP--Subscription termination initiated from command line interface (CLI). ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SUCCESS--Subscription termination request was successful. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription termination request was sent out. Waiting for a response. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_FAILED --Subscription termination request failed. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription termination request was initiated. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription termination request was sent out. No response received from the subscription server. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send an UNSUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred when initiating subscription termination request. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription termination request from the client. ASNL_NOTIFY_RCVD--Received a notification request from the subscription server.

Field	Description
Last error code	

Field	Description
	Subscription error codes: ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription request has been sent out. Waiting for a response. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_FAILED--Subscription request failed. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription was initiated. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription request was sent out. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send a SUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_DNS_ERR--DNS error occurred when resolving the host name specified in the subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_CLIENT_ERR--Internal software error occurred while initiating subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription request from client. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_EXPIRED--Subscription expired. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_FAILED --Subscription termination request failed. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription termination request was initiated. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription termination request was sent out. No response received from the subscription server. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send an UNSUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only.

Field	Description
	ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred when initiating subscription termination request. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription termination request from the client.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear subscription	Clears all active subscriptions or a specific subscription.
debug asnl events	Traces event logs in the ASNL.
subscription asnl session history	Specifies how long to keep ASNL subscription history records and how many history records to keep in memory.
subscription maximum	Specifies the maximum number of outstanding subscriptions to be accepted or originated by a gateway.

show subscription local

To show all the LOCAL Subscribe/Notify Service Provider (SNSP) subscriptions, use the **show subscription local** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show subscription local [aaa] [summary]

Syntax Description

aaa	(Optional) Subscriptions for voice authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) server applications under local SNSP.
summary	(Optional) Summary of all subscriptions.

Command Default

All LOCAL SNSP subscriptions are displayed in detailed format.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display all the subscriptions for voice AAA server applications under LOCAL SNSP in a detailed or summary format.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show subscription local** command:

```
Router# show subscription local
ASNL Active Subscription Records Details:
=====
Number of active subscriptions:2
URL:local://aaa
  Event Name           :accounting-notification
  Session ID           :1
  Expiration Time       :5000 seconds
  Subscription Duration :0 seconds
  Protocol              :ASNL_PROTO_LOCAL
  Call ID              :N/A
  Total Subscriptions Sent :1
  Total Notifications Received:1
  Last response code     :ASNL_NOTIFY_RCVD
  Last error code        :ASNL_NONE
  First Subscription Time :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
  Last Subscription Time  :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
  First Notify Time      :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
  Last Notify Time       :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
  Application that subscribed :GAS
```

show subscription local

```

Application receiving notification:N/A
URL:local://aaa
Event Name                :accounting-notification
Session ID                :2
Expiration Time            :5000 seconds
Subscription Duration      :0 seconds
Protocol                  :ASNL_PROTO_LOCAL
Call ID                   :N/A
Total Subscriptions Received:1
Total Notifications Sent   :1
Last response code         :ASNL_NOTIFY_ACCEPT
Last error code           :ASNL_NONE
First Subscription Time    :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
Last Subscription Time     :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
First Notify Time         :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
Last Notify Time          :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
Server Application        :Voice AAA
notificationMList         :mll
notificationPeriod        :limited
notificationType          :start-update-stop-accounting-on
reportAcctFailure        :yes
subscription state        :notify_acked
notification started      :no

```

The following is sample output from the **show subscription local aaa** command:

```

Router# show subscription local aaa
ASNL Active Subscription Records Details:
=====
Number of active subscriptions:2
URL:local://aaa
Event Name                :accounting-notification
Session ID                :2
Expiration Time            :5000 seconds
Subscription Duration      :140 seconds
Protocol                  :ASNL_PROTO_LOCAL
Call ID                   :N/A
Total Subscriptions Received:1
Total Notifications Sent   :2
Last response code         :ASNL_NOTIFY_ACCEPT
Last error code           :ASNL_NONE
First Subscription Time    :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
Last Subscription Time     :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
First Notify Time         :00:48:12 UTC Dec 18 2002
Last Notify Time          :00:50:32 UTC Dec 18 2002
Server Application        :Voice AAA
notificationMList         :mll
notificationPeriod        :limited
notificationType          :start-update-stop-accounting-on
reportAcctFailure        :yes
subscription state        :notify_acked
notification started      :yes

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 161: show subscription local aaa Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Last response code	

Field	Description
	ASNL response codes. The field can be one of the following values: ASNL_NONE--Subscription request was initiated. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SUCCESS--Subscription request was successful. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription request has been sent out. Waiting for a response. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_FAILED--Subscription request failed. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription was initiated. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription request was sent out. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send a SUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_DNS_ERR--Domain Name Server (DNS) error occurred when resolving the host name specified in the subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred while initiating subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription request from client. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_EXPIRED--Subscription expired. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CLEANUP--Subscription termination initiated from command line interface (CLI). ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SUCCESS--Subscription termination request was successful. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription termination request was sent out. Waiting for a response.

Field	Description
	ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_FAILED --Subscription termination request failed.
Last response code (continued)	ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription termination request was initiated.
	ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription termination request was sent out. No response received from the subscription server. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send an UNSUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred when initiating subscription termination request. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription termination request from the client. ASNL_NOTIFY_RCVD--Received a notification request from the subscription server.

Field	Description
Last error code	Subscription error codes. The field can be one of the following values: ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_PENDING--Subscription request has been sent out. Waiting for a response. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_FAILED--Subscription request failed. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription was initiated. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription request was sent out. No response has been received from the subscription server. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send a SUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_DNS_ERR--DNS error occurred when resolving the host name specified in the subscription request. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred while initiating subscription request.

Field	Description
Last error code (continued)	ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription request from client. ASNL_SUBSCRIBE_EXPIRED--Subscription expired. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_FAILED --Subscription termination request failed. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_SOCKET_ERR--Socket error occurred when the subscription termination request was initiated. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_REQ_TIMED_OUT_ERR--Subscription termination request was sent out. No response received from the subscription server. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_TIMED_OUT_ERR--The client requested a connection to send an UNSUBSCRIBE request. Connection establishment timed out. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_CONN_CREATE_FAILED_ERR--Attempt to create a connection to the subscription server failed. Valid for TCP only. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_INTERNAL_ERR--Internal software error occurred when initiating subscription termination request. ASNL_UNSUBSCRIBE_RESPONSE_ERR--Invalid response was received from the subscription server for the subscription termination request from the client.
notificationMList	String name of the method list of this subscription.
notificationPeriod	• limited--Notifications are started when the first failure status is received while the server is reachable and stopped when the server changes from unreachable to reachable. • infinite--Notifications are started when the subscription begins and stop only when the subscription expires.
notificationType	Type of accounting record for which notification is sent: start, stop, update, or accounting-on.
reportAcctFailure	Indicates whether to send accounting failure responses to the individual application call script before the method list is declared unreachable.

Field	Description
subscription state	When a subscription is completed successfully, the state is notify_acked.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show subscription	Displays information about ASNL-based and non-ASNL-based SIP subscriptions.

show tbct

To display two b-channel transfer (TBCT) related parameters, use the **show tbct** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show tbct

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.0(1)	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1).

Examples The following is sample output from the **show tbct** command. The fields in the output are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show tbct
TBCT:
    Maximum no. of TBCT calls allowed: No limit
    Maximum TBCT call duration: No limit
There are no TBCT calls currently being monitored.
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	tbct clear call	Terminates billing statistics for one or more active TBCT calls.
	tbct max calls	Sets the maximum number of active calls that can use TBCT.

show tdm mapping

To display digital signal 0 (DS0) to resource mapping information for a time-division multiplexing (TDM) connection, use the **show tdm mapping** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show tdm mapping [**controller** [**e1** *number*]] **slot** *number*]

Syntax Description

controller	(Optional) Displays information about the T1 or E1 controller.
e1	(Optional) Displays information about the E1 controller.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the E1 controller unit number.
slot	(Optional) Displays information about a particular modem card slot.
<i>number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the modem card slot number.

Command Default

If no argument is specified, information for all controllers and slots are displayed.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show tdm mapping** command. The fields in the display are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show tdm mapping
```

```
T1 1/0:1 is up:
Loopback: NONE
DS0      Resource      Call Type
-----
1        Freedm          DATA
2        Freedm          DATA
3        Freedm          DATA
4        Freedm          DATA
5        Freedm          DATA
6        Freedm          DATA
7        Freedm          DATA
```



```

8      Freedm      DATA
9      Freedm      DATA
10     Freedm      DATA
11     Freedm      DATA
12     Freedm      DATA
13     Freedm      DATA
14     Freedm      DATA
15     Freedm      DATA
16     0            DATA
17     0            DATA
18     0            DATA
19     0            DATA
20     0            DATA
21     0            DATA
22     0            DATA
23     0            DATA
24     Freedm      Signaling
T1 1/0:2 is up:
Loopback: NONE
DS0      Resource      Call Type
-----
1      Freedm      DATA
2      Freedm      DATA
3      Freedm      DATA
4      Freedm      DATA
5      Freedm      DATA
6      Freedm      DATA
7      Freedm      DATA
8      Freedm      DATA
9      Freedm      DATA
10     Freedm      DATA
11     Freedm      DATA
12     Freedm      DATA
13     Freedm      DATA
14     Freedm      DATA
15     Freedm      DATA
16     0            DATA
17     0            DATA
18     0            DATA
19     0            DATA
20     0            DATA
21     0            DATA
22     0            DATA
23     0            DATA
24     Freedm      Signaling

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tdm connections	Displays a snapshot of the TDM bus connection memory in a Cisco access server or displays information about the connection memory programmed on the Mitel TDM chip in a Cisco AS5800 access server.

show tgrep neighbors

To display information about the configured Telephony Gateway Registration Protocol (TGREP) neighbors, use the **show tgrep neighbors** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show tgrep neighbors *{*| ip-address}*

Syntax Description

<i>*</i>	Displays all neighbors.
<i>ip -address</i>	IP address of the individual neighbor.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(1)	This command was introduced.
12.4(24)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show tgrep neighbors** command:

```
Router# show tgrep neighbors *
There are 1 nbrs configured
----- NBR:192.0.2.0-----
TIMERS:
    Keepalive : Timer Stopped
    Hold Timer : Timer Stopped
    Connect Retry : Running, time remaining in ms, 20698
SYNC IN PROGRESS
STATE: TRIPS_IDLE
QUEUES:
    writeQ : 0
    sec_writeQ : 0
    readQ : 0
SOCKET FDs:
prim socket -1, sec socket -1
tgrep_update_version : 0
LAST RESET: USER_INITIATED
Router#
Router#!!!! Trip Connection is setup here...
----- OPEN DUMP BEGINS -----
0x1 0xFFFFFFFF 0x0 0xFFFFFFFFB4 0x0
0x0 0x4 0x58 0x6 0x7
0xFFFFFFFF98 0xFFFFFFFFA9 0x0 0xC 0x0
0x1 0x0 0x8 0x0 0x2
0x0 0x4 0x0 0x0 0x0
0x3
    Version      :1
    Hold Time    :180
    My ITAD      :1112
    TRIP ID      :101161129
```

```

Option Paramater #1
Param Type: Capability
Length 8
    Cap Code :Send Receive Capability
    Cap Len  :4
        Send Rec Cap: RCV ONLY MODE
-->All route types supported
----- OPEN DUMP ENDS -----

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 162: show tgrep neighbors Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TIMERS	Settings for specified timers.
STATE	State of the connection.
QUEUES	The number of writeQ, sec_writeQ, and readQueues are specified in the following three rows.
SOCKET	Socket field description.
LAST RESET	Last reset state.

Related Commands

Command	Description
neighbor (tgrep)	Creates a TGREP session with another device.

show translation-rule

To display the contents of the rules that have been configured for a specific translation name, use the **show translation-rule** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show translation-rule [*name-tag*]

Syntax Description

<i>name-tag</i>	(Optional) Tag number by which the rule set is referenced. This is an arbitrarily chosen number. Range is from 1 to 2147483647.

Command Default

This command gives detailed information about configured rules under a specific rule name. If the name tag is not entered, a complete display of all the configured rules is shown.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR1	This command was introduced for VoIP on the Cisco AS5300.
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented for the following voice technologies on the following platforms: • VoIP (Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810) • VoFR (Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810) • VoATM (Cisco 3600 series and Cisco MC3810)
12.1(1)T	This command was implemented for VoIP on the Cisco 1750, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco AS5300, Cisco 7200 series, and Cisco 7500.
12.1(2)T	This command was implemented for the following voice technologies on the following platforms: • VoIP (Cisco MC3810) • VoFR (Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810) • VoATM (Cisco 3600 series and Cisco MC3810)
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show translation-rule
Translation rule address:0x61AB94F8
Tag name:21
Translation rule in_used 1
**** Xrule rule table ****
    Rule :1
    in_used state:1
    Match pattern:555.%
    Sub pattern:1408555
    Match type:subscriber
    Sub type:international
**** Xrule rule table ****
    Rule :2
    in_used state:1
    Match pattern:8.%
    Sub pattern:1408555
    Match type:abbreviated
    Sub type:international
Translation rule address:0x61C2E6D4
Tag name:345
Translation rule in_used 1
**** Xrule rule table ****
    Rule :1
    in_used state:1
    Match pattern:.%555.%
    Sub pattern:7
    Match type:ANY
    Sub type:abbreviated
```

The table below describes significant fields in this output.

Table 163: show translation-rule Field Descriptions

Translation rule address	Translation rule address in hex.
Tag name	Translation rule tag name.
Translation rule in_used	Translation rule in which the tag is used.
**** Xrule rule table ****	Beginning of the display for a specific rule.
Rule:x	Number of the rule.
in_used state:	Input-searched-pattern.
Match pattern:	Match pattern of the rule.
Sub pattern:	Substituted pattern.
Match type:	Match type.
Sub type:	Substituted pattern match type.

Related Commands

Command	Description
numbering-type	Specifies number type for the VoIP or POTS dial peer.
rule	Applies a translation rule to a calling party number or a called party number for both incoming and outgoing calls.
test translation-rule	Tests the execution of the translation rules on a specific name-tag.
translate	Applies a translation rule to a calling party number or a called party number for incoming calls.
translate-outgoing	Applies a translation rule to a calling party number or a called party number for outgoing calls.
translation-rule	Creates a translation name and enters translation-rule configuration mode.
voip-incoming translation-rule	Captures calls that originate from H.323-compatible clients.

show trunk group

To display information for one or more trunk groups, use the **show trunk group** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show trunk group [*name*] [*cic*] [*sort* [*ascending*|*descending*]]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Trunk group to display.
cic	(Optional) Displays the Circuit Identification Code (CIC) number.
sort	(Optional) Sorts the output by trunk group number, in ascending or descending order.
ascending	(Optional) Specifies ascending display order for the trunk groups. This is the default.
descending	(Optional) Specifies descending display order for the trunk groups.

Command Default

Trunk groups display in ascending order.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.
12.3(11)T	This command was modified. This command was enhanced to support dial-out trunk groups.
12.4(4)XC	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600XM series, Cisco 2800 series, Cisco 3700 series, and Cisco 3800 series.
12.4(9)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.
15.0(1)XA	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to show the logical partitioning class of restriction (LPCOR) policy for incoming and outgoing calls.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T. The cic keyword was added.

Release	Modification
15.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)T.

Examples

The following sample output shows that for trunk group 1, preemption is enabled, with a preemption tone timer of 10 seconds, and the preemption level is flash.

```

Router# show trunk group 1
Trunk group: 1
  Description:
    trunk group label: 1
    Translation profile (Incoming):
    Translation profile (Outgoing):
    LPCOR (Incoming): local_group
    LPCOR (Outgoing): local_group
    Preemption is enabled
    Preemption Tone Timer is 10 seconds
    Preemption Guard Timer is 60 milliseconds
    Hunt Scheme is least-used
    Max Calls (Incoming):   NOT-SET (Any)   NOT-SET (Voice) NOT-SET
(Data)
    Max Calls (Outgoing):   NOT-SET (Any)   NOT-SET (Voice) NOT-SET
(Data)
  Retries: 0
  Trunk Se0/3/0:15         Preference DEFAULT
    Member Timeslots : 1-5
    Total channels available : 5
    Data = 0, Voice = 0, Modem = 0, Pending = 0, Free = 5
  Trunk Se0/3/1:15         Preference DEFAULT
    Member Timeslots : 1-2
    Total channels available : 0
    Data = 0, Voice = 0, Modem = 0, Pending = 0, Free = 0
  Trunk Se1/0/0:15         Preference DEFAULT
    Member Timeslots : 1-31
    Total channels available : 0
    Data = 0, Voice = 0, Modem = 0, Pending = 0, Free = 0
  Trunk Se1/0/1:15         Preference DEFAULT
    Member Timeslots : 1-10
    Total channels available : 0
    Data = 0, Voice = 0, Modem = 0, Pending = 0, Free = 0
  Total calls for trunk group: Data = 0, Voice = 0, Modem = 0
                                Pend = 0, Free = 5
  Preemption Call Type:      Active  Pending
    Flash-Override          NA       0
    Flash                   0        0
    Immediate               0        0
    Priority                 0        0
    Routine                 0        0
    Total                   0        0
  Active preemption call-type shows the number of calls
  of each priority level which can be preempted by
  higher preemption level calls.
  Pending preemption call-type shows the number of calls
  of each priority level which are pending for the completion
  of call preemption.
  advertise_flag 0x00000040, capacity timer 25 sec tripl_config_mask 0x00000000
  AC_curr 5, FD_curr 0, SD_curr 0
  succ_curr 0 tot_curr 1
  succ_report 0 tot_report 1
  changed 1 replacement position 0

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the output. Fields are listed in alphabetical order.

Table 164: show trunk group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Description	Description of the trunk group if entered with the description (trunk group) command.
trunk group label	Name of the trunk group.
Translation profile (Incoming)	List of incoming translation profiles.
Translation profile (Outgoing)	List of outgoing translation profiles.
LPCOR (Incoming)	Setting of the lpcor incoming command.
LPCOR (Outgoing)	Setting of the lpcor outgoing command.
Preemption is	Indicates whether preemption is enabled or disabled.
Preemption level	The preemption level for voice calls to be preempted by a DDR call.
Preemption tone timer	The expiry time for the preemption tone for the outgoing calls being preempted by a DDR call.
Hunt Scheme	Name of the idle channel hunt scheme used for this trunk group.
Max calls (incoming)	Maximum number of incoming calls handled by this trunk group.
Max calls (outgoing)	Maximum number of outgoing calls handled by this trunk group.
Retries	Number of times the gateway tries to complete the call on the same trunk group.
Total calls for trunk group	List of the total calls across all trunks in the trunk group.
Preemption Call Type	List of preemption levels for active and pending calls.
Data	Number of currently used data channels on the trunk or total data calls used by the trunk group.
Free	Number of currently available channels on the trunk or total available calls for the trunk group.
Member timeslots	Member timeslots for this trunk.
Pending	Number of pending channels.

Field	Description
Preference	Preference of the trunk in the trunk group. If DEFAULT appears, the trunk does not have a defined preference.
Total channels available	Number of available channels for the trunk.
Trunk group	ID of the trunk group member.
Voice	Number of currently used voice channels on the trunk or total voice calls used by the trunk group.

Related Commands

Command	Description
description (trunk group)	Includes a specific description of the trunk group interface.
hunt-scheme least-idle	Specifies the method for selecting an available incoming or outgoing channel.
trunk group	Initiates a trunk group definition.
trunk group timeslots	Directs an outbound synchronous or asynchronous call initiated by DDR to use specific DS0 channels of an ISDN circuit.

show trunk hdlc

To show the state of the HDLC controllers, use the **show trunk hdlc** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show trunk hdlc {all| ds0| slot number}

Syntax Description

<i>all</i>	Displays information about all the slots with HDLC controllers.
<i>ds0</i>	Displays Ds0 channel availability.
<i>slot</i>	Displays HDLC information about a specific slot.
<i>number</i>	Trunk card slot number.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(2)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

The output of the command shows the number of calls on each HDLC controller chip and link. If HDLC calls are failing, this command can help determine if the problem is due to a hardware fault and which controller chip may be responsible.

Examples

The following example displays HDLC controller information for all slots:

```
Router# show trunk hdlc all
HDLC Controller information for slot(s): 0 - 13
Slot 3:
Sub-   HDLC   HDLC ctrlrs   TDM links (streams): avail DS0s/total DS0s
slot   Chip   Avail Total   Link0 Link1 Link2 Link3 Link4 Link5 Link6 Link7
0       0     128   128     31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31  n/a
0       1     128   128     31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31  n/a
Slot 12:
Sub-   HDLC   HDLC ctrlrs   TDM links (streams): avail DS0s/total DS0s
slot   Chip   Avail Total   Link0 Link1 Link2 Link3 Link4 Link5 Link6 Link7
0       0     124   124     31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31  n/a   n/a   n/a   n/a
0       1     124   124     31/31 31/31 31/31 31/31  n/a   n/a   n/a   n/a
```

Table 165: show trunk hdlc Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subslot	The DFC slot number upon which the controller resides
HDLC Chip	The chip number within the subslot
HDLC available	The number of HDLC channels available on the chip
ctrlrs total	The total number of HDLC channels on the chip
TDM links	The TDM links connected to the chip
avail DS0s	The number of available DS0s
total DS0s	The total number of DS0s

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug trunk hdlc	Turns on debugging for the HDLC controllers.



show vdev through show voice statistics memory-usage

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show vdev

To display information about the digital signal processors (DSPs) on a specific card, use the show vdev command in privileged EXEC mode.

show vdev {*slot/port*}

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot in which the voice card resides.
<i>port</i>	Port on the voice card.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(2)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5850.

Usage Guidelines

This command can be used on the standby and active route switch controller (RSC) to verify that dynamic and bulk synchronization have been performed correctly on a specified port.

Examples

The following example shows the output for the last port on a 324 universal port card.

```
Router# show vdev 2/323
flags = 0x0000
dev_status = 0x0000
service = 0x0000
service_type = 0x0
min_speed = 0, max_speed = 0
modulation = 0, err_correction = 0, compression = 0
csm_call_info = 0x0, csm_session = Invalid
vdev_p set to modem_info
DSPLIB information:
dsplib_state = 0x0
dsplib_next_action = 0x0
HDLC information:
call_id = 0x0
called_number =
speed = 0
ces = 0x0
spc = FALSE
d_idb = 0x0
Bulk sync reference = 2, Global bulk syncs = 2
The table below displays significant fields shown in the output.
```

Table 166: show vdev Field Descriptions

Field	Description
flags	Internal vdev flags
dev_status	Additional flags giving status of the resource
service	Service currently running on this DSP
service_type	Service type as passed in by RPM
min_speed	Minimum configured modem speed
max_speed	Maximum configured modem speed
modulation	Maximum modulation to be negotiated
err_correction	Error correction to be negotiated
compression	Compression to be negotiated
csn_call_info	Address of the associated csm_call_info structure
csn_session	Session ID as maintained by CSM
vdev_p	Address of the associated resource structure
dsplib_state	State of the resource as seen by the DSPLIB
dsplib_next_action	Next DSPLIB action that should be taken on this resource
call_id	Call identifier if this resource has a HDLC call
called_number	Called number if this resource has a HDLC call
speed	Speed of the connection if this resource has a HDLC call
ces	Circuit emulation service information
spc	True if semi permanent call link
d_idb	Address of the associated D channel idb, if this resource has a HDLC call
Bulk sync reference	Number of times that this resource has been bulk synchronized

Field	Description
Global bulk syncs	Number of bulk synchronizations that the VDEV High Availability client has performed

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug vdev	Turns on debugging for voice devices.
show redundancy	Displays current or historical status and related information on a redundant RSC.

show vfc

To see the entries in the host-name-and-address cache, use the **show vfc** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show vfc *slot-number* [**technology**]

Syntax Description

<i>slot -number</i>	VFC slot number.
technology	(Optional) Displays the technology type of the VFC.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.0(2)XH	The technology keyword was added.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command showing that the card in slot 1 is a C549 DSPM:

```
Router# show vfc 1 technology
Technology in VFC slot 1 is C549
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice-card	Configures a voice card and enters voice-card configuration mode.

show vfc cap-list

To show the current list of files on the capability list for this voice feature card (VFC), use the **show vfc cap-list** command in user EXEC mode.

show vfc slot cap-list

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot where the VFC is installed. Range is from 0 to 2.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show vfc 1 cap-list
Capability List for VFC in slot 1:
1. fax-vfc-1.0.1.bin
2. bas-vfc-1.0.1.bin
3. cdc-g729-1.0.1.bin
4. cdc-g711-1.0.1.bin
5. cdc-g726-1.0.1.bin
6. cdc-g728-1.0.1.bin
7. cdc-gsmfr-1.0.1.bin
```

The first line in this output is a general description, stating that this is the capability list for the VFC residing in slot 1. Below this is a numbered list, each line of which identifies one currently installed in-service file.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vfc default -file	Displays the default files included in the default file list for this VFC.
show vfc directory	Displays the list of all files residing on this VFC.
show vfc version	Displays the version of the software residing on this VFC.

show vfc default-file

To show the default files included in the default file list for a voice feature card (VFC), use the **show vfc default-file** command in user EXEC mode.

show vfc slot default-file

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot where the VFC is installed. Range is from 0 to 2.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show vfc 1 default-file
Default List for VFC in slot 1:
1. btl-vfc-1.0.13.0.bin
2. cor-vfc-1.0.1.bin
3. bas-vfc-1.0.1.bin
4. cdc-g729-1.0.1.bin
5. fax-vfc-1.0.1.bin
6. jbc-vfc-1.0.13.0.bin
```

The first line in this output is a general description, stating that this is the default list for the VFC residing in slot 1. Below this is a numbered list, each line of which identifies one default file.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vfc cap -list	Displays the current list of files on the capability list for this VFC.
show vfc directory	Displays the list of all files residing on this VFC.
show vfc version	Displays the version of the software residing on this VFC.

show vfc directory

To show the list of all files residing on a voice feature card (VFC), use the **show vfc directory** command in user EXEC mode.

show vfc slot directory

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot where the VFC is installed. Range is from 0 to 2.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a list of all of the files currently stored in Flash memory for a particular VFC.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show vfc 1 directory
Files in slot 1 VFC flash:
  File Name                               Size (Bytes)
1 . vcw-vfc-mz.gsm.VCW                   292628
2 . btl-vfc-1.0.13.0.bin                  4174
3 . cor-vfc-1.0.1.bin                     54560
4 . jbc-vfc-1.0.13.0.bin                  16760
5 . fax-vfc-1.0.1.bin                     64290
6 . bas-vfc-1.0.1.bin                     54452
7 . cdc-g711-1.0.1.bin                    190
8 . cdc-g729-1.0.1.bin                    21002
9 . cdc-g726-1.0.1.bin                    190
10. cdc-g728-1.0.1.bin                    22270
11. cdc-gsmfr-1.0.1.bin                   190
```

The table below describes significant fields in this output.

Table 167: show vfc directory Field Descriptions

Field	Description
File Name	Name of the file stored in Flash memory.
Size (Bytes)	Size of the file in bytes.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vfc cap -list	Displays the current list of files on the capability list for this VFC.
show vfc default -file	Displays the default files included in the default file list for this VFC.
show vfc version	Displays the version of the software residing on this VFC.

show vfc version

To show the version of the software residing on a voice feature card (VFC), use the **show vfc version** command in user EXEC mode.

show vfc slot version {dspware| vcware}

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	Slot where the VFC is installed. Range is from 0 to 2.
dspware	Which DSPWare software to display.
vcware	Which VCWare software to display.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#) User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3 NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T with changes to the command output.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the version of the software currently installed in Flash memory on a VFC.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show vfc 0 version dspware
Version of Dspware in VFC slot 0 is 0.10
```

The output from this command is a simple declarative sentence stating the version number for the selected type of software (in this example, DSPWare) for the VFC residing in the selected slot number (in this example, slot 0).

Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T adds new information to the output of the **show vfc slot version vcware** and **show vfc slot version dspware** commands. Messages are output if the Cisco VCWare or DSPWare is not compatible with the Cisco IOS image. The new information is advisory only, so there is no action taken if the software is compatible or incompatible.

If the versions detected fall within the defined criteria and are compatible, nothing is output at bootup time. A confirmation line is output when the **show vfc version vcware** and **show vfc version dspware** commands are used:

```
Router# show vfc 1 version vcware
```

```

Voice Feature Card in Slot 1:
VCWare Version      : 7.35
ROM Monitor Version: 1.3
    DSPWare Version  : 3.4.46L
    Technology       : C549
VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility OK

```

The table below shows output field descriptions for the show vfc version vcware command with compatible firmware.

Table 168: show vfc version vcware Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Voice Feature Card in Slot	Slot in which the VFC is installed.
VCWare Version	Cisco VCWare version. Version 7.35 is the required minimum for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and higher.
ROM	ROM monitor version shows 1.3 .
DSPWare Version	The DSPWare version shows 3.4.46L, which is the required minimum for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and higher .
Technology	The technology shows C549. C549 technology is available to support either medium-complexity codecs or high-complexity codecs.
VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility	The Cisco VCWare and DSPWare versions are compatible with Cisco IOS software . Cisco VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility is either OK or shows a mismatch. Note This option is available only with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(10) mainline and later release or Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and later.

The following is sample output from this command.

```

Router# show vfc 1 version dspware
DSPWare version in VFC slot 1 is 3.4.46L
VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility OK

```

The table below shows output field descriptions for the show vfc version dspware command with compatible firmware.

Table 169: show vfc version dspware Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Voice Feature Card in Slot	Slot in which the VFC is installed .

Field	Description
DSPWare Version	The DSPWare version shows 3.4.46L, which is the required minimum for Cisco IOS Release 12.2(10)T and higher .
VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility	The Cisco VCWare and DSPWare versions are compatible with Cisco IOS software. Cisco VCWare/DSPWare version compatibility is either OK or shows a mismatch. Note This option is available only with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(10) mainline and later or 12.2(11)T and later.

If the found versions are out of range or otherwise mismatched, a representative message is output when you boot up the router or is appended to the output of the show vfc version vcware and show vfc version dspware commands. Other than the output of these messages, the version check has no other effect, and the software functions normally. The following is an example of when a found version is out of range or mismatched at bootup :

```
...
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 VCWare
- version found (6.04) is lower than minimum required (7.35)
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 C549
- version found (3.3.10L) is lower than minimum required (3.4.46L)
```

If you were to enter an explicit request, and the software were incompatible, the following output would be displayed :

```
Router# show vfc 1 version vcware
Voice Feature Card in Slot 1:
VCWare Version      : 6.04
ROM Monitor Version: 1.3
  DSPWare Version   : 3.3.10L
  Technology        : C549
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 VCWare
- version found (6.04) is lower than minimum required (7.14)
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 C549
- version found (3.3.10L) is lower than minimum required (3.4.26L)
Router# show vfc 1 version dspware
DSPWare version in VFC slot 1 is 3.3.10L
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 VCWare
- version found (6.04) is lower than minimum required (7.14)
Firmware version mismatch for bundle AS5300 C549
- version found (3.3.10L) is lower than minimum required (3.4.26L)
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vfc cap -list	Displays the current list of files on the capability list for this VFC.
show vfc default -file	Displays the default files included in the default file list for this VFC.
show vfc directory	Displays the list of all files residing on this VFC.

show video call summary

To display summary information about video calls and the current status of the Video CallManager (ViCM), use the **show video call summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show video call summary

Syntax Description There are no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(5)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(7)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to quickly examine the status of current video calls. In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(5)XK and Release 12.0(7)T, there can be only one video call in progress.

Examples The following example displays information about the ViCM when no call is in progress on the serial interface that connects to the local video codec:

```
Router# show video call summary
Serial0:ViCM =
Idle, Codec Ready
The following output shows a call starting:
```

```
Router# show video call summary
Serial0:ViCM = Call Connected
The following output shows a call disconnecting:
```

```
Router# show video call summary
Serial0:ViCM = Idle
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show call history video record	Displays information about video calls.

show voice accounting method

To display connectivity status information for accounting method lists, use the **show voice accounting method** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice accounting method [*method-list-name*]

Syntax Description

<i>method-list-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific method list. This option displays connectivity status information for a single method list identified by this argument.

Command Default

If no argument is specified, connectivity status information for all accounting method lists is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show voice accounting method** command to display the history of status (reachable or unreachable), status transition time, and statistics of the accounting status for a specified accounting method list or all the accounting method lists. A maximum of ten status histories are displayed.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice accounting method** command for a specific method list:

```
Router# show voice accounting method ml1
Accounting Method List [ml1]
=====
Current Status:
-----
unreachable          [21:52:39 gmt Dec 4 2002]
last record sent time [23:14:59 gmt Dec 4 2002]
total probe sent out  [84]
Status History:
-----
(2) unreachable      [21:52:39 gmt Dec 4 2002]
(1) reachable        [21:46:19 gmt Dec 4 2002]
              SUCCESS
Record   [Received   | Notified | [Received   | Notified | Reported ]
Type     [from server| to client] [from server| to client | to call  ]
----- [-----] [-----] [-----]
START   [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
UPDATE  [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
STOP    [    0    |    0    ] [   84    |   84    |    0    ]
ACCT_ON [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
```

```

----- [-----|-----] [-----|-----|-----]
TOTAL   [    0    |    0    ] [   84   |   84   |    0   ]

```

If there is no status history, as in the following example, no status history is displayed.

```

Router# show voice accounting method
Accounting Method List [ml1]
=====
Current Status:
-----
reachable                [21:52:39 gmtd Dec 4 2002]
last record sent time    [23:14:59 gmtd Dec 4 2002]
total probe sent out     [2]

              SUCCESS                                FAILURE
Record [Received | Notified] [Received | Notified | Reported]
Type   [from server| to client] [from server| to client | to call ]
----- [-----|-----] [-----|-----|-----]
START  [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
UPDATE [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
STOP   [    0    |    0    ] [    2    |    2    |    0    ]
ACCT_ON [    0    |    0    ] [    0    |    0    |    0    ]
----- [-----|-----] [-----|-----|-----]
TOTAL  [    0    |    0    ] [    2    |    2    |    0    ]

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 170: show voice accounting method Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Current Status: reachable or unreachable	Current status of the method list: reachable or unreachable and the time (in hh:mm:ss) and date the method list reached this status.
last record sent time	Time (in hh:mm:ss) and date the last accounting record was sent to the method list.
total probe sent out	Number of probe records sent up to the time of the show command.
SUCCESS: Received from server	Number of success status of the accounting records of this type received from the method list.
SUCCESS: Notified to client	Number of success status of the accounting records of this type for which notifications were sent to the GAS.
FAILURE: Received from server	Number of failure status of the accounting records of this type received from the method list.
FAILURE: Notified to client	Number of failure status of the accounting records of this type for which notifications were sent to the GAS.
FAILURE: Reported to call	Number of failure status of the accounting records of this type that were reported to the call application.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear voice accounting method	Clears accounting status statistics for a particular accounting method list or all accounting method lists.

show voice accounting response pending

To display information regarding pending VoIP AAA accounting responses, use the **show voice accounting response pending** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice accounting response pending

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example displays information regarding pending VoIP AAA accounting responses:

```
Router# show voice accounting response pending
Total num of acct sessions waiting for acct responses: 0
Total num of acct start responses pending: 0
Total num of acct interim update responses pending: 0
Total num of acct stop responses pending: 0
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 171: show voice accounting response pending Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total num of acct sessions waiting for acct responses	Number of accounting sessions that are waiting for accounting responses.
Total num of acct start responses pending	Number of accounting start responses that are pending.
Total num of acct interim update responses pending	Number of accounting interim update responses that are pending.
Total num of acct stop responses pending	Number of accounting stop responses that are pending.

show voice busyout

To display information about the voice-busyout state, use the **show voice busyout** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice busyout

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
	12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the following information:

- Interfaces that are being monitored for busyout events
- Voice ports currently in the busyout state and the reasons

Examples The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show voice busyout
If following network interfaces are down, voice port will be put into busyout state
ATM0
Serial0
The following voice ports are in busyout state
1/1      is forced into busyout state
1/2      is in busyout state caused by network interfaces
1/3      is in busyout state caused by ATM0
1/4      is in busyout state caused by network interfaces
1/5      is in busyout state caused by Serial0
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
busyout forced	Forces a voice port into the busyout state.
busyout monitor	Places a voice port in the busyout monitor state.

Command	Description
busyout seize	Changes the busyout seize procedure from a voice port.
voice-port busyout	Places all voice ports associated with a serial or ATM interface in a busyout state.

show voice cable-status

To display the current or last cable status of a specific analog voice port or all idle analog voice ports, use the **show voice cable-status** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice cable-status {**all**|**summary**| *x/y/z*| *x/y/z-z1*}

Syntax Description

all	Specifies the current cable status of all analog voice ports that have cable polling enabled.
summary	Specifies the last cable status of all analog voice ports that have cable polling enabled.
<i>x/y/z</i>	Voice port number.
<i>x/y/z-z1</i>	Voice port number range. The range is from 0 to 71. Example: 2/0/0-71.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(4)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before using the **show voice cable-status** command, you must disable the **cable-detect-poll-timer** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice cable-status all** command:

```
Device# show voice cable-status all
Warning:This may take time to perform and cause call disruption!

PORT          cable-status
=====
0/2/0         cable-detect not configured
0/2/1         connected
0/2/2         connected
0/2/3         busy out
0/3/0         administrative down
0/3/1         in busy state
0/3/2         connected
0/3/3         connected
1/0/16        not connected
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cable-detect	Enables cable polling on analog FXOGS, FXOLS, FXSGS, and FXSLS voice ports.
cable-detect-poll-timer	Configures the cable polling timer value for background polling processes on an analog voice port.

show voice call

To display the call status for voice ports on the Cisco router, use the **show voice call** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

Cisco 827, Cisco 1700 Series, and Cisco 7750 with Analog Voice Ports

show voice call [*slot/port* | **status** [*call-id*] [*sample seconds*]] **summary**

Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, Cisco 3700 Series with Analog Voice Ports

show voice call [*slot/stubunit/port* | **status** [*call-id*] [*sample seconds*]] **summary**

Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco 3700 Series with Digital Voice Ports (with T1 Packet Voice Trunk Network Modules)

show voice call [*slot/port:ds0-group* | **status** [*call-id*] [*sample seconds*]] **summary**

Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5850, Cisco 7200 Series, and Cisco 7500 Series with Digital Voice Ports

show voice call [*slot/port:ds0-group* | **status** [*call-id*] [*sample seconds*]] **summary**

Syntax Description

Cisco 827, Cisco 1700 Series, and Cisco 7750 with Analog Voice Ports	
<i>slot /port</i>	(Optional) A specific analog voice port: • <i>slot</i>-- Physical slot in which the analog voice module (AVM) is installed. • <i>/ port</i> --Analog voice port number. Range is from 1 to 6. The slash mark is required.
status [<i>call-id</i>]	(Optional) Displays status of active calls. If <i>call-id</i> is specified, this command displays the status of a specific call .
sample <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays status over a specified sampling interval, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 30. Default is 10.
summary	(Optional) Displays current settings and state of the voice port, regardless of port activity.

Cisco 2600 Series, Cisco 3600 Series, Cisco 3700 Series with Analog Voice Ports	
<i>slot / subunit / port</i>	(Optional) A specific analog voice port: • <i>slot</i> --Router slot in which a voice network module (NM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>/ subunit</i> -- Voice interface card (VIC) in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 and 1. (The VIC fits into the voice network module.) The slash mark is required. • <i>/ port</i> -- Analog voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.
status [<i>call-id</i>]	(Optional) Displays status of active calls. If <i>call-id</i> is specified, this command displays the status of a specific call .
sample <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays status over a specified sampling interval, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 30. Default is 10.
summary	(Optional) Displays current settings and state of the voice port, regardless of port activity.

Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco 3700 Series with Digital Voice Ports (with T1 Packet Voice Trunk Network Modules)	
<i>slot / port : ds0-group</i>	(Optional) A specific digital voice port: • <i>slot</i> -- Router slot in which the packet voice trunk network module (NM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>/ port</i> --T1 or E1 physical port in the voice WAN interface card (VWIC). Valid entries are 0 and 1. (One VWIC fits in an NM.) The slash mark is required. • <i>: ds0-group</i>--T1 or E1 logical port number. Range is from 0 to 23 for T1 and from 0 to 30 for E1. The colon is required.
status [<i>call-id</i>]	(Optional) Displays status of active calls. If <i>call-id</i> is specified, this command shows the status of a specific call .

Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco 3700 Series with Digital Voice Ports (with T1 Packet Voice Trunk Network Modules)	
sample <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays status over a specified sampling interval, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 30. Default is 10.
summary	(Optional) Displays current settings and state of the DSP port regardless of port activity.

Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5850, Cisco 7200 Series, and Cisco 7500 Series with Digital Voice Ports	
<i>slot / port : ds0 -group</i>	(Optional) A specific digital voice port: • <i>slot</i>--Router slot in which the packet voice trunk network module (NM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>/ port</i>-- T1 or E1 physical port in the VWIC. Valid entries are 0 and 1. (One VWIC fits in an NM.) The slash mark is required. • <i>: ds0 -group</i>--T1 or E1 logical port number. Range is from 0 to 23 for T1 and from 0 to 30 for E1. The colon is required.
status [<i>call-id</i>]	(Optional) Displays status of active calls. If <i>call-id</i> is specified, this command shows the status of a specific call .
sample <i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Displays status over a specified sampling interval, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 30. Default is 10.
summary	(Optional) Displays current settings and state of the voice port regardless of port activity.

Command Modes

User EXEC (#) privileged EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)MA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(13)T	This command was modified with the status , <i>call-id</i> , and sample seconds command options. This command is available on all voice platforms.
12.4(3d)	This command was modified to support the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 platforms for Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS) configuration. Output was modified to provide accurate port information for NFAS configuration on these platforms.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. The output of this command was enhanced to display the connection status of foreign exchange office (FXO) ports.

Usage Guidelines

This command works on Voice over Frame Relay, Voice over ATM, and Voice over IP by providing the status at the following levels of the call-handling module:

- Call-processing state machine
- End-to-end call manager
- Protocol state machine
- Tandem switch



Note

This command is not supported in Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 platforms for NFAS configuration before Cisco IOS Release 12.4(3d).

This command displays call-processing and protocol state-machine information for a voice port if the information is available. This command also shows information on the DSP channel associated with the voice port if the information is available. All real-time information in the DSP channel, such as jitter and buffer overrun, is queried to the DSP channel, and asynchronous responses are returned to the host side.

If no call is active on a voice port, the **show voice call summary** command displays only the VPM (shutdown) state. If a call is active on a voice port, the **show voice call summary** command displays voice telephony service provider (VTSP) state. For an on-net call or a local call without local bypass (not cross-connected), the codec and voice activity detection (VAD) fields are displayed. For an off-net call or a local call with local bypass, the codec and VAD fields are not displayed.

When a call is active on a voice port, the **show voice call summary** command displays the VTSP state. The VTSP state always shows the VTSP signaling state irrespective of the type of call: voice call or a fax call. A fax call does not display S_Fax. The following output is displayed:

```

PORT          CODEC    VAD  VTSP STATE          VPM STATE
-----
1/0:1.1      1          y  S_CONNECT          EM_CONNECT

```

**Note**

Use the **show voice dsmp stream** command to display the current session of the voice Distributed Stream Media Processor (DSMP) media stream and its related applications.

The **show voice call** command does not display the codec and VAD fields because this information is in the summary display. If you use the **show voice call status** command by itself, an immediate list of all the active calls is shown. You can use the *call-id* argument to request that the DSP associated with the *call-id* be queried for run-time statistics twice, once immediately, and a second time after **sample seconds**.

The **sample seconds** is the number of seconds over which the status is to be determined. The results of the run-time statistic queries are then analyzed and presented in a one-line summary format.

When a call terminates during the specified sample period, the following output message is returned:

```
CallID call id cannot be queried
CallID call id second sample responses unavailable
```

**Note**

The Voice Call Tuning feature is not supported on the Cisco AS5300.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice call summary** command showing two local calls connected without local bypass:

```
Router# show voice call summary
PORT    CODEC    VAD VTSP STATE          VPM STATE
=====
0:17.18
0:18.19 g729ar8  n  S_CONNECT      FXOLS_OFFHOOK
0:19.20
0:20.21
0:21.22
0:22.23
0:23.24
1/1
1/2
1/3
1/4
1/5
1/6      g729ar8  n  S_CONNECT      FXOLS_CONNECT
```

The following is sample output from the **show voice call summary** command showing two local calls connected with local bypass:

```
Router# show voice call summary
PORT    CODEC    VAD VTSP STATE          VPM STATE
=====
0:17.18
0:18.19
0:19.20
0:20.21
0:21.22
0:22.23
0:23.24
1/1
1/2
1/3
1/4
1/5
1/6      S_CONNECT      FXOLS_CONNECT
```


The following is sample output from the **show voice call summary** command in which the connected FXO port 0/2/0 shows status of "FXOLS_ONHOOK" whereas the FXO port 0/2/1, which is disconnected, shows a status of "FXOLS_BUSYOUT":

```
Router# show voice call summary
PORT          CODEC      VAD  VTSP  STATE          VPM STATE
=====
0/0/0          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
0/0/1          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
0/3/0:23.1     -          -   -   -
0/3/0:23.2     -          -   -   -
.
.
.
0/3/0:23.23    -          -   -   -
0/1/0          -          -   -   -             DID_ONHOOK
0/1/1          -          -   -   -             DID_ONHOOK
0/2/0          -          -   -   -             FXOLS_ONHOOK
0/2/1          -          -   -   -             FXOLS_BUSYOUT
2/0/0          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/1          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/2          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/3          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/4          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/5          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/6          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
2/0/7          -          -   -   -             FXSLS_ONHOOK
```

**Note**

Beginning in Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, there is improved status monitoring of FXO ports--any time an FXO port is connected or disconnected, a message is displayed to indicate the status change. For example, the following message is displayed to report that a cable has been connected, and the status is changed to "up" for FXO port 0/2/0: 000118: Jul 14 18:06:05.122 EST: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Foreign Exchange Office 0/2/0, changed state to operational status up due to cable reconnection

The following is sample output from the **show voice call summary** command showing one regular PRI port and one NFAS PRI port on a Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, or Cisco AS5850 platform. Port 3/2:D belongs to a regular PRI voice port with time slots 0 and 22. Port Se3/1 belongs to an NFAS PRI voice port with time slots 0,1, and 2 on T1 controller 3/1, which is a member of an NFAS group.

In the case of NFAS on Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 platforms, the port is reported in terms of the serial interface associated with the T1 controller, and the time slot is counted from 0 (for example, 0, 1, 2, 3).

```
Router# show voice call summary
PORT          CODEC      VAD  VTSP  STATE          VPM STATE
=====
3/2:D.0        None       y   S_ALERTING     S_TSP_INCALL
3/2:D.22       None       y   S_ALERTING     S_TSP_INCALL
Se3/1:0        None       y   S_CONNECT      S_TSP_CONNECT
Se3/1:1        None       y   S_CONNECT      S_TSP_CONNECT
Se3/1:2        None       y   S_CONNECT      S_TSP_CONNECT
```

**Note**

The output from the **show voice call summary** command is slightly different in the PORT field on platforms other than the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850. The contrast between platform types is as follows: Platform Regular PRI (T1) NFAS PRI (T1)*

----- non-AS5xxx 3/0:23.TS 3/1:23.TS AS5xxx 3/0:D.TS
Ser3/1:(TS-1) * Assumes T1 3/1 is a member of an NFAS group with T1 3/0 as the primary NFAS member, and TS is the time slot counted from a base of 1 (for example 1, 2, 3).

The following is sample output from the **show voice call** command for analog voice ports:

```
Router# show voice call
1/1 vpm level 1 state = FXSLS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
1/2 vpm level 1 state = FXSLS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
1/3 is shutdown
1/4 vtsp level 0 state = S_CONNECT
vpm level 1 state = S_TRUNKED
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
1/5 vpm level 1 state = EM_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
1/6 vpm level 1 state = EM_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
Router# show voice call 1/4
1/4 vtsp level 0 state = S_CONNECT
vpm level 1 state = S_TRUNKED
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
router# ***DSP VOICE VP_DELAY STATISTICS***
Clk Offset(ms): 1445779863, Rx Delay Est(ms): 95
Rx Delay Lo Water Mark(ms): 95, Rx Delay Hi Water Mark(ms): 125
***DSP VOICE VP_ERROR STATISTICS***
Predict Conceal(ms): 10, Interpolate Conceal(ms): 0
Silence Conceal(ms): 0, Retroact Mem Update(ms): 0
Buf Overflow Discard(ms): 20, Talkspurt Endpoint Detect Err: 0
***DSP VOICE RX STATISTICS***
Rx Vox/Fax Pkts: 537, Rx Signal Pkts: 0, Rx Comfort Pkts: 0
Rx Dur(ms): 50304730, Rx Vox Dur(ms): 16090, Rx Fax Dur(ms): 0
Rx Non-seq Pkts: 0, Rx Bad Hdr Pkts: 0
Rx Early Pkts: 0, Rx Late Pkts: 0
***DSP VOICE TX STATISTICS***
Tx Vox/Fax Pkts: 567, Tx Sig Pkts: 0, Tx Comfort Pkts: 0
Tx Dur(ms): 50304730, Tx Vox Dur(ms): 17010, Tx Fax Dur(ms): 0
***DSP VOICE ERROR STATISTICS***
Rx Pkt Drops(Invalid Header): 0, Tx Pkt Drops(HPI SAM Overflow): 0
***DSP LEVELS***
TDM Bus Levels(dBm0): Rx -70.3 from PBX/Phone, Tx -68.0 to PBX/Phone
TDM ACOM Levels(dBm0): +2.0, TDM ERL Level(dBm0): +5.6
TDM Bgd Levels(dBm0): -71.4, with activity being voice
```

The following is sample output from the **show voice call** command for analog voice ports on a Cisco 7200 series. The output includes the DSPfarm, T1 interface, and DS0 or TLM slot configuration:

```
Router# show voice call 6/0:0
6/0:0 1 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 2 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 3 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 4 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 5 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 6 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 7 - - - vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
```

```

vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 8 - - -
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 9 - - -
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 10- - -
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 11- - -
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
6/0:0 12- - -
vpm level 0 state = S_UP
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK
vpm level 1 state = FXOGS_ONHOOK

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice call status** command on the Cisco 2600 series. You can use this command rather than the **show call active brief** command to obtain the caller ID; the caller ID output of the **show voice call status** command is already in hexadecimal form.

```

Router# show voice call status
CallID      CID  ccVdb      Port      DSP/Ch  Called #   Codec      Dial-peers
0x1         11CE 0x02407B20 1:0:1     1/1     1000       g711ulaw   2000/1000
1 active call found

```

Using the *call-id* argument is a generic means to identify active calls. If the *call-id* is omitted, the query shows all active voice calls. In the following example, a list of all active calls with relevant identifying information is shown:

```

Router# show voice call status
CallID      CID  ccVdb      Port      DSP/Ch  Called #   Codec      Dial-peers
0x3         11D4 0x62972834 1/0/0     1/1     10001      g711ulaw   1/2
0x4         11D4 0x62973AD0 1/0/1     2/1     *10001     g711ulaw   2/1
0xA         11DB 0x62FE9D68 1/1/0     3/1     *2692      g729r8     0/2692
2 active calls found

```



Note

You can query only one call at a time. If you attempt queries from different ports (console and Telnet), and if a query is in progress on another port, the system asks you to wait for completion of that query. You can query any call from anywhere, at anytime, except during the sample interval for an enquiry that is already in progress. This simplifies the implementation significantly and does not reduce the usefulness of the command.

The following example shows echo-return-loss (ERL) reflector information where the call ID is 3 and the sample period is 10 seconds:

```

Router# show voice call status 3 sample 10
Gathering information (10 seconds)...
CallID      Port      DSP/Ch  Codec      Rx/Tx      ERL      Jitter
0x3         1/0/0     1/1     g711ulaw   742/154    5.6      50/15

```

In this example, ERL is the echo return loss (in dB) as reported by the DSP. Jitter values are the current delay and the jitter of the packets around that delay.

If the router is running the extended echo canceller, output looks similar to the following if you enter the same command. The output shows a new value under ERL/Reflctr: the time difference, in ms, between the original signal and the loudest echo (peak reflector) as detected by the echo canceller:

```

Router# show voice call status 3 sample 10
Gathering information (10 seconds)...
CallID      Port      DSP/Ch  Codec      Rx/Tx      ERL/Reflctr Jitter
0x3         1/0/0     1/1     g711ulaw   742/154    5.6/12    50/15

```

The following examples show output using the NextPort version of the standard echo canceller. (Time-slot information is also in the output for digital ports.)

```

Router# show voice call status
CallID      CID  ccVdb      Port      DSP/Ch  Called #   Codec      Dial-peers
0x97        12BB 0x641B0F68 3/0:D.1    1012/2    31001      g711ulaw   3/31000

```

```

0x99      12BE 0x641B0F68 3/0:D.2   1012/3   31002      g711ulaw 3/31000
2 active calls found
Router# show voice call status
CallID      CID  ccVdb      Port      DSP/Ch  Called #   Codec      Dial-peers
0x2         11D1 0x62FE6478 1/0/0     1/1     10001     g711ulaw 1/2
0x3         11D1 0x62FE80F0 1/0/1     2/1     *10001     g711ulaw 2/1
1 active call found

```

When using the **test call id** command, you must specify a call ID, which you can obtain by using the **show voice call status** command. The following is an example of how to obtain the call ID for use as the *call-id* argument. The first parameter displayed in the output is the call ID.

**Note**

Do not use the 0x prefix in the *call-id* argument when you enter the resulting call ID in the **test call status** command.

The following shows keyword choices when using the **show voice call** command with the | (pipe) option:

```

Router# show voice call | ?
  append      Append redirected output to URL (URLs supporting append operation
              only)
  begin       Begin with the line that matches
  exclude     Exclude lines that match
  include     Include lines that match
  redirect    Redirect output to a URL
  tee         Copy output to a URL

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the previous displays.

Table 172: show voice call Field Descriptions

Field (listed alphabetically)	Description
Called #	Called number. • No "*" before the number denotes an originating call leg. Two of the call legs in the example constitute one locally switched call and one network call, so the call legs refer to two active calls. • A "*" before the number denotes a destination call leg (for example, this number was called with Called #).
CallID	This hexadecimal number used for further query is the monotonically increasing number that call control maintains for each call leg (ccCallID_t).
ccVdb	Value that is displayed in many other debugs to identify these call legs.
CID	Conglomerate value derived from the GUID that appears in the show call active brief command.
Codec	Codec.

Field (listed alphabetically)	Description
Dial-peers	Dial peer .
DSP/Ch	DSP and channel allocated to this call leg. The format of these values is platform dependent (particularly the Cisco AS5300, which shows the DSP number as a 3-digit number, <VFC#><DSPM#><DSP#>). Time-slot information is also in the output for digital ports. For example, if you are using a digital port, the time slot is also returned: dsp/ch/ time slot .
ERL	Echo return loss (in dB).
ERL/Reflectr	Time difference, in ms, between the original signal and the loudest echo (peak reflector) as detected by the echo canceller.
Jitter	Current values of the delay and the jitter of the packets around that delay.
Port	V oice port.
Rx/Tx	Transmit and receive rates for the connection.
VAD	Voice-activity detection: y or n.
VPM STATE	Voice-port-module (VPM) state.
VTSP STATE	Voice-telephony-service-provider (VTSP) state.

For more information about the extended echo canceller, see *Extended ITU-T G.168 Echo Cancellation* .

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active brief	Displays a summary of active call information.
show dial-peer voice	Displays the configuration for all VoIP and POTS dial peers configured on the router.
show voice dsmp stream	Displays the current session of the voice DSPM media stream.
show voice dsp	Displays the current status of all DSP voice channels.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

Command	Description
test call id	Manipulates the echo canceller and jitter buffer parameters in real time.

show voice call rate



Note

With CSCuc53349, the **show voice call rate** command is replaced by the **show call history stats cps** command. See the **show call history stats cps** command for more information.

To display the voice call rate information, use the **show voice call rate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice call rate [**table**]

Syntax Description

table	(Optional) Displays the voice call rate information in a tabular format.

Command Default

Displays the voice call rate information in a histogram format.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.
15.3(2)T	This command was replaced by the show call history stats cps command.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.9S	This command was replaced by the show call history stats cps command.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **show voice call rate** command to display the voice call rate information in the histogram format. Use the **show voice call rate table** command to display the voice call rate information in a tabular format.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice call rate** command. In the output, x-axis measures time in seconds (1 unit = 1 second) and y-axis measures call legs per second (cps) (1 unit = 1 cps):

```
Router# show voice call rate
3845-1  04:35:57 AM Wednesday Sep 7 2011 UTC
        122          11
        5009         2   40   42   64
        100
        90
```

```

80
70
60
50
40
30
20    ***
10    ****
      0...5...1...1...2...2...3...3...4...4...5...5...6
        0      5      0      5      0      5      0      5      0      5      0
      VoIP Call switching rate per second (last 60 seconds)
      # = calls entering the module per second

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice call rate table** command:

```

Router# show voice call rate table

3845-1   04:35:57 AM Wednesday Sep 7 2011 UTC
         Voice Call switching rate per second (last 60 seconds)
Period   Actual   Average
-----
1-5      0         0
6-10     64        13
11-15    0         0
16-20    0         0
21-25    2         0
26-30    0         0
31-35    24        5
36-40    0         0
41-45    6         1
46-50    10        2
51-55    0         0
56-60    0         0

```

The following table describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 173: show voice call rate table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Period	Duration of 5 seconds.
Actual	Number of call legs created in 5 seconds.
Average	The average call legs created in 5 seconds.

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice call rate monitoring	Enables voice call rate monitoring.

show voice cause-code

To display error category to Q.850 cause code mapping, use the show voice cause-code command in user EXEC mode.

show voice cause-code category-q850

Syntax Description

category q850	Displays error category to Q.850 cause code mapping.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the internal error category to Q.850 cause code mapping table, and configured and default values, with category descriptions.

Examples

The following example displays Q.850 cause code mapping:

```
Router# show voice cause-code category-q850
The Internal Error Category to Q850 cause code mapping table:-
  Error Configured Default  Description
Category Q850      Q850
128      27         3   Destination address resolution failure
129      38        102  Call setup timeout
178      41         41   Internal Communication Error
179      41         41   External communication Error
180      47         47   Software Error
181      47         47   Software Resources Unavailable
182      47         47   Hardware Resources Unavailable
183      41         41   Capability Exchange Failure
184      49         49   QoS Error
185      41         41   RTP/RTCP receive timer expired or bearer layer failure
186      38         38   Signaling socket failure
187      38         38   Gateway or signaling interface taken out of service
228      50         50   User is denied access to this service
278      65         65   Media Negotiation Failure due to non-existing Codec
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 174: show voice cause-code Field Descriptions

Field	Description
128	Destination address resolution failure
129	Call setup timeout
178	Internal communication error
179	External communication Error
180	Software error
181	Software resources unavailable
182	Hardware resources unavailable
183	Capability exchange failure
184	QoS error
185	RTP/RTCP receive timer expired or bearer layer failure
186	Signaling socket failure
187	Gateway or signaling interface taken out of service
228	User denied access to this service
278	Media negotiation failure due to non existing codec

Related Commands

Command	Description
error-category q850-cause	Specifies Q.850 cause code mapping

show voice class called-number

To display a specific voice class called-number, use the **show voice class called-number** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice class called-number [*inbound*| *outbound*] *tag*

Syntax Description

inbound	Displays the specified inbound voice class called-number.
outbound	Displays the specified outbound voice class called-number.
<i>tag</i>	Digits that identify this voice class called-number.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a specific inbound or outbound voice class called-number.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show voice class called-number outbound 200
Called Number Outbound: 200
      index 1      4085550100
      index 2      4085550102
      index 3      4085550103
      index 4      4085550104
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 175: show voice class called-number Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Called Number Inbound/Outbound	The tag for the specified inbound or outbound voice class called-number.
<i>index number</i>	The number or range of numbers for this voice class called number.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice class called-number-pool	Displays voice class called number pool configuration information.

show voice class called-number-pool

To display a voice class called-number pool, use the **show voice class called-number-pool** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice class called-number-pool tag [detail]

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Digits that identify this voice class called-number-pool. Range is 1 to 10000.
detail	Displays idle called number and allocated called number information.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the voice class called number pool configuration information. The **detail** keyword displays up to 16 idle called numbers, and up to 4 allocated called numbers for each allocated request.

Examples

The following sample output displays configuration information for voice class called-number-pool 100, including idle called numbers and allocated called numbers:

```
Router(config)# show voice class called-number-pool 100 detail
Called Number Pool: 100
index 1 100A11 - 100A20
index 2 200#55 - 200#77
index 3 5551111 - 6662333
index 99 123C11 - 123C99
All called numbers are generated from table: FALSE
No of idle called numbers: 16
List of idle called numbers:
100A11 100A12 .. Display up to 16 idle called number from the pool
100A13 100A14
100A15 100A16
100A17 100A18
100A19 100A20
200#55 200#56
200#57 200#58
200#59 200#60
No of alloc requests : 1
Ref Id Alloc PC Size
2 41F84190 16
List of alloc called numbers: .. Display the first 4 allocated called number for RefId 2
200#61 200#62
200#63 200#64
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 176: show voice class called-number-pool Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Called Number Pool	Tag that identifies the called number pool.
index	Number or range of numbers for this called number pool.
All called numbers are generated from table	• FALSE--Numbers are not generated from called number table. • TRUE--Numbers are generated from called number table.
No. of idle called numbers	Number of idle called numbers in the called number pool.
List of idle called numbers	List of idle numbers in the called number pool.
No. of alloc requests	Number of requests for numbers from the called number pool.
Ref Id Alloc PC Size	Reference ID for a specific list of allocated numbers.
List of alloc called numbers	List of first four allocated numbers from the called number pool.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice class called-number	Displays a specific voice class called-number.

show voice class e164-pattern-map

To display the configuration of a voice class E.164 pattern map, use the **show voice class e164-pattern-map** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice class e164-pattern-map [**summary**| *tag*]

Syntax Description

summary	(Optional) Displays the summary information of the configuration.
<i>tag</i>	(Optional) Displays the status and content of E.164 pattern maps.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>)

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(4)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **show voice class e164-pattern-map** command to display the status of a map and all E.164 patterns in the map. This command is used not only to display E.164 patterns in a text file, but E.164 patterns configured through the CLI. But for parsing error, the command applies only to a text file.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice class e164-pattern map** command:

```
Device# show voice class e164-pattern-map summary
```

```
e164-pattern-map 1
```

```
-----
```

```
It has 100 entries
```

```
It is populated from url http://http-host/config-files/destination-pattern-map.cfg
```

```
e164-pattern-map 2
```

```
-----
```

```
It has 23 entries
```

```
e164-pattern-map 3
```

```
-----
```

```
Loading failed on url http://http-host/config-files/destination-pattern-map-1.cfg
```

```
e164-pattern-map 4
```

```
-----
```

```
Parsing error on patterns: "123gh" "1*g"
```

```
It is populated from url http://http-host/config-files/destination-pattern-map-2.cfg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
destination e164-pattern-map	Links a destination E.164 pattern map to a dial peer.
url	Specifies the URL of a text file that has E.164 patterns configured on an E.164 pattern map.

show voice class resource-group

To display the resource group configuration information for a specific resource group or all resource groups, use the **show voice class resource-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice class resource-group {*tag*|all}

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Unique tag for the resource group.
all	Displays information for all voice resource groups.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.1(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **show voice class resource-group** command to display the parameters configured to monitor resources.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice class resource-group** command:

```
Router> enable
Router# show voice class resource-group 2
Resource Availability Indicator status
Resource Index 2
Resource Type:SYSTEM
      Status: Low threshold
Resource Type: MEM Subtype: io-mem Low/High watermark: 2/5
      Status: Low threshold
Report Interval 34
-----
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 177: show voice class resource-group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Resource Index	Unique index value to identify the resource group.
Resource Type	Type of the resource being monitored.
Status	Status of the resource.

Field	Description
Subtype	Subtype of the resource being monitored.
Report Interval	Periodic reporting interval for the resource being monitored. The status of the resource being monitored is reported based on the preconfigured timer value.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug rai	Enables debugging for Resource Allocation Indication (RAI).
rai target	Configures the SIP RAI mechanism.
resource (voice)	Configures parameters for monitoring resources, use the resource command in voice-class configuration mode.
periodic-report interval	Configures periodic reporting parameters for gateway resource entities.
voice class resource-group	Enters voice-class configuration mode and assigns an identification tag number for a resource group.

show voice class uri

To display summary or detailed information about configured uniform resource identifier (URI) voice classes, use the **show voice class uri** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice class uri [*tag*] **summary**

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	(Optional) Specific URI voice class for which to display detailed information.
summary	(Optional) Displays a short summary of all URI voice classes.

Command Default

Detailed information about the configured URI voice classes is displayed.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.
15.1(2)T	This command was modified. The command was enhanced to display the mutiple hosts in the configured URI classes.

Usage Guidelines

If both the *tag* argument and **summary** keyword are omitted, the output displays detailed information about all URI voice classes.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show voice class uri
Voice URI class: 100
  SNMP status = Active
  Schema = sip
  pattern = 12345
Voice URI class: 101
  SNMP status = Active
  Schema = sip
  pattern = 555....
Voice URI class: 102
  SNMP status = Active
  Schema = sip
  user-id = demo
  host = cisco
  phone context =
Voice URI class: 103
```

```

        SNMP status = Active
        Schema = tel
        phone number = 555....
        phone context =
Voice URI class: 700
        SNMP status = Active
        Schema = sip
        pattern = elmo@sip.tgw.com*
Voice URI class: 104
        SNMP status = Active
        Schema = tel
        pattern = 5550134
Voice URI class: 700
        SNMP status = Active
        Schema = sip
        user-id =
        host = exmp.example.com
        phone context =

        host instances:
        ipv4:192.168.0.1
        ipv6:[2001:0DB8:0:1:FFFF:1234::5]
        dns:ogw.example.com

```

The following is sample output from this command with the **summary** keyword:

Router# **show voice class uri summary**

Class Name	Schema	SNMP
-----	-----	-----
100	sip	Active
101	sip	Active
102	sip	Active
103	tel	Active
700	sip	Active
104	tel	Active

The table below describes the significant fields in the displays.

Table 178: show voice class uri Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Class Name	Tag that identifies the URI voice class.
Schema	Whether the voice class is used for SIP or TEL URIs.
pattern	Pattern used to match the entire SIP or TEL URI as configured with the pattern command.
user-id	Pattern used to match the user-id field in the SIP URI as configured with the user-id command.
host	Pattern used to match the host field in the SIP URI with the host command.
phone number	Pattern used to match the phone number field in a TEL URI as configured with the phone number command.

Field	Description
phone context	Pattern used to match the phone context field in a SIP or TEL URI as configured with the phone context command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voice uri	Displays debugging messages related to URI voice classes.
show dialplan incall uri	Displays which dial peer is matched for a specific URI in an incoming call.
show dialplan uri	Displays which outbound dial peer is matched for a specific destination URI.
voice class uri	Creates or modifies a voice class for matching dial peers to calls containing a SIP or TEL URI.

show voice connectivity summary

To display the results of the last connectivity checks performed on all analog Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) ports on a router, use the **show voice connectivity summary** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice connectivity summary

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

A summary of the last connectivity checks performed on all analog FXS ports on a router is displayed.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.1(3)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how the **show voice connectivity summary** command is used:

```
Router> enable
Router# show voice connectivity summary
.
.
.
! The summary results include information such as the port address, type of connectivity
! check performed, result of connectivity check for each port
```

show voice data

To display the call control application programming interface (CCAPI) and Telephony Service Provider (VTSP) data structures, use the **show voice data** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

```
show voice data {ccapi {ccCallEntry {call-id| all}| ccCallInfo}| vtsp {ccCallInfo| vtsp_cdb {call-id| all}}|
vtsp_sdb {call-id| all}}
```

Syntax Description

ccapi	Displays all the CCAPI calls.
ccCallEntry	Displays the call entry.
<i>call-id</i>	Call identifier (ID) in the range 1 to 4294967295.
all	Displays all the call entries.
ccCallInfo	Displays the call information.
vtsp	Displays all the VTSP calls.
vtsp_cdb	Displays all the VTSP call control back calls.
vtsp_sdb	Displays all the VTSP signalling data block calls.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice data** command:

```
Router# show voice data ccapi ccCallEntry all
CallEntry=0x6B8051B0; CallID=7(0x7)::
element:{ 0x6B8051B0; 0x6B8051B4; 0x6B8051B8; } 7; <appReturnStack>; 1735408; 1; 0x6B8051D8;
7; 8; callInfo:{ 0; 112233; <NULL>; 889988; <NULL>; <NULL>; <NULL>; <NULL>; <NULL>; <NULL>;
<NULL>; FALSE; FALSE; TRUE; <NULL>; 0; 0; 0; <NULL>; RegularLine; Unknown;
D356CC33-E54B-11D7-8005-00169D6EE1AE; D356CC33-E54B-11D7-8005-00169D6EE1AE; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0;
998877; 0x6B80547C; 0; TRUE; FALSE; 0.0.0.0; 0.0.0.0; 0x6B8054A0; 0x6B8054A4; 0x6B8054A8;
0x6B8054AC; 0; FALSE; FALSE; 0x6B8054BC; 0; call_decode:{ redirect_info:{ 0xFF; 0xFF; 0xFF;
0xFF; 0xFF; 0xFF; 0x00; 0xFF; 255; <NULL>; <NULL>; 0x00; FALSE; FALSE; } 0x00; 0x80; 0x00;
0x80; 0; 0x00; <NULL>; 0; 0x00; <NULL>; FALSE; FALSE; FALSE; FALSE; -1; <NULL>; TRUE;
<transfer_info>; FALSE; 129; 40; 104; 0xFF; TRUE; } FALSE;
D357685B-E54B-11D7-8016-CB962D72A90A; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0; 0x6B805634; FALSE; <NULL>; FALSE;
FALSE; FALSE; 0; 0; 0; <NULL>; ISDN 7/0:1:D; FALSE; FALSE; FALSE; 0x00; <NULL>; <NULL>;
```

```

0x6B80585C; 0; 0x6B805864; } 0x6B805914; 0x6B805918; 0x6B80591C; 0x6B805920; <altAssocList>;
FALSE; 0x6B80593C; 0x6B805940; 0x6B805944; FALSE; 0; 65535; TRUE; 0; FALSE; 1;
<disconnect_timer>; <inter_digit_timer>; 10000; <initial_timer_timestamp>; 10000; FALSE;
0; 0; -1; <NULL>; 0x6B8059F8; <evCategoryMask>; <evDetailMask>; 4294967295; 0x6B805C48;
FALSE; 0; 0; TRUE; TRUE; TRUE; 0; 0; 0x6B805C6C; FALSE; 0; 4; 0; -1; FALSE;
CallEntry=0x6B805C90; CallID=8(0x8)::
element:{ 0x6B805C90; 0x6B805C94; 0x6B805C98; } 8; <appReturnStack>; 1735408; 2; 0x6B805CB8;
8; 7; callInfo:{ 0; 112233; <NULL>; 889988; <NULL>; 112233; 112233; <NULL>; <NULL>; <NULL>;
<NULL>; FALSE; FALSE; TRUE; <NULL>; 0; 0; 0; <NULL>; RegularLine; Unknown;
D356CC33-E54B-11D7-8005-00169D6EE1AE; D356CC33-E54B-11D7-8005-00169D6EE1AE; 7; 0; 0; 0; 2;
112233; 0x6B805F5C; 0; FALSE; FALSE; 0.0.0.0; 0.0.0.0; 0x6B805F80; 0x6B805F84; 0x6B805F88;
0x6B805F8C; 0; FALSE; FALSE; 0x6B805F9C; 0; call_decode:{ redirect_info:{ 0xFF; 0xFF; 0xFF;
0xFF; 0xFF; 0xFF; 0x00; 0xFF; 255; <NULL>; <NULL>; 0x00; FALSE; FALSE; } 0x00; 0x80; 0x00;
0x00; 0; 0x00; <NULL>; 0; 0x00; <NULL>; FALSE; FALSE; FALSE; FALSE; -1; <NULL>; TRUE;
<transfer_info>; FALSE; 129; 40; 104; 0xFF; TRUE; } FALSE;
D357685B-E54B-11D7-8016-CB962D72A90A; 0; 0; -1; 0; 0; 0; 0x6B806114; FALSE; <NULL>; FALSE;
FALSE; FALSE; 0; 0; 0; <NULL>; ISDN 7/0:1:D; TRUE; FALSE; FALSE; 0x00; <NULL>; <NULL>;
0x6B80633C; 0; 0x6B806344; } 0x6B8063F4; 0x6B8063F8; 0x6B8063FC; 0x6B806400; <altAssocList>;
FALSE; 0x6B80641C; 0x6B806420; 0x6B806424; FALSE; 0; 65535; FALSE; 0; FALSE; 1;
<disconnect_timer>; <inter_digit_timer>; 10000; <initial_timer_timestamp>; 10000; FALSE;
0; 0; -1; <NULL>; 0x6B8064D8; <evCategoryMask>; <evDetailMask>; 4294967295; 0x6B806728;
FALSE; 0; 0; TRUE; TRUE; TRUE; 0; 0; 0x6B80674C; FALSE; 0; 4; 0; -1; FALSE;

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 179: show voice data Field Descriptions

Field	Description
CallEntry	Displays the call entry identification number used for the incoming call leg.
CallID	Displays the specified call identifier value.
element	Indicates the various configuration values for the service element.
callInfo	Displays the call informaton.
call_decode	Displays the status of the audio decoder.
redirect_info	Displays the forwarding request information when a call is being forwarded.
transfer_info	Displays the call transfer request information.
disconnect_timer	Displays the timeout value, in seconds, specified to disconnect the call.
inter_digit_timer	Displays the maximum allowable time, in seconds, between digits dialed by the user.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip ccapi error	Traces error logs in the call control API.

show voice dnis-map

To display current dialed-number identification service (DNIS) map information, use the show voice dnis-map command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice dnis-map [*dnis-map-name*] **summary**

Syntax Description

<i>dnis -map-name</i>	(Optional) Name of a specific DNIS map.
summary	(Optional) Displays a short summary of each DNIS map.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco 3640 and Cisco 3660.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a detailed description of each configured DNIS map.

If the name of a specific DNIS map is entered, the command displays detailed information about only that DNIS map.

If the **summary** keyword is used, the command displays a one-line summary about each DNIS map.

If an asterisk is displayed next to a DNIS map name when the **summary** keyword is used, it means that the DNIS map is configured, but not running. Normally this is because the external text file was not successfully loaded, for example:

```
dnis-map          Entries      URL
-----          -
dmap1             1
*dmap4            0           http://dnismaps/dnismap4.txt
```

To create a DNIS map, use the **voice dnis-map** command. You can link to an external DNIS map text file or use the **dnis** command to add numbers to a DNIS map in Cisco IOS software.

To associate a DNIS map with a dial peer, use the **dnis-map** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the show voice dnis-map command:

```
Router# show voice dnis-map
```

```

There are 2 dnis-maps configured
Dnis-map dmap1
-----
  It has 3 entries
  It is not populated from a file.
DNIS          URL
----          ---
4085551212    tftp://global/tickets/movies.vxml
4085551234    tftp://global/tickets/plays.vxml
4085554321    tftp://global/tickets/games.vxml
Dnis-map dmap4
-----
  It has 0 entries
  It is populated from url http://dnismaps/dnismap4.txt
DNIS          URL
----          ---

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 180: show voice dnis-map Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Dnis-map	Name of a DNIS map that is configured on the gateway.
DNIS	Destination telephone number specified in this DNIS map.
URL	Location of the VoiceXML document to invoke for this DNIS number.

The following is sample output from the show voice dnis-map **summary** command:

```

Router# show voice dnis-map summary
There are 3 dnis-maps configured
dnis-map      Entries    URL
-----
dmap1         3
dmap4         0          http://dnismaps/dnismap4.txt
dmap6         8

```

describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 181: show voice dnis-map summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
dnis-map	Names of the DNIS maps that are configured on the gateway.
Entries	Number of entries in DNIS maps that reside on the gateway. This field displays 0 if the DNIS map is a text file stored on an external server.
URL	Location of externally stored DNIS maps.

Related Commands

Command	Description
dnis	Adds a DNIS number to a DNIS map.
dnis -map	Associates a DNIS map to a dial peer.
voice dnis -map	Enters DNIS map configuration mode to create a DNIS map.
voice dnis -map load	Reloads a DNIS map that has changed since the previous load.

show voice dsmp stream

To display the current session of voice Distributed Stream Media Processor (DSMP) media stream, the recent state transitions, and stream connection, use the **show voice dsmp stream** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice dsmp stream {*stream ID*| **leg**}

Syntax Description

<i>stream ID</i>	DSMP media stream identifier. Range: 1 to 4294967295.
leg	Call leg corresponding to a caller ID.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the calls hang, use this command to get the current sessions of the DSMP media stream. You can look at the DSMP state transitions corresponding to the calls and find out the problems.

Examples

The following example shows an output of a typical DSMP session in a VoIP call. This call consists of four streams, two input streams and two output streams:

```
Router# show voice dsmp stream
Total number of streams in use is: 4

Stream information:: stream=1
Type: TDM, Direction: OUTPUT
Fax/Modem Type: voice
Xmit Function: 0x00000000
Xmit function is Enabled
Call ID: 4, Conference ID: -1

Session information:: session=0x658CA948 dsp_intf=0x642DDD8C dsp_name=1/9:3

connections=2 streams=4 (5 1 4 3 )
current state S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING current container simple_voice_container
State Transitions: timestamp (container, state) -- event -> (container, state)
367121.596 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367121.796 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367122.712 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367122.732 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
```

show voice dsmp stream

```

367122.920 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367122.940 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367123.112 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367123.152 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367124.432 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367124.632 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367124.732 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367124.932 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367125.032 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367125.232 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.140 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.160 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.340 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.380 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.548 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367126.568 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)

```

Session log information::

Regular Timer:

Timer start operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367122.652	4000	0x6113397C
367119.388	4000	0x6113397C
367117.624	10000	0x6112ED88

Timer stop operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367122.656	0	0x61133A98
367119.392	0	0x61133A98
367117.624	0	0x6112F060
367117.624	0	0x6112EE24

Number of overwritten entries: 2

Periodic Timer:

Timer start operations:

None

Timer stop operations:

None

Packet suppression is disabled

Stream information:: stream=3

Type: PACKET, Direction: OUTPUT

Fax/Modem Type: voice

Xmit Function: 0x6111D324

Xmit function is Enabled

Call ID: 3, Conference ID: 2

DSP Encap: 0x1

Codec Mask: 0x4; Codec Bytes: 20

Fax Rate Mask: 0x2; Fax Bytes: 20; T38 Disabled

VAD Mask: 0x2

Session information:: session=0x658CA948 dsp_intf=0x642DDD8C dsp_name=1/9:3

connections=2 streams=4 (5 1 4 3)

current state S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING current container simple_voice_container

State Transitions: timestamp (container, state) -- event -> (container, state)

367128.452 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->

```

(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367128.652 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.556 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.588 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.756 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.796 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.968 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367129.988 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367131.276 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367131.472 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367131.572 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367131.772 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367131.872 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367132.072 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367132.980 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.000 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.180 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.220 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.400 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.420 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)

```

Session log information::

Regular Timer:

Timer start operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367131.020	4000	0x6113397C
367128.316	4000	0x6113397C
367122.652	4000	0x6113397C
367119.388	4000	0x6113397C

Number of overwritten entries: 1

Timer stop operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367131.024	0	0x61133A98
367128.320	0	0x61133A98
367122.656	0	0x61133A98
367119.392	0	0x61133A98

Number of overwritten entries: 4

Periodic Timer:

Timer start operations:

None

Timer stop operations:

None

Packet suppression is disabled

Stream information:: stream=4

Type: PACKET, Direction: INPUT

Fax/Modem Type: voice

Xmit Function: 0x61F2CA34

Xmit function is Enabled

Call ID: 3, Conference ID: 2

DSP Encap: 0x1

Codec Mask: 0x4; Codec Bytes: 20

show voice dsmp stream

Fax Rate Mask: 0x2; Fax Bytes: 20; T38 Disabled
VAD Mask: 0x2

Session information:: session=0x658CA948 dsp_intf=0x642DDD8C dsp_name=1/9:3

```
connections=2 streams=4 (5 1 4 3 )
current state S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING current container simple_voice_container
State Transitions: timestamp (container, state) -- event -> (container, state)
367133.400 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367133.420 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367134.692 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367134.892 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367134.992 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367135.192 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367135.292 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367135.492 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.400 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.432 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.600 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.640 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.812 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367136.840 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.112 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.312 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.412 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.612 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.712 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.912 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
```

Session log information::

Regular Timer:

Timer start operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367137.648	4000	0x6113397C
367134.440	4000	0x6113397C
367131.020	4000	0x6113397C
367128.316	4000	0x6113397C

Number of overwritten entries: 3

Timer stop operations:

Timestamp	Duration(ms)	Caller
367137.648	0	0x61133A98
367134.440	0	0x61133A98
367131.024	0	0x61133A98
367128.320	0	0x61133A98

Number of overwritten entries: 6

Periodic Timer:

Timer start operations:

None

Timer stop operations:

None

Packet suppression is disabled


```

Stream information:: stream=5
Type: TDM, Direction: INPUT
Fax/Modem Type: voice
Xmit Function: 0x00000000
Xmit function is Enabled
Call ID: 4, Conference ID: -1

Session information:: session=0x658CA948 dsp_intf=0x642DDD8C dsp_name=1/9:3

connections=2 streams=4 (5 1 4 3 )
current state S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING current container simple_voice_container
State Transitions: timestamp (container, state) -- event -> (container, state)
367138.712 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367138.912 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367139.824 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367139.844 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367140.024 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367140.064 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367140.244 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367140.252 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367141.536 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367141.736 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367141.836 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367142.036 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367142.136 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367142.336 (simple_voice_container, S_DSMP_VC_RUNNING) -- E_DSMP_CC_PLAY_REQ ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.244 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.264 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.444 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.484 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.652 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_BEGIN
-> (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)
367143.672 (simple_voice_container, CNFSM_CONTAINER_STATE) -- E_DSMP_DSP_DTMF_DIGIT_END ->
(simple_voice_container, CNFSM_NO_STATE_CHANGE)

Session log information::
Regular Timer:
  Timer start operations:
    Timestamp      Duration(ms)      Caller
    367137.648      4000              0x6113397C
    367134.440      4000              0x6113397C
    367131.020      4000              0x6113397C
    367128.316      4000              0x6113397C
  Number of overwritten entries: 3

  Timer stop operations:
    Timestamp      Duration(ms)      Caller
    367137.648      0              0x61133A98
    367134.440      0              0x61133A98
    367131.024      0              0x61133A98
    367128.320      0              0x61133A98
  Number of overwritten entries: 6

Periodic Timer:

```

```

Timer start operations:
None
Timer stop operations:
None
Packet suppression is disabled

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 182: show voice dsmpt stream Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Stream information	Shows stream ID.
Type	Type of stream.
Direction	Direction of stream.
Fax/Modem Type	Type of fax or modem.
Xmit Function	Transmit function in use.
Call ID	Caller ID of call leg.
Conference ID	Conference ID.
Session information	Information about the associated session.
connections	Number of stream connections.
streams	Number of streams.
current state	Current state and container of the session.
State Transitions	State transitions of the associated session.
DSP Encap	Encapsulation associated with the session.
Codec Mask	Codec mask associated with the session.
Fax Rate Mask	Fax rates associated with the session.
Fax Bytes	Fax bytes associated with the session.
VAD Mask	VAD mask associated with the session.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls in progress.

Command	Description
show voice call	Displays the call status for voice ports on the Cisco router.

show voice dsp

To display either the current status or the selective statistics pertaining to the digital signal processor (DSP) voice channels, use the **show voice dsp** command in User EXEC mode or Privileged EXEC mode.

show voice dsp [**active** [**slot** *slot-number* [*slot-number*]]] [**capabilities** **slot** *slot-number* **dsp** *dsp-number* | **cpu-load** **slot** *slot-number* **dsp** *dsp-number* [**reset**]] [**detailed** | **error**] [**group** **all** | **sorted-list**] **slot** *slot-number* | **signalling** | **voice** | **version** [*slot* *slot/dsp*] [*slot* *slot/dsp*]]

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show voice dsp [**active** [**slot** *slot-number*]] [**capabilities** **slot** *slot-number* **dsp** *dsp-number* | **cpu-load** **slot** *slot-number* **dsp** *dsp-number* [**reset**]] [**crash-dump** | **detailed** | **error**] **group** {**all** | **slot** *slot-number*} | **signalling** | **sorted-list** **slot** *slot-number* | **voice**]

Syntax Description

active	(Optional) Displays the active channels.
slot <i>slot-number</i> [<i>slot-number</i>]	(Optional) Specifies either a single slot or the first slot in a range. To specify a range of slots, enter a second slot in the syntax of this argument. The second slot specifies the end of the range. All the slots in the range are affected by the command.
capabilities	(Optional) Displays DSP capabilities.
dsp <i>dsp-number</i>	(Optional) Specifies the DSP on the slot.
cpu-load	(Optional) Displays DSP CPU load.
reset	(Optional) Resets DSP CPU statistics.
crash-dump	(Optional) Displays the DSP crash dump status. Note To enable a DSP crash dump, set the file limit to a non-zero number, and set the destination to a valid file name.
detailed	(Optional) Displays detailed information about DSP status.
error	(Optional) Displays DSP errors.
group	(Optional) Displays DSP group information.
all	(Optional) Displays all the DSP group details.
sorted-list	(Optional) Displays a DSP-sorted list.
signaling	(Optional) Displays DSP signaling channel usage.

voice	(Optional) Displays DSP voice channel usage.
version	(Optional) Displays the DSP firmware version.
<i>slot</i>	(Optional) The first slot in a range. To specify a range of slots, you can enter a second slot in the syntax of this argument. The second slot specifies the end of the range. All the slots in the range are affected by the command.
<i>/ dsp</i>	(Optional) The first DSP in a range. To specify a range of DSPs, you can enter a second DSP in the syntax of this argument. The second DSP specifies the end of the range. All the DSPs in the range are affected by the command. The slash mark is required.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)MA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
	12.0(7)XK	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 Series and Cisco 3600 Series, and the display format was modified.
	12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
	12.3(14)T	The command was modified. The command output was enhanced to display status information pertaining to the NM-HDV network module TI-549 DSPs.
	12.4(4)T	The command was modified. The command output was enhanced to display the codec setting for modem relay operation.
	12.4(4)XC	The command was modified. The version keyword was added and the command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350XM and Cisco AS5400XM platforms.
	12.4(11)T	The command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display information about the DSP H.320 channels.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was implemented on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3.0S	The show voice dsp group all command output was modified for SPA-DSP on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when abnormal behavior occurs in the DSP voice channels. The channel or channels should have an active voice call at the time the command is executed.

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In Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3.0s, the **show voice dsp group all** command output that is displayed when a SPA-DSP undergoes call recovery is enhanced. The command output is seen only during the call recovery process, which lasts for a few milliseconds. The additional information that is included in the command output pertains to: HA State : DSP_HA_STATE_PENDING1. The additional information is displayed when a SPA-DSP undergoes call recovery.

Examples

The following sample output shows how HA State : DSP_HA_STATE_PENDING1 is added. The additional command output is seen only in Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3.0S and later releases:

```
Router# show voice dsp group all
Show DSP group all

DSP groups on slot 0 bay 0:
dsp 1:
  State: UP
  HA State : DSP_HA_STATE_PENDING1
  Max signal/voice channel: 43/43
  Max credits: 645
  num_of_sig_chnls_allocated: 43
  Transcoding channels allocated: 43
  Group: FLEX_GROUP_XCODE, complexity: LOW
  Shared credits: 0, reserved credits: 645
  Transcoding channels allocated: 24
  Credits used (rounded-up): 360
```

The following sample output shows the current status of the codec, set for modem relay, on channel 1:

```
Router# show voice dsp
-----FLEX VOICE CARD 1 -----
          *DSP VOICE CHANNELS*
DSP   DSP      DSPWARE CURR  BOOT      PAK   TX/RX
TYPE  NUM CH  CODEC   VERSION STATE  STATE  RST AI VOICEPORT TS  ABRT PACK COUNT
=====
C5510 001 01 modem-re 4.5.909 busy  idle    0 0 1/1/0   05  0      298/353
          *DSP SIGNALING CHANNELS*
DSP   DSP      DSPWARE CURR  BOOT      PAK   TX/RX
TYPE  NUM CH  CODEC   VERSION STATE  STATE  RST AI VOICEPORT TS  ABRT PACK COUNT
=====
C5510 001 05 {flex}  4.5.909 alloc idle    0 0 1/1/3   02  0      15/0
C5510 001 06 {flex}  4.5.909 alloc idle    0 0 1/1/2   02  0      17/0
C5510 001 07 {flex}  4.5.909 alloc idle    0 0 1/1/1   06  0      31/0
C5510 001 08 {flex}  4.5.909 alloc idle    0 0 1/1/0   06  0      321/0
-----END OF FLEX VOICE CARD 1 -----
```

The following sample output shows the current status of all the DSP voice channels:

```
Router# show voice dsp
DSP# 0, channel# 0 G729A BUSY
DSP# 0, channel# 1 G729A BUSY
DSP# 1, channel# 2 FAX IDLE
DSP# 1, channel# 3 FAX IDLE
```

```
DSP# 2, channel# 4 NONE BAD
DSP# 2, channel# 5 NONE BAD
DSP# 3, channel# 6 NONE BAD
DSP# 3, channel# 7 NONE BAD
DSP# 4, channel# 8 NONE BAD
DSP# 4, channel# 9 NONE BAD
DSP# 5, channel# 10 NONE BAD
DSP# 5, channel# 11 NONE BAD
```

The following is a sample output of this command on a Cisco 1750 router:

```
Router# show voice dsp
DSP#0: state IN SERVICE, 2 channels allocated
channel#0: voice port 1/0, codec G711 ulaw, state UP
channel#1: voice port 1/1, codec G711 ulaw, state UP
DSP#1: state IN SERVICE, 2 channels allocated
channel#0: voice port 2/0, codec G711 ulaw, state UP
channel#1: voice port 2/1, codec G711 ulaw, state UP
DSP#2: state RESET, 0 channels allocated
```

The following is a sample output of this command on a secure Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) router with the NM-HDV network module and the TI-549 (C549) DSP installed:

```
Router# show voice dsp
DSP  DSP      DSPWARE  CURR  BOOT
TYPE NUM CH  CODEC    VERSION STATE STATE  RST AI VOICEPORT TS  PAK  TX/RX
===== ==  =====  =====  =====  =====  == ==  =====  ==  =====  =====
C549  1  01 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  1  0  9357/9775
C549  1  02 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  2  0  0/0
C549  2  01 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  3  0  0/0
C549  2  02 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  4  0  0/0
C549  3  01 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  5  0  0/13
C549  3  02 {medium} 4.4.3  IDLE idle   0  0  1/0:0  6  0  0/13
```

The following is a sample output of this command on an H.320 network configured for video support:

```
Router# show voice dsp
DSP  DSP      DSPWARE  CURR  BOOT
TYPE NUM CH  CODEC    VERSION STATE STATE  RST AI VOICEPORT TS  PAK  TX/RX
===== ==  =====  =====  =====  =====  == ==  =====  ==  =====  ===== edsp 001
01 g711ulaw 0.1 IDLE 50/0/1.1 edsp 002 02 g711ulaw 0.1 IDLE 50/0/1.2 edsp 003 01 g729r8
p 0.1 IDLE 50/0/2.1 -----FLEX VOICE CARD 1
-----
          *DSP VOICE CHANNELS*
DSP  DSP      DSPWARE  CURR  BOOT
TYPE NUM CH  CODEC    VERSION STATE STATE  RST AI VOICEPORT TS  PAK  TX/RX
===== ==  =====  =====  =====  =====  == ==  =====  ==  =====  =====
C5510 001 05 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 06 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 07 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 08 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 09 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 10 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 11 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 12 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 13 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 14 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 15 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 001 16 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 01 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 02 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 03 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 04 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 05 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 06 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 07 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 08 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 09 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 10 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 11 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
C5510 003 12 None 9.0.105 idle idle   0  0  0  0  0  0/0
```

show voice dsp

```

C5510 003 13 None      9.0.105 idle  idle      0 0          0          0/0
C5510 003 14 None      9.0.105 idle  idle      0 0          0          0/0
C5510 003 15 None      9.0.105 idle  idle      0 0          0          0/0
C5510 003 16 None      9.0.105 idle  idle      0 0          0          0/0
*DSP H.320 CHANNELS*
DSP   DSP   TX/RX   DSPWARE CURR   PAK   TX/RX
TYPE  NUM  CH   CODEC   VERSION STATE VOICEPORT TS  ABRT  PACK COUNT
=====
C5510 001 01  h320p(01)  9.0.105 busy  1/0/0:15 06
      001 02  h320s(02)  9.0.105 busy  1/0/0:15 07
      001 03  h320s(03)  9.0.105 busy  1/0/0:15 08
      001 04  h320s(04)  9.0.105 busy  1/0/0:15 09
      001 01a g711ulaw  9.0.105 busy                0 1013663/5083
                                   00
      001 01v h263 /h263  9.0.105 busy                0 104908/30911
                                   4
-----END OF FLEX VOICE CARD 1 -----

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the displays.

Table 183: show voice dsp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DSP	Number of the DSP.
channel	Number of the channel and its status.
DSP TYPE	TI-549 (C549) DSP.
DSP NUM	Number of the DSP.
CH	Channel number.
CODEC	Complexity setting.
DSPWARE VERSION	Version of DSPware.
CURR STATE	Current status of the channel: alloc (allocated), busy, or idle.
BOOT STATE	DSP readiness, either idle or in service.
RST	Number of times the DSP has been reset or restarted.
AI	Alarm indication count on the channel.
VOICEPORT	Voice card number and slot.
TS	Time slot.
PAK ABORT	Number of dropped packets.
TX/RX PACK COUNT	Number of transmitted and received packets.

Examples

The following sample output shows the DSP Type, DSP number, channel number, codecs running, DSP firmware version, and current state of the channels running on the SPA-DSP inside the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

Router# **show voice dsp**

```

----- SPA-DSP 1/1 -----
*DSP INFORMATION*
DSP      DSP      DSPWARE  CURR
TYPE    NUM CH CODEC  VERSION  STATE  RST  AI
=====
SP2600  001      None      26.07.00 up      4    0
SP2600  002      None      26.07.00 up      3    0
SP2600  003      None      26.07.00 up      3    0
SP2600  004      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  005      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  006      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  007      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  008      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  009      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  010      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  011      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  012      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  013      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  014      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  015      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  016      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  017      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  018      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  019      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  020      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
SP2600  021      None      26.07.00 up      1    0
----- END OF SPA-DSP 1/1 -----

```

The following output shows the active channels on SPA-DSP located in slot 1 of the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```

Router# show voice dsp active slot 1
----- SPA-DSP 1/1 -----
*DSP VOICE CHANNELS*
DSP      DSP      DSPWARE  CURR
TYPE    NUM CH CODEC  VERSION  STATE  RST  AI
=====
SP2600  001 01 g711ulaw 26.07.00 busy  4    0
SP2600  002 01 g711ulaw 26.07.00 busy  3    0
----- END OF SPA-DSP 1/1 -----

```

The following example shows the channel capabilities of the different types of codecs on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router:

```

Router# show voice dsp capabilities slot 1
Card 1/1 DSP 1 Capabilities:
DSP Type: SP2600 - 43
  Credits 645 , G711Credits 15, HC Credits 37, MC Credits 23,
  FC Channel 43, HC Channel 17, MC Channel 28,
  Conference 8-party credits:
    G711 58 , G729 107, G722 129, ILBC 215
  Secure Credits:
    Sec LC Xcode 24,      Sec HC Xcode 64,
    Sec MC Xcode 35,      Sec G729 conf 161,
    Sec G722 conf 215,    Sec ILBC conf 322,
    Sec G711 conf 92 ,
  Max Conference Parties per DSP:
    G711 88, G729 48, G722 40, ILBC 24,
    Sec G711 56, Sec G729 32,
    Sec G722 24 Sec ILBC 16,

```

```

Voice Channels:
  g711perdsp = 43,  g726perdsp = 28, g729perdsp = 17, g729aperdsp = 28,
  g723perdsp = 17,  g728perdsp = 17, g723perdsp = 17, gsmperdsp  = 28,
  gsmefrperdsp = 17, gsmamrnbperdsp = 17,
  ilbcperdsp = 17, isacperdsp = 8  modemrelayperdsp = 17,
  g72264Perdsp = 28, h324perdsp = 17,
  m_f_thruperdsp = 43, faxrelayperdsp = 28,
  maxchperdsp = 43, minchperdsp = 17,
  srtp_maxchperdsp = 27, srtp_minchperdsp = 14, faxrelay_srtp_perdsp =
4,
  g711_srtp_perdsp = 27, g729_srtp_perdsp = 14, g729a_srtp_perdsp = 24,-----
The following example shows the details of the DSP errors on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

```

**Note**

The crash dump details must be enabled to display the crash dump for a SPA-DSP. To enable a crash dump, set the destination of the crash dump file to a valid file name, and set the file limit to a non-zero number.

```
Router#show voice dsp crash-dump
```

```

Voice DSP Crash-dump status:
  Destination file url is <none>
  File limit is 0
DSP crash dump is currently disabled
To enable DSP crash dump, set file-limit to a non-zero number and set
destination to a valid file name

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dsp services dspfarm	Enables the DSP farm services.
dspfarm profile	Enters the DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
show dspfarm	Displays DSP farm service information, such as operational status, and DSP resource allocation for transcoding.

show voice dsp channel

To display the voice digital signal processor (DSP) channels, use the **show voice dsp channel** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice dsp channel {**operational-status** [*slot* / *dsp* / *channel*] [*slot* / *dsp* / *channel*]} [**statistics** *slot-number* [*slot-number*]]**traffic** *slot-number* [*slot-number*]}

Syntax Description

operational-status	Displays the operational state for active sessions on a specific channel or range of channels.
<i>slot</i>	A single slot or the first slot in a range. To specify a range of slots, you can enter a second slot in the syntax of this argument. The second slot specifies the end of the range. All slots in the range are affected by the command.
/ <i>dsp</i>	A single DSP on the slot or the first DSP in a range. To specify a range of DSPs, you can enter a second DSP in the syntax of this argument. The second DSP specifies the end of the range. All DSPs in the range are affected by the command. The slash mark is required.
/ <i>channel</i>	A single DSP channel or the first DSP channel in a range. The second occurrence of this argument specifies either a single DSP channel or the last DSP channel in a range. The slash mark is required.
statistics	Displays DSP statistics for a specific channel or range of channels.
<i>slot-number</i>	A single slot or the first slot in a range. To specify a range of slots, you can enter a second slot in the syntax of this argument. The second slot specifies the end of the range. All slots in the range are affected by the command.
traffic	Displays traffic on a specific channel or range of channels.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(4)XC	The command was introduced on the Cisco AS5350XM and Cisco AS5400XM platforms.
12.4(11)T	The command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display information about DSP H.320 channels.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when abnormal behavior occurs in the DSP voice channels. The channel or channels should have an active voice call at the time the command is executed.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice dsp channel operational-status** command on slot 3/13/1:

```
Router# show voice dsp channel operational-status 3/13/1
Operational status of Slot/DSP/Channel : 3/13/1
Servicetype : VOICE
Codec Type : gsmamr-nb
Encapsulation : RTP
Transmitted Packets : 346
Transmitted Bytes : 11740
Received Packets : 411
Received Bytes : 11142
Playout de-jitter mode : None
Playout de-jitter buffer minimum delay : 0 msec
Playout de-jitter buffer initial delay : 0 msec
Playout de-jitter buffer maximum delay : 0 msec
Noise level : -5.0
ERLLevel : 6
ACOMLevel : 6
CodecPktPeriod=20 Milliseconds
CodecFrameFormat=bandwidth-efficient
CodecCrc=Disabled
CodecModes=3,6
CodecEncodeRate=6
CodecDecodeRate=6
CodecEncodeChanges=1
CodecDecodeChanges=0
CodecCrcFails=0
CodecBadFrameQuality=0
CodecInvalidCMRs=0
CodecInvalidFrameType=0
Voice activity detection : Enabled
Dtmf Relay : inband-voice
ComfortNoisePak : 52
TxVoiceDuration : 11560
VoiceRxDuration : 3380
Rx OutOfSeq Paks : 0
Rx Late Paks : 0
Rx Early Paks : 0
Lost Packets : 0
Playout Delay Current : 50
Playout Delay Min : 50
Playout Delay Max : 50
Playout Delay ClockOffset : 80
Playout Delay Jitter : 0
Error Rx Drop : 0
Error Tx Drop : 0
Error Tx Control : 0
Error Rx Control : 0
Playout Error Predictive : 0
```

```
Playout Error Interpolative : 0
Playout Error Silence : 0
Playout Error BufferOverflow : 0
Playout Error Retroactive : 0
Playout Error Talkspurt : 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 184: show voice dsp channel Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DSP	Number of the DSP.
Channel	Number of the channel and its status.
Codec Type	Complexity setting.
TxVoiceDuration	Transmitted voice duration.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice dsp	Displays the current status or selective statistics of DSP voice channels.

show voice dsp crash-dump

To display voice digital signal processor (DSP) crash dump information, use the **show voice dsp crash-dump** command in privileged EXEC configuration mode.

show voice dsp crash-dump

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example checks your configuration:

```
Router# show voice dsp crash-dump
Voice DSP Crash-dump status:
  Destination file url is slot0:banjo-152-s
  File limit is 20
  Last DSP dump file written was
    tftp://112.29.248.12/tester/26-152-t2
  Next DSP dump file written will be slot0:banjo-152-s1
The following example shows that the crash dump feature is enabled:
```

```
Router# show voice dsp crash-dump
Voice DSP Crash-dump status:
  Destination file url is
    tftp://172.29.248.12/xxtir/dspdump6.bin
  File limit is 10
  Last DSP dump file written was
    tftp://172.29.248.12/xxtir/dspdump6.bin1
  Next DSP dump file written will be
    tftp://172.29.248.12/xxtir/dspdump6.bin2
```

The following example shows that the crash dump feature is disabled:

```
Router# show voice dsp crash-dump
Voice DSP Crash-dump status:
  Destination file url is
    tftp://172.29.248.12/xxtir/dspdump6.bin
  File limit is 0
  Last DSP dump file written was
    tftp://172.29.248.12/xxtir/dspdump6.bin1
DSP crash dump is currently disabled
To enable DSP crash dump, set file-limit to a non-zero number
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voice dsp crash-dump	Displays crash dump debug information.
voice dsp crash-dump	Enables the crash dump feature and specifies the destination file and the file limit.

show voice dsp summary

To display the digital signal processor (DSP) summary, use the **show voice dsp summary** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice dsp summary [*slot* | *slot/dsp*] [*slot* | *slot/dsp*]

Syntax Description

<i>slot</i>	(Optional) A single slot or the first slot in a range. To specify a range of slots, you can enter a second slot in the syntax of this argument. The second slot specifies the end of the range. All slots in the range are affected by the command.
<i>/ dsp</i>	(Optional) A single DSP on the slot or the first DSP in a range. To specify a range of DSPs, you can enter a second DSP in the syntax of this argument. The second DSP specifies the end of the range. All DSPs in the range are affected by the command. The slash mark is required.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(4)XC	This command was introduced. The command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350XM and Cisco AS5400XM platforms.
12.4(11)T	The command was modified. Command output was enhanced to display information about DSP H.320 channels.
12.4(19)	The command was modified. Command output was modified to accurately show the "Codec type" as "voice" rather than "fax" for T.38 calls.
12.4(18a)	The command was modified. Command output was modified to accurately show the "Codec type" as "voice" rather than "fax" for T.38 calls.
12.4(13f)	The command was modified. Command output was modified to accurately show the "Codec type" as "voice" rather than "fax" for T.38 calls.
12.4(15)T5	The command was modified. Command output was modified to accurately show the "Codec type" as "voice" rather than "fax" for T.38 calls.

Examples

The following sample output from the **show voice dsp summary** command shows summary information about DSPs:

```
Router# show voice dsp summary
Total number of DSPs = 48

Codectype      Calls    Codectype      Calls    Codectype      Calls
g729r8 pre-ietf      0    g729ar8         0    g726r16         0
g726r24           0    g726r32         0    g711ulaw         0
g711alaw          1    g728            0    g723r63          0
g723r53           0    gsmfr           0    gsmefr           0
g729br8           0    g729abr8        0    g723ar63         0
g723ar53          0    g729r8          0    t38              0
clear-channel      0    vofr cisco      0    llcc             0
g726r40           0    transparent     0    modem-relay      0
cisco             0                0
pass-through       0    gsmamr-nb       0

Legend          :
=====
Channel state: (s)shutdown (a)active call (d)download pending
               (b)busiedout (B)bad (p)busyout pending
Call type      : (v)voice (f)fax-relay ( )not in use

Summary        :
=====
Channels       : Total 768 In-Use 001
Calls          : Total 001 Voice 001 Fax 000
                : Free 713 Disabled 000

DSP#   DSP    DSP    DSP    Channel    Call
      State Complexity Resets State      Type
2/1   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
2/2   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
2/3   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
2/4   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
2/5   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
2/6   ACTIVE FLEXI    0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 185: show voice dsp summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DSP	Number of the DSP.
Codectype	Complexity setting.
Channels	Number of the channel and its status.
State	Status of the calls.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice dsp	Displays the current status or selective statistics of DSP voice channels,.

show voice eddri prefix

To show applicable prefixes for the event dispatcher and data repository interface (EDDRI), use the show voice eddri prefix command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice eddri prefix [prefix_number]

Syntax Description

all	All neighbors
<i>prefix_number</i>	(Optional) Specified EDDRI prefix.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If no prefix is specified, all configured prefixes appear.

The EDDRI notifies threaded grep (TGREP) when an attribute changes on some subsystems. EDDRI interacts with the dial-peer subsystem, trunk-group subsystems, call-control API (CCAPI) subsystem, and customer-relationship-management (CRM) subsystem to notify changes in particular attributes. EDDRI is responsible for creating the prefix database.

Examples

The following example shows output for the show voice eddri prefix command:

```
prefix 4 address family decimal
advertise flag 0x27 ac 24 tc 24 capacity timer 25 sec
AC_avg 24, FD_avg 0, SD_avg 0
succ_curr 0 tot_curr 0
succ_report 0 tot_report 0
changed 0 replacement position 0
trunk group castg2
dial peer tag 1001
```

Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip eddri	Turns on debugging for the EDDRI.

 show voice eddri prefix

show voice enum-match-table

To display the rules of an ENUM match table, use the **show voice enum-match-table** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice enum-match-table [*table-number* [*sort*]]

Syntax Description

<i>table -number</i>	(Optional) ENUM match table to display, by number. Range is from 1 to 15.
sort	(Optional) Sorts the output by ascending table number.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the ENUM match table rules in the order in which they were defined. The sort keyword changes the display to list the rules from lowest to highest preference.

Examples

The following sample output displays the rules of ENUM match table number 3:

```
Router# show voice enum-match-table 3
voice enum_match_table 3
rule 1 5 /^9\{1.*\}/ /\1/ cisco
rule 2 4 /^9011\{.*\}/ /\1408\1/ arpa
rule 10 1 /^(.*)/ /\1/ e164.cisco.com
```

The following sample output displays the ENUM match tables in ascending order by table number:

```
Router# show voice enum-match-table
voice enum-match-table 3
rule 1 5 /^9\{1.*\}/ /\1/ cisco
rule 2 4 /^9011\{.*\}/ /\1408\1/ arpa
rule 10 1 /^(.*)/ /\1/ e164.cisco.com
voice enum-match-table 5
rule 2 4 /^9011\{.*\}/ /\1408\1/ arpa
rule 10 1 /^(.*)/ /\1/ e164.cisco.com
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
rule (ENUM configuration)	Defines the ENUM rule.
test enum	Tests the ENUM rule.
voice enum-match-table	Initiates the voice ENUM match table definition.

show voice hpi capture

To display capture status and statistics, use the **show voice hpi capture** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice hpi capture

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(10)	This command was introduced.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the capture status and statistics. Use this command to confirm logger status and to examine the logger status output when the logger is running.



Caution

Using the message logger feature in a production network environment increases CPU and memory usage on the gateway.



Note

If you are experiencing problems with certain voice calls, the engineering team at Cisco might ask you to capture the control messages using the voice DSP logger. You can capture these messages by turning on the logger, repeating the problematic calls, and capturing the logs. Only Cisco engineers can determine if you should send the logs in for further review.

Examples The following sample output shows capture statistics (HPI capture and logging) and status:

```
Router# show voice hpi capture
HPI Capture is on and is logging to URL ftp://172.23.184.216/d:\test_data.dat1 messages
sent to URL, 0 messages droppedMessage Buffer (total:inuse:free) 2134:0000:2134Buffer
Memory:699952 bytes, Message size:328 bytes
Field descriptions should be self-explanatory.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug hpi	Enables debugging for HPI message events.

Command	Description
voice hpi capture	Allocates the Host Port Interface (HPI) capture buffer (size in bytes) and sets up or changes the destination URL for captured data.

show voice iec description

To display Internal Error Code (IEC) descriptions, use the `show voice iec description` command in user EXEC mode.

show voice iec description string

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	Six-part dotted decimal string that displays the definition of an internal error code.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

User EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example displays IEC descriptions:

```
Router# show voice iec description 1.1.180.2.21.4
IEC Version: 1
Entity: 1 (Gateway)
Category: 180 (Software error)
Subsystem: 2 (TCL IVR)
Error: 21 (Script syntax)
Diagnostic Code: 4
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 186: show voice iec description Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IEC version	IEC version. A value of 1 indicates the Cisco IOS Release 12.3(4)T version.
Entity	Network physical entity (hardware system) that generated the IEC. The value 1 is assigned to the gateway.
Category	Error category, defined in terms of ITU-based Q.850 cause codes and VoIP network errors.

Field	Description
Subsystem	Specific subsystem within the physical entity where the IEC was generated.
Error Code	Error code within the subsystem.
Diagnostic Code	Cisco internal diagnostic value. Report this value to Cisco Technical Support.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voice statistics iec	Displays IEC statistics.

show voice lmr

To display the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) related dynamic information and static information for LMR ports or a DS0 group, use the **show voice lmr** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice lmr [*slot/subunit/port*| *slot/port:ds0-group*] [**details**| **timing** [**warnings**]]

Syntax Description

<i>slot/subunit/port</i>	(Optional) Voice port that you specify with the <i>slot/subunit/port</i> designation. • <i>slot</i> specifies a router slot in which a voice network module (NM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>subunit</i> specifies a voice interface card (VIC) in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 and 1. • <i>port</i> specifies an analog voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash marks are required.
<i>slot/port : ds0 -group</i>	(Optional) Voice port that you specify with the <i>slot/port : ds0-group</i> designation. • <i>slot</i> specifies a router slot in which the packet voice NM is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>port</i> specifies a T1 or E1 physical port in the voice WAN interface card (VWIC). Valid entries are 0 and 1. • <i>ds0 -group</i> specifies a T1 or E1 logical port number. T1 range is from 0 to 23. E1 range is from 0 to 30. The colon is required.
details	(Optional) Displays more information. If this keyword is omitted, less information is displayed.
timing	(Optional) Displays the timing configuration for all LMR ports.
warnings	(Optional) Displays all LMR ports that are having suspicious timing configuration.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)XD	This command was introduced.
12.3(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(7)T.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T. The timing and warnings keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information for LMR voice ports only. If no voice port is specified, the command displays information for all ear and mouth (E&M) LMR voice ports.

When the **details** keyword is used, this command displays information about timeouts, timers, and injected tones and pauses, in addition to detailed voice port and active call information found in the **show voice port** and **show call active voice** commands.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice lmr** command for an E&M LMR analog voice port on a Cisco 3745 router:

```
Router# show voice lmr 2/0/0
2/0/0
=====
Connection type: n/a
Out Attenuation = 0 db, In Gain = 0 dB
E-lead capability is inactive, polarity = normal
M-lead capability is inactive, polarity = normal
voice-class tone-signal test
state = LMR_CONNECT, e-lead = off, m-lead = off
full duplex, voice path = rx
Terminating side of the connection
TransmitPackets=113, TransmitBytes=2241
ReceivePackets=113, ReceiveBytes=2241
CoderTypeRate=g729r8
NoiseLevel=-65, ACOMLevel=22
OutSignalLevel=-68, InSignalLevel=-79
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.25.40, RemoteUDPPort=17272
Remote SignallingIPAddress=10.5.25.40, Port=15418
Remote MediaIPAddress=10.5.25.40, Port=17272
RoundTripDelay=2 ms
SessionProtocol=cisco
VAD =enabled
```

The following is sample output from the **show voice lmr details** command for an E&M LMR analog voice port on a Cisco 3745 router:

```
Router# show voice lmr 2/0/0 details
2/0/0
=====
Description:
Connection type: n/a
Out Attenuation = 0 db, In Gain = 0 dB
Timing hangover: 500 ms
E-lead capability is inactive, polarity = normal
```

```

M-lead capability is inactive, polarity = normal
Timing hookflash-in: 480
Timing delay-voice: 470 ms
Music On Hold Threshold: -38 dB, Noise Threshold: -62 dB
E&M type: 1, Operation: 2-wire
Impedance is set to 600r Ohm
lmr tear down timeout is set to 1800 second
lmr PTT transmit timeout is not set
lmr PTT receive timeout is not set
voice-class tone-signal test
    inject tone 1 1950 3 150
    inject tone 2 2000 0 60
    inject pause 3 60
    inject tone 4 2175 3 150
    inject tone 5 1000 0 50
    inject guard-tone 6 1950 -10
state = LMR_CONNECT, e-lead = off, m-lead = off
full duplex, voice path = rx
Terminating side of the connection
TransmitPackets=113, TransmitBytes=2241
ReceivePackets=113, ReceiveBytes=2241
CoderTypeRate=g729r8
NoiseLevel=-66, ACOMLevel=22
OutSignalLevel=-68, InSignalLevel=-79
PeerAddress=37200
PeerSubAddress=
PeerId=200
SessionTarget=
RemoteIPAddress=10.5.25.40, RemoteUDPPort=17272
Remote SignallingIPAddress=10.5.25.40, Port=15418
Remote MediaIPAddress=10.5.25.40, Port=17272
RoundTripDelay=0 ms
SessionProtocol=cisco
VAD =enabled
SelectedQoS=best-effort
ProtocolCallId=
SessionTarget=

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the output, in the order in which they appear.

Table 187: show voice lmr Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Connection type	Type of connection between LMR routers: private line, automatic ringdown (PLAR), trunk, or n/a
Out Attenuation	Output attenuation.
In Gain	Input gain.
E-lead capability	Active or inactive.
polarity	Polarity of the E&M voice port: normal or reverse.
M-lead capability	Active or inactive.
voice class tone-signal	Name of the tone-signal voice class.
state=	Signaling state.
e-lead =	On or off.

Field	Description
m-lead =	On or off.
full duplex	Voice path for the voice port is operating in full duplex mode.
half duplex	Voice path for the voice port is operating in half duplex mode.
voice path	Transmit or receive.
TransmitPackets	Number of packets sent by this peer during this call.
TransmitBytes	Number of bytes sent by this peer during this call.
ReceivePackets	Number of packets received by this peer during this call.
ReceiveBytes	Number of bytes received by the peer during this call.
CoderTypeRate	Negotiated coder rate. This value specifies the send rate of voice or fax compression to its associated call leg for this call.
NoiseLevel	Active noise level for this call.
ACOMLevel	Current ACOM level for this call. ACOM is the combined loss achieved by the echo canceller, which is the sum of the Echo Return Loss, Echo Return Loss Enhancement, and nonlinear processing loss for the call.
OutSignalLevel	Active output signal level to the telephony interface used by this call.
InSignalLevel	Active input signal level from the telephony interface used by this call.
RemoteIPAddress	Remote system IP address for the VoIP call.
RemoteUDPPort	Remote system User Datagram Protocol (UDP) listener port to which voice packets are sent.
Remote SignallingIPAddress, Port	Call control server IP address and signaling port number.
Remote MediaIPAddress, Port	Remote side media server IP address and RTP port number.

Field	Description
RoundTripDelay	Voice packet round trip delay between the local and remote systems on the IP backbone for this call.
SessionProtocol	Session protocol used for an Internet call between the local and remote routers through the IP backbone.
VAD	Whether voice activation detection (VAD) is enabled.
Description	Description of what the port is connected to.
Timing hangover	Number of milliseconds of delay before the digital signal processor (DSP) tells Cisco IOS software to turn off the E-lead after the DSP detects that the voice stream has stopped.
Timing hookflash-in	Maximum duration of a hookflash for a Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) interface.
Timing delay-voice	Delay before a voice packet is played out.
Music On Hold Threshold	Decibel level of music played when calls are put on hold.
Noise Threshold	Noise threshold for incoming calls.
E&M type	E&M signaling type.
Operation	2-wire or 4-wire operation.
Impedance	Terminating impedance of the interface.
lmr tear down timeout	Time for which the voice port waits before tearing down an LMR connection after detecting no voice activity.
lmr PTT transmit timeout	Maximum time for transmitting a voice packet.
lmr PTT receive timeout	Maximum time for receiving a voice packet.
inject pause	Pause injected before the voice packet is played out.
inject tone	Tone injected before the voice packet is played out.
inject guard-tone	Guard tone played out with the voice packet.
PeerAddress	Destination pattern or number associated with this peer.
PeerSubAddress	Subaddress when this call is connected.

Field	Description
PeerId	ID value of the peer table entry to which this call was made.
SessionTarget	Network-specific address to receive calls from the dial peer.
SelectedQoS	Selected RSVP quality of service (QoS) for this call.
ProtocolCallId	Voice signaling specific call ID.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call active voice	Displays call information for voice calls in progress.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.

show voice pcm capture

To display PCM capture status and statistics, use the **show voice pcm capture** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice pcm capture

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command displays the PCM capture status and statistics. Use this command to confirm logger status and to examine the logger status output when the logger is running.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show voice pcm capture** command :

```
Router# show voice pcm capture
PCM Capture is on and is logging to URL tftp://10.10.1.2/acphan/
50198 messages sent to URL, 0 messages dropped
Message Buffer (total:inuse:free) 200000:0:200000
Buffer Memory: 68000000 bytes, Message size: 340 bytes
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	voice pcm capture	Allocates the number of Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) capture buffers, sets up or changes the destination URL for captured data, enables PCM capture on-demand, and changes the PCM capture trigger string by the user.

show voice permanent-call

To display information about the permanent calls on a voice interface, use the **show voice permanent-call** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice permanent-call [*voice-port*] [summary]

Syntax Description

<i>voice -port</i>	(Optional) Slot number or slot/port number of the voice interface for which you wish to display permanent call information.
summary	(Optional) Displays summary information about VoFR and VoATM ports used for permanent connections.

Command Default

When no parameters are specified with this command, the output displays information for all ports containing permanent calls. When a specific interface is specified, information is displayed about the permanent calls for that interface only.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice permanent-call** command:

```
Router# show voice permanent-call 1/1
1/1 state=connect coding=G729A payload size=30 vad=off
ec=8 (ms), cng=off fax=on digit_relay=on Seq num = off, VOFR Serial0,dlci = 550,cid = 6
TX INFO :slow-mode seq#= 25, sig pkt cnt= 19646, last-ABCD=1101
hardware-state ACTIVE signal type is CEPT/MELCAS
voice-gate CLOSED,network-path OPEN MASTER
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101
RX INFO :slow-mode, sig pkt cnt= 19648, under-run = 0, over-run = 0
missing = 0, out of seq = 0, very late = 0
playout depth = 0 (ms), refill count = 1
prev-seq#= 25, last-ABCD=1101, slave standby timeout 25000 (ms)
max inter-arrival time 0 (ms), current timer 384 (ms)
max timeout timer 5016 (ms), restart timeout is 0 (ms)
signaling packet fast-mode inter-arrival times (ms)
16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24
```

```

16 24 16 24 16 24 16 24 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
signaling playout history
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101
1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101 1101

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice permanent-call summary** command:

```

Router# show voice permanent-call summary
1/1 state= connect, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 880,cid = 6
1/2 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 102
1/3 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 103
1/4 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 104
1/5 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 105
1/6 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 106
1/7 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 107
1/8 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 108
1/9 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 109
1/10 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 110
1/11 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 111
1/12 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 112
1/13 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 113
1/14 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 114
1/15 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 115
1/17 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 117
1/18 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 118
1/19 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 119
1/20 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 120
1/21 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 121
1/22 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 122
1/23 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 123
1/24 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 124
1/25 state= frf11, coding=G729A, payload size=30, vad=off, ec=64, cng=off, fax=on
  digit_relay=off, VOFR Serial0:1,dlci = 990,cid = 125

```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 188: show voice permanent-call Field Descriptions

Field	Description
state	Current status of the call on this voice port.
coding	Codec type used for this call.
payload size	Size in bytes of the voice payload.

Field	Description
vad	Whether voice activity detection is turned on or off.
ec	Echo canceler length, in milliseconds.
cng	Whether comfort noise generation is used.
fax	Whether fax-relay is enabled.
digit_relay	Whether FRF.11 Annex A DTMF digit-relay is enabled.
Seq num	Whether sequence numbers are turned on or off.
VOFR	Interface used for this call.
dlci	DLCI for this call.
cid	DLCI subchannel for this call.
TX INFO:slow-mode	FRF.11 Annex B packets are being sent at the slow rate defined by the signal timing keepalive period.
TX INFO:seq#	Sequence number of the last packet sent.
TX INFO:sig pkt cnt	Number of signaling packets sent by this dial peer.
TX INFO:last-ABCD	Last ABCD signaling state sent by this dial peer to the network.
hardware-state	On-hook/off-hook state of the call when the signaling protocol in use is a supported protocol. Not valid when the signal type is "transparent."
signal type	Type of call-control signaling used by this dial peer.
voice-gate	Whether voice packets are being sent (OPEN) or not sent (CLOSED).
network-path	Whether any type of packet is being sent (OPEN) or not sent (CLOSED) to the network. This field indicates CLOSED only if the port is configured as a slave using the connection trunk answer-mode command.
RX INFO:slow-mode	FRF.11 Annex B packets are being received at the slow rate. Successive packets have the same sequence number.

Field	Description
RX INFO:sig pkt cnt	Number of slow-mode signaling packets received by this dial peer.
RX INFO:under-run	Valid for fast-mode only. Counts the number of times the signaling playout buffer became empty during FRF.11 Annex B fast-mode. In this mode, signaling packets are expected to be received every 20 milliseconds.
RX INFO:over-run	Valid for fast-mode only. Counts the number of times the signaling playout buffer became full during FRF.11 Annex B fast-mode. In this mode, signaling packets are expected to be received every 20 milliseconds.
RX INFO:missing	Number of FRF.11 Annex B packets that were counted as missing based on checking Annex B sequence numbers.
RX INFO:out of seq	Number of FRF.11 Annex B packets that were counted as received in the wrong order based on checking Annex B sequence numbers.
RX INFO:very late	Number of FRF.11 Annex B packets that were received with a sequence number significantly different from the expected sequence number.
RX INFO:playout depth	Valid for fast-mode only. Shows the current FRF.11 Annex B signaling buffer playout depth in milliseconds.
RX INFO:refill count	Indicates the number of times the FRF.11 Annex B signaling playout buffer was refilled as a result of a slow-mode to fast-mode transition.
RX INFO:prev-seq#	Sequence number of the last FRF.11 Annex B signaling packet received.
RX INFO:last-ABCD	Last ABCD signaling bit pattern sent to the attached PBX (telephone network side). In the out-of-service condition, this shows the OOS pattern being sent to the PBX.
RX INFO:slave standby timeout	Value configured using the signal timing oos standby command for the applicable voice class permanent entry.

Field	Description
max inter-arrival time	Maximum interval between the arrival of fast-mode FRF.11 Annex B packets since the last time this parameter was displayed.
current timer	Time, in milliseconds, since the last signaling packet was received.
max timeout timer	Maximum value of the "current timer" parameter since the last time it was displayed.
restart timeout	Connection restart timeout value.
signaling packet fast-mode inter-arrival time	Last several values of the fast-mode FRF.11 Annex B signaling packet inter-arrival time.
signaling playout history	Recent ABCD signaling bits received from the data network.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show frame -relay fragment	Displays Frame Relay fragmentation details.
show frame -relay pvc	Displays statistics about PVCs for Frame Relay interfaces.
show frame -relay vofr	Displays details about FRF.11 subchannels being used on Voice over Frame Relay DLCIs.

show voice port

To display configuration information about a specific voice port, use the **show voice port** command in privileged EXEC mode.

Cisco 1750 Router

show voice port *slot/port*

Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 Series Router with Analog Voice Ports

show voice port [*slot/subunit/port*] **summary**

Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 Series Router with Digital Voice Ports (with T1 Packet Voice Trunk Network Modules)

show voice port [*slot/port:ds0-group*] **summary**

Cisco AS5300 Universal Access Server

show voice port *controller-number:D*

Cisco 7200 Series Router

show voice port {*slot/port:ds0-group-number*| *slot/subunit/port*}

Syntax Description

Cisco 1750 Router	
<i>slot</i>	Slot number in the router in which the VIC is installed. Valid entries are 0, 1, and 2, depending on the slot in which it is installed.
<i>/ port</i>	Voice port. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.
Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 Series Router with Analog Voice Ports	
<i>slot / subunit / port</i>	(Optional) The analog voice port designation: • <i>slot</i> -- Router slot in which a voice network module (VNM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>subunit</i> --Voice Interface Card (VIC) in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 and 1. (The VIC fits into the voice network module.) The slash mark is required. • <i>port</i>-- Analog voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.

Cisco 1750 Router	
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of all voice ports.
Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 Series Router with Digital Voice Ports	
<i>slot / port : ds0 -group</i>	(Optional) Specifies the digital voice port designation: • <i>slot</i>-- Router slot in which the packet voice trunk network module (NM) is installed. Valid entries are router slot numbers for the particular platform. • <i>/ port</i>-- T1 or E1 physical port in the voice WAN interface card (VWIC). Valid entries are 0 and 1. (One VWIC fits in an NM.) The slash mark is required. • <i>: ds0 -group</i>--T1 or E1 logical port number. T1 range is 0 to 23. E1 range is 0 to 30. The colon is required.
summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of all voice ports.
Cisco AS5300 Universal Access Server	
<i>controller -number</i>	T1 or E1 controller.
:D	D channel that is associated with the ISDN PRI. The colon is required.
Cisco 7200 Series Router	
<i>slot</i>	Router location where the voice port adapter is installed. Range is 0 to 3.
<i>/ port</i>	Voice interface card location. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.
<i>: ds0-group-number</i>	Defined DS0 group number. Because each defined DS0 group number is represented on a separate voice port, you can define individual DS0s on the digital T1/E1 card. The colon is required.
<i>slot</i>	Slot number in the Cisco router where the VIC is installed. Range is 0 to 3, depending on the slot where it is installed.
<i>/ subunit</i>	Subunit on the VIC where the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.

Cisco 1750 Router	
/ <i>port</i>	Voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1. The slash mark is required.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
11.3(1)MA	This command was modified. Port-specific values for the Cisco MC3810 were added.
12.0(3)T	This command was modified. Port-specific values for the Cisco MC3810 were added.
12.0(5)XK	This command was modified. The <i>ds0-group</i> argument was added for the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(5)XE	This command was modified. Additional syntax was created for digital voice to allow specification of the DS0 group. This command applies to VoIP on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(7)T.
12.0(7)XK	This command was modified. The summary keyword was added for the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series. The <i>ds0-group</i> argument was added for the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(8)T	This command was modified. This command was implemented for direct inward dial (DID) on the Cisco IAD2420 series.
12.2(2)XN	This command was modified. Support for enhanced Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) voice gateway interoperability was added to Cisco CallManager Version 3.1 for the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco Gateway 200 (Cisco VG200).
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and Cisco CallManager Version 3.2. It was implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series.
12.4(11)T	This command was modified. This command was enhanced to display voice class called-number-pool configuration information for the voice port.

Release	Modification
12.4(12)	This command was modified. This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(12) and output was modified to display the parameter set by the timing sup-disconnect command.
15.0(1)XA	This command was modified. The output was enhanced to display the logical partitioning class of restriction (LPCOR) policy for incoming and outgoing calls.
15.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.1(1)T.
15.1(3)T	This command was modified. The output of this command was enhanced to display the connection status of foreign exchange office (FXO) ports.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display configuration and VIC-specific information about a specific port.

This command works on Voice over IP, Voice over Frame Relay, and Voice over ATM.

The **ds0-group** command automatically creates a logical voice port that is numbered as follows on Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco 7200 series routers: *slot / port : ds0-group-number*. Although only one voice port is created for each group, applicable calls are routed to any channel in the group.



Note

This command is not supported on Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5800, and Cisco AS5850 platforms for Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS) configuration.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for an E&M analog voice port:

```
Router# show voice port 1/0/0
E&M Slot is 1, Sub-unit is 0, Port is 0
Type of VoicePort is E&M
Operation State is unknown
Administrative State is unknown
The Interface Down Failure Cause is 0
Alias is NULL
Noise Regeneration is disabled
Non Linear Processing is disabled
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to 0 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 0 dB
Echo Cancellation is disabled
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 16ms
Connection Mode is Normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 0 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 0 s
Analog Info Follows:
Region Tone is set for northamerica
Currently processing none
Maintenance Mode Set to None (not in mtc mode)
Number of signaling protocol errors are 0
Voice card specific Info Follows:
Signal Type is wink-start
Operation Type is 2-wire
Impedance is set to 600r Ohm
E&M Type is unknown
```

```

Dial Type is dtmf
In Seizure is inactive
Out Seizure is inactive
Digit Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
InterDigit Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
Pulse Rate Timing is set to 0 pulses/second
InterDigit Pulse Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
Clear Wait Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
Wink Wait Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
Wink Duration Timing is set to 0 ms
Delay Start Timing is set to 0 ms
Delay Duration Timing is set to 0 ms

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for an E&M digital voice port:

```

Router# show voice port 1/0/1
receIve and transMit Slot is 1, Sub-unit is 0, Port is 1
Type of VoicePort is E&M
Operation State is DORMANT
Administrative State is UP
No Interface Down Failure
Description is not set
Noise Regeneration is enabled
Non Linear Processing is enabled
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to -38 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 0 dB
Echo Cancellation is enabled
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 8 ms
Connection Mode is normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 10 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 10 s
Region Tone is set for US

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for a foreign exchange station (FXS) analog voice port:

```

Router# show voice port 1/1/1
Foreign Exchange Station 1/1/1 Slot is 1, Sub-unit is 1, Port is 1
Type of VoicePort is FXS VIC2-2FXS
Operation State is DORMANT
Administrative State is UP
The Last Interface Down Failure Cause is Administrative Shutdown
Description is I am a FXS LoopStart port
Noise Regeneration is enabled
Non Linear Processing is enabled
Non Linear Mute is disabled
Non Linear Threshold is -21 dB
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to -38 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 3 dB
Echo Cancellation is enabled
Echo Cancellation NLP mute is disabled
Echo Cancellation NLP threshold is -21 dB
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 64 ms
Echo Cancel worst case ERL is set to 6 dB
Playout-delay Mode is set to adaptive
Playout-delay Nominal is set to 60 ms
Playout-delay Maximum is set to 250 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Playout-delay Fax is set to 300 ms
Connection Mode is normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 10 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 10 s
Call Disconnect Time Out is set to 60 s
Supervisory Disconnect Time Out is set to 750 ms
Ringing Time Out is set to 180 s
Wait Release Time Out is set to 30 s
Companding Type is u-law
Region Tone is set for US

```

```

Analog Info Follows:
Currently processing none
Maintenance Mode Set to None (not in mtc mode)
Number of signaling protocol errors are 0
Impedance is set to 600r Ohm
Station name None, Station number None
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
lpcor (Incoming): local_group
lpcor (Outgoing): local_group
Voice card specific Info Follows:
Signal Type is loopStart
Ring Frequency is 25 Hz
Hook Status is On Hook
Ring Active Status is inactive
Ring Ground Status is inactive
Tip Ground Status is active
Digit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
InterDigit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
Hookflash-in Timing is set to max=1000 ms, min=150 ms
Hookflash-out Timing is set to 400 ms
No disconnect acknowledge
Ring Cadence is defined by CPTone Selection
Ring Cadence are [20 40] * 100 msec
Ringer Equivalence Number is set to 1

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for an FXO analog voice port:

```

Router# show voice port 1/0/1
Foreign Exchange Office 1/0/1 Slot is 1, Sub-unit is 0, Port is 1
Type of VoicePort is FXO
Operation State is DORMANT
Administrative State is UP
The Last Interface Down Failure Cause is Administrative Shutdown
Description is I am an FXO LoopStart port
Noise Regeneration is enabled
Non Linear Processing is enabled
Non Linear Mute is disabled
Non Linear Threshold is -21 dB
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to -38 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 3 dB
Echo Cancellation is enabled
Echo Cancellation NLP mute is disabled
Echo Cancellation NLP threshold is -21 dB
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 64 ms
Echo Cancel worst case ERL is set to 6 dB
Playout-delay Mode is set to adaptive
Playout-delay Nominal is set to 60 ms
Playout-delay Maximum is set to 250 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Playout-delay Fax is set to 300 ms
Connection Mode is normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 10 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 10 s
Call Disconnect Time Out is set to 60 s
Ringing Time Out is set to 180 s
Wait Release Time Out is set to 30 s
Companding Type is u-law
Region Tone is set for US
Analog Info Follows:
Currently processing none
Maintenance Mode Set to None (not in mtc mode)
Number of signaling protocol errors are 0
Impedance is set to 600r Ohm
Station name None, Station number None
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
Voice card specific Info Follows:
Signal Type is loopStart
Battery-Reversal is enabled
Number Of Rings is set to 1

```

```

Supervisory Disconnect is signal
Answer Supervision is inactive
Hook Status is On Hook
Ring Detect Status is inactive
Ring Ground Status is inactive
Tip Ground Status is inactive
Dial Out Type is dtmf
Digit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
InterDigit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
Pulse Rate Timing is set to 10 pulses/second
InterDigit Pulse Duration Timing is set to 750 ms
Percent Break of Pulse is 60 percent
GuardOut timer is 2000 ms
Minimum ring duration timer is 125 ms
Hookflash-in Timing is set to 600 ms
Hookflash-out Timing is set to 400 ms
Supervisory Disconnect Timing (loopStart only) is set to 750 ms
OPX Ring Wait Timing is set to 6000 ms

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice port summary** command. Note that for the connected FXO analog voice port 0/2/0, which has the ADMIN state of "up" and the OPER state of "dorm," this output shows that the IN STATUS is "idle" and the OUT STATUS is "on-hook":

```

Router# show voice port summary

```

PORT	CH	SIG-TYPE	ADMIN	OPER	IN STATUS	OUT STATUS	EC
0/0/0	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
0/0/1	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
0/3/0:23	01	isdn-voice	up	dorm	none	none	y
0/3/0:23	02	isdn-voice	up	dorm	none	none	y
.							
.							
0/1/0	--	did-in-wnk	up	dorm	idle	idle	y
0/1/1	--	did-in-wnk	up	dorm	idle	idle	y
0/2/0	--	fxo-ls	up	dorm	idle	on-hook	y
0/2/1	--	fxo-ls	up	down	idle	off-hook	y
2/0/0	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/1	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/2	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/3	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/4	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/5	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/6	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y
2/0/7	--	fxs-ls	up	dorm	on-hook	idle	y

**Note**

If the FXO port 0/2/0 is disconnected, the output of the **show voice port summary** command changes so that the OUT STATUS is reported as "off-hook," and the OPER state changes to "down."

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for an ISDN voice port:

```

Router# show voice port
ISDN 2/0:23 Slot is 2, Sub-unit is 0, Port is 23
Type of VoicePort is ISDN-VOICE
Operation State is DORMANT
Administrative State is UP
No Interface Down Failure
Description is not set
Noise Regeneration is enabled
Non Linear Processing is enabled
Non Linear Mute is disabled
Non Linear Threshold is -21 dB
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to -38 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 0 dB
Echo Cancellation is enabled

```

```

Echo Cancellation NLP mute is disabled
Echo Cancellation NLP threshold is -21 dB
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 64 ms
Echo Cancel worst case ERL is set to 6 dB
Playout-delay Mode is set to adaptive
Playout-delay Nominal is set to 60 ms
Playout-delay Maximum is set to 250 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Playout-delay Fax is set to 300 ms
Connection Mode is normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 10 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 10 s
Call Disconnect Time Out is set to 60 s
Ringing Time Out is set to 180 s
Wait Release Time Out is set to 30 s
Companding Type is u-law
Region Tone is set for US
Station name None, Station number None
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
Voice class called number pool:
DS0 channel specific status info:

```

PORT	CH	SIG-TYPE	OPER	IN STATUS	OUT STATUS	TIP	RING
2/0:23	01	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	02	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	03	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	04	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	05	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	06	isdn-voice	up	none	none		
2/0:23	07	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	08	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	09	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	10	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	11	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	12	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	13	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	14	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	15	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	16	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	17	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	18	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	19	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	20	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	21	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	22	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		
2/0:23	23	isdn-voice	dorm	none	none		

The following is sample output from the **show voice port** command for the connected FXO analog voice port 0/2/0, which has the Administrative State of "UP" and the Operation State of "DORMANT":

```

Router# show voice port 0/2/0
Foreign Exchange Office 0/2/0 Slot is 0, Sub-unit is 2, Port is 0
Type of VoicePort is FXO
Operation State is DORMANT
Administrative State is UP
No Interface Down Failure
Description is not set
Noise Regeneration is enabled
Non Linear Processing is enabled
Non Linear Mute is disabled
Non Linear Threshold is -21 dB
Music On Hold Threshold is Set to -38 dBm
In Gain is Set to 0 dB
Out Attenuation is Set to 3 dB
Echo Cancellation is enabled
Echo Cancellation NLP mute is disabled
Echo Cancellation NLP threshold is -21 dB
Echo Cancel Coverage is set to 128 ms
Echo Cancel worst case ERL is set to 6 dB
Playout-delay Mode is set to adaptive

```

```

Playout-delay Nominal is set to 60 ms
Playout-delay Maximum is set to 1000 ms
Playout-delay Minimum mode is set to default, value 40 ms
Playout-delay Fax is set to 300 ms
Connection Mode is normal
Connection Number is not set
Initial Time Out is set to 15 s
Interdigit Time Out is set to 10 s
Call Disconnect Time Out is set to 60 s
Power Denial Disconnect Time Out is set to 1000 ms
Ringing Time Out is set to 180 s
Wait Release Time Out is set to 30 s
Companding Type is u-law
Region Tone is set for US
Analog Info Follows:
Currently processing none
Maintenance Mode Set to None (not in mtc mode)
Number of signaling protocol errors are 0
Impedance is set to 600r Ohm
Station name None, Station number None
Translation profile (Incoming):
Translation profile (Outgoing):
lpcor (Incoming):
lpcor (Outgoing):
Voice card specific Info Follows:
Signal Type is loopStart
Battery-Reversal is enabled
Number Of Rings is set to 1
Supervisory Disconnect is signal
Answer Supervision is inactive
Hook Status is On Hook
Ring Detect Status is inactive
Ring Ground Status is inactive
Tip Ground Status is inactive
Dial Out Type is dtmf
Digit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
InterDigit Duration Timing is set to 100 ms
Pulse Rate Timing is set to 10 pulses/second
InterDigit Pulse Duration Timing is set to 750 ms
Percent Break of Pulse is 60 percent
GuardOut timer is 2000 ms
Minimum ring duration timer is 125 ms
Hookflash-in Timing is set to 600 ms
Hookflash-out Timing is set to 400 ms
Supervisory Disconnect Timing (loopStart only) is set to 350 ms
OPX Ring Wait Timing is set to 6000 ms
Secondary dialtone is disabled

```

**Note**

If the FXO port 0/2/0 is disconnected, the output of the **show voice port** command changes so that the Administrative State remains "UP" but the Operation State is "DOWN." Beginning in Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T, there is improved status monitoring of FXO ports--any time an FXO port is connected or disconnected, a message is displayed to indicate the status change. For example, the following message is displayed to report that a cable has been connected, and the status is changed to "up" for FXO port 0/2/0: 000118: Jul 14 18:06:05.122 EST: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Foreign Exchange Office 0/2/0, changed state to operational status up due to cable reconnection

The table below describes significant fields shown in these outputs, in alphabetical order.

Table 189: show voice port Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Administrative State	Administrative state of the voice port.

Field	Description
Alias	User-supplied alias for the voice port.
Clear Wait Duration Timing	Time (in milliseconds [ms]) of inactive seizure signal to declare call cleared.
Companding Type	Companding standard used to convert between analog and digital signals in pulse code modulation (PCM) systems.
Connection Mode	Connection mode of the interface.
Connection Number	Full E.164 telephone number used to establish a connection with the trunk or private line automatic ringdown (PLAR) mode.
Currently Processing	Type of call currently being processed: none, voice, or fax.
Delay Duration Timing	Maximum delay signal duration (in ms) for delay dial signaling.
Delay Start Timing	Timing (in ms) of generation of delayed start signal from detection of incoming seizure.
Dial Type	Out-dialing type of the voice port.
Digit Duration Timing	Dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) digit duration (in ms).
E&M Type	Type of E&M interface.
Echo Cancel Coverage	Echo cancel coverage for this port.
Echo Cancellation	Whether echo cancellation is enabled for this port.
Impedance	Configured terminating impedance for the E&M interface.
In Gain	Amount of gain (in decibels [dB]) inserted at the receiver side of the interface.
In Seizure	Incoming seizure state of the E&M interface.
Initial Time Out	Amount of time (in seconds) the system waits for an initial input digit from the caller.
Interdigit Duration Timing	DTMF interdigit duration (in seconds).
InterDigit Pulse Duration Timing	Pulse dialing interdigit timing (in ms).

Field	Description
Interdigit Time Out	Amount of time (in seconds) the system waits for a subsequent input digit from the caller.
Lpcor (Incoming)	Setting of the lpcor incoming command.
Lpcor (Outgoing)	Setting of the lpcor outgoing command.
Maintenance Mode	Maintenance mode of the voice port.
Music On Hold Threshold	Configured music-on-hold threshold value for this interface.
Noise Regeneration	Whether background noise should be played to fill silent gaps if voice activity detection (VAD) is activated.
Non Linear Processing	Whether nonlinear processing is enabled for this port.
Number of signaling protocol errors	Number of signaling protocol errors.
Operation State	Operational state of the voice port.
Operation Type	Operation type of the E&M signal: 2-wire or 4-wire.
Out Attenuation	Amount of attenuation (in dB) inserted at the transmit side of the interface.
Out Seizure	Outgoing seizure state of the E&M interface.
Port	Port number for the interface associated with the voice interface card.
Pulse Rate Timing	Pulse dialing rate, in pulses per second (pps).
Region Tone	Configured regional tone for this interface.
Ring Active Status	Ring active indication.
Ring Cadence	Configured ring cadence for this interface.
Ring Frequency	Configured ring frequency (in hertz) for this interface.
Ring Ground Status	Ring ground indication.
Ringing Time Out	Ringing timeout duration (in seconds).
Signal Type	Type of signaling for a voice port: delay-dial, ground-start, immediate, loop-start, and wink-start.

Field	Description
Slot	Slot used in the voice interface card for this port.
Sub-unit	Subunit used in the voice interface card for this port.
Tip Ground Status	Tip ground indication.
Type of VoicePort	Type of voice port: FXO, FXS, or E&M.
The Interface Down Failure Cause	Text string describing why the interface is down,
Wait Release Time Out	Length of time (in seconds) that a voice port stays in call-failure state while a busy tone, reorder tone, or out-of-service tone is sent to the port.
Wink Duration Timing	Maximum wink duration (in ms) for wink-start signaling.
Wink Wait Duration Timing	Maximum wink wait duration (in ms) for wink-start signaling.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ds0 group	Specifies the DS0 time slots that make up a logical voice port on a T1 or E1 controller and specifies the signaling type by which the router communicates with the PBX or PSTN.
timing sup-disconnect	Defines the minimum time to ensure that an on-hook indication is intentional and not an electrical transient on the line before a supervisory disconnect occurs (based on power denial signaled by the PSTN or PBX).

show voice source-group

To display the details of one or more voice source IP groups, use the **show voice source-group** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice source-group [*name*] **sort** [**ascending**|**descending**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	(Optional) Name of the source IP group to display.
sort [ascending descending]	(Optional) Displays the source IP groups in either ascending or descending alphanumerical order.

Command Default

Ascending order

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output shows an invalid configuration.

```
Router# show voice source-group abc
Source Group: abc
  description="",
  carrier-id source="sj_area",
  carrier-id target="",
  trunk-group-label source="",
  trunk-group-label target="ny_main",
  h323zone-id="",
  access-list=,
  disconnect-cause="no-service",
  translation-profile="",
```

The following sample output shows a valid configuration for carrier-ID routing:

```
Router# show voice source-group abc
Source Group: abc
  description="",
  carrier-id source="",
  carrier-id target="",
  trunk-group-label source="texas_backup",
  trunk-group-label target="ny_main",
  h323zone-id="",
  access-list=,
  disconnect-cause="no-service",
  translation-profile="",
```

If you are using carrier-ID routing, both carrier-ID fields are filled in and the "trunk-group-label" fields are blank.

The following sample output displays the source groups in ascending order. Both source IP groups use carrier-ID routing.

```
Router# show voice source-group sort ascending
Source Group:1
  description="routec calls from 1311 to 1411",
  carrier-id source="1311",
  carrier-id target="1411",
  trunk-group-label source="",
  trunk-group-label target="",
  h323zone-id="fr1311",
  access-list= ,
  disconnect-cause="user-busy",
  destination-pattern="",
  incoming called-number="",
  translation-profile="10",
Source Group:2
  description="",
  carrier-id source="abcd",
  carrier-id target="xyz",
  trunk-group-label source="",
  trunk-group-label target="",
  h323zone-id="",
  access-list= ,
  disconnect-cause="no-service",
  destination-pattern="",
  incoming called-number="",
  translation-profile="",
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 190: show voice source-group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Source Group	Name of the voice source IP group.
description	Description of the voice source IP group.
carrier-id source	Name of the source carrier ID used by the terminating gateway to select a target carrier.
carrier-id target	Name of the target carrier ID used by the terminating gateway to select a dial peer for routing the call over a POTS line.
trunk-group-label source	Name of the source trunk group used by the originating gateway to route the call over an inbound dial peer.
trunk-group-label target	Name of the target trunk group used by the terminating gateway to select a dial peer for routing an outbound call over a POTS line.
h323zone-id	Name of the zone associated with incoming H.323 calls to the voice source IP group.

Field	Description
access-list	Number of the access list used by the voice source IP group to block calls.
disconnect-cause	Phrase returned by the voice source IP group when a call is blocked.
translation-profile	Name of the translation profile used by the voice source IP group to translate calls.

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice source-group	Initiates a voice source IP group definition.

show voice statistics csr interval accounting

To display accounting statistics by configured intervals, use the **show voice statistics csr interval accounting** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics csr interval *tag-number* **accounting** {**all**| **method-list** *method-list-name*} [**push** {**all**| **ftp**| **syslog**}]

Syntax Description

tag-number	Interval that represents a specified time range. The valid range is from 1 to 36655. Note You must first enter the show voice statistics interval-tag command to obtain the valid tag numbers that you can enter for this command.
all	Displays all voice accounting statistics.
method-list-name <i>method-list-name</i>	Displays accounting statistics by method list. You must specify a method-list name.
push	(Optional) Statistics are downloaded to an FTP or syslog server, or to both servers. The keywords are as follows: • all--Pushes statistics to both the FTP and syslog servers. • ftp--Pushes statistics to the FTP server. • syslog--Pushes statistics to the syslog server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output shows all of the statistics that were collected for interval tag 102 for method list h323-1:

```
Router# show voice statistics csr interval 102 accounting method-list h323-1
Client Type: Voice ACCT Stats
      Start Time: 2002-05-01T19:35:17Z           End Time: 2002-05-01T19:36:29Z
```

```
methodlist=h323-1,acc_pass_criteria=1,pstn_in_pass=0,pstn_in_fail=0,pstn_out_pass=0,
pstn_out_fail=0,ip_in_pass=0,ip_in_fail=0,ip_out_pass=0,ip_out_fail=0
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 191: show voice statistics csr interval accounting Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client Type	The type of statistics collected.
Start Time	The start time of the statistics collection.
End Time	The ending time of the statistics collection.
method-list	The method list name.
acc_pass_criteria	Accounting pass criteria: • 1: all start/interim/stop messages passed. • 2: all start/stop messages passed. • 3: stop-only message passed.
pstn_in_pass	Number of incoming calls on the PSTN leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_in_fail	Number of incoming calls on the PSTN leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_out_pass	Number of outgoing calls on the PSTN leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_out_fail	Number of outgoing calls on the PSTN leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
ip_in_pass	Number of incoming calls on the IP leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
ip_in_fail	Number of incoming calls on the IP leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
ip_out_pass	Number of outgoing calls on the IP leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
ip_out_fail	Number of outgoing calls on the IP leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event-manager consumers	Displays event-manager statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset all	Displays all CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays the configured interval numbers.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.

show voice statistics csr interval aggregation

To display signaling statistics by configured intervals, use the **show voice statistics** *csr interval aggregation* command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics csr interval *tag-number aggregation* {**all**| **gateway**| **ip**| **pstn**| **trunk-group** {*trunk-group-label* | **all**}| **voice-port** {*voice-port-label* | **all**}} [**mode** {**concise**| **verbose**}] [**push** {**all**| **ftp**| **syslog**}]

Syntax Description

tag-number	Interval that represents a specified time range. The valid range is from 1 to 36655. Note You must first enter the show voice statistics interval-tag command to obtain the valid tag numbers that you can enter for this command.
all	Displays all levels of signaling statistics.
gateway	Displays gateway-wide level statistics.
ip	Displays VoIP interface level statistics.
pstn	Displays telephone interface level statistics.
trunk-group	Displays trunk-group level statistics. • <i>trunk-group-label</i> --displays statistics for a specific trunk group • all --Displays statistics for all trunk groups.
voice-port	Displays voice-port level statistics: • <i>voice-port-label</i> --displays statistics for a specific voice port • all --Displays statistics for all voice ports.
mode	(Optional) Statistics are displayed in a specified mode. The keywords are as follows: • concise--Displays output that contains total calls, answered calls, and answered call duration. • verbose--Displays all fields contained in call statistic records (CSRs). This is the default setting.

push	(Optional) Statistics are downloaded to an FTP or syslog server, or to both servers. The keywords are as follows: • all--Pushes statistics to both the FTP and syslog servers. • ftp--Pushes statistics to the FTP server. • syslog--Pushes statistics to the syslog server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command is valid only if the **voice statistics time-range** command is configured to either the **periodic** or **start-stop** value. If you enter the **show voice statistics csr interval aggregation** command but the gateway has been configured to collect statistics only since the last reset, the gateway displays an error message.

You must first enter the **show voice statistics interval-tag** to obtain the valid tag numbers that you can enter for this command.

Examples

The following sample output shows signaling statistics for all aggregation levels for interval tag 200:

```
Router# show voice statistics csr interval 200 aggregation all
Client Type: VCSR
      Start Time: 2002-04-28T01:48:24Z      End Time: 2002-04-28T01:50:01Z
record_type=gw,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=ip,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=pstn,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
```

```

!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/0:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/1:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0

```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 192: show voice statistics csr interval aggregation Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client Type	The type of statistics collected.
Start Time	The start time of the statistics collection.
End Time	The ending time of the statistics collection.
record_type	Call statistics record type. Symbols are gw, ip, pstn, tg, and vp.
trunk_group_id	Trunk group ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
voice_port_id	Voice port ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
in_call	Number of incoming calls.
in_ans	Number of incoming calls answered by the gateway.
in_fail	Number of incoming calls that failed.
out_call	Number of outgoing calls attempted.
out_ans	Number of outgoing calls that received answers.
out_fail	Number of outgoing calls that failed.
in_szre_d	Incoming seizure duration (in seconds).

Field	Description
out_szre_d	Outgoing seizure duration (in seconds).
in_conn_d	Incoming connected duration (in seconds).
out_conn_d	Outgoing connected duration (in seconds).
orig_disconn	Number of calls encountering the originating side having been disconnected before the outgoing calls were connected.
in_ans_abnorm	Number of incoming answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
out_ans_abnorm	Number of outgoing answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
in_mcd	Number of incoming calls lasting less than the configured minimum call duration (MCD).
out_mcd	Number of outgoing calls lasting less than the configured MCD.
in_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on incoming calls (in ms).
out_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on outgoing calls (in ms).
in_setup_delay	Total inbound setup delay duration (in ms).
out_setup_delay	Total outbound setup delay duration (in ms).
lost_pkt	Number of calls losing more than the configured number of packets. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
latency	Number of calls encountering more than the configured amount of latency. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
jitter	Number of calls encountering more than configured amount of jitter. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.

Field	Description
in_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per incoming calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
in_disc_cc	Incoming disconnect cause code. For example, in_disc_cc_16=3 indicates that 3 calls were disconnected or finished with a disconnect cause code of 16 (normal).
out_disc_cc	Outgoing disconnect cause code.
out_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per outgoing calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
in_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for incoming calls.
in_cc_cnr	Disconnect cause code counter for incoming calls (any incoming cause code counter pairs).
out_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for outgoing calls.
out_cc_cnr	Disconnect cause code counter for outgoing calls (any outgoing cause code counter pairs).

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset all	Displays all CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays the configured interval numbers.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.
voice statistics time-range	Specifies the time range to collect CSRs.

show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting

To display VoIP AAA accounting statistics since the last reset, use the **show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting {all| method-list *method-list-name*} [push {all| ftp| syslog}]

Syntax Description

all	All collected statistics since the last reset are displayed.
method-list <i>method-list-name</i>	Collected statistics by method list since the last reset are displayed. The method-list-name argument specifies the name of the method list.
push	(Optional) Statistics are downloaded to an FTP or syslog server, or to both servers. The keywords are as follows: • all--Pushes statistics to both the FTP and syslog servers. • ftp--Pushes statistics to the FTP server. • syslog--Pushes statistics to the syslog server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command only applies if the **voice statistics time-range** command is configured to the **since-reset** value. Voice statistics collection on the gateway is reset using the **clear voice statistics csr** command.

If you enter the **show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting** command but the gateway has been configured for periodic collection or to a specific interval, the gateway will display an error message.

Examples

The following sample output shows the accounting statistics for method list h323-1 since the last reset:

```
Router# show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting method-list h323-1
Client Type: Voice ACCT Stats
      Start Time: 2002-05-05T17:39:17Z      End Time: 2002-05-09T19:00:16Z
methodlist=h323-1,acc_pass_criteria=1,pstn_in_pass=0,pstn_in_fail=1,pstn_out_pass=0,
pstn_out_fail=0,ip_in_pass=0,ip_in_fail=0,ip_out_pass=0,ip_out_fail=1
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 193: show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client Type	The type of statistics collected.
Start Time	The start time of the statistics collection.
End Time	The ending time of the statistics collection.
method-list	The method list name.
acc_pass_criteria	Accounting pass criteria: • 1: all start/interim/stop messages passed. • 2: all start/stop messages passed. • 3: stop-only message passed.
pstn_in_pass	Number of incoming calls on the PSTN leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_in_fail	Number of incoming calls on the PSTN leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_out_pass	Number of outgoing calls on the PSTN leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
pstn_out_fail	Number of outgoing calls on the PSTN leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
ip_in_pass	Number of incoming calls on the IP leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
ip_in_fail	Number of incoming calls on the IP leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.
ip_out_pass	Number of outgoing calls on the IP leg that meet acc_pass_criteria.
ip_out_fail	Number of outgoing calls on the IP leg that fail acc_pass_criteria.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear voice statistics	Clears voice statistics, resetting the statistics collection.
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays the configured interval numbers
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.
voice statistics time-range	Specifies a time range to collect statistics from the gateway on a periodic basis, since the last reset, or for a specific time duration.

show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level

To display signaling statistics since the last reset, use the **show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level {**all**| **gateway**| **ip**| **pstn**| **trunk-group** {**all**| *trunk-group-label*}| **voice-port** {**all**| *voice-port-label*}} [**mode** {**concise**| **verbose**}] [**push** {**all**| **ftp**| **syslog**}]

Syntax Description

all	All signaling statistics.
gateway	Gateway-wide level statistics.
ip	VoIP-interface-level statistics.
pstn	PSTN-level statistics.
trunk-group	Trunk-group-level statistics. Keywords and arguments are as follows. • all --Statistics for all trunk groups. • <i>trunk-group-label</i> --Statistics for a specific trunk group.
voice-port	Voice-port-level statistics. Keywords and arguments are as follows: • all --Statistics for all voice ports. • <i>voice-port-label</i> --Statistics for a specific voice port.
mode	(Optional) Statistics in a specified mode. Keywords are as follows: • concise--Output contains total calls, answered calls, and answered call duration. • verbose--All fields contained in call statistic records (CSRs). This is the default.

push	(Optional) Statistics are downloaded to an FTP or syslog server, or to both servers. Keywords are as follows: • all--Pushes statistics to both the FTP and syslog servers. • ftp--Pushes statistics to the FTP server. • syslog--Pushes statistics to the syslog server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies only if the **voice statistics time-range** command is configured to the **since-reset** value. Voice statistics collection on the gateway is reset using the **clear voice statistics csr** command.

If you enter the **show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level** command but the gateway has been configured for periodic collection or to a specific interval, the gateway will display an error message.

Examples

The following sample output shows signaling statistics for all aggregation levels since the last reset:

```
Router# show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level all
Client Type: VCSR
      Start Time: 2002-04-25T01:48:12Z      End Time: 2002-04-25T01:50:01Z
record_type=gw,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=ip,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=pstn,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
```

```

out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/0:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record_type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/1:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0

```

The following sample output shows signaling statistics for the IP aggregation level since the last reset:

```

Router# show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level ip
Client Type: VCSR
      Start Time: 2002-04-25T01:48:12Z      End Time: 2002-05-02T21:21:27Z
record_type=ip,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2,in_call=15,in_ans=15,in_fail=0,out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0

```

The following sample output shows signaling statistics for the PSTN aggregation level since the last reset:

```

Router# show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level pstn
Client Type: VCSR
      Start Time: 2002-04-25T01:48:12Z      End Time: 2002-05-02T21:21:42Z
record_type=pstn,trunk_group_id=25,voice_port_id=2,in_call=100,in_ans=10,in_fail=90,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=100,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0

```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 194: show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client Type	The type of statistics collected.
Start Time	The start time of the statistics collection.
End Time	The ending time of the statistics collection.
record_type	Call statistics record type. Symbols are gw, ip, pstn, tg, and vp.
trunk_group_id	Trunk group ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
voice_port_id	Voice port ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
in_call	Number of incoming calls.

Field	Description
in_ans	Number of incoming calls answered by the gateway.
in_fail	Number of incoming calls that failed.
out_call	Number of outgoing calls attempted.
out_ans	Number of outgoing calls that received answers.
out_fail	Number of outgoing calls that failed.
in_szre_d	Incoming seizure duration (in seconds).
out_szre_d	Outgoing seizure duration (in seconds).
in_conn_d	Incoming connected duration (in seconds).
out_conn_d	Outgoing connected duration (in seconds).
orig_disconn	Number of calls encountering the originating side having been disconnected before the outgoing calls were connected.
in_ans_abnorm	Number of incoming answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
out_ans_abnorm	Number of outgoing answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
in_mcd	Number of incoming calls lasting less than the configured minimum call duration (MCD).
out_mcd	Number of outgoing calls lasting less than the configured MCD.
in_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on incoming calls (in ms).
out_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on outgoing calls (in ms).
in_setup_delay	Total inbound setup delay duration (in ms).
out_setup_delay	Total outbound setup delay duration (in ms).
lost_pkt	Number of calls losing more than the configured number of packets. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.

Field	Description
latency	Number of calls encountering more than the configured amount of latency. Note This field will exist only in "IP" records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
jitter	Number of calls encountering more than configured amount of jitter. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
in_disc_cc	Incoming disconnect cause code. For example, in_disc_cc_16=3 indicates that 3 calls were disconnected or finished with a disconnect cause code of 16 (normal).
out_disc_cc	Outgoing disconnect cause code.
in_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per incoming calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
out_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per outgoing calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
in_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for incoming calls.
in_cc_cntr	Disconnect cause code counter for incoming calls (any incoming cause code counter pairs).
out_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for outgoing calls.
out_cc_cntr	Disconnect cause code counter for outgoing calls (any outgoing cause code counter pairs).

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear voice statistics	Clears voice statistics, resetting the statistics collection.
clear voice statistics csr	Clears voice-statistic collection settings on the gateway.

Command	Description
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays voice statistics within a specified interval.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.
voice statistics time-range	Specifies the time range to collect CSRs.

show voice statistics csr since-reset all

To display all voice call statistical information since a reset occurred, use the **show voice statistics csr since-reset all** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics csr since-reset all [**mode** {**concise**|**verbose**}] [**push** {**all**|**ftp**|**syslog**}]

Syntax Description

mode	(Optional) Statistics are displayed in a specified mode. The keywords are as follows: • concise--Displays output that contains total calls, answered calls, and answered call duration. • verbose--Displays all fields contained in call statistic records (CSRs). This is the default setting.
push	(Optional) Statistics are downloaded to an FTP or syslog server, or to both servers. The keywords are as follows: • all--Pushes statistics to both the FTP and syslog servers. • ftp--Pushes statistics to the FTP server. • syslog--Pushes statistics to the syslog server.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command can also be used to display and push VoIP internal error codes (IECs).

Examples

The following example shows all of the statistics that were collected since the last reset:

```
Router# show voice statistics csr since-reset all
Client Type: VCSR
      Start Time: 2002-05-01T19:35:17Z      End Time: 2002-05-01T19:36:26Z
record_type=gw,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
```



```

out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=ip,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,lost_pkt=0,latency=0,jitter=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=pstn,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,out_call=0,
out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,orig_disconn=0,
in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,in_setup_delay=0,
out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/0/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/0,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=4/1/1,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/0:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
!
record type=vp,trunk_group_id=,voice_port_id=2/1:23,in_call=0,in_ans=0,in_fail=0,
out_call=0,out_ans=0,out_fail=0,in_szre_d=0,out_szre_d=0,in_conn_d=0,out_conn_d=0,
orig_disconn=0,in_ans_abnorm=0,out_ans_abnorm=0,in_mcd=0,out_mcd=0,in_pdd=0,out_pdd=0,
in_setup_delay=0,out_setup_delay=0,in_disc_cc_16=0,out_disc_cc_16=0
Client Type: Voice ACCT Stats
      Start Time: 2002-05-01T19:35:17Z      End Time: 2002-05-01T19:36:29Z
methodlist=h323-1,acc_pass_criteria=1,pstn_in_pass=0,pstn_in_fail=0,pstn_out_pass=0,
pstn_out_fail=0,ip_in_pass=0,ip_in_fail=0,ip_out_pass=0,ip_out_fail=0

```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 195: show voice statistics csr since-reset all Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Client Type	The type of statistics collected.
Start Time	The start time of the statistics collection.
End Time	The ending time of the statistics collection.
record_type	Call statistics record type. Symbols are gw, ip, pstn, tg, and vp.

Field	Description
trunk_group_id	Trunk group ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
voice_port_id	Voice port ID. Note For the symbols gw, ip, pstn, and some vp records, this field is empty.
in_call	Number of incoming calls.
in_ans	Number of incoming calls answered by the gateway.
in_fail	Number of incoming calls that failed.
out_call	Number of outgoing calls attempted.
out_ans	Number of outgoing calls that received answers.
out_fail	Number of outgoing calls that failed.
in_szre_d	Incoming seizure duration (in seconds).
out_szre_d	Outgoing seizure duration (in seconds).
in_conn_d	Incoming connected duration (in seconds).
out_conn_d	Outgoing connected duration (in seconds).
orig_disconn	Number of calls encountering the originating side having been disconnected before the outgoing calls were connected.
in_ans_abnorm	Number of incoming answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
out_ans_abnorm	Number of outgoing answered calls terminated with any cause code other than "normal".
in_mcd	Number of incoming calls lasting less than the configured minimum call duration (MCD).
out_mcd	Number of outgoing calls lasting less than the configured MCD.
in_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on incoming calls (in ms).
out_pdd	Total post dial delay duration on outgoing calls (in ms).

Field	Description
in_setup_delay	Total inbound setup delay duration (in ms).
out_setup_delay	Total outbound setup delay duration (in ms).
lost_pkt	Number of calls losing more than the configured number of packets. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
latency	Number of calls encountering more than the configured amount of latency. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
jitter	Number of calls encountering more than the configured amount of jitter. Note This field will exist only in IP records. In other types of records, this field will be empty and extra commas are expected.
in_disc_cc	Incoming disconnect cause code. For example, in_disc_cc_16=3 indicates that 3 calls were disconnected or finished with a disconnect cause code of 16 (normal).
out_disc_cc	Outgoing disconnect cause code.
in_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per incoming calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
out_cc_no	Number of the following disconnect cause code counters as per outgoing calls (expected to be fewer than 5).
in_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for incoming calls.
in_cc_cntr	Disconnect cause code counter for incoming calls (any incoming cause code counter pairs).
out_cc_id	Disconnect cause code ID for the following field for outgoing calls.
out_cc_cntr	Disconnect cause code counter for outgoing calls (any outgoing cause code counter pairs).

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear voice statistics	Clears voice statistics, resetting the statistics collection.
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays voice statistics within a specified interval.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.

show voice statistics iec

To display Internal Error Code (IEC) statistics, use the **show voice statistics iec** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics iec {*interval number*| **since-reboot**| **since-reset**} [**push** [**all**| **ftp**| **syslog**]]

Syntax Description

interval	Displays statistics for the specified interval.
<i>number</i>	The interval tag number. The range is from 1 to 36655.
since-reboot	Displays IEC statistics since the last reboot.
since-reset	Displays IEC statistics since the last reset.
push	Specifies the off-load pushing interface.
all	Indicates that IEC statistics will be off-loaded to all push interfaces.
ftp	Indicates that IEC statistics will be off-loaded to the FTP server.
syslog	Indicates that IEC statistics will be off-loaded to the syslog server.

Command Modes

User EXEC (#) Privileged EXEC(#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(24)T	This command was modified in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T. The push all , ftp and syslog keywords were added.

Usage Guidelines

Before you can display IEC statistics for a specific interval, use the **show voice statistics interval-tag** command to display available interval options. Before you display view IEC statistics since reboot, you must configure the **voice statistics type iec** command. Before you can display IEC statistics since the last reset, you must configure the **voice statistics type iec** command and the **voice statistics time-range since-reset** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice statistics iec since-reset** command, which displays statistics since the last instance when IEC counters were cleared:

```
Router# show voice statistics iec since-reset
Internal Error Code counters
-----
Counters since last reset (2002-11-28T01:55:31Z):
  SUBSYSTEM CCAPI [subsystem code 1]
    [errcode 6] No DSP resource 5
  SUBSYSTEM SSAPP [subsystem code 4]
    [errcode 5] No dial peer match 2
    [errcode 3] CPU high 96
  SUBSYSTEM H323 [subsystem code 5]
    [errcode 22] No Usr Responding, H225 timeout 1
    [errcode 27] H225 invalid msg 1
    [errcode 79] H225 chn, sock fail 27
  SUBSYSTEM VTSP [subsystem code 9]
    [errcode 6] No DSP resource 83
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 196: show voice statistics iec Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SUBSYSTEM	Indicates the specific subsystem within the physical entity where the IEC was generated.
errcode	Identifies the error code within the subsystem.

The following is sample output from the **show voice statistics iec since-reset push all** command, which displays statistics since the last instance when IEC counters were cleared and off-loaded to all push interfaces.

```
Router# show voice statistics iec since-reset push all
Internal Error Code counters
-----
Counters since last reset (2009-07-16T01:40:59Z):
No errors.
Router#
*Jul 16 01:43:39.530: %VSTATS-6-IEC: SEQ=1:
stats_type,version,entity_id,start_time,end_time,record_count
IEC,1,7206-2,2009-07-16T01:40:59Z,2009-07-16T01:43:39Z,0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear voice statistics	Clears voice statistics, resetting the statistics collection.
show voice statistics	Displays voice statistics.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays interval options available for IEC statistics.
voice statistics time-range since-reset	Enables collection of call statistics accumulated since the last resetting of IEC counters.

Command	Description
voice statistics type iec	Enables collection of IEC statistics.

show voice statistics interval-tag

To display the interval numbers assigned by the gateway, use the **show voice statistics interval-tag** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics interval-tag

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This is used to obtain the interval tag number required for the **show voice statistics csr interval accounting** and **show voice statistics csr interval aggregation** commands.

Examples The following example shows the start and end times for specific interval tags:

```
Router# show voice statistics interval-tag
Current System Time is: 2002-4-1T010:10:00Z
Interval-Tag   Intervals Start Time   End Time
101    2002-3-31T010:00:00Z      2002-3-31T010:55:00Z
105    2002-3-31T012:15:00Z      2002-3-31T012:30:00Z
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 197: show voice statistics interval-tag Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Current System Time	Current system time of the gateway.
Interval-Tag	Interval number.
Intervals Start Time	Interval start time.
End Time	Interval end time.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset all	Displays all CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics memory-usage	Displays current memory usage.

show voice statistics memory-usage

To display the memory used for collecting call statistics and to estimate the future use of memory, use the **show voice statistics memory-usage** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice statistics memory-usage {all| csr| iec}

Syntax Description

all	Memory used to collect both signaling and accounting call statistics records (CSRs).
csr	Memory used to collect signaling CSRs only.
iec	Memory used to collect Cisco internal error codes (IECs) only.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows all of the memory used at a fixed interval and since the last reset for signaling and accounting; it also shows the estimated future memory to be used.

```
Router# show voice statistics memory-usage all
*** Voice Call Statistics Record Memory Usage ***
  Fixed Interval Option -
    CSR size: 136 bytes
    Number of CSR per interval: 9
    Used memory size (proximate): 0
    Estimated future claimed memory size (proximate): 0
  Since Reset Option -
    CSR size: 136 bytes
    Total count of CSR: 9
    Used memory size (proximate): 1224
*** Voice Call Statistics Accounting Record Memory Usage ***
  Fixed Interval Option -
    ACCT REC size: 80 bytes
    Number of ACCT REC per interval: 1
    Used memory size (proximate): 0
    Estimated future claimed memory size (proximate): 0
  Since Reset Option -
    ACCT REC size: 80 bytes
    Total count of ACCT REC: 1
    Used memory size (proximate): 80
```

The table below lists and describes the significant output fields.

Table 198: show voice statistics memory-usage Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Voice Call Statistics Record Memory Usage	
Fixed Interval Option:	Statistics gathered for a fixed interval.
CSR size	Size of the CSR for the fixed interval.
Number of CSR per interval	Number of CSRs collected for the fixed interval.
Used memory size (proximate)	Amount of memory currently being used to store statistics.
Estimated future claimed memory size (proximate)	Amount of remaining memory available to store statistics.
Since Reset Option:	Statistics gathered since the last reset or reboot of the gateway.
CSR size	Size of the CSR since the last reset.
Total count of CSR	Total number of CSRs gathered since the last reset.
Used memory size (proximate)	Amount of memory currently being used to store statistics.
Voice Call Statistics Accounting Record Memory Usage	
Fixed Interval Option:	Statistics gathered for a fixed interval.
ACCT REC size	Accounting record size.
Number of ACCT REC per interval	Number of accounting records per interval.
Used memory size (proximate)	Amount of memory currently being used to store statistics.
Estimated future claimed memory size (proximate)	Amount of remaining memory available to store statistics.
Since Reset Option:	Statistics gathered since the last reset or reboot of the gateway.
ACCT REC size	Accounting record size.
Total count of ACCT REC	Total number of accounting records since the last reset or reboot of the gateway.

Field	Description
Used memory size (proximate)	Amount of memory currently being used to store statistics.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show event-manager consumers	Displays event statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval accounting	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for accounting statistics.
show voice statistics csr interval aggregation	Displays statistical information by configured intervals for signaling statistics.
show voice statistics csr since-reset accounting	Displays all accounting CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset aggregation-level	Displays all signaling CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics csr since-reset all	Displays all CSRs since the last reset.
show voice statistics interval-tag	Displays the configured interval numbers.



show voice trace through shutdown (voice-port)

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- [show voice translation-profile](#), page 988
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show voice trace

To display the call trace information about a specified port, use the **show voice trace** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice trace *interface-slot* [**detail**]

Syntax Description

<i>interface-slot</i>	Voice interface slot.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed statistics of the specified port.

Command Default

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.0(1)M	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show voice trace** command to display the call trace information about specified port. The field descriptions are self-explanatory.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice trace** command:

```
Router# show voice trace 1/1/1 detail

1/1/1 Stack 0:
State Transitions: timestamp (state, event) -> (state, event) ...
96.732 (S_OPEN_PEND, E_DSP_INTERFACE_INFO) ->
96.732 (S_DOWN, E_HTSP_IF_INSERVICE) ->
97.092 (S_OPEN_PEND, E_HTSP_GO_UP) ->
Event Counts (zeros not shown): (event, count)
(E_HTSP_IF_INSERVICE, 1) : (E_HTSP_GO_UP, 1) : (E_DSP_INTERFACE_INFO, 1) :
State Counts (zeros not shown): (state, count)
(S_OPEN_PEND, 2) : (S_DOWN, 1) :
Stack 1:
State Transitions: timestamp (state, event) -> (state, event) ...
97.092 (DID_NULL, E_DSP_SIG_0100) ->
97.092 (DID_INIT, E_HTSP_INSERVE) ->
97.092 (DID_PENDING, E_DSP_SIG_0100) ->
Event Counts (zeros not shown): (event, count)
(E_HTSP_INIT, 1) : (E_HTSP_INSERVE, 1) : (E_DSP_SIG_0100, 2) :
State Counts (zeros not shown): (state, count)
(DID_NULL, 2) : (DID_INIT, 1) : (DID_PENDING, 1) :
```

show voice translation-profile

To display one or more translation profiles, use the **show voice translation-profile** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice translation-profile [*name*] sort [**ascending**|**descending**]

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Name of the translation profile to display.
sort [ascending descending]	Display order of the translation profiles by <i>name</i> .

Command Default

Ascending order

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following sample output displays all the voice translation profiles in ascending order:

```
Router# show voice translation-profile sort ascending
Translation Profile: 1
  Rule for Calling number:
  Rule for Called number: 1
  Rule for Redirect number:
Translation Profile: 2
  Rule for Calling number:1
  Rule for Called number: 2
  Rule for Redirect number:
Translation Profile: 6
  Rule for Calling number:1
  Rule for Called number: 6
  Rule for Redirect number:2
```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 199: show voice translation-profile Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Translation Profile	Name of the translation profile.
Rule for Called number	Number of the rule used for translating called numbers. If the field is blank, this translation profile does not have a rule assigned to that number type.

Field	Description
Rule for Calling number	Number of the rule used for translating calling numbers. If the field is blank, this translation profile does not have a rule assigned to that number type.
Rule for Redirect number	Number of the rule used for translating redirect numbers. If the field is blank, this translation profile does not have a rule assigned to that number type.

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice translation-profile	Initiates a voice translation-profile definition.
voice translation-rule	Initiates a voice translation-rule definition.

show voice translation-rule

To display one or more translation rules, use the **show voice translation-rule** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice translation-rule [*number*] **sort** [**ascending**|**descending**]

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of the translation rule to display. Valid values are from 1 to 2147483647.
sort [ascending descending]	Display order of the translation rules by <i>number</i> .

Command Default

Ascending order

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Under each translation rule are numbered subrules.

Examples

The following sample output displays the translation rule number 6:

```
Router# show voice translation-rule 6
Translation-rule tag: 6
  Rule 1:
    Match pattern: 65088801..
    Replace pattern: 6508880101
    Match type: none    Replace type: none
    Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
```

The following sample output displays all the translation rules in ascending order:

```
Router# show voice translation-rule sort ascending
Translation-rule tag: 1
  Rule 3:
    Match pattern: 5108880...
    Replace pattern: 5108880101
    Match type: none    Replace type: none
    Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
  Rule 4:
    Match pattern: 510890....
    Replace pattern: 5108880101
    Match type: none    Replace type: none
    Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
Translation-rule tag: 2
```

```

Rule 1:
Match pattern: 51088802..
Replace pattern: 5108880101
Match type: none    Replace type: none
Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
Rule 2:
Match pattern: 51088803..
Replace pattern: 5108880101
Match type: none    Replace type: none
Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
Rule 3:
Match pattern: 510889....
Replace pattern: 5108880101
Match type: none    Replace type: none
Match plan: none    Replace plan: none
Rule 4:
Match pattern: 510890....
Replace pattern: 5108880101
Match type: none    Replace type: none
Match plan: none    Replace plan: none

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 200: show voice translation-rule Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Translation-rule tag	Number of the translation rule.
Rule	Number of the rule defined within the translation rule.
Match pattern	SED-like expression used to match incoming call information.
Replace pattern	SED-like expression used to replace <i>match-pattern</i> in the call information.
Match type	Type of incoming calls to match.
Replace type	Type to replace Match type.
Match plan	Plan of incoming calls to match.
Replace plan	Plan to replace Match plan.

Related Commands

Command	Description
rule (voice translation-rule)	Defines the SED expressions for translating calls.
test voice translation-rule	Tests the rules in a translation-rule definition.
voice translation-rule	Initiates a voice translation-rule definition.
voice translation-profile	Initiates a voice translation-profile definition.

show voice trunk-conditioning signaling

To display the status of trunk-conditioning signaling and timing parameters for a voice port, use the **show voice trunk-conditioning signaling** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice trunk-conditioning signaling [*summary*| *voice-port*]

Syntax Description

summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of the status for all voice ports on the router or concentrator.
<i>voice -port</i>	(Optional) Displays a detailed report for a specified voice port.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 as the show voice permanent-call command.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.0(7)XK	This command was renamed show voice trunk-conditioning signaling .
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the trunk signaling status for analog and digital voice ports on the Cisco 2600 series and the Cisco 3600 series routers.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice trunk-conditioning signaling summary** command:

```
Router# show voice trunk-conditioning signaling summary
2/0/0 is shutdown
2/0/1 is shutdown
3/0:0 8 is shutdown
3/0:1 1 is shutdown
3/0:2 2 is shutdown
3/0:3 3 is shutdown
3/0:5 5 is shutdown
3/0:6(6) :
status :
```

```

3/0:7 7 is shutdown
3/1:0 8 is shutdown
3/1:1 1 is shutdown
3/1:3 3 is shutdown
3/1:5 5 is shutdown
3/1:7 7 is shutdown

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice trunk-conditioning signaling** command for voice port 3/0:6:

```

Router# show voice trunk-conditioning signaling 3/0:6
hardware-state ACTIVE signal type is NorthamericanCAS
status :
forced playout pattern = STOPPED
trunk_down_timer = 0, rx_ais_duration = 0, idle_timer = 0

```

The table below describes significant fields in these outputs.

Table 201: show voice trunk-conditioning signaling Field Descriptions

Field	Description
current timer	Time since last signaling packets were received.
forced playout pattern	Which forced playout pattern is sent to PBX: • 0 = no forced playout pattern is sent • 1 = receive IDLE playout pattern is sent • 2 = receive OOS playout pattern is sent
hardware-state	Hardware state based on received IDLE pattern: • IDLE = both sides are idle • ACTIVE = at least one side is active
signal type	Signaling type used by lower level driver: northamerica, melcas, transparent, or external.
idle timer	Time the hardware on both sides has been in idle state.
last-ABCD	Last received or transmitted signal bit pattern.
max inter-arrival time	Maximum interval between received signaling packets.
missing	Number of missed signal packets.
mode	Signaling packet generation frequency: • Fast mode = every 4 milliseconds • Slow mode = same frequency as keepalive timer
out of seq	Number of out-of-sequence signal packets.

Field	Description
playout depth	Number of packets in playout buffer.
prev-seq#	Sequence number of previous signaling packet.
refill count	Number of packets created to maintain nominal length of playout packet buffer.
rx_ais_duration	Time since receipt of AIS indicator.
seq#	Sequence number of signaling packet.
sig pkt cnt	Number of transmitted or received signaling packets.
signal path	Status of signaling path.
signaling playout history	Signaling bits received in last 60 milliseconds.
trunk_down_timer	Time since last signaling packets were received.
tx_oos_timer	Time since PBX started sending OOS signaling pattern defined by signal pattern oos transmit .
very late	Number of very late signaling packets.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dial-peer voice	Displays the configuration for all VoIP and POTS dial peers configured on the router.
show voice dsp	Shows the current status of all DSP voice channels.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.
show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory	Displays the status of trunk supervision and configuration parameters for voice ports.

show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory

To display the status of trunk supervision and configuration parameters for a voice port, use the **show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory [**summary**| *voice-port*]

Syntax Description

summary	(Optional) Displays a summary of the status for all voice ports on the router or concentrator.
<i>voice -port</i>	(Optional) Detailed report for a specified voice port.

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810 platforms.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.4(15)T10	The output of this command was modified to report values configured by the signal timing idle suppress-voice command. The values for the suppress-voice and resume-voice keywords are shown as the "idle = <i>seconds</i> " and "idle_off = <i>milliseconds</i> " fields, respectively.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the trunk supervision and configuration status for analog and digital voice ports.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory summary** command for all voice ports:

```
Router# show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory summary
2/0/0 is shutdown
2/0/1 is shutdown
3/0:0 8 is shutdown
3/0:1 1 is shutdown
3/0:2 2 is shutdown
3/0:3 3 is shutdown
3/0:5 5 is shutdown
3/0:6(6) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on , signal : on ,master
3/0:7(7) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on , signal : on ,master
3/1:0(8) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on , signal : on ,master
3/1:1(1) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on , signal : on ,master
```

```

3/1:3(3) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on , signal : on ,master
3/1:5(5) is shutdown
3/1:7(7) is shutdown

```

The following is sample output from the **show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory** command for voice port 3/0:6:

```

Router# show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory 3/0:6
3/0:6(6) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : on, signal : on, master
  status: trunk connected
  sequence oos : idle and oos
  pattern :rx_idle = 0x0 rx_oos = 0xF
  timing : idle = 0, restart = 0, standby = 0, timeout = 40
  supp_all = 0, supp_voice = 0, keep_alive = 5
  timer: oos_ais_timer = 0, timer = 0

```

The following shows a sample trunk conditioning setting for the **voice class permanent** command and sample output from the **show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory** command that shows the values for the timeout timing field:

```

!
voice class permanent 1
  signal pattern idle transmit 0101
  signal pattern idle receive 0101
  signal pattern oos transmit 1111
  signal pattern oos receive 0101
  signal timing idle suppress-voice 10 resume-voice 150
!
Router# show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory

SLOW SCAN
0/0/0:0(1) : state : TRUNK_SC_CONNECT, voice : off , signal : on ,slave
  status: rcv IDLE, trunk connected
  sequence oos : idle and oos
  pattern :rx_idle = 0101 rx_oos = 0101 tx_idle = 0101 tx_oos = 1111
  timeout timing : idle = 10, idle_off = 150, restart = 0, standby = 0, timeout = 30
  supp_all = 0, supp_voice = 0, keep_alive = 5
  timer: oos_ais_timer = 0, timer = 0

```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 202: show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory Field Descriptions

Field	Description
idle	Timer setting (in seconds) configured by the suppress-voice option of the signal timing idle suppress-voice command.
idle_off	Timer setting (in milliseconds) configured by the resume-voice option of the signal timing idle suppress-voice command.
keep_alive	Signaling packets periodically sent to the far end, even if there is no signal change. These signaling packets function as keep alive messages.
master	Voice port configured as "connect trunk xxxx."
oos_ais_timer	Time since the signaling packet with alarm indication signal (AIS) indicator was received.

Field	Description
pattern	4-bit signaling pattern.
restart	Restart timeout after far end is out-of-service (OOS).
rx-idle	Signaling bit pattern indicating that the far end is idle.
rx-oos	Signaling bit pattern sent to the PBX indicating that the network is OOS.
standby	Time before the slave side goes back to standby after the far end goes OOS.
supp_all	Timeout before suppressing transmission of voice and signaling packets to the far end after detection of PBX OOS.
supp_voice	Timeout before suppressing transmission of voice packet to the far end after detection of PBX OOS.
timeout	Timeout for nonreceipt of keepalive packets before the far end is considered to be OOS.
timeout timing	Delay between the detection of incoming seizure and when the digital signal processor (DSP)-to-Cisco IOS interaction to open up the audio path is initiated.
TRUNK_SC_CONNECT	Trunk conditioning supervisory component status.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dial-peer voice	Displays the configuration for all VoIP and POTS dial peers configured on the router.
show voice dsp	Displays the current status of all DSP voice channels.
show voice port	Displays configuration information about a specific voice port.
show voice trunk-conditioning signaling	Displays the status of trunk-conditioning signaling and timing parameters for a voice port.
voice-class permanent	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a voice port.

show voice vtsp

To display information about the voice port configuration and Voice Telephony Service Provider (VTSP), use the **show voice vtsp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voice vtsp {**call** [**dspstats**|**fsm**|**log** [*call-ID*]]|**verbose**]|**fork dsp-status**} [*call ID*]

Syntax Description

call	Displays the call control block information.
dspstats	(Optional) Displays the selective statistics of digital signal processor (DSP) voice channels.
fsm	(Optional) Displays information about the Finite State Machine Dump (FSM).
log <i>call-ID</i>	(Optional) Displays the call related logs. If a call ID is specified, this command displays the status of a specific call. The call ID value range is from 1 to 4294967295
verbose	(Optional) Displays the verbose output.
fork	Displays the media forking information.
dsp-status	Displays the status of media forking in the DSP.
<i>call-ID</i>	(Optional) Displays the status of the call. The value range is from 0x0 to 0xFFFFFFFF. >

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show voice vtsp** command to display information about the voice port configuration.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voice vtsp** command:

```
Router# show voice vtsp call dspstats 0x833
```

```

***DSP VOICE TX STATISTICS***
Tx Vox/Fax Pkts: 1337, Tx Sig Pkts: 0, Tx Comfort Pkts: 181
Tx Dur(ms): 46840, Tx Vox Dur(ms): 26740, Tx Fax Dur(ms): 0
***DSP VOICE RX STATISTICS***
Rx Vox/Fax Pkts: 1347, Rx Signal Pkts: 0, Rx Comfort Pkts: 180
Rx Dur(ms): 46840, Rx Vox Dur(ms): 23300, Rx Fax Dur(ms): 0
Rx Non-seq Pkts: 0, Rx Bad Hdr Pkts: 0
Rx Early Pkts: 0, Rx Late Pkts: 0
***DSP VOICE VP_DELAY STATISTICS***
Clk Offset(ms): 80, Rx Delay Est(ms): 50
Rx Delay Lo Water Mark(ms): 50, Rx Delay Hi Water Mark(ms): 70
***DSP VOICE VP_ERROR STATISTICS***
Predict Conceal(ms): 0, Interpolate Conceal(ms): 0
Silence Conceal(ms): 0, Retroact Mem Update(ms): 0
Buf Overflow Discard(ms): 0, Talkspurt Endpoint Detect Err: 0
***DSP LEVELS***
TDM Bus Levels(dBm0): Rx -68.5 from PBX/Phone, Tx -4.4 to PBX/Phone
TDM ACOM Levels(dBm0): +64.1, TDM ERL Level(dBm0): +10.0
TDM Bgd Levels(dBm0): -80.0, with activity being silence
***DSP VOICE ERROR STATISTICS***
Rx Pkt Drops(Invalid Header): 0, Tx Pkt Drops(HPI SAM Overflow): 0
***DSP VOICE GSMAMR-NB STATISTICS***
EncodingRate: 7 DecodingRate: 7
numEncodeChanges: 0 numDecodeChanges: 0
numCRCFail: 0 numFrameBadQuality: 0
numInvalidCMR: 0 numInvalidFrameType: 0

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug vtsp	Displays the state of the gateway and the call events.

show voip debug version

To display the current version of the Voice over IP debug structure, use the **show voip debug version** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip debug version

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Examples The following example shows output from the **show voip debug version** command:

```
Router# show voip debug version
voip debug version 1.0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in the display.

Table 203: show voip debug version Field Descriptions

Field	Description
voip debug version 1.0	Shows the version of the debug structure.

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show voip rtp connections	Displays RTP named event packets.

show voip fpi call-rate

To display the average call rates at the forwarding plane interface, use the **show voip fpi call-rate** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip fpi call-rate *interval**seconds* **history** *seconds*

Syntax Description

interval	Displays the message rates at the FPI interface
<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds for the interval. The range is from 1 to 300
history	Specifies how far back information is kept and displayed.
<i>seconds</i>	The number of seconds that will be displayed. The range is from 1 to 86400.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.9S	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the call-rate data that is collected on the forwarding plane interface when the **debug voip fpi call-rate** is enabled .

Examples

The following shows the output for the **show voip fpi call-rate** command

```
Router# show voip fpi call-rate interval 1 history 1
-----
Sec ADD MOD DEL EVT_UP EVT_DN CPU 5S
-----
67 0 0 0 0 0 0
-----
```

show voip fpi calls

To display call information for TDM and IVR calls in the Forwarding Plane Interface (FPI), use the **show voip fpi calls** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip fpi calls[all | **confID** *identifier*| **callID** *identifier*| **correlator** *identifier*]

Syntax Description

all	(Optional) Displays the detailed statistics for all calls in the FPI where the collection processes have been enabled.
confID <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed call information for a call based on the conference ID.
callID <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed call information for a call based on the call ID.
correlator <i>identifier</i>	(Optional) Displays detailed call information for a call based on the correlator ID.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.9S	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Examples

The following are sample output from the **show voip fpi calls** command

```
Router# show voip fpi calls
```

```
Number of Calls : 2
```

confID	correlator	AcallID	BcallID	state	event
20	20	87	88	ALLOCATED	DETAIL_STAT_RSP
21	21	89	90	ALLOCATED	DETAIL_STAT_RSP

```
Router# show voip fpi calls confID 20
```

```
VoIP-FPI call entry details:
```

Call Type	:	IP_IP	confID	:	20
correlator	:	20	call_state	:	ALLOCATED
last_event	:	DETAIL_STAT_RSP	alloc_start_time	:	2737426765
modify_start_time	:	0	delete_start_time	:	0
Media Type(SideA)	:	RTP	Media Type(SideB)	:	RTP

FPI State Machine Stats:

```

-----
create_req_call_entry_inserted      :      1
call_create_req_fsm_successful      :      1
call_provision_rsp_ok               :      1
call_provision_rsp_fsm_successful   :      1
event_ind_media_up_to_app           :      2
-----

```

SIDE_A RTP details - gccb=0x7FE69FA11C08

```

-----
confID      :      20    fpi_user_data :      20
callID      :      87    dstCallID   :      88    mainstcallID :
87
srcport     :      16552  dstport     :      16580  DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail :          0    dp_add_pending :          0    dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:      0    dp_delete_done :          0    final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          1    is_video    :          0    media_type    :
0
is dspfarm xcode :      No    is conference :      No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type     :      SENDRECV
-----

```

SIDE_B RTP details - gccb=0x7FE6A9B5A960

```

-----
confID      :      20    fpi_user_data :      20
callID      :      88    dstCallID   :      87    mainstcallID :
88
srcport     :      16554  dstport     :      16400  DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail :          0    dp_add_pending :          0    dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:      0    dp_delete_done :          0    final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          1    is_video    :          0    media_type    :
0
is dspfarm xcode :      No    is conference :      No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type     :      SENDRECV
-----

```

Detailed Stats from DataPlane:

```

-----
mgm_handle  :      20
-----

```

```

Call Present in :      FMAN RP      FMAN FP      CPP
-----
                  YES          YES          YES
-----
Field                                sideA                                sideB
-----
dtmf_payload_type                     0                                  0
redundant_data_pyld_type              255                               255
tos_mask                              0                                  0
dtmf_flags                            0                                  0
ucode_flags                           5                                  5
local_port                           16552                             16554
remote_port_tx                        16580                             16400
remote_port_rx                        16580                             16400
session_id                           0x30000050                        0x30000052
hairpin_prtnr_null(ucode)             NULL                               NULL
hairpin_prtnr_callid                  0                                  0
dsp_interface_null                     NULL                               NULL
-----

```

```

DSP Resource Used : No

```

```

Router# show voip fpi calls callid 87

```

VoIP-FPI call entry details:

```

-----
Call Type      :      IP_IP      confID      :      20
-----

```

show voip fpi calls

```

correlator      :          20      call_state      :      ALLOCATED
last_event     :  DETAIL_STAT_RSP  alloc_start_time : 2737426765
modify_start_time:          0      delete_start_time:          0
Media Type(SideA):          RTP    Media Type(SideB):          RTP
-----
FPI State Machine Stats:
-----
create_req_call_entry_inserted      :          1
call_create_req_fsm_successful      :          1
call_provision_rsp_ok               :          1
call_provision_rsp_fsm_successful   :          1
event_ind_media_up_to_app           :          2
-----
SIDE_A RTP details - gccb=0x7FE69FA11C08
-----
confID          :          20      fpi_user_data :          20
callID          :          87      dstCallID     :          88      mainstcallID :
87
srcport         :          16552   dstport       :          16580   DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail     :          0      dp_add_pending :          0      dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0      dp_delete_done :          0      final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent  :          1      is_video      :          0      media_type    :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No    is conference  :          No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type       :  SENDRECV
-----
SIDE_B RTP details - gccb=0x7FE6A9B5A960
-----
confID          :          20      fpi_user_data :          20
callID          :          88      dstCallID     :          87      mainstcallID :
88
srcport         :          16554   dstport       :          16400   DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail     :          0      dp_add_pending :          0      dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0      dp_delete_done :          0      final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent  :          1      is_video      :          0      media_type    :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No    is conference  :          No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type       :  SENDRECV
-----
Detailed Stats from DataPlane:
-----
mgm_handle      : 20
-----
Call Present in :      FMAN RP      FMAN FP      CPP
-----
YES              YES              YES
-----
Field            sideA            sideB
-----
dtmf_payload_type      0              0
redundant_data_pyld_type 255            255
tos_mask               0              0
dtmf_flags             0              0
ucode_flags            5              5
local_port             16552          16554
remote_port_tx         16580          16400
remote_port_rx         16580          16400
session_id             0x30000050      0x30000052
hairpin_prtnr_null(ucode) NULL            NULL
hairpin_prtnr_callid   0              0
dsp_interface_null     NULL            NULL
-----
DSP Resource Used : No

```


Router# **show voip fpi calls all**

Number of Calls : 2

VoIP-FPI call entry details:

```

-----
Call Type       :          IP_IP      confID       :          24
correlator      :          24        call_state    :      ALLOCATED
last_event      :  DETAIL_STAT_RSP    alloc_start_time : 2902404766
modify_start_time:          0        delete_start_time:          0
Media Type(SIdeA):          RTP      Media Type(SIdeB):          RTP
-----

```

FPI State Machine Stats:

```

-----
create_req_call_entry_inserted      :          1
call_create_req_fsm_successful      :          1
call_provision_rsp_ok               :          1
call_provision_rsp_fsm_successful   :          1
event_ind_media_up_to_app           :          2
-----

```

SIDE_A RTP details - gccb=0x7FE69FA11C08

```

-----
confID       :          24    fpi_user_data :          24
callID       :          95    dstCallID      :          96    mainstcallID :
95
srcport      :          16568  dstport      :          16580  DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail  :          0     dp_add_pending :          0     dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0   dp_delete_done :          0     final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          1    is_video      :          0     media_type     :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No  is conference :          No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type      :  SENDRECV
-----

```

SIDE_B RTP details - gccb=0x7FE6A9B5A960

```

-----
confID       :          24    fpi_user_data :          24
callID       :          96    dstCallID      :          95    mainstcallID :
96
srcport      :          16570  dstport      :          16400  DP_add_sent   :
1
dp_add_fail  :          0     dp_add_pending :          0     dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0   dp_delete_done :          0     final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          1    is_video      :          0     media_type     :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No  is conference :          No    stream_type    :      VOICE
rtp_type      :  SENDRECV
-----

```

Detailed Stats from DataPlane:

mgm handle : 24

Call Present in : FMAN RP FMAN FP CPP

YES YES YES

Field	sideA	sideB
dtmf_payload_type	0	0
redundant_data_pyld_type	255	255
tos_mask	0	0
dtmf_flags	0	0
ucode_flags	5	5
local_port	16568	16570
remote_port_tx	16580	16400
remote_port_rx	16580	16400

show voip fpi calls

```

          session_id          0x30000060          0x30000062
hairpin_prtnr_null(ucode)      NULL              NULL
hairpin_prtnr_callid          0                  0
dsp_interface_null            NULL              NULL

```

DSP Resource Used : No

VoIP-FPI call entry details:

```

Call Type      :          IP_IP      confID      :          25
correlator     :          _25        call_state   :          ALLOCATED
last_event     :  DETAIL_STAT_RSP    alloc_start_time :  2902505765
modify_start_time:          0        delete_start_time:          0
Media Type(SideA):          RTP      Media Type(SideB):          RTP

```

FPI State Machine Stats:

```

create_req_call_entry_inserted :          1
call_create_req_fsm_successful :          1
call_provision_rsp_ok          :          1
call_provision_rsp_fsm_successful :          1
event_ind_media_up_to_app      :          1

```

SIDE_A RTP details - gccb=0x7FE6A9B9CFA8

```

confID      :          25      fpi_user_data :          25
callID      :          97      dstCallID      :          98      mainstcallID :
97
srcport     :          16572   dstport      :          16584   DP_add_sent :
1
dp_add_fail :          0      dp_add_pending :          0      dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0   dp_delete_done :          0      final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          0      is_video      :          0      media_type :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No   is conference :          No      stream_type :          VOICE
rtp_type      :  SENDRECV

```

SIDE_B RTP details - gccb=0x7FE69FA132F8

```

confID      :          25      fpi_user_data :          25
callID      :          98      dstCallID      :          97      mainstcallID :
98
srcport     :          16574   dstport      :          16404   DP_add_sent :
1
dp_add_fail :          0      dp_add_pending :          0      dp_delete_sent :
0
dp_delete_waiting:          0   dp_delete_done :          0      final_stats_pend :
0
ha_create_sent :          1      is_video      :          0      media_type :
0
is dspfarm xcode :          No   is conference :          No      stream_type :          VOICE
rtp_type      :  SENDRECV

```

Detailed Stats from DataPlane:

mgm_handle : 25

Call Present in : FMAN RP FMAN FP CPP

YES YES YES

```

Field      sideA      sideB
dtmf_payload_type      0      0
redundant_data_pyld_type 255      255
tos_mask              0      0
dtmf_flags            0      0
ucode_flags           0      5
local_port            16572      16574

```

remote_port_tx	16584	16404
remote_port_rx	16584	16404
session_id	0x30000064	0x30000066
hairpin_prtnr_null(ucode)	NULL	NULL
hairpin_prtnr_callid	0	0
dsp_interface_null	NULL	NULL

DSP Resource Used : No

show voip fpi stats

To display the TDM and IVR statistics and error counters in the Forwarding Plane Interface (FPI), use the **show voip fpi stats** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip fpi stats [fsm]

Syntax Description

fsm	(Optional) Displays the finite state machine (FSM) events.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.9S	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is a sample output from the **show voip fpi stats** command:

Router# **show voip fpi stats**

```
***** ACTIVE *****
      IDLE      ALLOCATING      ALLOCATED      MODIFYING
CREATE_REQ      25              0              0              0
MODIFY_REQ      0              0              21             17
DELETE_REQ      0              0              22              3
GET_STATS_REQ   0              0              0              0
PROV_RSP_OK     0              25              0             18
PROV_RSP_FAIL   0              0              0              0
DELETE_RSP      0              0              0              0
GET_STATS_RSP   0              0              0              0
STATS_TMR_EXP   0              0              0              0
TMR_EXPIRY      0              0              0              0
CREATE_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
MODIFY_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
DELETE_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
DETAIL_STAT_REQ  0              0             631              0
DETAIL_STAT_RSP  0              0             631              0
DT_STAT_TMR_EXP  0              0              0              0
      DELETING  ALLOC_MOD_PEND  MODIFY_MOD_PEND  DELETE_PENDING
CREATE_REQ      0              0              0              0
MODIFY_REQ      0              0              8              0
DELETE_REQ      0              0              0              0
GET_STATS_REQ   0              0              0              0
PROV_RSP_OK     0              0             17              3
PROV_RSP_FAIL   0              0              0              0
DELETE_RSP      25              0              0              0
GET_STATS_RSP   0              0              0              0
STATS_TMR_EXP   0              0              0              0
TMR_EXPIRY      0              0              0              0
CREATE_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
MODIFY_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
DELETE_STRM_REQ  0              0              0              0
DETAIL_STAT_REQ  0              0              0              0
DETAIL_STAT_RSP  0              0              0              0
```

```

DT_STAT_TMR_EXP          0          0          0          0
***** END ACTIVE *****

***** STANDBY *****
      IDLE      ALLOCATING      ALLOCATED      MODIFYING
CREATE_REQ      0          0          0          0
MODIFY_REQ      0          0          0          0
DELETE_REQ      0          0          0          0
GET_STATS_REQ   0          0          0          0
PROV_RSP_OK     0          0          0          0
PROV_RSP_FAIL   0          0          0          0
DELETE_RSP      0          0          0          0
GET_STATS_RSP   0          0          0          0
STATS_TMR_EXP   0          0          0          0
TMR_EXPIRY      0          0          0          0
CREATE_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
MODIFY_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
DELETE_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
DETAIL_STAT_REQ  0          0          0          0
DETAIL_STAT_RSP  0          0          0          0
DT_STAT_TMR_EXP  0          0          0          0
      DELETING  ALLOC_MOD_PEND  MODIFY_MOD_PEND  DELETE_PENDING
CREATE_REQ      0          0          0          0
MODIFY_REQ      0          0          0          0
DELETE_REQ      0          0          0          0
GET_STATS_REQ   0          0          0          0
PROV_RSP_OK     0          0          0          0
PROV_RSP_FAIL   0          0          0          0
DELETE_RSP      0          0          0          0
GET_STATS_RSP   0          0          0          0
STATS_TMR_EXP   0          0          0          0
TMR_EXPIRY      0          0          0          0
CREATE_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
MODIFY_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
DELETE_STRM_REQ  0          0          0          0
DETAIL_STAT_REQ  0          0          0          0
DETAIL_STAT_RSP  0          0          0          0
DT_STAT_TMR_EXP  0          0          0          0
***** END STANDBY *****

```

show voip htsp

To display the voip and hybrid transport switching protocol (HTSP) connections active in the router, use the **show voip htsp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip htsp info [**controller** [**T1 slot-number**]]

Syntax Description

info	Displays htsp related information.
controller	(Optional) Displays information about controllers such as DS3,T1,and E1.
T1	(Optional) Displays information about T1 controller.
<i>slot-number</i>	(Optional) controller slot number.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.0(1)M	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show voip htsp** command to display the voip and hybrid transport switching protocol (HTSP) connections active in the router.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voip htsp** command:

```
Router# show voip htsp
NOTE: '-' means Not Applicable for that signalling type
SLOT/      TSP      TSP      TDM      TDM
PORT/      BEAR     CHAN     CONNECT  CROSS
CHANNEL    T        T        DONE     CONNECT
=====
02/00/01   0x677371E8 0x68905A48 0x67757AA4 0x677371E8  y      y
02/00/02   0x67737780 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000  n      n
02/00/03   0x67737D18 0x68906548 0x67757584 0x67737D18  y      y
02/00/04   0x677382B0 0x68904C88 0x677572F4 0x677382B0  y      y
02/00/05   0x67738848 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000  n      n
02/00/06   0x67738DE0 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000  n      n
02/00/07   0x67739378 0x689054C8 0x67756B44 0x67739378  y      y
02/00/08   0x67739910 0x68907888 0x677568B4 0x67739910  y      y
02/00/09   0x67739EA8 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000  n      n
02/00/10   0x6773A440 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000  n      n
02/00/11   0x6773A9D8 0x68906D88 0x67756104 0x6773A9D8  y      y
02/00/12   0x6773AF70 0x68908388 0x67755E74 0x6773AF70  y      y
```

```

02/00/13 0x6773B508 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/14 0x6773BAA0 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/15 0x6773C038 0x689096C8 0x677556C4 0x6773C038 y y
02/00/17 0x6773C5D0 0x68909148 0x67755434 0x6773C5D0 y y
02/00/18 0x6773CB68 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/19 0x6773D100 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/20 0x6773D698 0x68905788 0x67754C84 0x6773D698 y y
02/00/21 0x6773DC30 0x68905D08 0x677549F4 0x6773DC30 y y
02/00/22 0x6773E1C8 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/23 0x6773E760 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/24 0x6773ECF8 0x68906AC8 0x67754244 0x6773ECF8 y y
02/00/25 0x6773F290 0x68907308 0x67753FB4 0x6773F290 y y
02/00/26 0x6773F828 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/27 0x6773FDC0 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/28 0x67740358 0x689080C8 0x67753804 0x67740358 y y
02/00/29 0x677408F0 0x68908908 0x67753574 0x677408F0 y y
02/00/30 0x67740E88 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 n n
02/00/31 0x67741420 0x68909408 0x67753054 0x67741420 y y
02/02/01 0x67B88824 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/02 0x67B88DBC 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/03 0x67B89354 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/04 0x67B898EC 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/05 0x67B89E84 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/06 0x67B8A41C 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/07 0x67B8A9B4 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/08 0x67B8AF4C 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n
02/02/09 0x67B8B4E4 0x00000000 0x00000000 - - n

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip vtsp	Displays information about the voice telephony service provider (VTSP).

show voip recmsp session

To display active recording Media Service Provider (MSP) session information, use the **show voip recmsp session** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip recmsp session [**detail call-id** *callid*]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed active session information.
call-id <i>callid</i>	(Optional) Specifies the recording MSP call ID. The range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Default

Displays brief information about recorded calls that have the anchor call ID, forked call ID, and MSP call ID.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(1)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **show voip recmsp session** command to display MSP-related information about the recorder, for example, the way the recording MSP views the recording session.

The **show voip recmsp session detail call-id** *callid* command provides detailed information about each recording session. It provides details about the anchor leg and nonanchor leg. It also shows how the anchor and nonanchor streams are mapped to the forked leg Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) streams.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show voip recmsp session detail call-id** command. Fields in the display are self-explanatory.

```
Router# show voip recmsp session detail call-id
140
RECMSP active sessions:
Detailed Information
=====
Recording MSP Leg Details:
Call ID: 143
GUID : 7C5946D38ECD
AnchorLeg Details:
Call ID: 141
Forking Stream type: voice-nearend
Participant: 708090
Non-anchor Leg Details:
Call ID: 140
```



```
Forking Stream type: voice-farend
Participant: 10000
Forked Leg Details:
Call ID: 145
Near End Stream CallID 145
Stream State ACTIVE
Far End stream CallID 146
Stream State ACTIVE
Found 1 active sessions
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
media-recording	Configures voice class recording parameters.

show voip rtp connections

To display Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) named event packets, use the **show voip rtp connections** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip rtp connections [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays the called-party and calling-party numbers associated with a call.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0	This command was introduced.
12.3(7)T	The detail keyword was added.
12.3(14)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2800 series and Cisco 3800 series.
12.4(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(2)T.
12.4(22)T	Command output was updated to show IPv6 information.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays information about RTP named event packets, such as caller ID number, IP address, and port for both the local and remote endpoints. The output from this command provides an overview of all the connections in the system, and this information can be used to narrow the criteria for debugging. The **debug voip rtp** command floods the console with voice packet information. You can use the **show voip rtp connections** command to get caller ID, remote IP address, or remote port identifiers that you can use to limit the output from the **debug voip rtp** command.

The **detail** keyword allows you to identify the phone or phones that have connected two RTP call legs to create VoIP-to-VoIP or VoIP-to-POTS hairpins. If the **detail** keyword is omitted, the output does not display calls that are connected by hairpin call routing.

Examples

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the examples. Each line of output under "VoIP RTP active connections" shows information for one call leg. A phone call normally consists of two call legs, one connected to the calling party and one connected to the called party. The router joins (or bridges) the two call legs to make a call. The **show voip rtp connections** command shows the RTP information for H.323 and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) calls only; it does not directly show the POTS call legs. The information for the IP phone can be seen using the **show ephone offhook** command.

The following sample output shows an incoming H.323 call that is being directed to an IP phone attached to a Cisco CallManager Express (CME) system.

```
Router# show voip rtp connections
VoIP RTP active connections :
No. CallId  dstCallId  LocalRTP  RmtRTP  LocalIP          RemoteIP
1    21      22          16996   18174   10.4.204.37      10.4.204.24
Found 1 active RTP connections
```

The following sample output shows the same call as in the previous example, but using the **detail** keyword with the command. The sample output shows the called number (1509) and calling number (8108) on both call legs (21 and 22); the called and calling numbers are the same on both legs for a simple A-to-B call. Leg 21 is the H.323 segment of the and leg 22 is the POTS segment that goes to the IP phone.

```
Router# show voip rtp connections detail
VoIP RTP active connections :
No. CallId  dstCallId  LocalRTP  RmtRTP  LocalIP          RemoteIP
1    21      22          16996   18174   10.4.204.37      10.4.204.24
    callId 21 (dir=1):called=1509 calling=8108 redirect=
    dest callId 22:called=1509 calling=8108 redirect=
    1 context 64FB3358 xmitFunc 6032E8B4
Found 1 active RTP connections
```

The following example shows the call from the previous example being transferred by extension 1509 to extension 1514. Notice that the dstCallId changed from 22 to 24, but the original call leg (21) for the transferred party is still present. This implies that H.450.2 capability was disabled for this particular call, because if H.450.2 was being used for the transfer, the transfer would have caused the incoming H.323 call leg to be replaced with a new call.

```
Router# show voip rtp connections
VoIP RTP active connections :
No. CallId  dstCallId  LocalRTP  RmtRTP  LocalIP          RemoteIP
1    21      24          16996   18174   10.4.204.37      10.4.204.24
Found 1 active RTP connections
```

The following example shows the detailed output for the same transfer as shown in the previous example. The original incoming call leg is still present (21) and still has the original called and calling numbers. The transferred call leg (24) shows 1509 (the transferring party) as the calling party and 1514 (the transfer destination) as the called party.

```
Router# show voip rtp connections detail
VoIP RTP active connections :
No. CallId  dstCallId  LocalRTP  RmtRTP  LocalIP          RemoteIP
1    21      24          16996   18174   10.4.204.37      10.4.204.24
    callId 21 (dir=1):called=1509 calling=8108 redirect=
    dest callId 24:called=1514 calling=1509 redirect=
    1 context 6466E810 xmitFunc 6032E8B4
Found 1 active RTP connections
```

The following sample output shows a cross-linked call with two H.323 call legs. The first line of output shows that the CallId for the first call leg is 7 and that this call leg is associated with another call leg that has a destination CallId of 8. The next line shows that the CallId for the leg is 8 and that it is associated with another call leg that has a destination CallId of 7. This cross-linkage between CallIds 7 and 8 shows that the first call leg is related to the second call leg (and vice versa). From this you can infer that the two call legs are actually part of the same phone call.

In an active system you can expect many lines of output that you would have to sort through to see which ones have this cross-linkage relationship. The lines showing two related call legs are not necessarily listed in adjacent order.

```
Router# show voip rtp connections
VoIP RTP active connections :
```

```

No. CallId    dstCallId      LocalRTP      RmtRTP      LocalIP      RemoteIP
1       7         8             16586       22346       172.27.82.2  172.29.82.2
2       8         7             17010       16590       172.27.82.2  192.168.1.29

```

Found 2 active RTP connections

The following example shows RTP information with IPv6 local and remote addresses:

```

Router# show voip rtp connections
VoIP RTP active connections :
No.  CallId  dstCallId  LocalRTP  RmtRTP  LocalIP                               RemoteIP
1    11      9          17424     18282   2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
2    12      10         18282     17424   2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
2001:DB8:C18:1:218:FEFF:FE71:2AB6
Found 2 active RTP connections

```

Table 204: show voip rtp connections Field Descriptions

Field	Description
No.	Identifier of an RTP connection in this output.
CallId	Internal call identifier of a telephony call leg (RTP connection).
dstCallId	Internal call identifier of a VoIP call leg.
LocalRTP	RTP port of the media stream for the local entity.
RmtRTP	RTP port of the media stream for the remote entity.
LocalIP	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the media stream for the local entity.
RemoteIP	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the media stream for the remote entity.
dir	0 indicates an outgoing call. 1 indicates an incoming call.
called	Extension that received the call.
calling	Extension that made the call.
redirect	Original called number if the incoming call was forwarded.
context	Internal memory address for the control block associated with the call.
xmitFunc	Internal memory address for the transmit function to which incoming RTP packets (on the H.323 and SIP side) are sent; the address for the function that delivers the packets to the ephone.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip rtp	Enables debugging for RTP named event packets.
show ephone offhook	Displays information and packet counts for phones that are currently off hook.

show voip rtp forking

To display the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) media-forking connections, use the **show voip rtp forking** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show voip rtp forking

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(24)T	This command was introduced in a release earlier than Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T.

Usage Guidelines The **show voip rtp forking** command displays information about RTP named event packets, such as type of stream, IP address, and port for both the local and remote endpoints. The output from this command provides an overview of all the media-forking connections in the system, and this information can be used to narrow the criteria for debugging. The **debug voip rtp** command floods the console with voice packet information. You can use the **show voip rtp forking** command to display the remote IP address, or remote port identifiers that you can use to limit the output from the **debug voip rtp** command.

Examples The following is sample output from the **show voip rtp forking** command:

```
Router# show voip rtp forking
VoIP RTP active forks :
Fork 1
  stream type voice-only (0): count 1
    remote ip 9.13.36.101, remote port 20590, local port 17596
    codec g711alaw, logical ssrc 0x60
    packets sent 237, packets received 413
  stream type voice+dtmf (1): count 0
  stream type dtmf-only (2): count 0
  stream type voice-nearend (3): count 1
    remote ip 9.13.36.102, remote port 18226, local port 17434
    codec g729r8, logical ssrc 0x103
    packets sent 39, packets received 0
  stream type voice+dtmf-nearend (4): count 0
  stream type voice-farend (5): count 1
    remote ip 9.13.36.120, remote port 16912, local port 21098
    codec g729r8, logical ssrc 0x105
    packets sent 39, packets received 0
  stream type voice+dtmf-farend (6): count 0
  stream type video (7): count 0
```

The table below describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 205: show voip rtp forking Field Descriptions

Field	Description
stream type	Indicates the type of stream.
count	Number of packets in the specified type of stream.
remote ip	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the media stream for the remote entity.
remote port	RTP port of the media stream for the remote entity.
local port	RTP port of the media stream for the local entity.
codec	Codec supported on the specified channel.
logical ssrc	Indicates the logical synchronization source (SSRC) for the specified channel.
packets sent	Total number of packets sent from the channel.
packets received	Total number of packets received by the channel.

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug voip rtp	Enables debugging for RTP named event packets.

show voip trunk group

To display the internal list of voip trunk groups, use the **show voip trunk group** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show voip trunk group

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Command Modes

User EXEC (>) Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display VOIP trunk groups.

Examples

The following example is a sample output from the **show voip trunk group** command.

```
Router# show voip trunk group
=====
name: 1
protocol: cisco
ip: 1.3.45.2
xsvc: TRUE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voip trunk group	Specifies a VOIP trunk group.

show vrm active_calls

To display active-only voice calls either for a specific voice feature card (VFC) or for all VFCs, use the **show vrm active_calls** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show vrm active_calls {*dial-shelf-slot-number*} **all**

Syntax Description

<i>dial -shelf-slot-number</i>	Slot number of the dial shelf. Range is from 0 to 13.
all	Displays list of all active calls for VFC slots.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5800.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display active-only voice calls either for a specific VFC or for all VFCs. Each active call occupies a block of information describing the call. This information provides basically the same information as the **show vrm vdevice** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command specifying a dial-shelf slot number:

```
Router# show vrm active_calls 6
slot = 6 virtual voice_dev (tag) = 61 channel id = 2
capabilities list map = 9FFF
last/current codec loaded/used = None
TDM timeslot = 241
Resource (vdev_common) status = 401 means :active others
tot ingress data = 24
tot ingress control = 1308
tot ingress data drops = 0
tot ingress control drops = 0
tot egress data = 22051
tot egress control = 1304
tot egress data drops = 0
tot egress control drops = 0
slot = 6 virtual voice dev (tag) = 40 channel id = 2
capabilities list map = 9FFF
last/current codec loaded/used = None
TDM timeslot = 157
Resource (vdev_common) status = 401 means :active others
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 206: show vrm active_calls Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slot	Slot where the voice card is installed.
virtual voice dev (tag)	ID number of the virtual voice device.
channel id	ID number of the channel associated with this virtual voice device.
capability list map	Bitmaps for the codec supported on that DSP channel. Values are the following: • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711U: 0x1 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711A: 0x2 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729IETF: 0x4 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729a: 0x8 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r16: 0x10 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r24: 0x20 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r32: 0x40 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G728: 0x80 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r63: 0x100 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r53: 0x200 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSM: 0x400 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729b: 0x800 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729ab: 0x1000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar63: 0x2000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar53: 0x4000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729: 0x8000
last/current codec loaded/used	Last codec loaded or used.
TDM time slot	Time-division-multiplexing time slot.
Resource (vdev_common) status	Current status of the VFC.
tot ingress data	Total amount of data (number of packets) sent from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.

Field	Description
tot ingress control	Total number of control packets sent from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot ingress data drops	Total number of data packets dropped from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot ingress control drops	Total number of control packets dropped from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot egress data	Total amount of data (number of packets) sent from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.
tot egress control	Total number of control packets sent from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.
tot egress data drops	Total number of data packets dropped from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.
tot egress control drops	Total number of control packets dropped from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vrm vdevices	Displays detailed information for a specific DSP or a brief summary display for all VFCs.

show vrm vdevices

To display detailed information for a specific digital signal processor (DSP) or summary information for all voice feature cards (VFCs), use the **show vrm vdevices** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show vrm vdevices {*vfc-slot-number* *voice-device-number*| **alarms** [*vfc-slot-number-for-alarms*]| **summary**}

Syntax Description

<i>vfc -slot-number</i>	Slot number of the VFC. Range is from 0 to 11.
<i>voice -device-number</i>	DSP number. Range is from 1 to 96.
alarms	DSP alarm statistics for all DSPs on all slots or specified slots.
<i>vfc -slot-number-for-alarms</i>	(Optional) Slots for which you need alarm information. If no slots are specified, alarm information for all slots is displayed.
summary	Synopsis of voice feature card DSP mappings, capabilities, and resource states.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5800.
12.2(11)T	The alarms keyword and <i>vfc-slot-number-for-alarms</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display detailed information for a specific DSP or a brief summary for all VFCs. The display provides information such as the number of channels, channels per DSP, bitmap of digital signal processor modules (DSPMs), DSP alarm statistics, and version numbers. This information is useful in monitoring the current state of your VFCs.

The display for a specific DSP provides information on the codec that each channel is using, if active, or on the codec that was last used and whether the channel is not currently sending cells. It also displays the state of the resource. In most cases, if there is an active call on that channel, the resource should be marked active. If the resource is marked as reset or bad, this may be an indication of a response loss for the VFC on a reset request. If this condition persists, you might experience a problem with the communication link between the router shelf and the VFC.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command specifying dial-shelf slot number and DSP number. In this particular example, the call is active so the statistics displayed are for this active call. If no calls are currently active on the device, the statistics would be for the previous (or last active) call.

```
Router# show vrm vdevices 6 1
slot = 6 virtual voice dev (tag) = 1 channel id = 1
capabilities list map = 9FFF
last/current codec loaded/used = None
TDM timeslot = 0
Resource (vdev_common) status = 401 means :active others
tot ingress data = 101
tot ingress control = 1194
tot ingress data drops = 0
tot ingress control drops = 0
tot egress data = 39722
tot egress control = 1209
tot egress data drops = 0
tot egress control drops = 0
slot = 6 virtual voice dev (tag) = 1 channel id = 2
capabilities list map = 9FFF
last/current codec loaded/used = None
TDM timeslot = 1
Resource (vdev_common) status = 401 means :active others
tot ingress data = 21
tot ingress control = 1167
tot ingress data drops = 0
tot ingress control drops = 0
tot egress data = 19476
tot egress control = 1163
tot egress data drops = 0
tot egress control drops = 0
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 207: show vrm vdevices Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slot	Slot in which the voice card is installed.
virtual voice dev (tag)	ID number of the virtual voice device.
channel id	ID number of the channel that is associated with this virtual voice device.

Field	Description
capabilities list map	Bitmaps for the codec supported on that DSP channel. Values are as follows: • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711U: 0x1 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711A: 0x2 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729IETF: 0x4 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729a: 0x8 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r16: 0x10 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r24: 0x20 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r32: 0x40 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G728: 0x80 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r63: 0x100 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r53: 0x200 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSM: 0x400 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729b: 0x800 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729ab: 0x1000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar63: 0x2000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar53: 0x4000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729: 0x8000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSMEFR: 0x40000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_T38FAX: 0x10000
last/current codec loaded/used	Last codec loaded or used.
TDM timeslot	Time-division-multiplexing time slot.

Field	Description
Resource (vdev_common) status	Current status of the VFC. Values are as follows: • FREE = 0x0000 • ACTIVE_CALL = 0x0001 • BUSYOUT_REQ = 0x0002 • BAD = 0x0004 • BACK2BACK_TEST = 0x0008 • RESET = 0x0010 • DOWNLOAD_FILE = 0x0020 • DOWNLOAD_FAIL = 0x0040 • SHUTDOWN = 0x0080 • BUSY = 0x0100 • OIR = 0x0200 • HASLOCK = 0x0400 /* vdev_pool has locked port */ • DOWNLOAD_REQ = 0x0800 • RECOVERY_REQ = 0x1000 • NEGOTIATED = 0x2000 • OOS = 0x4000
tot ingress data	Total amount of data (number of packets) sent from the public switched telephone network (PSTN) side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot ingress control	Total number of control packets sent from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot ingress data drops	Total number of data packets dropped from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot ingress control drops	Total number of control packets dropped from the PSTN side of the connection to the VoIP side of the connection.
tot egress data	Total amount of data (number of packets) sent from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.

Field	Description
tot egress control	Total number of control packets sent from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.
tot egress data drops	Total number of data packets dropped from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.
tot egress control drops	Total number of control packets dropped from the VoIP side of the connection to the PSTN side of the connection.

The following sample output displays alarm statistics for slot 6 of the DSP.

```
Router# show vrm vdevices alarms 6
-----ALARM STATISTICS FOR SLOT 6 -----
TAG Mod DSP Chn OperStat AlmCnt AlmTime AlmCause AlmText
-----
1 1 1 1 READY CD 0 0 1
2 1 2 1 READY CD 0 0 1
3 1 3 1 READY CD 0 0 1
4 1 4 1 READY CD 0 0 1
5 1 5 1 READY CD 0 0 1
6 1 6 1 READY CD 0 0 1
7 2 1 1 READY CD 0 0 1
8 2 2 1 READY CD 0 0 1
9 2 3 1 READY CD 0 0 1
10 2 4 1 READY CD 0 0 1
!
94 16 4 1 READY CD 0 0 1
95 16 5 1 READY CD 0 0 1
96 16 6 1 READY CD 0 0 1
-----
```

The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

Table 208: show vrm vdevices alarms Field Descriptions

Field	Description
TAG	Logical tag number.
Mod	DSP module number.
DSP	DSP number within the module.

Field	Description
Chn	Channel number for the DSP within the module.
OperStat	Operational status of the channel.
AlmCnt	Alarm count since bootup on that channel.
AlmTime	Time at which last alarm message was received.
AlmCause	Cause of last alarm message received.
AlmText	Text message corresponding to the last alarm message.
Possible Values for the Operational Status of the Channel (OperStat)	
RESET	RESET state.
DOWN	DOWN state.
READY CR	CORE READY state.
READY CD	CODEC READY state.
IDLE V	VOICE IDLE state.
IDLE FAX	FAX IDLE state.
READY V	VOICE READY state.
READY FX	FAX READY state.
READY D	DTMF READY state.
UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN state.

The following is sample output from this command specifying a summary list. In the "Voice Device Mapping" area, the "C_Ac" column indicates the number of active calls for a specific DSP. If there are any nonzero numbers under the "C_Rst" and/or "C_Bad" column, a reset request was sent, but it was lost; this could mean a faulty DSP.

```
Router# show vrm vdevices summary
*****
*****summary of voice devices for all voice cards*****
*****
slot = 6 major ver = 0 minor ver = 1 core type used = 2
number of modules = 16 number of voice devices (DSPs) = 96
chans per vdevice = 2 tot chans = 192 tot active calls = 178
module presense bit map = FFFF tdm mode = 1 num_of_tdm_timeslots = 384
auto recovery is on
```

```

number of default voice file (core type images) = 2
file 0 maj ver = 0 min ver = 0 core_type = 1
trough size = 2880 slop value = 0 built-in codec bitmap = 0
loadable codec bitmap = 0 fax codec bitmap = 0
file 1 maj ver = 3 min ver = 1 core_type = 2
trough size = 2880 slop value = 1440 built-in codec bitmap = 40B
loadable codec bitmap = BFC fax codec bitmap = 7E
-----Voice Device Mapping-----
Logical Device (Tag)  Module#  DSP#  C_Ac  C_Busy  C_Rst  C_Bad
-----
1                    1        1    2    0      0      0
2                    1        2    2    0      0      0
3                    1        3    2    0      0      0
4                    1        4    2    0      0      0
5                    1        5    2    0      0      0
6                    1        6    2    0      0      0
+++++
7                    2        1    2    0      0      0
8                    2        2    2    0      0      0
9                    2        3    2    0      0      0
10                   2        4    1    0      0      0
11                   2        5    2    0      0      0
12                   2        6    1    0      0      0
.
.
.
91                   16        1    2    0      0      0
92                   16        2    2    0      0      0
93                   16        3    1    0      0      0
94                   16        4    2    0      0      0
95                   16        5    2    0      0      0
96                   16        6    2    0      0      0
+++++
Total active call channels = 178
Total busied out channels = 0
Total channels in reset = 0
Total bad channels = 0
Note :Channels could be in multiple states
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.

```

Table 209: show vrm vdevices summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slot	Slot number in which the VFC is installed.
major ver	Major version of firmware running on the VFC.
minor ver	Minor version of firmware running on the VFC.
core type used	Type of DSPware in use. Values are as follows: • 1 = UBL (boot loader) • 2 = high complexity core • 3 = medium complexity core • 4 = low complexity core • 255 = invalid
number of modules	Number of modules on the VFC. Maximum number is 16.

Field	Description
number of voice devices (DSP)s	Number of possible DSPs. Maximum number is 96.
chans per vdevice	Number of channels (meaning calls) that each DSP can handle.
tot chans	Total number of channels.
tot active calls	Total number of active calls on this VFC.
module presense bit map	Indicates a 16-bit bitmap, each bit representing a module.
tdm mode	Time-division-multiplex bus mode. Values are as follows: • 0 = VFC is in classic mode. • 1 = VFC is in plus mode. This field should always be 1.
num_of_tdm_timeslots	Total number of calls that can be handled by the VFC.
auto recovery	Whether auto recovery is enabled. When autorecovery is enabled, the VRM tries to recover a DSP by resetting it if, for some reason, the DSP stops responding.
number of default voice file (core type images)	Number of DSPware files in use.
number of default voice file (maj ver)	Major version of the DSPware in use.
min ver	Minor version of the DSPware in use.
core_type	Type of DSPware in use. Values are as follows: • 1 = boot loader • 2 = high complexity core • 3 = medium complexity core • 4 = low complexity core
trough size	Indirect representation of the complexity of the DSPware in use. Note Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)XM, this value is no longer displayed.

Field	Description
slop value	Indirect representation of the complexity of the DSPware in use. Note Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.1(5)XM, this value is no longer displayed.
built-in codec bitmap	Bitmap of the codec built into the DSP firmware. Values are as follows: • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711U: 0x0001 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711A: 0x0002 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729IETF: 0x0004 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729a: 0x0008 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r16: 0x0010 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r24: 0x0020 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r32: 0x0040 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G728: 0x0080 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r63: 0x0100 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r53: 0x0200 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSM: 0x0400 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729b: 0x0800 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729ab: 0x1000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar63: 0x2000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar53: 0x4000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729: 0x8000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSMEFR: 0x40000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_T38FAX: 0x10000

Field	Description
loadable codec bitmap	Loadable codec bitmap for the loadable codecs. Values are as follows: • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711U: 0x0001 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G711A: 0x0002 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729IETF: 0x0004 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729a: 0x0008 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r16: 0x0010 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r24: 0x0020 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G726r32: 0x0040 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G728: 0x0080 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r63: 0x0100 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723r53: 0x0200 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSM: 0x0400 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729b: 0x0800 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729: = 0x1000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar63: 0x2000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G723ar53: 0x4000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_G729: 0x8000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_GSMEFR: 0x40000 • CC_CAP_CODEC_T38FAX: 0x10000
fax codec bitmap	Fax codec bitmap. Values are as follows: • FAX_NONE = 0x1 • FAX_VOICE = 0x2 • FAX_144 = 0x80 • FAX_120 = 0x40 • FAX_96 = 0x20 • FAX_72 = 0x10 • FAX_48 = 0x08 • FAX_24 = 0x04
Logical Device (Tag)	Tag number or DSP number on the VFC.

Field	Description
Module#	Number identifying the module associated with a specific logical device.
DSP#	Number identifying the DSP on the VFC.
C_Ac	Number of active calls on the identified DSP.
C_Busy	Number of busied-out channels associated with the identified DSP.
C_Rst	Number of channels in the reset state associated with the identified DSP.
C_Bad	Number of defective ("bad") channels associated with the identified DSP.
Total active call channels	Total number of active calls.
Total busied out channels	Total number of busied-out channels.
Total channels in reset	Total number of channels in the reset state.
Total bad channels	Total number of defective channels.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vrm active_calls	Displays active-only voice calls either for a specific VFC or for all VFCs.

show vsp

To display cumulative information about voice streaming processing (VSP) sessions, use the **show vsp** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show vsp {all| debug| session| statistics}

Syntax Description

all	Displays all available information on VSP sessions, including the information specified by the other keywords listed in this table.
debug	Displays the type of debugging information that is enabled by using the debug vsp command.
session	Displays cumulative statistics about active VSP sessions.
statistics	Displays statistics about active VSP sessions, including memory statistics.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3640, Cisco 3660, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **clear vsp statistics** command to reset the counters to 0 for the **show vsp** command.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show vsp debug** command:

```
Router# show vsp debug
VSP:<1>[0x62291660] (0x62291660) debug_flag=0x7FF
```

The following is sample output from the **show vsp session** command:

```
Router# show vsp session
VSP_STATS:Session Statistics -
sessions total=0; max_active=0, current=0
session_duration last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
pre_stream_wait last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
stream_duration last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
post_stream_wait last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
stream_size_last=0; max=0, min=0 bytes
streaming_rate last=0; max=0, min=0 bytes/sec
```

```

total_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets
drop_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets
particle_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets

```

The following is sample output from the **show vsp statistics** command:

```

Router# show vsp statistics
VSP_STATS:Session Statistics -
  sessions total=0; max_active=0, current=0
  session_duration last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
  pre_stream_wait last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
  stream_duration last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
  post_stream_wait last=0; max=0, min=0 ms
  stream_size last=0; max=0, min=0 bytes
  streaming_rate last=0; max=0, min=0 bytes/sec
  total_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets
  drop_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets
  particle_packet_count last=0; max=0, min=0 packets
VSP_STATS: Format Statistics -
  au_format_count=20
  wav_format_count=3
  other_format_count=0
VSP_STATS: Codec Statistics -
  codec_g729_count=4
  codec_g726_count=10
  codec_g711_count=0
  codec_g728_count=2
  codec_g723_count=5
  codec_gsm_count=2
  codec_other_count=0
VSP_STATS: Media Statistics -
  ram_count=23
  http_count=0
  smtp_count=0
  rtsp_count=0
  other_count=0
VSP_STATS:RTP Statistics -
  ts_gap_samples max=76800, min=80 samples
  [Unexpected SSRC Change (USC)]
    usc_count last=0; total=0, max=0, min=0
  [Out of sequence packet (OOSP)]
    oosp_count last=0; total=0, max=0, min=0
  [Unexpected timestamp gap (UTG)]
    max_utg_count last=0; total=0, max=0, min=0
  [Comfort Noise (CN)]
    max_cn_count last=4; total=70, max=8, min=4
  [Unexpected payload type or size (UPTS)]
    upt_count last=0; total=0, max=0, min=0; last_type=0
    ups_count last=0; total=198, max=61, min=0; last_size=2 bytes
  [Data exceeds limit (DEL)]
    del_count last=0; total=2, max=1, min=0
  [Silence exceeds timeout (SET)]
    set_count last=0; total=0, max=0, min=0
VSP_STATS:Packet Statistics -
  [Silence patching total (SPT)]
    spt_count last=296; total=7230, max=889, min=290
  [Concealment patching total (CPT)]
    cpt_count last=0; total=34, max=18, min=0
  [Normal patching total (NPT)]
    npt_count last=171; total=4249, max=453, min=106

```

The table below describes the fields shown in this output.

Table 210: show vsp statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Session Statistics	

Field	Description
sessions total; max_active, current	Total number of VSP sessions since router startup or since the clear vsp statistics command was used. The active value should always be 0.
session_duration last; max, min	Duration of the last (most recent) session, and of the longest and shortest sessions in msec.
pre_stream_wait last; max, min	Msecs that elapsed before the arrival of the first packet. Values are shown for last session, and for the session with the longest and shortest waits.
stream_duration last; max, min	Msecs between first packet arrival and last packet flush. Values are shown for last session, and for the session with the longest and shortest durations.
post_stream_wait last; max, min	Msecs between last packet flush and close of session.
stream_size last; max, min	Data streaming size.
streaming_rate last; max, min	Data streaming rate.
total_packet_count last; max, min	Total packets processed.
drop_packet_count last; max, min	Total packets dropped. The difference between the total packet count and packets dropped is the number of packets that have been accepted.
particle_packet_count last; max, min	Total particle packets processed.
Format Statistics	
au_format_count	Number of VSP sessions that used audio files in .au format.
wav_format_count	Number of VSP sessions that used audio files in .wav format.
other_format_count	Number of VSP sessions that used audio files of an unknown format.
Codec Statistics	
codec_g729_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the G.729 codec.
codec_g726_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the G.726 codec.
codec_g711_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the G.711 codec.
codec_g728_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the G.728 codec.

Field	Description
codec_g723_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the G.723 codec.
codec_gsm_count	Number of VSP sessions that used the GSM codec.
codec_other_count	Number of VSP sessions that used an unknown codec.
Media Statistics	
ram_count	Total number of RAM recordings and playouts.
http_count	Total number of HTTP recordings and playouts.
smtp_count	Total number of SMTP recordings.
rtsp_count	Total number of RTSP recordings and playouts.
other_count	Should always be 0.
RTP Statistics	
ts_gap_samples max min	Permissible timestamp gap in samples.
[Unexpected SSRC Change (USC)]	
usc_count last; total, max, min	Number of times that the source of the streaming has changed.
[Out of sequence packet (OOSP)]	
oosp_count last; total, max, min	Number of out-of-sequence packets.
[Unexpected timestamp gap (UTG)]	
max_utg_count last; total, max, min	Number of packets with an unexpected timestamp gap.
[Unexpected payload type or size (UPTS)]	
upt_count last; total, max, min; last_type	Number of comfort noise packets.
ups_count last; total, max, min; last_size	Number of packets with unexpected nonvoice payload sizes.
[Data exceeds limit (DEL)]	
del_count last; total, max, min	Number of times that the total recording size is larger than the preset recording size.
[Silence exceeds timeout (SET)]	

Field	Description
set_count last; total, max, min	Number of times that the timestamp gap is larger than the preset timeout value.
Packet Statistics	
[Silence patching total (SPT)]	
spt_count last; total, max, min	Number of silence packets that have been inserted during recording.
[Concealment patching total (CPT)]	
cpt_count last; total, max, min	Number of concealment packets that have been inserted during recording.
[Normal patching total (NPT)]	
npt_count last; total, max, min	Number of normal packets that have been patched during recording.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear vsp statistics	Clears the statistics for VSP sessions.

show wsapi

To display information on the Cisco Unified Communication IOS services, including registration, statistics, and route information, use the **show wsapi** command in user EXEC or privileged EXEC mode.

show wsapi{**http-client**|**http-server**|**registration**|**registration**{**all**|**xcc**|**xcdr**|**xsvc**}|**svcc route**}

Syntax Description

http-client	Displays the statistics that have been collected on the http client interface.
http-server	Displays the statistics that have been collected on the http server interface.
registration	Displays the currently registered applications on the WSAPI subsystem.
all	Displays all registered applications.
xcc	Displays the applications that are registered to the XCC provider.
xcdr	Displays the applications that are registered to the XCDR provider.
xsvc	Displays the applications that are registered to the XSVC provider.
xsvc route	Displays the internal route information in the XSVC provider.

Command Modes

User EXEC Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display information on the Cisco Unified Communication IOS services.

Examples

The following example shows a sample output from the **show wsapi http-client** command.

```
Router# show wsapi http-client
```

WSAPI Outgoing Notify/Solicit Message Statistics

```
=====
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_context_invalid: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_context_error: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_no_reg: 5
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_notify_OK: 85
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_notify_error: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_client_error: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_error: 7
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_client_error: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_decode_error: 28
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_no_txID: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_callback_OK: 655
wsapi_show_httpc_create_msg_error: 0
wsapi_show_httpc_context_active: 0
wsapi_tx_context_freeq_depth: 4
```

The following example shows a sample output from the **show wsapi http-server** command.

Router# **show wsapi http-server**

WSAPI Incoming Request Message Statistics

```
=====
wsapi_show_https_urlhook: 23
wsapi_show_https_post_action: 23
wsapi_show_https_post_action_fail: 0
wsapi_show_https_xml_fault: 0
wsapi_show_https_post_action_done: 23
wsapi_show_https_service_timeout: 0
wsapi_show_https_send_error: 0
wsapi_show_https_invalid_context: 0
wsapi_show_https_data_active: 0
wsapi_https_data_q_depth: 1
wsapi_show_https_internal_service_error: 0
wsapi_show_https_service_unavailable_503: 0
wsapi_show_https_not_found_404: 0
wsapi_show_https_registration_success: 9
wsapi_show_https_not_registered: 0
wsapi_show_https_registration_auth_fail: 1
wsapi_show_https_registration_fail: 0
wsapi_show_https_un_registered: 0
```

The following example shows a sample output from the **show wsapi registration** command.

Router# **show wsapi registration**

Provider XCC

```
=====
registration
id: 4FA11CC:XCC:myapp:5
appUrl:http://sj22lab-as2:8090/xcc
appName: myapp
provUrl: http://10.1.1.1:8090/cisco_xcc
prober state: STEADY
connEventsFilter:
CREATED|AUTHORIZE_CALL|ADDRESS_ANALYZE|REDIRECTED|ALERTING|CONNECTED|TRANSFERRED|CALL_DELIVERY|DISCONNECTED|HANDOFF_JOIN|HANDOFF_LEAVE
mediaEventsFilter:
DTMF|MEDIA_ACTIVITY|MODE_CHANGE||TONE_DIAL|TONE_OUT_OF_SERVICE|TONE_RINGBACK|TONE_SECOND_DIAL
blockingEventTimeoutSec: 1
blockingTimeoutHandle: CONTINUE_PROCESSING
```

Provider XSVC

```
=====
registration index: 2
id: 4FA0F8C:XSVC:myapp:3
appUrl:http://sj22lab-as2:8090/xsvc
appName: myapp
provUrl: http://10.1.1.1:8090/cisco_xsvc
prober state: STEADY
route filter:
event filter: off
```

```

Provider XCDR
=====
registration index: 1
id: 4FA10A0:XCDR:myapp:1
appUrl:http://sj22lab-as2:8090/xcdr
appName: myapp
provUrl: http://10.1.1.1:8090/cisco_xcdr
prober state: STEADY
cdr format: COMPACT
event filter: off

```

The following example shows a sample output from the **show wsapi xsvc route** command.

```

Router# show wsapi xsvc route

Route SANJOSE_SIP
=====
Type: VOIP
Description: OUT
Filter:
Trunk:
Trunk Name: 1.3.45.2
Trunk Type: SIPV2
Trunk Status: UP
Route SANJOSE_PRI
=====
Type: PSTN
Description: IN
Filter:
Trunk:
Trunk Name: Se0/1/0:23
Trunk Type: ISDN PRI
Trunk Status: UP
Total channels 2
Channel bitmap 0x01FFFFFFE 1-24
Link bitmap 0x000000006
Alarm 0x000000001
Time elapsed 516
Interval 92
CurrentData
0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
TotalData
49 Line Code Violations, 7 Path Code Violations,
0 Slip Secs, 1 Fr Loss Secs, 1 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins,
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 2 Unavail Secs
Trunk Name: Se0/1/1:23
Trunk Type: ISDN PRI
Trunk Status: UP
Total channels 2
Channel bitmap 0x01FFFFFFE 1-24
Link bitmap 0x000000006
Alarm 0x000000001
Time elapsed 516
Interval 92
CurrentData
0 Line Code Violations, 0 Path Code Violations
0 Slip Secs, 0 Fr Loss Secs, 0 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 0 Unavail Secs
TotalData
42 Line Code Violations, 4 Path Code Violations,
0 Slip Secs, 1 Fr Loss Secs, 1 Line Err Secs, 0 Degraded Mins,
0 Errored Secs, 0 Bursty Err Secs, 0 Severely Err Secs, 2 Unavail Secs

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
provider	Enables a Cisco Unified Communicatoins IOS service provider.

show xcsp port

To display the status of a router port under the control of the external control service provider (XCSP) subsystem, use the **show xcsp port** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show xcsp port *slot-num port-num*

Syntax Description

<i>slot -num</i>	Slot number of the interface card. Values are as follows: • Cisco AS5350: From 0 to 3. • Cisco AS5400: From 0 to 7. • Cisco AS5850: From 0 to 5 and from 8 to 13. Slots 6 and 7 are reserved for the route switch controller (RSC).
<i>port -num</i>	Port number of the interface card. Values are as follows: • Cisco AS5350: For T1/E1, from 0 to 7. For T3, from 1 to 28. • Cisco AS5400: For T1/E1, from 0 to 7. For T3, from 1 to 28. • Cisco AS5850: For T1/E1, from 0 to 23. For T3, from 1 to 28.

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show xcsp port 1 0
Slot 1 configured
Number of ports configured=1 slot state= Up
=====
```



```
Port 0 State= Up type = 5850 24 port T1
Channel states
 0 Idle
 1 Idle
 2 Idle
 3 Idle
 4 Idle
.
.
.
22 Idle
23 Idle
```

The table below describes significant fields in this output.

**Note**

To get the field description output, you must enter the *slot-num* and *port-num* arguments for the **show xcsp port** command.

Table 211: show xcsp port Field Descriptions

Field	Descriptions
Port	Port number. Range is from 1 to 28.
State	Port state; can be Up or Down.
type	T1 or E1 ports on the AS5400: 8. T1 or E1 ports on the AS5850: 24. T3 ports on the AS5400 and AS5850: 28.

Field	Descriptions
Channel states	Channel states. Values are as follows: • Blocked • Connection in progress • Cot Check In Progress • Cot Check Pending • Down • Idle • In Release in progress • In Use • Invalid • Loopback • Not Present • Out of Service • Out Release in progress • Playing Tone • Shutdown

Related Commands

Command	Description
show xcsp slot	Displays the status of XCSP slots.

show xcsp slot

To display the status of a router slot under the control of the external control service provider (XCSP) subsystem, use the **show xcsp slot** command in privileged EXEC mode.

show xcsp slot *slot-num*

Syntax Description

<i>slot -num</i>	The slot number of the T1 or E1 interface card. Values are as follows: • Cisco AS5350: From 0 to 3. • Cisco AS5400: From 1 to 7. • Cisco AS5850: From 0 to 5 and from 8 to 13. Slots 6 and 7 are reserved for the route switch controller (RSC).

Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(11)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and implemented on the Cisco AS5850.

Examples

The following is sample output from this command:

```
Router# show xcsp slot 1
Slot 1 configured
Number of ports configured=1 slot state= Up
The table below describes significant fields shown in this output.
```

Table 212: show xcsp slot Field Descriptions

Field	Description
slot state	Slot state; can be either Up or Down.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show xcsp port	Displays the status of XCSP ports.

shut

To shut down a set of digital signal processors (DSPs) on the Cisco 7200 series router, use the **shut** command in DSP configuration mode. To put DSPs back in service, use the **no** form of this command.

shut *number*

no shut *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Number of DSPs to be shut down.

Command Default

No shut

Command Modes

DSP configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(5)XE	This command was introduced on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.1(1)T	This command was modified to add information about DSP groups.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to VoIP on the Cisco 7200 series routers.

Examples

The following example shuts down two sets of DSPs:

```
shut 2
```

shutdown (Annex G neighbor)

To disable the service relationships requirement for border elements, use the **shutdown** command in config-nxg-neigh-srvc mode. To enable the service relationship for border elements, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The Annex G neighbor is shut down.

Command Modes Annex G neighbor service (config-nxg-neigh-svc)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines The **no shutdown** command verifies that a domain name has been configured and ensures that the border element has been configured to reject messages from unknown "stranger" border elements.

Examples The following example enables the border element:
Router(config-nxg-neigh-srvc)# **no shutdown**

Related Commands	Command	Description
	access -policy	Requires that a neighbor be explicitly configured.
	inbound ttl	Sets the inbound time-to-live value.
	outbound retry -interval	Defines the retry period for attempting to establish the outbound relationship between border elements.
	retry interval	Defines the time between delivery attempts.
	retry window	Defines the total time that a border element attempts delivery.

shutdown (Annex G)

To shut down the Annex G border element (BE), use the **shutdown** command in Annex G configuration mode. To reinstate the Annex G BE, use the no form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The Annex G border element is not shut down.

Command Modes Annex G configuration (config-annexg)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(2)XA	This command was introduced.
	12.2(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(4)T. This command was not supported on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 in this release.
	12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
	12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T.

Usage Guidelines While the Annex G BE is in shutdown state, all Annex G messages received from neighbors are ignored and the colocated gatekeeper does not use the Annex G BE for address resolution.

Examples The following example shuts the BE down:

```
Router(config)# call-router h323-annexg be20
Router(config-annexg)# shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call -router	Enables the Annex G border element configuration commands.
	show call -router status	Displays the Annex G BE status.

shutdown (dial-peer)

To change the administrative state of the selected dial peer from up to down, use the **shutdown** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To change the administrative state of this dial peer from down to up, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No shutdown

Command Modes Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
	12.1(1)	This command was modified for store-and-forward fax.

Usage Guidelines When a dial peer is shut down, you cannot initiate calls to that peer.
This command applies to both on-ramp and off-ramp store-and-forward fax functions.

Examples The following example changes the administrative state of voice telephony (plain old telephone service [POTS]) dial peer 10 to down:

```
dial-peer voice 10 pots
shutdown
```

The following example changes the administrative state of voice telephony (POTS) dial peer 10 to up:

```
dial-peer voice 10 pots
no shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial -peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode, defines the type of dial peer, and defines the dial-peer tag number.

shutdown (DSP Farm profile)

To disable the digital signal processor (DSP) farm profile, use the **shutdown** command in DSP farm profile configuration mode. To allocate DSP farm resources and associate with the application, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes DSP farm profile configuration (config-dspfarm-profile)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines It is essential that the profile be disabled by using the **shutdown** command before a DSP farm profile is updated.

Examples The following example allocates DSP farm resources and associates with the application:

```
Router(config-dspfarm-profile) #  
no shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	codec (dspfarm-profile)	Specifies the codecs supported by a DSP farm profile.
	description (dspfarm-profile)	Includes a specific description about the DSP farm profile.
	dspfarm profile	Enters the DSP farm profile configuration mode and defines a profile for DSP farm services.
	maximum sessions (dspfarm-profile)	Specifies the maximum number of sessions that need to be supported by the profile.

shutdown (gatekeeper)

To disable the gatekeeper, use the **shutdown** command in gatekeeper configuration mode. To enable the gatekeeper, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Disabled (shut down)

Command Modes

Gatekeeper configuration (config-gk)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(2)NA	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2500 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.0(3)T	The command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(3)T and implemented on the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

The gatekeeper does not have to be enabled before you can use the other gatekeeper configuration commands. In fact, it is recommended that you complete the gatekeeper configuration before bringing up the gatekeeper because some characteristics may be difficult to alter while the gatekeeper is running, as there may be active registrations or calls.

The no shutdown command enables the gatekeeper, but it does not make the gatekeeper operational. The two exceptions to this are as follows:

- If no local zones are configured, a **no shutdown** command places the gatekeeper in INACTIVE mode waiting for a local zone definition.
- If local zones are defined to use an HSRP virtual address, and the HSRP interface is in STANDBY mode, the gatekeeper goes into HSRP STANDBY mode. Only when the HSRP interface is ACTIVE does the gatekeeper go into the operational UP mode.

Examples

The following command disables a gatekeeper:

```
shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
shutdown (gateway)	Shuts down all VoIP call service on a gateway.

shutdown (gateway)

To shut down all VoIP call service on a gateway, use the **shutdown** command in voice service configuration mode. To enable VoIP call service, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown [forced]

no shutdown

Syntax Description

forced	(Optional) Forces the gateway to immediately terminate all in-progress calls.

Command Default

Call service is enabled

Command Modes

Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows VoIP call service being shut down on a Cisco gateway:

```
voice service voip
shutdown
```

The following example shows VoIP call service being enabled on a Cisco gateway:

```
voice service voip
no shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
shutdown (gatekeeper)	Disables the gatekeeper.

shutdown (mediacard)

To disable a selected media card, use the **shutdown** command in mediacard configuration mode. To enable a selected media card, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values

Command Modes Media card configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)XY	This command was introduced on the Communication Media Module.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.
	12.4(3)	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(3).

Usage Guidelines Use the **no shutdown** command at the end of media card configuration. If there are any active connections when you disable the media card, the Digital Signal Processor Resource Manager (DSPRM) displays a warning message indicating that the DSP resources allocated on other media cards for some of the resource pool in this media card will be removed or that there are active connections available in this resource pool and prompts you for a response. Profiles that use resources on this card must be brought up separately after using this command.

Examples The following example shows how to enable a media card:

```
no shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	resource-pool	Creates a DSP resource pool on the selected media card.

shutdown (auto-config application)

To disable an auto-configuration application for download, use the **shutdown** command in auto-config application configuration mode. To enable an auto-configuration application for download, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Auto-config application configuration (auto-config-app)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(8)XY	This command was introduced on the Communication Media Module.
	12.3(14)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(14)T.

Examples The following example shows the **shutdown** command used to enable an auto-configuration application for download:

```
Router(auto-config-app) # no shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	auto-config	Enables auto-configuration or enters auto-config application configuration mode for the SCCP application.
	show auto-config	Displays the current status of auto-configuration applications.

shutdown (RLM)

To shut down all of the links under the RLM group, use the **shutdown** command in RLM configuration mode. RLM does not try to reestablish those links until the command is negated. To disable this function, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes RLM configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(7)	This command was introduced.

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear interface	Resets the hardware logic on an interface.
clear rlm group	Clears all RLM group time stamps to zero.
interface	Defines the IP addresses of the server, configures an interface type, and enters interface configuration mode.
link (RLM)	Specifies the link preference.
protocol rlm port	Reconfigures the port number for the basic RLM connection for the whole rlm-group.
retry keepalive	Allows consecutive keepalive failures a certain amount of time before the link is declared down.
server (RLM)	Defines the IP addresses of the server.
show rlm group statistics	Displays the network latency of the RLM group.
show rlm group status	Displays the status of the RLM group.

Command	Description
show rlm group timer	Displays the current RLM group timer values.
timer	Overwrites the default setting of timeout values.

shutdown (settlement)

To deactivate the settlement provider, use the **shutdown** command in settlement configuration mode. To activate a settlement provider, use the **no shutdown** command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default The default status of a settlement provider is deactivated. The settlement provider is down.

Command Modes Settlement configuration

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.0(4)XH1	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2500 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
	12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines Use this command at the end of the configuration of a settlement server to bring up the provider. This command activates the provider. Otherwise, transactions do not go through the provider to be audited and charged. Use the **shutdown** command to deactivate the provider.

Examples The following example enables a settlement server:

```
settlement 0
no shutdown
```

The following example disables a settlement server:

```
settlement 0
shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	connection -timeout	Configures the time that a connection is maintained after completing a communication exchange.
	customer -id	Identifies a carrier or ISP with a settlement provider.

Command	Description
device -id	Specifies a gateway associated with a settlement provider.
encryption	Sets the encryption method to be negotiated with the provider.
max -connection	Sets the maximum number of simultaneous connections to be used for communication with a settlement provider.
response -timeout	Configures the maximum time to wait for a response from a server.
retry -delay	Sets the time between attempts to connect with the settlement provider.
session -timeout	Sets the interval for closing the connection when there is no input or output traffic.
settlement	Enters settlement configuration mode and specifies the attributes specific to a settlement provider.
type	Configures an SAA-RTR operation type.

shutdown (voice-port)

To take the voice ports for a specific voice interface card offline, use the **shutdown** command in voice-port configuration mode. To put the ports back in service, use the **no** form of this command.

shutdown

no shutdown

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Shutdown

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
	12.4(22)T	Support for IPv6 was added.

Usage Guidelines When you use this command, all ports on the voice interface card are disabled. When you use the **no** form of the command, all ports on the voice interface card become enabled. A telephone connected to an interface hears silence when a port is shut down.

Examples The following example takes voice port 1/1/0 offline:

```
voice-port 1/1/0
shutdown
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	shutdown (port)	Disables a port.



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signal

To specify the type of signaling for a voice port, use the **signal** command in voice-port configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) and Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) Voice Ports

signal {groundstart| loopstart [live-feed]}

no signal {groundstart| loopstart}

Ear and mouth (EandM) Voice Ports

signal {delay-dial| immediate| lmr| wink-start}

no signal {delay-dial| immediate| lmr| wink-start}

Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) Ports

signal {cama {kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st| kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st| kp-2-st| kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st|
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st}| groundstart| loopstart}

no signal {cama {kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st| kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st| kp-2-st| kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st|
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st}| groundstart| loopstart}

Syntax Description

groundstart	Specifies the use of groundstart signaling. Used for FXO and FXS interfaces. Groundstart signaling allows both sides of a connection to place a call and to hang up. Note The CAMA version of this keyword is groundstart . Both forms operate identically.
loopstart	Specifies the use of loop start signaling. Used for FXO and FXS interfaces. With loopstart signaling, only one side of a connection can hang up. This is the default setting for FXO and FXS voice ports. Note The CAMA version of this keyword is loopstart . Both forms operate identically.
live-feed	(Optional) Enables an MOH audio stream from a live feed to be directly connected to the router through an FXO port.
delay-dial	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead. After a timing interval, the calling side looks at the supervision from the called side. If the supervision is on-hook, the calling side starts sending information as dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) digits; otherwise, the calling side waits until the called side goes on-hook and then starts sending address information. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces.

immediate	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead and sends address information as DTMF digits. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces.
lmr	Specifies the use of Land Mobile Radio signaling.
wink-start	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead then waits for a short off-hook "wink" indication on its M-lead from the called side before sending address information as DTMF digits. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces. This is the default setting for E&M voice ports.
cama	Selects and configures the port for 911 calls.
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st	10-digit transmission. The E.164 number is fully transmitted.
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st	Supports CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI (PANI).
kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st	7-digit automatic number identification (ANI) transmission. The Numbering Plan Area (NPA) or area code is implied by the trunk group and is not transmitted.
kp-2-st	Default transmission when the CAMA trunk cannot get a corresponding Numbering Plan Digit (NPD) digit in the lookup table, or when the calling number is fewer than ten digits in length. (NPA digits are not available.)
kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st	8-digit ANI transmission, where the NPD is a single multifrequency (MF) digit that is expanded into the NPA. The NPD table is preprogrammed in the sending and receiving equipment (on each end of the MF trunk); for example: 0 = 415, 1 = 510, 2 = 650, 3 = 916 05550100 = (415) 555-0100, 15550100 = (510) 555-0100, and so on. NPD range is from 0 to 3.

Command DefaultFXO and FXS interfaces: **loopstart** E&M interfaces: **wink-start** CAMA interfaces: **loopstart****Command Modes**

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(11)T	This command was modified to support ANI transmission.
12.3(4)XD	The lmr keyword was added.
12.3(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(7)T.
12.3(14)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2800 series and Cisco 3800 series.
12.4(9)T	The kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st keyword was added to support CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI (PANI).
12.4(11)XJ	The live-feed keyword was added.
12.4(15)T	The live-feed keyword was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to analog voice ports only. A voice port must be shut down and then activated before the configured values take effect.

For an E&M voice port, this command changes only the signal value for the selected voice port.

For an FXO or FXS voice port, this command changes the signal value for both voice ports on a voice port module (VPM). If you change the signal type for an FXO voice port on Cisco 3600 series routers, you need to move the appropriate jumper in the voice interface card of the voice network module. For more information about the physical characteristics of the voice network module, see the installation documentation that came with your voice network module.

Some PBXs miss initial digits if the E&M voice port is configured for immediate start signaling. Immediate start signaling should be used for dial pulse outputting only and only on circuits for which the far end is configured to accept digits within a few milliseconds of seizure. Delay dial signaling, which is intended for use on trunks and not lines, relies on the far end to return an off-hook indication on its M-lead as soon as the circuit is seized. When a receiver is attached, the far end removes the off-hook indication to indicate that it is ready to receive digits. Delay dial must be configured on both ends to work properly. Some non-Cisco devices have a limited number of DTMF receivers. This type of equipment must delay the calling side until a DTMF receiver is available.

To specify which VIC-2CAMA ports are designated as dedicated CAMA ports for emergency 911 calls, use the **signal cama** command. No two service areas in the existing North American telephony infrastructure supporting E911 calls have identical service implementations, and many of the factors that drive the design of emergency call handling are matters of local policy and therefore outside the scope of this document. Local policy determines which ANI format is appropriate for the specified Physical Service Access Point (PSAP) location.

The following four types of ANI transmittal schemes are based on the actual number of digits transmitted toward the E911 tandem. In each instance, the actual calling number is preceded with a key pulse (KP) followed by an information (I) field or a NPD, which is then followed by the ANI calling number, and finally

is followed by a start pulse (ST), STP, ST2P, or ST3P, depending on the trunk group type in the PSTN and the traffic mix carried.

The information field is one or two digits, depending on how the circuit was ordered originally. For one-digit information fields, a value of 0 indicates that the calling number is available. A value of 1 indicates that the calling number is not available. A value of 2 indicates an ANI failure. For a complete list of values for two-digit information fields, see *SR-2275: Telcordia Notes on the Networks* at www.telcordia.com.

- 7-digit transmission (**kp 0 nxx xxxx st**):

The calling phone number is transmitted, and the NPA is implied by the trunk group and not transmitted.

- 8-digit transmission (**KP npd nxx xxxx st**) :

The I field consists of single-digit NPD-to-NPA mapping. When the calling party number of 415-555-0122 places a 911 call, and the Cisco 2600 series or Cisco 3600 series has an NPD (0)-to-NPA (415) mapping, the NPA signaling format is received by the selective router at the central office (CO).



Note

NPD values greater than 3 are reserved for signifying error conditions.

- 10-digit transmission (**kp 0 npa nxx xxxx st**)

The E.164 number is fully transmitted.

- 20-digit transmission (**kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st**):

Twenty digits support (two 10 digit numbers) on FGD-OS in the following format, KP+II+10 digit ANI+ST+KP+7/10 digit PANI+ ST

- kp-2-st transmission (**kp-2-st**):

kp-2-st transmission is used if the PBX is unable to out-pulse the ANI. If the ANI received by the Cisco router is not as per configured values, kp-2-st is transmitted. For example, if the voice port is configured for out-pulsing a ten-digit ANI and the 911 call it receives has a seven-digit calling party number, the router transmits kp-2-st.



Note

Emergency 911 calls are not rejected for an ANI mismatch. The call establishes a voice path. The E911 network, however, does not receive the ANI.

Examples

The following example configures groundstart signaling on the Cisco 3600 series as the signaling type for a voice port, which means that both sides of a connection can place a call and hang up:

```
voice-port 1/1/1
 signal groundstart
```

The following example configures a ten-digit ANI transmission:

```
Router(config)#
voice-port 1/0/0
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st
```

The following example configures 20-digit CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI:

```
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST-KP-YYY-YYY-YYYY-ST
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ani mapping	Preprograms the NPA, or area code, into a single MF digit.

signal did

To enable direct inward dialing (DID) on a voice port, use the **signal did command** in voice-port configuration mode. To disable DID and reset to loop-start signaling, use the **no** form of this command.

signal did {**immediate-start**| **wink-start**| **delay-start**}

no signal did

Syntax Description

immediate -start	Enables immediate-start signaling on the DID voice port.
wink -start	Enables wink-start signaling on the DID voice port.
delay -start	Enables delay-dial signaling on the DID voice port.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and implemented on the Cisco IAD2420 series.

Examples

The following example configures a voice port with immediate-start signaling enabled:

```
Router# voice-port 1/17  
Router (config-voiceport)# signal did immediate-start
```

signal keepalive

To configure the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks, use the **signal keepalive** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal keepalive {*seconds*| **disabled**}

no signal keepalive {*seconds*| **disabled**}

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Keepalive signaling packet interval, in seconds. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is 5 seconds.
disabled	Specifies that no keepalive signals are sent.

Command Default

seconds : 5 seconds

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.3(7)T	The disabled keyword was added.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring the keepalive signaling interval, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. The voice class must then be assigned to a dial peer using the **voice-class permanent** (dial-peer) command.

To avoid sending keepalive signals to a multicasting network with no specified destination, we recommend that you use the **disabled** keyword when configuring this command for use in networks that use connection trunk connections and multicasting.

Examples

The following example shows the keepalive signaling interval set to 3 seconds for voice class 10:

```
voice class permanent 10
  signal keepalive 3
exit
```

```
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies a dial-peer type.
signal pattern	Configures the ABCD bit pattern for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal timing oos	Configures the signal timing parameter for the OOS state of a call.
voice-class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice class permanent	Assigns a previously-configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal pattern

To define the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and out-of-service (OOS) states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks, use the **signal pattern** command in voice-class configuration mode. To remove the patterns from the voice class, use the **no** form of this command.

signal pattern {idle receive| idle transmit| oos receive| oos transmit} *bit-pattern*

no signal pattern {idle receive| idle transmit| oos receive| oos transmit} *bit-pattern*

Syntax Description

idle receive	Signaling pattern for identifying an idle message from the network. Also defines the idle signaling pattern to be sent to the PBX if the network trunk is out of service and the signal sequence oos idle-only or signal sequence oos both command is configured.
idle transmit	Signaling pattern for identifying an idle message from the PBX.
oos receive	OOS signaling pattern to be sent to the PBX if the network trunk is out of service and the signal sequence oos oos-only or signal sequence oos both command is configured.
oos transmit	Signaling pattern for identifying an OOS message from the PBX.
<i>bit -pattern</i>	ABCD bit pattern. Range is from 0000 to 1111.

Command Default

idle receive	Near-end E&M: 0000 (for T1) or 0001 (for E1) Near-end FXO loop start: 0101 Near-end FXO ground start: 1111 Near-end FXS: 0101 Near-end MELCAS: 1101
idle transmit	Near-end E&M: 0000 Near-end FXO: 0101 Near-end FXS loop start: 0101 Near-end FXS ground start: 1111 Near-end MELCAS: 1101
oos receive	Near-end E&M: 1111 Near-end FXO loop start: 1111 Near-end FXO ground start: 0000 Near-end FXS loop start: 1111 Near-end FXS ground start: 0101 Near-end MELCAS: 1111
oos transmit	No default signaling pattern is defined.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.0(7)XK	Default signaling patterns were defined.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring the signaling pattern, you must use the **voice-class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you define the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

Idle Patterns

An idle state is generated if the router detects an idle signaling pattern coming from either direction. If an idle pattern is configured for only one direction (transmit or receive), an idle state can be detected only in the configured direction. Therefore, you should normally enter both the **idle receive** and the **idle transmit** keywords.

To suppress voice packets whenever the transmit or receive trunk is in the idle state, use the **idle receive** and **idle transmit** keywords in conjunction with the **signal timing idle suppress-voice** command.

OOS Patterns

An OOS state is generated differently in each direction under the following conditions:

- If the router detects an **oos transmit** signaling pattern sent from the PBX, the router transmits the **oos transmit** signaling pattern to the network.
- If the **signal timing oos timeout** timer expires and the router receives no signaling packets from the network (network is OOS), the router sends an **oos receive** signaling pattern to the PBX. (The **oos receive** pattern is not matched against the signaling packets received from the network; the receive packets indicate an OOS condition directly by setting the AIS alarm indication bit in the packet.)

To suppress voice packets whenever the transmit or receive trunk is in the OOS state, use the **oos receive** and **oos transmit** keywords in conjunction with the **signal timing oos suppress-voice** command.

To suppress voice and signaling packets whenever the transmit or receive trunk is in the OOS state, use the **oos receive** and **oos transmit** keywords in conjunction with the **signal timing oos suppress-all** command.

PBX Busyout

To "busy out" a PBX if the network connection fails, set the **oos receive** pattern to match the seized state (busy), and set the **signal timing oos** timeout value. When the timeout value expires and no signaling packets are received, the router sends the **oos receive** pattern to the PBX.

Use the busy seized pattern only if the PBX does not have a specified pattern for indicating an OOS state. If the PBX has a specific OOS pattern, use that pattern instead.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, configures the signaling bit pattern for the idle receive and transmit states:

```
voice class permanent 10
  signal keepalive 3
  signal pattern idle receive 0101
  signal pattern idle transmit 0101
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
  voice-class permanent 10
```

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, configures the signaling bit pattern for the out-of-service receive and transmit states:

```
voice class permanent 10
  signal keepalive 3
  signal pattern oos receive 0001
  signal pattern oos transmit 0001
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
  voice-class permanent 10
```

The following example restores default signaling bit patterns for the receive and transmit idle states:

```
voice class permanent 10
  signal keepalive 3
  signal timing idle suppress-voice
  no signal pattern idle receive
  no signal pattern idle transmit
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
  voice-class permanent 10
```

The following example configures nondefault signaling bit patterns for the receive and transmit out-of-service states:

```
voice class permanent 10
  signal keepalive 3
  signal pattern oos receive 0001
  signal pattern oos transmit 0001
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
  voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies a dial-peer type.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Specifies the length of time before voice traffic is stopped after a trunk goes into the idle state.
signal timing oos	Configures the signal timing parameter for the OOS call state.

Command	Description
signal timing oos slave-standby	Specifies that a slave port return to its initial standby state after the trunk has been OOS for a specified time.
signal timing oos suppress-all	Stops sending voice and signaling packets to the network if a transmit OOS signaling pattern id detected from the PBX for a specified time.
signal timing oos suppress-voice	Stops sending voice packets to the network if a transmit OOS signaling pattern is detected from the PBX for a specified time.
signal timing oos timeout	Changes the delay time between the loss of signaling packets from the network and the start time for the OOS state.
voice-class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice class permanent	Assigns a previously-configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal sequence oos

To specify which signaling pattern is sent to the PBX when the far-end keepalive message is lost or an alarm indication signal (AIS) is received from the far end, use the **signal sequence oos** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal sequence oos {**no-action**| **idle-only**| **oos-only**| **both**}

no signal sequence oos

Syntax Description

no -action	No signaling pattern is sent.
idle -only	Only the idle signaling pattern is sent.
oos -only	Only the out-of-service (OOS) signaling pattern is sent.
both	Both idle and OOS signaling patterns are sent. This is the default value.

Command Default

Both idle and OOS signaling patterns are sent.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XK	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring the idle or OOS signaling patterns to be sent, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you finish defining the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

Use the **signal sequence oos** command to specify which signaling pattern) to send. Use the **signal pattern idle receive** or the **signal pattern oos receive** command to define the bit patterns of the signaling patterns if other than the defaults.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, defines voice class 10, sets the **signal sequence oos** command to send only the idle signal pattern to the PBX, and applies the voice class configuration to VoFR dial peer 100.

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal sequence oos idle-only
 signal timing idle suppress-voice
 exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
 signal-type transparent
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies a dial-peer type.
signal pattern	Configures the ABCD bit pattern for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Specifies the length of time before the router stops sending voice packets after a trunk goes into the idle state.
signal timing oos	Specifies that a permanent voice connection be torn down and restarted after the trunk has been OOS for a specified time.
signal timing oos slave-standby	Specifies that a slave port return to its initial standby state after the trunk has been OOS for a specified time.
signal timing oos suppress-all	Configures the router or concentrator to stop sending voice and signaling packets to the network if it detects an OOS signaling pattern from the PBX for a specified time.
signal timing oos suppress-voice	Configures the router or concentrator to stop sending voice packets to the network if it detects a transmit OOS signaling pattern from the PBX for a specified time.
signal timing oos timeout	Changes the delay time between the loss of signaling packets from the network and the start time for the OOS state.
voice-class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.

Command	Description
voice class permanent	Assigns a previously-configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing idle suppress-voice

To configure the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call, use the **signal timing idle suppress-voice** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing idle suppress-voice *seconds* [**resume-voice** [*milliseconds*]]

no signal timing idle suppress-voice *seconds* [**resume-voice** [*milliseconds*]]

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Duration of the idle state, in seconds, before the voice traffic is stopped. Range is from 0 to 65535.
resume-voice	(Optional) Sets a timer that controls the delay between when trunk activity is detected and when active packetization of voice resumes.
<i>milliseconds</i>	(Optional) Duration of the delay, in milliseconds (ms), for the resume-voice timer. Range is from 40 to 5000. Default is 500 ms.

Command Default

No signal timing idle suppress-voice timer is configured.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810 platform.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.0(7)XK	This command was modified to simplify the configuration process.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.
12.4(15)T10	This command was modified to add the resume-voice <i>milliseconds</i> option.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring the signal timing idle suppress-voice timer, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. The voice class must then be assigned to a dial peer.

The **signal timing idle suppress-voice** command is used when the **signal-type** command is set to **transparent** in the dial peer for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk connection. The router stops sending voice packets when the timer expires. Signaling packets are still sent.

To detect an idle trunk state, the router or concentrator monitors both transmit and receive signaling for the idle transmit and idle receive signaling patterns. These can be configured by the **signal pattern idle transmit** or **signal pattern idle receive** command, or they can be the defaults. The default idle receive pattern is the idle pattern of the local voice port. The default idle transmit pattern is the idle pattern of the far-end voice port.

In some circumstances, the default delay of 500 ms between the detection of incoming seizure and the opening of the audio path may cause a timing issue.

If, during this delay of 500 ms, the near-end originating PBX has already received the acknowledgement from the far-end PBX to begin playing out digits and the audio path is not yet open, the first Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF) digit might be lost over the permanent trunk.

This loss of the first DTMF digit can occur if a Cisco voice gateway has the following trunk conditioning setting:

```
!
voice class permanent 1
signal pattern idle transmit 0000
signal pattern idle receive 0000
signal pattern oos transmit 1111
signal pattern oos receive 1111
signal timing idle suppress-voice 10
!
```

The **resume-voice milliseconds** option has been added in Release 12.4(15)T10 to modify the delay timer and reduce the wait time. We recommend that you specify a delay of less than 500 ms to avoid the loss of any digits due to the possible discrepancy between the detection of incoming seizure and the opening of the audio path.

The output of the **show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory** command has been modified in Release 12.4(15)T10 to report values for the **suppress-voice** and **resume-voice** keywords (of the **signal timing idle suppress-voice** command) as the "idle = *seconds* " and "idle_off = *milliseconds* " fields, respectively.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, sets the signal timing idle suppress-voice timer to 5 seconds for the idle state on voice class 10:

```
voice class permanent 10
signal keepalive 3
signal pattern idle receive 0101
signal pattern idle transmit 0101
signal timing idle suppress-voice 5
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
voice-class permanent 10
signal-type transparent
```

The following example defines voice class 10, sets the idle detection time to 5 seconds, configures the trunk to use the default transmit and receive idle signal patterns, and applies the voice class configuration to VoFR dial peer 100:

```
voice class permanent 10
signal keepalive 3
signal timing idle suppress-voice 5
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
voice-class permanent 10
signal-type transparent
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
show voice trunk-conditioning supervisory	Displays the status of trunk supervision and configuration parameters for a voice port.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and OOS states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing oos	Configures the signal timing parameter for the OOS state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice-class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice class permanent (dial peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos

To configure the signal timing parameter for the out-of-service (OOS) state of the call, use the **signal timing oos** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos {restart| slave-standby| suppress-all| suppress-voice| timeout} *seconds*

no signal timing oos {restart| slave-standby| suppress-all| suppress-voice| timeout} *seconds*

Syntax Description

restart	If no signaling packets are received for this period, the permanent voice connection is torn down and an attempt to achieve reconnection is made.
slave -standby	If no signaling packets are received for this period, a slave port returns to its initial standby state. This option applies only to slave ports (ports configured using the connection trunk number answer-mode command).
suppress -all	If the transmit OOS pattern (from the PBX to the network) matches for this period of time, the router stops sending all packets to the network.
suppress -voice	If the transmit OOS pattern (from the PBX to the network) matches for this period of time, the router stops sending voice packets to the network. signaling packets continue to be sent with the alarm indication set (AIS).
timeout	If no signaling packets are received for this period of time, the router sends the configured receive OOS pattern to the PBX. Also, the router stops sending voice packets to the network. Use this option to perform busyout to the PBX.
<i>seconds</i>	Duration, in seconds, for the above settings. Range is from 0 to 65535.

Command Default

No signal timing OOS pattern parameters are configured.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. The voice class must then be assigned to a dial peer.

You can enter several values for this command. However, the **suppress-all** and **suppress-voice** options are mutually exclusive.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, configures the signal timeout parameter for the OOS state on voice class 10. The **signal timing oos timeout** command is set to 60 seconds.

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 exit
 dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of the call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos restart

To specify that a permanent voice connection be torn down and restarted after the trunk has been out-of-service (OOS) for a specified time, use the **signal timing oos restart** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos restart *seconds*

no signal timing oos restart

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Delay duration, in seconds, for the restart attempt. Range is from 0 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Default

No restart attempt is made if the trunk becomes OOS.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. You then assign the voice class to a dial peer.

The **signal timing oos restart** command is valid only if the **signal timing oos timeout** command is enabled, which controls the start time for the OOS state. The timer for the **signal timing oos restart** command does not start until the trunk is OOS.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, creates voice class 10, sets the OOS **timeout** time to 60 seconds and sets the **restart** time to 30 seconds:

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 signal timing oos restart 30
```

```
exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously-configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos slave-standby

To configure a slave port to return to its initial standby state after the trunk has been out-of-service (OOS) for a specified time, use the **signal timing oos slave-standby** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos slave-standby *seconds*

no signal timing oos slave-standby

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Delay duration, in seconds. If no signaling packets are received for this period, the slave port returns to its initial standby state. Range is from 0 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Default

The slave port does not return to its standby state if the trunk becomes OOS.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you finish defining the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

If no signaling packets are received for the specified delay period, the slave port returns to its initial standby state. The **signal timing oos slave-standby** command is valid only if both of the following conditions are true:

- The **signal timing oos timeout** command is enabled, which controls the start time for the OOS state. The timer for the **signal timing oos slave-standby** command does not start until the trunk is OOS.
- The voice port is configured as a slave port with the **connection trunk digits answer-mode** command.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, creates a voice port as a slave voice port, creates voice class 10, sets the OOS **timeout** time to 60 seconds, and sets the return-to-**slave-standby** time to 120 seconds:

```
voice-port 1/0/0
 connection trunk 5550162 answer-mode
 exit
 voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 signal timing oos slave-standby 120
 exit
 dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos suppress-all

To configure the router or concentrator to stop sending voice and signaling packets to the network if it detects a transmit out-of-service (OOS) signaling pattern from the PBX for a specified time, use the **signal timing oos suppress-all** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos suppress-all *seconds*

no signal timing oos suppress-all

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Delay duration, in seconds, before packet transmission is stopped. Range is from 0 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Default

The router or concentrator does not stop sending packets to the network if it detects a transmit OOS signaling pattern from the PBX.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you finish defining the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

The **signal timing oos suppress-all** command is valid only if you configure an OOS transmit signaling pattern with the **signal pattern oos transmit** command. (There is no default **oos transmit** signaling pattern.)

The **signal timing oos suppress-all** command is valid whether or not the **signal timing oos timeout** command is enabled, which controls the start time for the OOS state. The timer for the **signal timing oos suppress-all** command starts immediately when the OOS transmit signaling pattern is matched.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, creates voice class 10, sets the OOS **timeout** time to 60 seconds, and sets the packet suppression time to 60 seconds:

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 signal timing oos suppress-all 60
 exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos suppress-voice

To configure the router or concentrator to stop sending voice packets to the network if it detects a transmit out-of-service (OOS) signaling pattern from the PBX for a specified time, use the **signal timing oos suppress-voice** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos suppress-voice *seconds*

no signal timing oos suppress-voice

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Delay duration, in seconds, before voice-packet transmission is stopped. Range is from 0 to 65535. There is no default.

Command Default

The router or concentrator does not stop sending voice packets to the network if it detects a transmit OOS signaling pattern from the PBX.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-voice-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you finish defining the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

The **signal timing oos suppress-voice** command is valid only if you configure an OOS transmit signaling pattern with the **signal pattern oos transmit** command. (There is no default **oos transmit** signaling pattern.)

The **signal timing oos suppress-voice s** command is valid whether or not the **signal timing oos timeout** command is enabled, which controls the start time for the OOS state. The timer for the **signal timing oos suppress-voice** command starts immediately when the OOS transmit signaling pattern is matched.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, creates voice class 10, sets the OOS **timeout** time to 60 seconds, and sets the packet suppression time to 60 seconds:

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 signal timing oos suppress-voice 60
 exit
dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signal timing oos timeout

To change the delay time between the loss of signaling packets from the network and the start time for the out-of-service (OOS) state, use the **signal timing oos timeout** command in voice-class configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal timing oos timeout [*seconds*] **disabled**

no signal timing oos timeout

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Delay duration, in seconds, between the loss of signaling packets and the beginning of the OOS state. Range is from 1 to 65535. Default is 30.
disabled	(Optional) Deactivates the detection of packet loss. If no signaling packets are received from the network, the router does not send an OOS pattern to the PBX and it continues sending voice packets to the network. Use this option to disable busyout to the PBX.

Command Default

No signal timing OOS pattern parameters are configured.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(4)T.
12.1(3)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines

Before configuring signal timing OOS parameters, you must use the **voice class permanent** command in global configuration mode to create a voice class for the Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk. After you finish defining the voice class, you assign it to a dial peer.

You can use the **signal timing oos timeout** command to enable busyout to the PBX.

The **signal timing oos timeout** command controls the starting time for the **signal timing oos restart** and **signal timing oos slave-standby** commands. If this command is entered with the **disabled** keyword, the **signal timing oos restart** and **signal timing oos slave-standby** commands are ineffective.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, creates voice class 10 and sets the OOS **timeout** time to 60 seconds:

```
voice-class permanent 10
 signal-keepalive 3
 signal pattern oos receive 0001
 signal pattern oos transmit 0001
 signal timing oos timeout 60
 exit
 dial-peer voice 100 vofr
 voice-class permanent 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection	Specifies a connection mode for a voice port.
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode and specifies the method of voice encapsulation.
signal keepalive	Configures the keepalive signaling packet interval for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal pattern	Defines the ABCD bit patterns that identify the idle and oos states for Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks.
signal timing idle suppress-voice	Configures the signal timing parameter for the idle state of a call.
signal-type	Sets the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer.
voice class permanent	Creates a voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk.
voice-class permanent (dial-peer)	Assigns a previously configured voice class for a Cisco trunk or FRF.11 trunk to a dial peer.

signaling forward

To configure global settings for transparent tunneling of Q-signaling (QSIG), Q.931, H.225, and ISDN User Part (ISUP) messages on a Cisco IOS voice gateway, use the **signaling forward** command in voice service VoIP configuration mode. To return to the default tunneling configuration for a gateway, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco IOS H.323 Gateways

signaling forward {conditional| none| rawmsg| unconditional}

no signaling forward

Cisco IOS SIP Gateways

signaling forward {none| rawmsg| unconditional}

no signaling forward

Syntax Description

conditional	Specifies that tunneling on an H.323 gateway is determined by the target, which is defined using the session target command. This is the default setting for H.323 gateways. Note The conditional keyword is not supported on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateways. Instead, the default setting for SIP gateways is that no tunneling is configured (none).
none	Specifies that H.323 and SIP gateways do not forward Generic Transparency Descriptor (GTD), QSIG, or Q.931 payloads to any endpoint in the network. This is the default setting for SIP gateways.
rawmsg	Specifies that H.323 and SIP gateways tunnel H.225, QSIG (application-qsig), or Q.931 raw messages (application-Xq931) only, without GTD.
unconditional	Specifies unconditional tunneling and forwards GTD payload along with the QSIG or Q.931 message body even if the attached external route server has modified it. (The gatekeeper sends its own GTD back to itself.)

Command Default

- **conditional** --messages are forwarded according to the target:

- Non-Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) targets--only the original payload (without GTD) is forwarded to the H.323 endpoint.
- All other targets--GTD payload is forwarded along with the message body.

Command Default No transparent tunneling of QSIG or Q.931 messages is configured.

Command Modes Voice service VoIP configuration (conf-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.
	12.3(1)	Support was added for SIP Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) transport using Cisco GTD.
	12.4(15)XY	Support was added for passing RELEASE and RELEASE COMPLETE messages end to end over SIP using QSIG tunneling on Cisco IOS voice gateways.
	12.4(15)XZ	Support was added for Q.931 tunneling over SIP on Cisco IOS voice gateways and tunneling of both QSIG and Q.931 over SIP was extended to the Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE). Note The CUBE is formerly known as the Cisco IOS Session Border Controller (SBC) or the Cisco Multiservice IP-to-IP Gateway.
	12.4(20)T	Support was added for QSIG and Q.931 tunneling over SIP on Cisco IOS voice gateways and the CUBE.

Usage Guidelines This command is used on H.323 and SIP voice gateways to configure tunneling behavior. Depending on your specific Cisco router, platform, and network, you can use this command to configure tunneling behavior for various messages, such as QSIG, Q.931, H.225, and ISUP messages. To override the global setting for a gateway or to configure tunneling settings on a dial peer, use the **signaling forward** command in dial peer voice configuration mode.

For more specific information about controlling tunneling behavior using the **signaling forward** command, see the information included in the following sections:

QSIG and Q.931 Tunneling

Tunneling of QSIG and Q.931 on H.323 gateways is enabled by default for Cisco IOS gateway platforms supporting the **signaling forward** command. For QSIG and Q.931 tunneling on SIP gateways, however, you must configure at least one interface on both an ingress, or originating gateway (OGW), and an egress, or terminating gateway (TGW).

In addition to signaling forward settings, you must specify QSIG or Q.931 as the central office switch type on the ISDN interface for both the OGW and TGW on a SIP or H.323 network. Use the **isdn switch-type** command to enable and specify the switch type:

- For tunneling QSIG messages, specify the **primary-qsig** switch type.
- For tunneling Q.931 messages, specify any ISDN switch type except **primary-qsig** and **primary-dpness**.

**Note**

Cisco IOS SIP gateways do not support the **primary-dpness** switch type for tunneling of Q.931.

The table below displays QSIG and Q.931 tunneling behavior as determined by gateway voice class and configuration settings.

Table 213: QSIG Tunneling Behavior by Voice Class and Signaling Forward Setting

Signaling Forward Configuration	H.323 Gateway	SIP Gateway
conditional or no specified setting:	Default.	Not supported.
session target <i>non-ras</i>	Tunnels GTD payload with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	No tunneling.
session target ras	Tunnels only QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	No tunneling.
none	No tunneling.	No tunneling.
rawmsg	Tunnels QSIG or Q.931 message bodies only.	Tunnels QSIG or Q.931 message bodies only.
unconditional	Tunnels GTD payload along with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	Tunnels GTD payload along with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.

SS7 ISUP and H.225 Tunneling over H.323

ISUP defines the protocol and procedures used to configure, manage, and release trunk circuits that carry voice and data calls over the PSTN. ISUP is used for both ISDN and non-ISDN calls and is reconstructed on the basis of the protocol at the egress side of the network, without any concern for the ISDN or ISUP variant on the ingress side of the network.

When you specify that the ISDN (H.225) or ISUP information be provided in text format, the information can also be used by applications inside the core H.323 network such as, in a route server, which can use certain ISDN and ISUP information for routing decisions. Additionally, transporting ISUP encapsulated in GTD maintains compatibility with the H.323 protocol.

If the target is a RAS target, for a non-GTD signaling payload, the original payload is forwarded. For a GTD signaling payload, the payload is encapsulated in an admission request (ARQ)/disengage request (DRQ) message and sent to the originating gatekeeper. The gatekeeper conveys the payload to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) and external route server for a flexible route decision based upon the ISUP GTD parameters. The gateway then conditionally forwards the GTD payload on the basis of the instruction from the route server.

To tunnel the ISUP GTD, you must configure the OGW and TGW to encapsulate SS7 ISUP messages in GTD format.

**Note**

If you specify **primary-qsig** as the **isdn switch-type** setting, you must assign network-side functionality (either at the global or dial-peer level) using the **isdn protocol-emulate** command.

Examples

The following example shows unconditional signal forwarding being set on a global basis, where the GTD payload is tunneled to endpoints over either H.323 or SIP:

```
Router> enable
Router# configure
terminal
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)# signaling forward unconditional
```

The following example is sample output from the **show running-config** command when a router is globally configured with unconditional signal forwarding over SIP:

```
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 2357 bytes
!
version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
!
!
.
.
!
voice service voip
  signaling forward unconditional
  sip
!
.
.
```

The following example is sample output from the **show running-config** command when a router is globally configured with unconditional signal forwarding over H.323:

```
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 4201 bytes
!
version 12.2
service config
no service single-slot-reload-enable
no service pad
service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
service internal
service udp-small-servers
!
hostname as5300-2
!
no logging buffered
logging rate-limit console 10 except errors
aaa new-model
!
.
.
.
!
```

```

voice service voip
  signaling forward unconditional
  h323
!
.
.
.

```

Related Commands

clid network-number	Configures a network number in the router for CLID and uses it as the calling party number.
clid restrict	Prevents the calling party number from being presented by CLID.
clid second-number strip	Prevents the second network number from being sent in the CLID information.
isdn global-disconnect	Specifies setting for allowing passage of Release and Release Complete messages over a voice network.
isdn protocol-emulate	Enables emulation of the network side of an ISDN configuration for a PRI Net5 or PRI NTT switch type.
isdn protocol-emulate (dial)	Configures the Layer 2 and Layer 3 port protocol of a BRI voice port or a PRI to emulate NT (network) or TE (user) functionality.
isdn switch-type (BRI)	Specifies the central office switch type on an ISDN BRI.
isdn switch-type (PRI)	Specifies the central office switch type or enables support of QSIG or Q.931 signaling on an ISDN PRI.
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a dial peer.
signal-end-to-end	Configures R2 transparency using GTD on an R2-based E1 CAS network. (Does not apply to SIP.)
signaling forward (dial-peer)	Specifies tunneling for QSIG, Q.931, H.225, and ISUP messages over a specific dial peer on a SIP or H.323 gateway.

signaling forward (dial peer)

To configure settings for transparent tunneling of Q-signaling (QSIG), Q.931, H.225, and ISDN User Part (ISUP) messages over an individual dial peer that override global settings for a Cisco IOS voice gateway, use the **signaling forward** command in dial peer voice configuration mode. To specify that transparent tunneling behavior on a dial peer be determined by global settings for the gateway, use the **no** form of this command.

Cisco IOS H.323 Dial Peers

signaling forward {conditional| none| rawmsg| unconditional}

no signaling forward

Cisco IOS SIP Dial Peers

signaling forward {none| rawmsg| unconditional}

no signaling forward

Syntax Description

conditional	Overrides global settings for the gateway and specifies that tunneling on an H.323 dial peer is determined by the target. (The target is defined using the session target command.) This is the default setting for an H.323 dial peer if a global setting is not configured for the gateway. Note The conditional keyword is not supported on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) dial peers. Instead, the default setting for SIP dial peers is that no tunneling is configured (none).
none	Overrides global settings for the gateway and specifies that the dial peer does not forward Generic Transparency Descriptor (GTD), QSIG, or Q.931 payloads to any endpoint in the network. This is the default setting for a SIP dial peer.
rawmsg	Overrides global settings for the gateway and specifies that the dial peer tunnel QSIG (application-qsig) or Q.931 raw messages (application-Xq931) only, without GTD.
unconditional	Specifies unconditional tunneling and forwards GTD payload along with the QSIG or Q.931 message body even if the attached external route server has modified it. (The gatekeeper sends its own GTD back to itself.)

The dial peers use the global setting for transparent tunneling if it is configured for the gateway. If global configuration of the gateway is not specified, the following are the default behaviors for dial peers:

Command Default

- **conditional** --messages are forwarded according to the target:
 - Non-Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) targets--only the original payload (without GTD) is forwarded to the H.323 endpoint.
 - All other targets--GTD payload is forwarded along with the message body.

Command Default

No transparent tunneling of QSIG or Q.931 messages is configured.

Command Modes

Dial peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5850.
12.4(15)XY	Support was added for passing RELEASE and RELEASE COMPLETE messages end to end over SIP using QSIG tunneling on Cisco IOS voice gateways.
12.4(15)XZ	Support was added for Q.931 tunneling over SIP on Cisco IOS voice gateways and tunneling of both QSIG and Q.931 over SIP was extended to the Cisco Unified Border Element (CUBE). Note The CUBE is formerly known as the Cisco IOS Session Border Controller (SBC) or the Cisco Multiservice IP-to-IP Gateway.
12.4(20)T	Support was added for QSIG and Q.931 tunneling over SIP on Cisco IOS voice gateways and the CUBE.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used to configure tunneling behavior for individual dial peers on H.323 and SIP voice gateways. Depending on your specific Cisco router, platform, and network, you can use this command to configure tunneling behavior for various messages, such as QSIG, Q.931, H.225, and ISUP messages. To configure the global setting for a gateway, use the **signaling forward** command in voice service VoIP configuration mode.

For more specific information about controlling tunneling behavior using the **signaling forward** command, see the information included in the following sections:

QSIG and Q.931 Tunneling

Tunneling of QSIG and Q.931 on H.323 gateways is enabled by default for Cisco IOS gateway platforms supporting the **signaling forward** command. For QSIG and Q.931 tunneling on SIP gateways, however, you must configure at least one interface on both an ingress, or originating gateway (OGW), and an egress, or terminating gateway (TGW).

In addition to signaling forward settings, you must specify QSIG or Q.931 as the central office switch type on the ISDN interface for both the OGW and TGW on a SIP or H.323 network. Use the **isdn switch-type** command to enable and specify the switch type:

- For tunneling QSIG messages, specify the **primary-qsig** switch type.
- For tunneling Q.931 messages, specify any ISDN switch type except **primary-qsig** and **primary-dpness**.


Note

Cisco IOS SIP gateways do not support the **primary-dpness** switch type for tunneling of Q.931.

Displays QSIG and Q.931 tunneling behavior as determined by gateway voice class and configuration settings.

Table 214: QSIG Tunneling Behavior by Voice Class and Signaling Forward Setting

Signaling Forward Configuration	H.323 Gateway	SIP Gateway
conditional or no specified setting:	Default.	Not supported.
session target <i>non-ras</i>	Tunnels GTD payload with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	No tunneling.
session target ras	Tunnels only QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	No tunneling.
none	No tunneling.	No tunneling.
rawmsg	Tunnels QSIG or Q.931 message bodies only.	Tunnels QSIG or Q.931 message bodies only.
unconditional	Tunnels GTD payload along with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.	Tunnels GTD payload along with QSIG or Q.931 message bodies.

SS7 ISUP and H.225 Tunneling over H.323

ISUP defines the protocol and procedures used to configure, manage, and release trunk circuits that carry voice and data calls over the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). ISUP is used for both ISDN and non-ISDN calls and is reconstructed on the basis of the protocol at the egress side of the network, without any concern for the ISDN or ISUP variant on the ingress side of the network.

When you specify that ISDN (H.225) or ISUP information be provided in text format, the information can also be used by applications inside the core H.323 network such as, in a route server, which can use certain ISDN and ISUP information for routing decisions. Additionally, transporting ISUP encapsulated in GTD maintains compatibility with the H.323 protocol.

If the target is a RAS target, for a non-GTD signaling payload, the original payload is forwarded. For a GTD signaling payload, the payload is encapsulated in an admission request (ARQ)/disengage request (DRQ) message and sent to the originating gatekeeper. The gatekeeper conveys the payload to the Gatekeeper Transaction Message Protocol (GKTMP) and external route server for a flexible route decision based upon the ISUP GTD parameters. The gateway then conditionally forwards the GTD payload on the basis of the instruction from the route server.

To tunnel the ISUP GTD, you must configure a dial peer on both the OGW and TGW to encapsulate SS7 ISUP messages in GTD format.

**Note**

If you specify **primary-qsig** as the **isdn switch-type** setting, you must assign network-side functionality (either at the global or dial-peer level) using the **isdn protocol-emulate** command.

Examples

The following example shows unconditional signal forwarding being set on a SIP dial peer (overriding the global setting for the Cisco IOS voice gateway):

```
Router> enable
Router# configure
terminal
Router(config)# dial-peer
voice 1
Router(config-dial-peer)# signaling forward unconditional
Router(config-dial-peer)# session protocol sipv2
```

The following example is sample output from the **show running-config** command when a SIP dial peer is configured with unconditional signal forwarding:

```
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 2357 bytes
!
version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
!
boot-start-marker
no boot startup-test
boot-end-marker
.
.
.
!
dial-peer voice 101 voip
signaling forward unconditional
session protocol sipv2
session target ipv4:9.13.19.114
incoming called-number 8000
codec g711ulaw
!
.
```

**Note**

The "session protocol sipv2" in the output indicates that this is a SIP dial peer.

The following example shows unconditional signal forwarding being set on an H.323 dial peer (overriding the global setting for the Cisco IOS voice gateway):

```
Router> enable
Router# configure
terminal
Router(config)# dial-peer
voice 1
Router(config-dial-peer)# signaling forward unconditional
```

The following example is sample output from the **show running-config** command when an H.323 dial peer is configured with unconditional signal forwarding:

```
Router# show running-config
Building configuration...
Current configuration : 2357 bytes
!
version 12.4
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime msec
no service password-encryption
!
!
boot-start-marker
no boot startup-test
boot-end-marker
.
.
.
!
dial-peer voice 101 voip
  signaling forward unconditional
  session target ipv4:9.13.19.114
  incoming called-number 8000
  codec g711ulaw
!
```

**Note**

There is no "session protocol sipv2" in the output, indicating that this is an H.323 dial peer.

Related Commands

clid network-number	Configures a network number in the router for CLID and uses it as the calling party number.
clid restrict	Prevents the calling party number from being presented by CLID.
clid second-number strip	Prevents the second network number from being sent in the CLID information.
isdn global-disconnect	Specifies setting for allowing passage of Release and Release Complete messages over a voice network.
isdn protocol-emulate	Enables emulation of the network side of an ISDN configuration for a PRI Net5 or PRI NTT switch type.
isdn protocol-emulate (dial)	Configures the Layer 2 and Layer 3 port protocol of a BRI voice port or a PRI to emulate NT (network) or TE (user) functionality.
isdn switch-type (BRI)	Specifies the central office switch type on an ISDN BRI.
isdn switch-type (PRI)	Specifies the central office switch type or enables support of QSIG or Q.931 signaling on an ISDN PRI.

session protocol (dial peer)	Specifies a session protocol on a dial peer for calls between local and remote routers using the packet network.
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a dial peer.
signal-end-to-end	Configures R2 transparency using GTD on an R2-based E1 CAS network. (Does not apply to SIP.)
signaling forward	Specifies tunneling for QSIG, Q.931, H.225, and ISUP messages globally for a SIP or H.323 gateway.

signal-type

To set the signaling type to be used when connecting to a dial peer, use the **signal-type** command in dial-peer configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

signal-type {cas| cept| ext-signal| transparent}

no signal-type

Syntax Description

cas	North American EIA-464 channel-associated signaling (robbed bit signaling). If the Digital T1 Packet Voice Trunk Network Module is installed, this option might not be available.
cept	Provides a basic E1 ABCD signaling protocol. Used primarily for E&M interfaces. When used with FXS/FXO interfaces, this protocol is equivalent to MELCAS.
ext -signal	External signaling. The digital signal processor (DSP) does not generate any signaling frames. Use this option when there is an external signaling channel, for example, CCS, or when you need to have a permanent "dumb" voice pipe.
transparent	Selecting this option produces different results depending on whether you are using a digital voice module (DVM) or an analog voice module (AVM). For a DVM: The ABCD signaling bits are copied from or transported through the T1/E1 interface "transparently" without modification or interpretation. This enables the handling of arbitrary or unknown signaling protocols. For an AVM: It is not possible to provide "transparent" behavior without interpreting the signaling information to read and write the correct state to the analog hardware. This option is mapped to be equal to cas.

Command Default

cas

Command Modes

Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(3)XG	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600, Cisco 3600, and Cisco MC3810.
12.0(4)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(7)XK	The cept and transparent keywords, previously supported only on the Cisco MC3810, are now supported on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and 7200 series.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command applies to Voice over Frame Relay (VoFR) and Voice over ATM (VoATM) dial peers. It is used with permanent connections only (Cisco trunks and FRF.11 trunks), not with switched calls.

This command is used to inform the local telephony interface of the type of signaling it should expect to receive from the far-end dial peer. To turn signaling off at this dial peer, select the **ext-signal** option. If signaling is turned off and there are no external signaling channels, a "hot" line exists, enabling this dial peer to connect to anything at the far end.

When you connect an FXS to another FXS, or if you have anything other than an FXS/FXO or E&M/E&M pair, the appropriate signaling type on Cisco 2600 and Cisco 3600 series routers is **ext-signal** (disabled).

If you have a digital E1 connection at the remote end that is running cept/MELCAS signaling and you then trunk that across to an analog port, you should make sure that you configure both ends for the **cept** signal type.

If you have a T1 or E1 connection at both ends and the T1/E1 is running a signaling protocol that is neither EIA-464, or cept/MELCAS, you might want to configure the signal type for the transparent option in order to pass through the signaling.

Examples

The following example disables signaling for VoFR dial peer 200:

```
dial-peer voice 200 vofr
  signal-type ext-signal
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
codec (dial-peer)	Specifies the voice coder rate of speech for a dial peer.
connection	Specifies the connection mode for a voice port.
destination-pattern	Specifies the telephone number associated with a dial peer.

Command	Description
dtmf-relay	Enables the DSP to generate FRF.11 Annex A frames for a dial peer.
preference	Enables the preferred dial peer to be selected when multiple dial peers within a hunt group are matched for a dial string.
sequence-numbers	Enables the generation of sequence numbers in each frame generated by the DSP.
session protocol	Establishes the VoFR protocol for calls between local and remote routers.
session target	Specifies a network-specific address for a dial peer.

silent-fax

To configure the voice dial peer for a Type 2 silent fax machine, use the **silent-fax** command in dial peer configuration mode. To disable a silent fax call to any POTS ports, use the **no** form of this command.

silent-fax

no silent-fax

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Silent fax is not configured.

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.2(8)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 803, Cisco 804, and Cisco 813.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to configure the router to send a no ring alert tone to a Type 2 silent fax machine that is connected to any of the POTS ports. To check the status of the silent-fax configuration, use the **show running-config** command.

Examples The following example shows that the **silent-fax** command has been configured on POTS port 1 but not on POTS port 2.

```
dial-peer voice 1 pots
 destination-pattern 5551111
 port 1
 no call-waiting
 ring 0
 volume 4
 caller-number 3334444 ring 1
 subaddress 20
 silent-fax
dial-peer voice 2 pots
 destination-pattern 5552222
 port 2
 no call-waiting
 ring 0
 volume 2
 caller-number 3214567 ring 2
 subaddress 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show running-config	Displays the contents of the currently running configuration file or the configuration for a specific class map, interface, map class, policy map, or VC class.

sip

To enter the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) configuration mode, use the **sip** command in voice-service VoIP configuration mode.

sip

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

No default behavior or values.

Command Modes

Voice-service VoIP configuration (config-voi-srv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, Cisco 7200 series, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 platforms.
12.2(2)XB2	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850 platform.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and support was added for the Cisco 3700 series. Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5850, and Cisco AS5400 platforms were not supported in this release.
12.2(11)T	Support was added for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 platforms.
12.2(33)XNE	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)XNE.

Usage Guidelines

From the voice-service VoIP configuration mode, the **sip** command enables you to enter SIP configuration mode. From this mode, several SIP commands are available, such as **bind**, **session transport**, and **url**.

Examples

The following example illustrates entering SIP configuration mode and then setting the **bind** command on the SIP network:

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-srv)# sip
Router(conf-serv-sip)# bind control source-interface FastEthernet 0
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice service voip	Enters the voice-service configuration mode.

Command	Description
session transport	Configures the voice dial peer to use Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) or User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as the underlying transport layer protocol for SIP messages.

sip-header

To specify the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) header to be sent to the peer call leg, use the **sip-header** command in voice class configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

sip-header {**sip-req-uri**| *header-name*}

no sip-header {**sip-req-uri**| *header-name*}

Syntax Description

sip-req-uri	Configures Cisco Unified Border Element (UBE) to send a SIP request Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) to the peer call leg.
<i>header-name</i>	Name of the header to be sent to the peer call leg.

Command Default

SIP header is not sent to the peer call leg.

Command Modes

Voice class configuration (config-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.1(3)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **sip-header** command to configure Cisco UBE to pass the unsupported parameters present in a mandatory header from one peer call leg to another of a Cisco UBE.

Examples

The following example shows how to configure Cisco UBE to send a "From" header to the peer call leg:

```
Router(config)# voice class sip-copylist 2
Router(config-class)# sip-header From
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice class sip-copylist	Configures a list of entities to be sent to a peer call leg and enters voice class configuration mode.

sip-server

To configure a network address for the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) server interface, use the **sip-server** command in SIP user-agent configuration mode. To remove a network address configured for SIP, use the no form of this command.

sip-server {**dns** :[*host-name*]| **ipv4**:*ipv4-address*| **ipv6** [*ipv6-address*] :[*port-num*]}

no sip-server

Syntax Description

dns:	Sets the global SIP server interface to a Domain Name System (DNS) hostname. If you do not specify a hostname, the default DNS defined by the ip name-server command is used.
<i>host-name</i>	(Optional) Valid DNS hostname in the following format: name.gateway.xyz.
ipv4: <i>ipv4-address</i>	Sets the global SIP server interface to an IPv4 address. A valid IPv4 address takes the following format: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx.
ipv6: <i>ipv6-address</i>]	Sets the global SIP server interface to an IPv6 address. You must enter brackets around the IPv6 address.
: <i>port-num</i>	(Optional) Port number for the SIP server.

Command Default

No network address is configured.

Command Modes

SIP user-agent configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850.
12.4(22)T	Support for IPv6 was added.

Usage Guidelines

If you use this command, you can also use the **session target sip-server** command on each dial peer instead of repeatedly entering the SIP server interface address for each dial peer. Configuring a SIP server as a session target is useful if a Cisco SIP proxy server (SPS) is present in the network. With an SPS, you can configure the SIP server option and have the interested dial peers use the SPS by default.

To reset this command to a null value, use the **default** command.

To configure an IPv6 address, the user must enter brackets [] around the IPv6 address.

Examples

The following example, beginning in global configuration mode, sets the global SIP server interface to the DNS hostname "3660-2.sip.com." If you also use the **session target sip server** command, you need not set the DNS hostname for each individual dial peer.

```
sip-ua
 sip-server dns:3660-2.sip.com
dial-peer voice 29 voip
 session target sip-server
```

The following example sets the global SIP server interface to an IPv4 address:

```
sip-ua
 sip-server ipv4:10.0.2.254
```

The following example sets the global SIP server interface to an IPv6 address. Note that brackets were entered around the IPv6 address:

```
sip-ua
 sip-server ipv6:[2001:0DB8:0:0:8:800:200C:417A]
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
default	Enables a default aggregation cache.
ip name-server	Specifies the address of one or more name servers to use for name and address resolution.
session target (VoIP dial peer)	Specifies a network-specific address for a dial peer.
session target sip-server	Instructs the dial peer session target to use the global SIP server.
sip-ua	Enters SIP user-agent configuration mode in order to configure the SIP user agent.

sip-ua

To enable Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) user-agent configuration commands, use the **sip-ua** command in global configuration mode. To reset all SIP user-agent configuration commands to their default values, use the **no** form of this command.

sip-ua

no sip-ua

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

If this command is not enabled, no SIP user-agent configuration commands can be entered.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)T	This command was introduced on the following platforms: Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was not included.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. Support for Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 was included.
15.1(2)T	This command was modified. The connection-reuse SIP user-agent configuration mode command was added to the sip-ua command.
15.2(4)M	This command was modified. The via-port option was added to the connection-reuse SIP user-agent configuration mode command.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter SIP user-agent configuration mode. The table below lists the SIP user-agent configuration mode commands.

Table 215: SIP User-Agent Configuration Mode Commands

Command	Description
connection-reuse	Uses the listener port for sending requests over the UDP. The via-port option sends SIP responses to the port present in the Via header instead of the source port on which the request was received. Note that the connection-reuse command is a SIP user-agent configuration mode command.
exit	Exits SIP user-agent configuration mode.
inband-alerting	This command is no longer supported as of Cisco IOS Release 12.2 because the gateway handles remote or local ringback on the basis of SIP messaging.
max-forwards	Specifies the maximum number of hops for a request.
retry	Configures the SIP signaling timers for retry attempts.
sip-server	Configures the SIP server interface.
timers	Configures the SIP signaling timers.
transport	Enables or disables a SIP user agent transport for the TCP or UDP that the protocol SIP user agents listen for on port 5060 (default).

Examples

The following example shows how to enter SIP user-agent configuration mode and configure the SIP user agent:

```
Device> enable
Device# configure terminal
Device(config)# sip-ua
Device(config-sip-ua)# retry invite 2
Device(config-sip-ua)# retry response 2
Device(config-sip-ua)# retry bye 2
Device(config-sip-ua)# retry cancel 2
Device(config-sip-ua)# sip-server ipv4:192.0.2.1
Device(config-sip-ua)# timers invite-wait-100 500
Device(config-sip-ua)# exit
Device#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	Exits SIP user-agent configuration mode.
max-forwards	Specifies the maximum number of hops for a request.

Command	Description
retry	Configures the retry attempts for SIP messages.
show sip-ua	Displays statistics for SIP retries, timers, and current listener status.
sip-server	Configures the SIP server interface.
timers	Configures the SIP signaling timers.
transport	Configures the SIP user agent (gateway) for SIP signaling messages on inbound calls through the SIP TCP or UDP socket.

snmp enable peer-trap dscp-profile

To enable differentiated services code point (DSCP) profile violation traps at the dial peer level, use the **snmp enable peer-trap dscp-profile** command in dial peer voice configuration mode. To disable the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp enable peer-trap dscp-profile

no snmp enable peer-trap dscp-profile

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default DSCP profile violation traps are not enabled.

Command Modes Dial peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines If you enable the DSCP profile violation trap both at the global level and the dial peer level, the dial peer configuration takes precedence over the global level configuration.

Examples The following example shows how to enable DSCP profile violation traps for a dial peer:

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 4 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# snmp enable peer-trap dscp-profile
Router(config-dial-peer)# end
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	snmp-server enable traps voice dscp-profile	Enables DSCP profile violation traps at the global level.

snmp enable peer-trap poor-qov

To generate poor-quality-of-voice notifications for applicable calls associated with VoIP dial peers, use the **snmp enable peer-trap poor-qov** command in dial peer configuration mode. To disable notification, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp enable peer-trap poor-qov

no snmp enable peer-trap poor-qov

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Disabled

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to generate poor-quality-of-voice notification for applicable calls associated with a dial peer. If you have a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) manager that uses SNMP messages when voice quality drops, you might want to enable this command. Otherwise, you should disable this command to reduce unnecessary network traffic.

Examples The following example enables poor-quality-of-voice notification for calls associated with VoIP dial peer 10:

```
dial-peer voice 10 voip
 snmp enable peer-trap poor-qov
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	snmp -server enable traps	Enables a router to send SNMP traps and information.
	snmp trap link -status	Enables SNMP trap messages to be generated when a specific port is brought up or down.

snmp-server enable traps voice (DSCP profile)

To enable Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) voice notifications, use the **snmp-server enable traps voice** command in global configuration mode. To disable the voice notifications, use the **no** form of this command.

snmp-server enable traps voice [dscp-profile] [fallback] [high-ds0-util] [low-ds0-util] [media-policy] [poor-qov]

no snmp-server enable traps voice dscp-profile [fallback] [high-ds0-util] [low-ds0-util] [media-policy] [poor-qov]

Syntax Description

dscp-profile	(Optional) Enables differentiated services code point (DSCP) voice traps.
fallback	(Optional) Enables SNMP fallback voice traps.
high-ds0-util	(Optional) Enables SNMP high utilization of Digital Signal 0 (DS0) traps.
low-ds0-util	(Optional) Enables SNMP low utilization of DS0 traps.
media-policy	(Optional) Enables SNMP media policy voice traps.
poor-qov	(Optional) Enables SNMP poor quality of voice traps.

Command Default

SNMP DSCP profile voice notifications are disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **snmp-server enable traps voice** command to enable SNMP traps for DSCP marking and policing.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable SNMP media policy voice notifications:

```
Router> enable
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# snmp-server enable traps voice dscp-profile media-policy
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dscp media	Specifies the RPH to DSCP mapping.
violation	Specifies the action that needs to be performed on any violation in the DSCP policy.

soft-offhook

To enable stepped off-hook resistance during seizure, use the **soft-offhook** command in voice-port (FXO) configuration mode. To disable this command, use the **no** form of this command.

soft-offhook

no soft-offhook

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

This command is disabled by default, which means there is no stepped off-hook resistance during seizure.

Command Modes

Voice-port (FXO) configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(3f) 12.4(4)T4	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

An off-hook indication into a far-end ringing cadence ON condition can occur during glare conditions (outgoing seizure occurring at the same time as an incoming ring). This condition can also occur when the interface configuration includes the **connection plar-opx** command. If the **connection plar-opx** command is not configured, the FXO software waits for a ringing cadence to transition from ON to OFF prior to transitioning to the off-hook condition. (Glare can be minimized by configuring ground-start signaling.)

When the **soft-offhook** command is entered, the FXO hookswitch off-hook resistance is initially set to a midresistance value for outgoing or incoming seizure. This resistance limits the ringing current that occurs during seizure into ringing signals prior to far-end ring-trip. When ringing is no longer detected, hookswitch resistance is returned to its normal lower value. This prevents damage to the FXO line interface that may occur in locations with short loops and conventional ringing sources with low output impedance ringing sources that have the potential to deliver high current.

The **soft-offhook** command applies to the following FXO interface cards (which use the 3050i chipset):

- EM-HDA-3FXS/4FXO (EVM-HD-8FXS/DID, FXO ports only)
- EM-HDA-6FXO (on EVM-HD-8FXS/DID)
- EM2-HDA-4FXO (NM-HDA-4FXS network module only)
- VIC2-4FXO, VIC2-2FXO

Examples

The following example shows a sample configuration session to enable stepped off-hook resistance during seizure on voice port 1/0/0 on a Cisco 3725 router:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/0
Router(config-voiceport)# soft-offhook
Router(config-voiceport)# shutdown
Router(config-voiceport)#
Nov  3 11:08:53.313 EST: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Foreign Exchange Office 1/0/0, changed
state to Administrative Shutdown
Router(config-voiceport)# no shutdown

Router(config-voiceport)#
Nov  3 11:08:58.290 EST: %LINK-3-UPDOWN: Interface Foreign Exchange Office 1/0/0, changed
state to up
Router(config-voiceport)# ^Z

Router#
Nov  3 11:09:01.086 EST: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connection plar-opx	Specifies the connection mode for a voice port as PLAR-OPX.
voice-port	Enters voice-port configuration mode.

source-address (uc-wsapi)

To specify the source IP address or hostname for the Cisco Unified Communication IOS services in the NotifyProviderStatus message, use the **source-address** command in uc wsapi configuration mode. To disable the router from sending NotifyProviderStatus message, use the **no** form of this command.

source-address *ip-address*

no source-address

Syntax Description

<i>ip-address</i>	The IP address identified as the source address by the service provider in the NotifyProviderStatus message.

Command Default

No IP address

Command Modes

uc wsapi

Command History

Release	Modification
15.2(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables the service provider on the router to send messages to the application via the NotifyProviderStatus message.

Examples

The following example shows how to set the IP source address and port.

```
Router(config)# uc wsapi  
Router(config-register-global)# source-address 172.1.12.13
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
provider	Enables a provider service.
remote-url	Specifies the URL of the application.
uc wsapi	Enters Cisco Unified Communication IOS services configuration mode.

source carrier-id

To configure debug filtering for the source carrier ID, use the **source carrier-id** command in call filter match list configuration mode. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

source carrier-id *string*

no source carrier-id *string*

Syntax Description

<i>string</i>	Alphanumeric identifier for the carrier ID.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Call filter match list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows the voice call debug filter set to match source carrier ID 4321:

```
call filter match-list 1 voice
 source carrier-id 4321
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call filter match-list voice	Creates a call filter match list for debugging voice calls.
debug condition match-list	Run a filtered debug on a voice call.
show call filter match-list	Displays call filter match lists.
source trunk-group-label	Configures debug filtering for a source trunk group.
target carrier-id	Configures debug filtering for the target carrier ID.
target trunk-group-label	Configures debug filtering for a target trunk group.

source trunk-group-label

To configure debug filtering for a source trunk group, use the **source trunk-group-label** command in call filter match list configuration mode. To disable, use the **no** form of this command.

source trunk-group-label *group_number*

no source trunk-group-label *group_number*

Syntax Description

<i>group_number</i>	A value from 0 to 23 that identifies the trunk group.

Command Default

No default behavior or values

Command Modes

Call filter match list configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows the voice call debug filter set to match source trunk group 21:

```
call filter match-list 1 voice
source trunk-group-label 21
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call filter match-list voice	Creates a call filter match list for debugging voice calls.
debug condition match-list	Runs a filtered debug on a voice call.
show call filter match-list	Displays call filter match lists.
source carrier-id	Configures debug filtering for the source carrier ID.
target carrier-id	Configures debug filtering for the target carrier ID.
target trunk-group-label	Configures debug filtering for a target trunk group.

speed dial

To designate a range of digits for SCCP telephony control (STC) application feature speed-dial codes, use the **speed dial** command in STC application feature speed-dial configuration mode. To return the range to its default, use the **no** form of this command.

speed dial *from digit to digit*

no speed dial

Syntax Description

from <i>digit</i>	Starting number for the range of speed-dial codes. Range is 0 to 9 for one-digit codes; 00 to 99 for two-digit codes. Default is 1 for one-digit codes; 01 for two-digit codes. Note Range depends on the number of digits set with the digit command.
to <i>digit</i>	Ending number for the range of speed-dial codes. Range is 0 to 9 for one-digit codes; 00 to 99 for two-digit codes. Default is 9 for one-digit codes; 99 for two-digit codes. Note Range depends on the number of digits set with the digit command.

Command Default

The default speed-dial codes are 1 to 9 for one-digit codes; 01 to 99 for two-digit codes.

Command Modes

STC application feature speed-dial configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(2)T	This command was introduced.
12.4(6)T	The <i>digit</i> argument was modified to allow two-digit codes.

Usage Guidelines

This command is used with the STC application, which enables features on analog FXS endpoints that use Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) for call control.

Use this command to set the range of speed-dial codes only if you want to change the range from its default. The **digit** command determines whether speed-dial codes are one-digit or two-digit.

A maximum of nine one-digit or 99 two-digit speed-dial codes are supported. If you set the starting number to 0, the highest number you can set for the ending number is 8 for one-digit codes, or 98 for two-digit codes.

Note that the actual telephone numbers that are speed dialed are stored on Cisco CallManager or the Cisco CallManager Express system. The speed-dial codes that you set with this command are mapped to speed-dial positions on the call-control device. For example, if you set the starting number to 2 and the ending number to 7, the system maps 2 to speed-dial 1 and maps 7 to speed-dial 6.

You can enter numbers in this command in ascending or descending order. For example, the following commands are both valid:

```
Router(stcapp-fsd) # speed dial from 2 to 7
Router(stcapp-fsd) # speed dial from 7 to 2
```

To use the speed-dial feature on a phone, dial the STC application feature speed-dial (FSD) prefix and one of the speed-dial codes that has been configured with this command (or the default if this command was not used). For example, if the FSD prefix is * (the default) and the speed-dial codes are 1 to 9 (the default), dial *3 to dial the telephone number stored with speed-dial 3.

This command resets to its default range if you modify the value of the **digit** command. For example, if you set the **digit** command to 2, then change the **digit** command back to its default of 1, the speed-dial codes are reset to 1 to 9.

If the **digit** command is set to 2 and you configure a single-digit speed-dial code, the system converts the speed-dial code to two digits. For example, if you enter the range 1 to 5 in a two-digit configuration, the system converts the speed-dial codes to 11 to 15.

If you set any of the FSD codes in this range to a value that is already in use for another FSD code, you receive a warning message. If you configure a duplicate code, the system implements the first matching feature in the order of precedence shown in the output of the **show stcapp feature codes** command.

The **show running-config** command displays nondefault FSD codes only. The **show stcapp feature codes** command displays all FSD codes.

Examples

The following example sets an FSD code prefix of two pound signs (##) and a speed-dial code range of 2 to 7. After these values are configured, a phone user presses ##2 to dial the number that is stored with speed-dial 1 on the call-control system (Cisco CallManager or Cisco CallManager Express).

```
Router(config) # stcapp feature speed-dial
Router(stcapp-fsd) # prefix ##
Router(stcapp-fsd) # speed dial from 2 to 7
Router(stcapp-fsd) # exit
```

The following example shows how the speed-dial range that is set in the example above is mapped to the speed-dial positions on the call-control system. Note that the range from 2 to 7 is mapped to speed-dial 1 to 6.

```
Router# show stcapp feature codes
.
.
.
stcapp feature speed-dial
  prefix ##
  redial ###
  speeddial number of digit(s) 1
  voicemail ##0
  speeddial1 ##2
  speeddial2 ##3
  speeddial3 ##4
  speeddial4 ##5
  speeddial5 ##6
  speeddial6 ##7
```

The following example sets a FSD code prefix of two asterisks (**) and a speed-dial code range of 12 to 17.

```
Router(config)# stcapp feature speed-dial
Router(stcapp-fsd)# prefix **
Router(stcapp-fsd)# digit 2
Router(stcapp-fsd)# speed dial from 12 to 17
Router(stcapp-fsd)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
digit	Designates the number of digits for STC application feature speed-dial codes.
prefix (stcapp-fsd)	Designates a prefix to precede the dialing of an STC application feature speed-dial code.
redial	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial again the last number that was dialed.
show running-config	Displays current nondefault configuration settings.
show stcapp feature codes	Displays configured and default STC application feature access codes.
stcapp feature speed-dial	Enters STC application feature speed-dial configuration mode to set feature speed-dial codes.
voicemail (stcapp-fsd)	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial the voice-mail number.

srtp (dial peer)

To specify that Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) be used to enable secure calls for a specific VoIP dial peer, to enable fallback, and to override global SRTP configuration, use the **srtp** command in dial peer voice configuration mode. To disable secure calls, to disable fallback, and to override global SRTP configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

srtp [**fallback** | **system**]

no srtp [**fallback** | **system**]

Syntax Description

fallback	(Optional) Enables specific dial peer calls to fall back to nonsecure mode.
system	(Optional) Enables the global SRTP configuration that was set using the srtp command in voice service voip configuration mode. This is the default if the srtp command is enabled in dial peer voice configuration mode.

Command Default

Global SRTP configuration set in voice service voip configuration mode is enabled.

Command Modes

Dial peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(6)T1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can enable secure calls using the **srtp** command either at the dial peer level, or at the global level. The **srtp** command in dial peer voice mode configures call security at the dial-peer level and takes precedence over the global **srtp** command. Use the **srtp** command in dial peer voice configuration mode to enable secure calls for a specific dial peer. Use the **no** form of this command to disable secure calls.

Use the **srtp fallback** command to enable secure calls and allow calls to fallback to nonsecure mode for a specific dial peer. This security policy applies to all calls going through the dial peer and is not configurable on a per-call basis. Using the **srtp fallback** command to configure call fallback at the dial-peer level takes precedence over the global **srtp fallback** command. The **no** form of this command disables SRTP and fallback. If you disallow fallback using the **no srtp fallback** command, a call cannot fall back to nonsecure mode.

Use the **srtp system** command to apply global level security settings to dial peers.

Examples

The following example enables secure calls and disallows fallback for a specific dial peer:

```
Router(config-dial-peer)# srtp
```

The following example enables secure calls and allows call fallback to nonsecure mode:

```
Router(config-dial-peer)# srtp fallback
```

The following example defaults call security to global level SRTP behavior:

```
Router(config-dial-peer)# srtp system
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
srtp (voice)	Enables secure calls globally in voice service voip configuration mode.
srtp fallback (voice)	Enables SRTP and fallback globally.

srtp (voice)

To specify that Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP) be used to enable secure calls and call fallback, use the **srtp** command in voice service configuration mode. To disable secure calls and disallow fallback, use the **no** form of this command.

srtp [fallback]

no srtp [fallback]

Syntax Description

fallback	(Optional) Enables call fallback to nonsecure mode.

Command Default

Voice call security and fallback are disabled.

Command Modes

Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(6)T1	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **srtp** command in voice service voip configuration mode to globally enable secure calls using SRTP media authentication and encryption. This security policy applies to all calls going through the gateway and is not configurable on a per-call basis. To enable secure calls for a specific dial peer, use the **srtp** command in dial-peer voice configuration mode. Using the **srtp** command to configure call security at the dial-peer level takes precedence over the global **srtp** command.

Use the **srtp fallback** command to globally enable secure calls and allow calls to fall back to RTP (nonsecure) mode. This security policy applies to all calls going through the gateway and is not configurable on a per-call basis. To enable secure calls for a specific dial peer, use the **srtp** command in dial-peer voice configuration mode. Using the **srtp fallback** command in dial-peer voice configuration mode to configure call security takes precedence over the **srtp fallback** global command in voice service voip configuration mode. If you use the **no srtp fallback** command, fallback from SRTP to RTP (secure to nonsecure) is disallowed.

Examples

The following example enables secure calls:

```
Router(config-voi-serv) # srtp
```

The following example enables call fallback to nonsecure mode:

```
Router(config-voi-serv) # srtp fallback
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
srtp (dial-peer)	Enables secure calls on an individual dial peer.
srtp fallback (dial-peer)	Enables call fallback to RTP (nonsecure) mode on an individual dial peer.
srtp fallback (voice)	Enables call fallback globally to RTP (nonsecure) mode.
srtp system	Enables secure calls on a global level.

srtp negotiate

To enable the Cisco IOS Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateway to accept and send a Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) Audio/Video Profile (AVP) at the global configuration level, use the **srtp negotiate** command in voice service VoIP SIP configuration mode. To disable accepting and sending the RTP AVP, use the **no** form of this command.

srtp negotiate cisco

no srtp negotiate

Syntax Description

cisco	Allows an RTP to answer an Secure Real-time Transport Protocol (SRTP) offer.

Command Default

Support for accepting and sending the RTP AVP at the global configuration level is disabled.

Command Modes

Voice service VoIP SIP configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(15)XY	This command was introduced.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.
12.4(22)T	Support was extended to the Cisco Unified Border Element.
15.0(1)M	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines

The **srtp fallback** command enables a SIP gateway to allow SRTP fallback using SIP 4xx message responses. With the **srtp negotiate** command, a SIP gateway can be configured to accept and send an RTP (nonsecure) profile in response to an SRTP profile.

Use the **srtp negotiate** command in voice service SIP configuration mode to enable SRTP negotiation globally on a SIP gateway to accept and send nonsecure RTP profiles in response to SRTP offers. To override the global setting and specify this behavior for an individual dial peer on a Cisco IOS SIP gateway, use the **voice-class sip srtp negotiate** command in dial peer voice configuration mode.

There are two scenarios for SRTP negotiation when the **srtp negotiate** command is enabled:

- On a SIP gateway with the **srtp fallback** command enabled, the gateway accepts RTP answers to SRTP offers.
- On a SIP gateway with the **srtp fallback** command disabled, the gateway allows incoming SRTP calls and responds with an RTP answer.

These behaviors are accomplished using the “X-cisco-srtp-fallback” extension in the supported header of initial SIP messages involved in establishment of the session.

Examples

The following example shows how to accept and send an SRTP AVP at the global configuration level:

```
Device> enable

Device# configure
terminal
Device(config)# voice
service
voip

Device(conf-voi-serv)# sip
Device(conf-serv-sip)# srtp negotiate cisco
```

The following example shows SRTP negotiation being enabled globally on a SIP gateway:

```
Device(conf-voi-serv)# sip
Device(conf-serv-sip)# srtp negotiate cisco
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
srtp (dial peer)	Specifies that an individual dial peer use SRTP to enable secure calls and, optionally, enables fallback to RTP (overriding global settings).
srtp (voice)	Specifies use of SRTP to enable secure calls and, optionally, enables fallback to RTP globally on a Cisco IOS SIP gateway.
voice class sip srtp negotiate	Enables the Cisco IOS SIP gateway to accept and send an RTP AVP at the dial-peer configuration level.

srv version

To generate Domain Name System Server (DNS SRV) queries with either the RFC 2052 or RFC 2782 format, use the **srv version** command in SIP UA configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

srv version {1| 2}

no srv version

Syntax Description

1	Specifies the domain-name prefix of format protocol.transport. (RFC 2052 style).
2	Specifies the domain-name prefix of format _protocol._transport. (RFC 2782 style).

Command Default

2 (RFC 2782 style)

Command Modes

SIP UA configurationonn (config-sip-ua)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)XB	This command was introduced.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T. Support for the Cisco AS5850 was not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T. This command is supported on the Cisco AS5850 in this release.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5.

Usage Guidelines

Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) on Cisco VoIP gateways uses DNS SRV queries to determine the IP address of the user endpoint. The query string has a prefix in the form of "protocol.transport." (RFC 2052) or "_protocol._transport." (RFC 2782). The selected string is then attached to the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the next hop SIP server.

By configuring the value of 1, this command provides compatibility with older equipment that supports only RFC 2052.

Examples

The following example sets up the **srv version** command in the RFC 2782 style (underscores surrounding the protocol):

```
Router(config)# sip-ua  
Router(config-sip-ua)# srv version 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sip-ua status	Displays SIP status.



ss7 mtp2-variant through switchover method

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- [ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore, page 1154](#)
- [ss7 mtp2-variant itu, page 1157](#)
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ss7 mtp2-variant

To configure a Signaling System 7 (SS7) signaling link, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant** command in global configuration mode. To restore the designated default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 mtp2-variant [*bellcore channel*| **itu-white channel**| **ntt channel**| **ttc channel**] [*parameters*]

no ss7 mtp2-variant

Syntax Description

bellcore	Configures the router for Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) standards.
<i>channel</i>	Message Transfer Part Layer 2 (MTP2) serial channel number. Range is from 0 to 3.
itu white	Configures the SS7 channel with the ITU-white protocol variant.
ntt	Configures the router for NTT (Japan) standards. Note This keyword is not available with the PCR feature.
ttc	Configures the router for Japanese Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC) standards. Note This keyword is not available with the PCR feature.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Configures a particular standard. See the tables in the "Usage Guidelines" section for accepted parameters.

Command Default

bellcore

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.3(2)T	This command was modified to include all possible variants: bellcore , itu white , ntt , ttc .

Usage Guidelines

The MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the following tables. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command (see the "Examples" section below).



Note

When the **bellcore** or **itu white** variant is selected, this command enters a new configuration mode for setting MTP2 parameters: ITU configuration mode. See the **error correction** command reference for information about setting MTP2 parameters from this mode.

Table 216: Bellcore (Telcordia Technologies) Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	13000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	11500	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	11500	1000 to 65535
T4 Emergency Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	1600	1000 to 65535
T4 Normal Proving	Normal proving period (milliseconds)	2300	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending status indication busy (SIB) timer (milliseconds)	100	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	6000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	1000	500 to 65535
lssu len	1- or 2-byte link status signal unit (LSSU) format	1	1 to 2
unacked MSUs	Maximum number of message signal units (MSUs) awaiting acknowledgment (ACK)	127	16 to 127

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
proving attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM threshold	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor (SUERM) error-rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM number octets	SUERM octet-counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM number signal units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to decrement Error Rate Monitor (ERM)	256	128 to 512
Tie AERM Emergency	Alignment Error Rate Monitor (AERM) emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8
Tie AERM Normal	AERM normal error-rate threshold	4	1 to 8

Table 217: ITU-white Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	40000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	1000	1000 to 65535
T4 Emergency Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	500	1000 to 65535
T4 Normal Proving	Normal proving timer (milliseconds)	8200	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	100	80 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	6000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	1000	1000 to 65535
lssu len	1- or 2-byte link status signal unit (LSSU) format	1	1 to 2
msu len	message signal unit (MSU) length	1	1 to 2
unacked MSUs	Maximum number of MSUs awaiting acknowledgment (ACK)	127	16 to 127
proving attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM threshold	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor (SUERM) error-rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM number octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM - number - signal - units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to decrement Error Rate Monitor (ERM)	256	128 to 512
Tie AERM Emergency	Alignment Error Rate Monitor (AERM) emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8
Tin AERM Normal	AERM normal error-rate threshold	4	1 to 8

Table 218: NTT Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	15000	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T4 Emergency Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	200	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	2000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
TA	SIE interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TF	Fill-in Signal Unit (FISU) interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TO	SIO interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TS	SIOS interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
unacked MSUs	Maximum number of message signal units (MSUs) awaiting acknowledgment (ACK)	40	16 to 40
proving attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM threshold	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor (SUERM) error-rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM - number - octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
SUERM - number - signal - units	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor (SUERM) units (good or bad) needed to decrement Error Rate Monitor (ERM)	256	128 to 512
Tie - AERM - Emergency	Alignment Error Rate Monitor (AERM) emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8

Table 219: TTC Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	15000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T4 Emergency Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	200	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	2000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
TA	SIE interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TF	FISU interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TO	SIO interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TS	SIOS interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
unacked MSUs	Maximum number of message signal units (MSUs) awaiting acknowledgment (ACK)	40	16 to 40
proving attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM threshold	Signal Unit Error Rate Monitor (SUERM) error - rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM number octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM number signal units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to decrement ERM	256	128 to 512
Tie AERM Emergency	AERM emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8

Examples

The following example configures an SS7 channel (link) for Preventive Cyclic Retransmission (PCR) with forced retransmission initiated. In this example, SS7 channel 0 is configured with the ITU-white protocol variant using the PCR error correction method.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white 0

Router(config-ITU) # error-correction pcr forced-retransmission enabled N2 1000
Router(config-ITU) # end
```

The following example disables error-correction:

```
Router(config-ITU) # no error-correction
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
error correction	Sets the error correction method for the SS7 signaling link when the SS7 MTP2 variant is Bellcore or ITU-white.
show ss7 mtp2 ccb	Displays SS7 MTP2 CCB information.
show ss7 mtp2 state	Displays internal SS7 MTP2 state machine information.

ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore

To configure the router for Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) standards, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore** command in global configuration mode.

ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore [*channel*] [*parameters*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Channel. Range is from 0 to 3.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Particular Bellcore standard. See the table below for descriptions, defaults, and ranges.

Command Default

Bellcore is the default variant if no other is configured. See the table below for default parameters.

Command Modes

Global configuration(config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

This MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the table below. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command (see example below).



Note

Timer durations are converted to 10-millisecond units. For example, a T1 value of 1005 is converted to 100, which results in an actual timeout duration of 1000 ms. This is true for all timers and all variants.

Table 220: Bellcore (Telcordia Technologies) Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	13000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	11500	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	11500	1000 to 65535
T4 -Emergency-Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	600	1000 to 65535
T4 -Normal-Proving	Normal proving period (milliseconds)	2300	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	100	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	6000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	1000	500 to 65535
Issu -len	1- or 2-byte LSSU format	1	1 to 2
unacked -MSUs	Maximum number of MSUs waiting ACK	127	16 to 127
proving -attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM -threshold	SUERM error-rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM -number-octets	SUERM octet-counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM -number-signal units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to dec ERM	256	128 to 512
Tie -AERM-Emergency	AERM emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8
Tie -AERM-Normal	AERM normal error-rate threshold	4	1 to 8

Examples

The following example sets the aligned/ready timer duration on channel 0 to 30,000 ms:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore 0 T1 30000
```

The following example restores the aligned/ready timer default value of 13,000 ms:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore 0 no T1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2 -variant itu	Specifies the MTP2-variant as ITU.
ss7 mtp2 -variant ntt	Specifies the MTP2-variant as NTT.
ss7 mtp2 -variant ttc	Specifies the MTP2-variant as TTC.

ss7 mtp2-variant itu

To configure the router for ITU (International Telecom United) standards, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant itu** command in global configuration mode.

ss7 mtp2-variant itu [*channel*] [*parameters*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	Channel. Range is from 0 to 3.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Particular Bellcore standard. See the table below for descriptions, defaults, and ranges.

Command Default

Bellcore is the default variant if no other is configured. See the table below for ITU default parameters.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The ITU MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the table below. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command (see the example below).

Table 221: ITU (White) Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	40000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	1000	1000 to 65535
T4 -Emergency-Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	500	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T4 -Normal-Proving	Normal proving timer (milliseconds)	8200	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	100	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	6000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	1000	1000 to 65535
lssu -len	1- or 2-byte LSSU format	1	1 to 2
msu -len			
unacked -MSUs	Maximum number of MSUs waiting ACK	127	16 to 127
proving -attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM -threshold	SUERM error rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM -number-octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM -number-signal units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to dec ERM	256	128 to 512
Tie -AERM-Emergency	AERM emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8
Tin -AERM-Normal	AERM normal error-rate threshold	4	1 to 8

Examples

The following example sets the emergency proving period on channel 1 to 10,000 ms:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant itu 1
t4-Emergency-Proving 10000
```

The following example restores the emergency proving period default value of 5,000 ms:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant itu 1
default t4-Emergency-Proving
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore	Specifies the MTP2-variant as Bellcore.
ss7 mtp2-variant ntt	Specifies the MTP2-variant as NTT.
ss7 mtp2-variant ttc	Specifies the MTP2-variant as TTC.

ss7 mtp2-variant ntt

To configure the router for NTT (Japan) standards, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant ntt** command in global configuration mode.

ss7 mtp2-variant ntt [*channel*] [*parameters*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	Channel. Range is from 0 to 3.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Particular Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) standard. See the table below for descriptions, defaults, and ranges.

Command Default

Bellcore is the default variant if no other is configured. See the table below for NTT default parameters.

Command Modes

Global configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The NTT MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the table below. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command (see the example below).

Table 222: NTT Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	15000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T4 -Emergency-Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	200	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	2000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
TA	SIE interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TF	FISU interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TO	SIO interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TS	SIOS interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
unacked -MSUs	Maximum number of MSUs waiting ACK	40	16 to 40
proving -attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM -threshold	SUERM error rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM -number-octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM -number-signal units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to dec ERM	256	128 to 512
Tie -AERM-Emergency	AERM emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8

Examples

The following example sets the SUERM error rate threshold on channel 2 to 100:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant ntt 2
  SUERM-threshold 100
```

The following example restores the SUERM error rate threshold default value of 64:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant ntt 2
no SUERM-threshold
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore	Specifies the MTP2-variant as Bellcore.
ss7 mtp2-variant itu	Specifies the MTP2-variant as ITU.
ss7 mtp2-variant ttc	Specifies the MTP2-variant as TTC.

ss7 mtp2-variant ttc

To configure the router for TTC (Japan Telecom) standards, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant ttc** command in global configuration mode.

ss7 mtp2-variant ttc [*channel*] [*parameters*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	Channel. Range is from 0 to 3.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Particular Telcordia Technologies (formerly Bellcore) standard. See the table below for descriptions, defaults, and ranges.

Command Default

Bellcore is the default variant if no other is configured. See the table below for TTC default parameters.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The TTC MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the table below. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command (see the example below).

Table 223: TTC Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds)	15000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (milliseconds)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T4 -Emergency-Proving	Emergency proving timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (milliseconds)	200	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (milliseconds)	2000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (milliseconds)	3000	1000 to 65535
TA	SIE interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TF	FISU interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TO	SIO interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
TS	SIOS interval timer (milliseconds)	20	10 to 500
unacked -MSUs	Maximum number of MSUs waiting ACK	40	16 to 40
proving -attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM -threshold	SUERM error rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM -number-octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM -number-signal-units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to dec ERM	256	128 to 512
Tie -AERM-Emergency	AERM emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8

Examples

The following example sets the maximum number of proving attempts for channel 3 to 3:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant ttc 3
proving-attempts 3
```


The following example restores the maximum number of proving attempts to the default value:

```
ss7 mtp2-variant ttc 3
default proving-attempts
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2 -variant bellcore	Specifies the MTP2-variant as Bellcore.
ss7 mtp2 -variant itu	Specifies the MTP2-variant as ITU.
ss7 mtp2 -variant ntt	Specifies the MTP2-variant as NTT.

ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white

To configure the router for International Telecommunications Union (ITU) standards, use the **ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white** command in global configuration mode.

ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white [*channel*] [*parameters*]

Syntax Description

<i>channel</i>	(Optional) Message Transfer Part 2 (MTP2) serial channel number. The range is from 0 to 3.
<i>parameters</i>	(Optional) Particular Bellcore standard. See the table below for descriptions, defaults, and ranges.

Command Default

Bellcore is the default variant if no other is configured. See the table below for ITU default parameters.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The ITU MTP2 variant has timers and parameters that can be configured using the values listed in the table below. To restore the designated default, use the **no** or the **default** form of the command.

Table 224: ITU (White) Parameters and Values

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T1	Aligned/ready timer duration (milliseconds [ms])	40000	1000 to 65535
T2	Not aligned timer (ms)	5000	1000 to 65535
T3	Aligned timer (ms)	1000	1000 to 65535
T4-Emergency-Proving	Emergency proving timer (ms)	500	1000 to 65535

Parameter	Description	Default	Range
T4-Normal-Proving	Normal proving timer (ms)	8200	1000 to 65535
T5	Sending SIB timer (ms)	100	80 to 65535
T6	Remote congestion timer (ms)	6000	1000 to 65535
T7	Excessive delay timer (ms)	1000	1000 to 65535
Issu-len	1- or 2-byte Links Status Signal Unit (LSSU) format	1	1 to 2
msu-len	--	--	--
unacked-MSUs	Maximum number of Message Signal Units (MSUs) waiting acknowledgement	127	16 to 127
proving-attempts	Maximum number of attempts to prove alignment	5	3 to 8
SUERM-threshold	Signal unit error monitor (SUERM) error rate threshold	64	32 to 128
SUERM-number-octets	SUERM octet counting mode	16	8 to 32
SUERM-number-signal-units	Signal units (good or bad) needed to dec Embedded Resource Manager (ERM)	256	128 to 512
Tie-AERM-Emergency	Alignment Unit Error Rate Monitor (AERM) emergency error-rate threshold	1	1 to 8
Tin-AERM-Normal	AERM normal error-rate threshold	4	1 to 8

Examples

The following example shows how to set the emergency proving period on channel 1 to 10,000 ms:

```
Router(config)# ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white 1  
Router(config-ITU) # t4-Emergency-Proving 10000
```

The following example shows how to restore the emergency proving period default value of 5000 ms:

```
Router(config)# ss7 mtp2-variant itu-white 1  
Router(config-ITU) # default t4-Emergency-Proving 5000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 mtp2-variant bellcore	Specifies the MTP2 variant as Bellcore.
ss7 mtp2-variant ntt	Specifies the MTP2 variant as NTT.
ss7 mtp2-variant ttc	Specifies the MTP2 variant as TTC.

ss7 session

To create a Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) session and explicitly add an RUDP session to a Signaling System 7 (SS7) session set, use the **ss7 session** command in global configuration mode. To delete the session, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session *session-id* **address** *destination-address* *destination-port* *local-address* *local-port* [**session-set** *session-number*]

no ss7 session *session-id*

Syntax Description

<i>session -id</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter a hyphen with no space following it after the session keyword.
address <i>destination -address</i>	Specifies the SS7 session IP address.
<i>destination -address</i>	The local IP address of the router in four-part dotted-decimal format. The local IP address for both sessions, 0 and 1, must be the same.
<i>destination -port</i>	The number of the local UDP port on which the router expects to receive messages from the media gateway controller (MGC) . Specify any UDP port that is not used by another protocol as defined in RFC 1700 and that is not otherwise used in your network. The local UDP port must be different for session 0 and session 1. Valid port ranges are from 1024 to 9999.
<i>local -address</i>	The remote IP address of the MGC in four-part dotted-decimal format.
<i>local -port</i>	The number of the remote UDP port on which the MGC is configured to listen. This UDP port cannot be used by another protocol as defined in RFC 1700 and cannot be otherwise used in the network. Valid port ranges are from 1024 to 9999.
session -set <i>session - number</i>	(Optional) Assigns an SS7 session to an SS7 session set.

Command Default

No session is configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.
12.2(15)T	The session-set keyword and the session - number argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

For the Cisco 2600-based SLT, you can configure a maximum of four sessions, two for each Cisco SLT. In a redundant VSC configuration, session 0 and session 2 are configured to one VSC, and session 1 and session 3 are configured to the other. Session 0/1 and session 2/3 run to the Cisco SLT.

The VSC must be configured to send messages to the local port, and it must be configured to listen on the remote port. You must also reload the router whenever you remove a session or change the parameters of a session.

This command replaces the **ss7 session-0 address** and **ss7 session-1 address** commands, which contain hard-coded session numbers. The new command is used for the new dual Ethernet capability.

The new CLI supports both single and dual Ethernet configuration by being backward compatible with the previous **session-0** and **session-1** commands so that you can configure a single Ethernet instead of two, if needed.

For the Cisco AS5350 and Cisco AS5400-based SLT, you can configure a maximum of two sessions, one for each signaling link. In a redundant MGC configuration, session 0 is configured to one MGC and session 1 is configured to the other.

The MGC must be configured to send messages to the local port, and the MGC must be configured to listen on the remote port.

You must reload the router whenever you remove a session or change the parameters of a session.

By default, each RUDP session must belong to SS7 session set 0. This allows backward compatibility with existing SS7 configurations.

If the **session-set** keyword is omitted, the session is added to the default SS7 session set 0. This allows backward compatibility with older configurations. Entering the no form of the command is still sufficient to remove the session ID for that RUDP session.

If you want to change the SS7 session set to which a session belongs, you have to remove the entire session first. This is intended to preserve connection and recovery logic.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions on a Cisco 2611 and creates session set 2:

```
ss7 session-0 address 172.16.1.0 7000 172.16.0.0 7000 session-set 2
ss7 session-1 address 172.17.1.0 7002 172.16.0.0 7001 session-set 2
```

**Note**

The example above shows how the local IP addresses in session-0 and session-1 must be the same.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session cumack_t

To set the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) cumulative acknowledgment timer for a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session cumack_t** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session *session-number* **cumack_t** *milliseconds*

no ss7 session *session-number* **cumack_t**

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>milliseconds</i>	Interval, in milliseconds, that the RUDP waits before it sends an acknowledgment after receiving a segment. Range is from 100 to 65535. The value should be less than the value configured for the retransmission timer by using the ss7 session-session number retrans_t command.

Command Default

300 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

The cumulative acknowledgment timer determines when the receiver sends an acknowledgment. If the timer is not already running, it is initialized when a valid data, null, or reset segment is received. When the cumulative acknowledgment timer expires, the last in-sequence segment is acknowledged. The RUDP typically tries to "piggyback" acknowledgments on data segments being sent. However, if no data segment is sent in this period of time, it sends a standalone acknowledgment.



Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer to 320 ms for each one:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-0 cumack_t 320
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-1 cumack_t 320
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session kp_t

To set the null segment (keepalive) timer for a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session kp_t** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number kp_t milliseconds

no ss7 session-session number kp_t milliseconds

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>milliseconds</i>	Interval, in milliseconds, that the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) waits before sending a keepalive to verify that the connection is still active. Valid values are 0 and from 100 to 65535. Default is 2000.

Command Default

2000 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The null segment timer determines when a null segment (keepalive) is sent by the client Cisco 2600 series router. On the client, the timer starts when the connection is established and is reset each time a data segment is sent. If the null segment timer expires, the client sends a keepalive to the server to verify that the connection is still functional. On the server, the timer restarts each time a data or null segment is received from the client.

The value of the server's null segment timer is twice the value configured for the client. If no segments are received by the server in this period of time, the connection is no longer valid.

To disable keepalive, set this parameter to 0.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and sets a keepalive of 1,800 ms for each one:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-0 kp_t 1800
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-1 kp_t 1800
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session m_cumack

To set the maximum number of segments that can be received before the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) sends an acknowledgment in a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session m_cumack** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number m_cumack segments

no ss7 session-session number m_cumack segments

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>segments</i>	Maximum number of segments that can be received before the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) sends an acknowledgment. Range is from 0 to 255. Default is 3.

Command Default

3 segments

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The cumulative acknowledgment counter records the number of unacknowledged, in-sequence data, null, or reset segments received without a data, null, or reset segment being sent to the transmitter. If this counter reaches the configured maximum, the receiver sends a standalone acknowledgment (a standalone acknowledgment is a segment that contains only acknowledgment information). The standalone acknowledgment contains the sequence number of the last data, null, or reset segment received.

If you set this parameter to 0, an acknowledgment is sent immediately after a data, null, or reset segment is received.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and in each session sets a maximum of two segments for receipt before acknowledgment:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-0 m_cumack 2
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-1 m_cumack 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session m_outseq

To set the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) sends an extended acknowledgment in a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session m_outseq** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number m_outseq segments

no ss7 session-session number m_outseq

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>segments</i>	Maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment. If the specified number of segments are received out of sequence, an Extended Acknowledgment segment is sent to inform the sender which segments are missing. Range is from 0 to 255. Default is 3.

Command Default

3 segments

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The out-of-sequence acknowledgment counter records the number of data segments that have arrived out of sequence. If this counter reaches the configured maximum, the receiver sends an extended acknowledgment segment that contains the sequence numbers of the out-of-sequence data, null, and reset segments received. When the transmitter receives the extended acknowledgment segment, it retransmits the missing data segments.

If you set this parameter to 0, an acknowledgment is sent immediately after an out-of-sequence segment is received.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and sets a maximum number of four out-of-sequence segments for each session:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-0 m_outseq 4
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-1 m_outseq 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session m_rcvnum

To set the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment in a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session m_rcvnum** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number m_rcvnum segments

no ss7 session-session number m_rcvnum

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>segments</i>	Maximum number of segments that the remote (Cisco IOS software) end can send before receiving an acknowledgment. Range is from 1 to 64. Default is 32.

Command Default

32 segments

Command Modes

Global configuration(config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The outstanding segments counter is the maximum number of segments that the Cisco IOS software end of the connection can send without getting an acknowledgment from the receiver. The receiver uses the counter for flow control.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and for each session sets a maximum of 36 segments for receipt before an acknowledgment:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-0 m_rcvnum 36
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-1 m_rcvnum 36
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session m_retrans

To set the maximum number of times that the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid in a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session m_retrans** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number m_retrans number

no ss7 session-session number m_retrans

Syntax Description

<i>session-number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>number</i>	Maximum number of times that the RRUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection broken. Range is from 0 to 255. Default is 2.

Command Default

2 times

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The retransmission counter is the number of times a segment has been retransmitted. If this counter reaches the configured maximum, the transmitter resets the connection and informs the upper-layer protocol.

If you set this parameter to 0, the RUDP attempts to resend the segment continuously.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and for each session sets a maximum number of three times to resend before a session becomes invalid:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7001
```

```

ss7 session-0 m_retrans 3
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-1 m_retrans 3

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session retrans_t	Sets the retransmission timer.

ss7 session retrans_t

To set the amount of time that the Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) waits to receive an acknowledgment for a segment in a specific SS7 signaling link session, use the **ss7 session retrans_t** command in global configuration mode. If the RUDP does not receive the acknowledgment in this time period, the RUDP retransmits the segment. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 session-session number retrans_t milliseconds

no ss7 session-session number retrans_t

Syntax Description

<i>session -number</i>	SS7 session number. Valid values are 0 and 1. You must enter the hyphen, with no space following it, after the session keyword.
<i>milliseconds</i>	Amount of time, in milliseconds, that the RUDP waits to receive an acknowledgment for a segment. Range is from 100 to 65535. Default is 600.

Command Default

600 ms

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

Caution

Use the default setting. Do not change session timers unless instructed to do so by Cisco technical support. Changing timers may result in service interruption or outage.

The retransmission timer is used to determine whether a packet must be retransmitted and is initialized each time a data, null, or reset segment is sent. If an acknowledgment for the segment is not received by the time the retransmission timer expires, all segments that have been transmitted--but not acknowledged--are retransmitted.

This value should be greater than the value configured for the cumulative acknowledgment timer by using the **ss7 session cumack_t** command.

Examples

The following example sets up two sessions and specifies 550 ms as the time to wait for an acknowledgment for each session:

```
ss7 session-0 address 255.255.255.251 7000 255.255.255.254 7001
ss7 session-0 retrans_t 550
ss7 session-1 address 255.255.255.253 7002 255.255.255.254 7000
ss7 session-1 retrans_t 550
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7	Displays the SS7 configuration.
ss7 session cumack_t	Sets the cumulative acknowledgment timer.
ss7 session k_pt	Sets the null segment (keepalive) timer.
ss7 session m_cumack	Sets the maximum number of segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_outseq	Sets the maximum number of out-of-sequence segments that can be received before the RUDP sends an extended acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_rcvnum	Sets the maximum number of segments that the remote end can send before receiving an acknowledgment.
ss7 session m_retrans	Sets the maximum number of times that the RUDP attempts to resend a segment before declaring the connection invalid.

ss7 set



Note

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 12.2(15)T, the **ss7 set** command replaces the ss7 set failover-timer command.

To independently select failover-timer values for each session set and to specify the amount of time that the SS7 Session Manager waits for the active session to recover or for the standby media gateway controller (MGC) to indicate that the Cisco Signaling Link Terminal (SLT) should switch traffic to the standby session, use the **ss7 set** command in global configuration mode. To restore the failover timer to its default value of 5, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 set [**session-set** *session-id*] **failover-timer** *ft-value*

no ss7 set [**session-set** *session-id*] **failover-timer**

Syntax Description

session-set <i>session-id</i>	(Optional) Selects failover timer values for each SS7 session set. Valid values are from 1 to 5. Default is 0.
failover -timer <i>ft-value</i>	Time, in seconds, that the Session Manager waits for a session to recover. Valid values range from 1 to 10. Default is 5.

Command Default

The failover timer is not set.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced. This command replaces the ss7 set failover-timer command.

Usage Guidelines

The failover-timer keyword and the ft-value argument specify the number of seconds that the Session Manager waits for the active session to recover or for the standby MGC to indicate that the SLT should switch traffic to the standby session and to make that session the active session. If the failover timer expires without recovery of the original session or if the system fails to get an active message from the standby MGC, the signaling links are taken out of service.

The no form of this command restores the failover timer to its default value of 5. Omitting the optional session-set keyword implicitly selects SS7 session set 0, which is the default.

Examples

The following example sets the failover timer to four seconds without using the session-set option:

```
ss7 set failover-timer 4
```

The following example sets the failover timer to 10 seconds and sets the SS7 session set value to 5:

```
ss7 set session-set 5 failover-timer 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ss7 session	Creates a Reliable User Datagram Protocol (RUDP) session and explicitly adds an RUDP session to a Signaling System 7 (SS7) session set.
ss7 set failover timer	Specifies the amount of time that the Session Manager waits for the session to recover before declaring the session inactive.

ss7 set failover-timer

To specify the amount of time that the SS7 Session Manager waits for the active session to recover or for the standby Media Gateway Controller to indicate that the SLT should switch traffic to the standby session, use the **ss7 set failover-timer** command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

ss7 set failover-timer [*seconds*]

no ss7 set failover-timer

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Time, in seconds, that the session manager waits for a session to recover. Range is from 1 to 10. Default is 3.

Command Default

3 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.0(7)XR	This command was introduced.
12.1(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(1)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command specifies the number of seconds that the session manager waits for the active session to recover or for the standby media gateway controller to indicate that the SLT should switch traffic to the standby session and to make that session the active session. If the timer expires without a recovery of the original session or an active message from the standby media gateway controller, the signaling links are taken out of service.

Examples

The following example sets the failover timer to 4 seconds:

```
ss7 set failover-timer 4
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ss7 sm set	Displays the current failover timer setting.
ss7 session	Establishes a session.

station-id name

To specify the name that is to be sent as caller ID information and to enable caller ID, use the **station-id name** command in voice-port configuration mode at the sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice port or at a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) port through which routed caller ID calls pass. To remove the name, use the **no** form of this command.

station-id name *name*

no station-id name *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Station-id name. Must be a string of 1 to 15 characters.

Command Modes

The default is no station-id name.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)XH	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.1(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(3)T.

Usage Guidelines

This optional command is configured on FXS voice ports that are used to originate on-net calls. The information entered is displayed by the telephone attached to the FXS port at the far end of the on-net call. It can also be configured on the FXO port of a router on which caller ID information is expected to be received from the Central Office (CO), to suit situations in which a call is placed from the CO, then goes through the FXO interface, and continues to a far-end FXS port through an on-net call. In this case, if no caller ID information is received from the CO telephone line, the far-end call recipient receives the information configured on the FXO port.



Note

This feature applies only to caller ID name display provided by an FXS port connection to a telephone device. The station-id name is not passed through telephone trunk connections supporting Automatic Number Identification (ANI) calls. ANI supplies calling number identification only and does not support calling number names.

Do not use this command when the caller ID standard is dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF). DTMF caller ID can carry only the calling number.

If the **station-id name**, **station-id number**, or a **caller-id alerting** command is configured on the voice port, caller ID is automatically enabled, and the **caller-id enable** command is not necessary.

Examples

The following example configures a voice port from which caller ID information is sent:

```
voice-port 1/0/1
 cptone US
 station-id name A. Person
 station-id number 4085550111
Router(config-voiceport)#station-id
 ?
  name      A string describing station-id name
  number    A full E.164 telephone number
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
caller -id enable	Enables caller ID operation.
station-id number	Enables caller ID operation and specifies the number sent from the originating station-id or network FXO port for caller ID purposes.

station-id number

To specify the telephone or extension number that is to be sent as caller ID information and to enable caller ID, use the **station-id number** command in voice-port configuration mode at the sending Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) voice port or at a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) port through which routed caller ID calls pass. To remove the number, use the **no** form of this command.

station-id number *number*

no station-id number *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Station-id number. Must be a string of 1 to 15 characters.

Command Default

The default is no station-id number.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(2)XH	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.1(3)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(3)T.

Usage Guidelines

This optional command is configured on FXS voice ports that are used to originate on-net calls. The information entered is displayed by the telephone attached to the FXS port at the far end of the on-net call. It can also be configured on the FXO port of a router on which caller ID information is expected to be received from the Central Office (CO), to suit situations in which a call is placed from the CO, then goes through the FXO interface, and continues to a far-end FXS port through an on-net call. In this case, if no caller ID information is received from the CO telephone line, the far-end call recipient receives the information configured on the FXO port.

Within the network, if an originating station-id does not include configured number information, Cisco IOS software determines the number by using reverse dial-peer search.



Note

This feature applies only to caller ID name display provided by an FXS port connection to a telephone device. The station-id name is not passed through telephone trunk connections supporting Automatic Number Identification (ANI) calls. ANI supplies calling number identification only and does not support calling number names.

If the **station-id name**, **station-id number**, or a **caller-id alerting** command is configured on the voice port, caller ID is automatically enabled, and the **caller-id enable** command is not necessary.

Examples

The following example configures a voice port from which caller ID information is sent:

```
voice-port 1/0/1
 cptone US
 station-id name A. Person
 station-id number 4085550111
Router(config-voiceport)#station-id
?
  name      A string describing station-id name
  number    A full E.164 telephone number
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
caller -id enable	Enables caller ID operation.
station-id name	Enables caller ID operation and specifies the name sent from the originating station-id or network FXO port for caller ID purposes.

stats

To enable statistics collection for voice applications, use the **stats** command in application configuration monitor mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

stats

no stats

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Statistics collection is disabled.

Command Modes Application configuration monitor

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(14)T	This command was introduced to replace the call application stats command.

Usage Guidelines To display the application statistics, use the **show call application session-level**, **show call application app-level**, or **show call application gateway-level** command. To reset the application counters in history to zero, use the **clear call application stats** command.

Examples The following example enables statistics collection for voice applications:

```
application
monitor
stats
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	call application interface stats	Enables statistics collection for application interfaces.
	call application stats	Enables statistics collection for voice applications.
	clear call application stats	Clears application-level statistics in history and subtracts the statistics from the gateway-level statistics.

Command	Description
clear call application stats	Clears application-level statistics in history and subtracts the statistics from the gateway-level statistics.
interface stats	Enables statistics collection for application interfaces.
show call application app-level	Displays application-level statistics for voice applications.
show call application gateway-level	Displays gateway-level statistics for voice application instances.
show call application session-level	Displays event logs and statistics for voice application instances.

stcapp

To enable the SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP), use the **stcapp** command in global configuration mode. To disable the STCAPP, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp

no stcapp

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The Cisco CallManager does not control Cisco IOS gateway-connected analog and BRI endpoints.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **stcapp** command to enable basic Skinny Client Call Control (SCCP) call control features for BRI and foreign exchange stations (FXS) analog ports within Cisco IOS voice gateways. The **stcapp** command enables the Cisco IOS gateway application to support the following features:

- Line-side support for the Multilevel Precedence and Preemption (MLPP) feature
- Cisco CallManager registration of analog and Basic Rate Interface BRI endpoints
- Cisco CallManager endpoint autoconfiguration support
- Modem pass-through support
- Cisco Survivable Remote Site Telephony (SRST) support

Examples

The following example shows that STCAPP is enabled:

```
Router(config)# stcapp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ccm-manager config server	Specifies the TFTP server for SCCP gateway downloads.

Command	Description
ccm-manager sccp local	Specifies the SCCP local interface for Cisco CallManager registration.
sccp	Enables the SCCP protocol.
show stcapp device	Displays configuration information about STCAPP voice ports.
show stcapp statistics	Displays call statistics for STCAPP voice ports.
stcapp ccm-group	Configures the Cisco CallManager group number for use by the STCAPP.
stcapp timer	Enables STCAPP timer configuration.

stcapp call-control mode

To configure call control mode for Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) gateway supplementary features, use the **stcapp call-control mode** command in global configuration mode. To disable call control mode, use the **no** form of this command

stcapp call-control mode [*feature*| *standard*]

no stcapp call-control mode [*feature*| *standard*]

Syntax Description

feature	(Optional) Feature mode call control.
standard	(Optional) Standard mode call control. This is the default.

Command Default

Standard mode call control is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(6)XE	This command was introduced.
12.4(11)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(11)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables feature mode call control, which allows SCCP analog phone users to invoke a feature by dialing a feature access code (FAC). The following table lists the features and FACs that you can use in feature mode.

Feature	FAC
Drop Last Active Call	#1
Call Transfer	#2
Call Conference	#3
Drop Last Conferee	#4
Toggle Between Two Calls	#5

Examples

The following partial output from the **show running-config** command shows feature call control mode enabled:

```
Router# show running-config
.
.
.
stcapp call-control mode feature
!
```

The following partial output from the **show running-config** command shows standard call control mode enabled:

```
Router# show running-config
.
.
.
stcapp call-control mode standard
!
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stcapp feature codes	Displays current values for SCCP telephony control (STC) application feature access codes.

stcapp feature callback

To enable CallBack on Busy and enter the STC application feature callback configuration mode, use the **stcapp feature callback** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature in the STC application, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp feature callback

no stcapp feature callback

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

CallBack on Busy in the STC application is disabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(20)YA	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines

This command enables CallBack on Busy and enters the STC application feature callback configuration mode for modifying the default values of the callback activation key and timer for CallBack on Busy.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable CallBack on Busy in the STC application:

```
Router(config)# stcapp feature callback
Router(config-stcapp-callback)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activation-key	Defines the activation key for CallBack on Busy.
ringing-timeout	Defines the timeout period for CallBack on Busy.

stcapp ccm-group

To configure the Cisco CallManager group number for use by the SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP), use the **stcapp ccm-group** command in global configuration mode. To disable STCAPP Cisco CallManager group number configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp ccm-group *group-id*

no stcapp ccm-group *group-id*

Syntax Description

<i>group-id</i>	Cisco CallManager group number.

Command Default

No Cisco CallManager group number is configured.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The Cisco CallManager group identifier must have been configured for the service provider interface (SPI) using the **sccp ccm-group** *group-id* command.

Examples

The following example configures the STCAPP to use Cisco CallManager group 2:

```
Router(config)# stcapp ccm-group 2
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show stcapp device	Displays configuration information about SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) voice ports.
show stcapp statistics	Displays call statistics for SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) voice ports.
stcapp	Enables the SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP).

Command	Description
stcapp timer	Enables SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) timer configuration.

stcapp feature access-code

To enable feature access codes (FACs) in the STC application and enter the STC application feature access-code configuration mode, use the **stcapp feature access-code** command in global configuration mode. To disable the use of all STC application feature access codes, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp feature access-code

no stcapp feature access-code

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default All feature access codes are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command enables feature access codes (FACs) in the SCCP telephony control (STC) application and enters the STC application feature access-code configuration mode to modify the default values of the prefix and feature codes for FACs.

The **no** form of this command blocks the use of FACs on all analog ports.

Use the **show stcapp feature codes** command to display a list of all FACs.

Examples The following example shows how to enable FACs in the STC application.

```
Router(config)# stcapp feature access-code
Router(stcapp-fac)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
call forward all	Defines the feature code in the feature access code (FAC) for forwarding all calls.
call forward cancel	Defines the feature code in the feature access code (FAC) for cancelling Call Forward All.
pickup direct	Defines the feature code in the feature access code (FAC) for Directed Call Pickup.

Command	Description
pickup group	Defines the feature code in the feature access code (FAC) for call pickup from another group.
pickup local	Defines the feature code in the feature access code (FAC) for call pickup from the local group.
prefix (stcapp-fac)	Defines the prefix for feature access codes (FACs).
show stcapp feature codes	Displays all feature access codes (FACs).

stcapp feature callback

To enable CallBack on Busy and enter the STC application feature callback configuration mode, use the **stcapp feature callback** command in global configuration mode. To disable the feature in the STC application, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp feature callback

no stcapp feature callback

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default CallBack on Busy in the STC application is disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(20)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines This command enables CallBack on Busy and enters the STC application feature callback configuration mode for modifying the default values of the callback activation key and timer for CallBack on Busy.

Examples The following example shows how to enable CallBack on Busy in the STC application:

```
Router(config)# stcapp feature callback
Router(config-stcapp-callback)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	activation-key	Defines the activation key for CallBack on Busy.
	ringing-timeout	Defines the timeout period for CallBack on Busy.

stcapp feature speed-dial

To enable STC application feature speed-dial codes and enter their configuration mode, use the **stcapp feature speed-dial** command in global configuration mode. To disable the use of all STC application feature speed-dial codes, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp feature speed-dial

no stcapp feature speed-dial

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default All feature speed-dial codes are disabled.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(2)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command is used with the SCCP telephony control (STC) application, which enables certain features on analog FXS endpoints that use Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) for call control.

Although feature speed-dial (FSD) prefixes and codes for analog FXS ports are configured on the voice gateway that has the FXS ports, the actual numbers that are dialed using these codes are configured on Cisco CallManager or the Cisco CallManager Express system.

The **no** form of this command blocks the use of FSD codes on all analog ports.

Note that all the STC FSD codes have defaults. To return codes under this configuration mode to their defaults, you must use the **no** form of the individual commands one at a time.

Examples The following example sets an FSD prefix of three asterisks (***) and speed-dial codes from 2 to 7. After these values are configured, a phone user presses ***2 on the keypad to speed-dial the telephone number that is stored with speed-dial 1 on the call-control system (Cisco CallManager or Cisco CallManager Express).

```
Router(config)# stcapp feature speed-dial
Router(stcapp-fsd)# prefix ***
Router(stcapp-fsd)# speed dial from 2 to 7
Router(stcapp-fsd)# redial 9
Router(stcapp-fsd)# voicemail 8
Router(stcapp-fsd)# exit
```

The following example shows how the speed-dial range that is set in the example above is mapped to the speed-dial positions on the call-control system. Note that the range from 2 to 7 is mapped to speed-dial 1 to 6.

```
Router# show stcapp feature codes
.
.
.
  stcapp feature speed-dial
    prefix ***
    redial ***9
    voicemail ***8
    speeddial1 ***2
    speeddial2 ***3
    speeddial3 ***4
    speeddial4 ***5
    speeddial5 ***6
    speeddial6 ***7
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
prefix (stcapp-fsd)	Designates a prefix to precede the dialing of an STC application feature speed-dial code.
redial	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial again the last number that was dialed.
show stcapp feature codes	Displays configured and default STC application feature codes.
speed dial	Designates a range of STC application feature speed-dial codes.
voicemail (stcapp-fsd)	Designates an STC application feature speed-dial code to dial the voice-mail number.

stcapp register capability

To specify modem capability for SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) devices, use the **stcapp register capability** command in global configuration mode. To disable modem capability, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp register capability *voice-port* [**both**| **modem-passthrough**| **modem-relay**]

no stcapp register capability *voice-port*

Syntax Description

<i>voice-port</i>	Voice interface slot number 1 through 4
both	Specifies support for both modem-relay and modem pass-through.
modem - passthrough	Specifies support for modem pass-through.
modem - relay	Specifies support for V.150.1 modem relay.

Command Default

No voice port modem capability is enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **stcapp register capability** command to specify modem transport methods for STCAPP-controlled devices registering with Cisco Call-Manager. If this command is applied while the voice port is idle, the port automatically reregisters with the Cisco CallManager. If there is an active call on the voice port when this command is applied, the port does not reregister. Although Cisco does not recommend the procedure, to force device reregistration you must either manually shut down the device using the **shutdown** command in voice-port configuration mode, or reset it from the Cisco CallManager.

Use the voice service configuration command **modem passthrough** to globally enable modem pass-through capability, thereby providing fallback to voice band data (modem pass-through) when the voice gateway communicates with a Secure Telephone Unit (STU) or nonmodem-relay capable gateway.

Examples

The following example configures the device connected to voice port 1/1/0 to support both modem capabilities:

```
Router(config)# stcapp register capability 1/1/0 both
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
modem passthrough	Globally enables modem pass-through over VoIP.
show stcapp device voice-port	Displays configuration information for STCAPP devices.
shutdown	Disables voice ports on the VIC.

stcapp security mode

To enable security for Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) endpoints and specify the security mode to be used for setting up the Transport Layer Security (TLS) connection, use the **stcapp security mode** command in global configuration mode. To disable security for the endpoint, use the no form of this command.

stcapp security mode [authenticated| encrypted| none]

no stcapp security

Syntax Description

mode	Sets the global security mode for all STCAPP endpoints.
authenticated	Sets the security mode to authenticated and enables SCCP signaling between the voice gateway and Cisco Unified CME through the secure TLS connection on TCP port 2443.
encrypted	Sets the security mode to encrypted and enables SCCP signaling between the voice gateway and Cisco Unified CME to take place through Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP).
none	Sets the security mode to none (Default).

Command Default

Security is not enabled.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XW1	This command was introduced.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

You must enter both the **stcapp security mode** and **stcapp security trustpoint** commands to enable security for the STCAPP end point. The **stcapp security trustpoint** command must be configured for the STCAPP service to start.

SCCP signaling security mode can be set for each dial peer using the **security mode** command in dial peer configuration mode. If you use both the **stcapp security mode** and the **security mode** commands, the dial-peer level command, **security mode**, overrides the global setting.

Examples

The following example configures STCAPP security mode with the trustpoint mytrustpoint:

```
Router(config)# stcapp ccm-group 1
Router(config)# stcapp security mytrustpoint
Router(config)# stcapp security mode encrypted
Router(config)# stcapp
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
security mode	Sets the security mode for a specific dial peer using STCAPP services in a secure Cisco Unified CME network.
stcapp	Enables the STCAPP.
stcapp ccm-group	Configures the Cisco Unified Communications Manager group number for use by the STCAPP.
stcapp security trustpoint	Enables security for STCAPP endpoints and specifies the trustpoint for setting up the TLS connection.

stcapp security trustpoint

To enable security for Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) endpoints and specify the trustpoint to be used for setting up the Transport Layer Security (TLS) connection, use the **stcapp security** command in global configuration mode. To disable security for the endpoint and delete all identity information and certificates associated with the trustpoint, use the no form of this command.

stcapp security trustpoint *line*

no stcapp security

Syntax Description

trustpoint	Security trustpoint label for all STCAPP endpoints.
<i>line</i>	Text description that identifies the trustpoint.

Command Default

Security is not enabled and no trustpoint is specified.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XW1	This command was introduced.
12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines

You must enter both the **stcapp security mode** and **stcapp security trustpoint** commands to enable security for the STCAPP endpoint. The **stcapp security trustpoint** command must be configured for the STCAPP service to start. The trustpoint configured by this command contains the device certificate and must match the trustpoint configured on the router using the **crypto pki trustpoint** command. All analog phones use the same certificate. Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express does not require a different certificate for each phone.

Examples

The following example configures STCAPP security mode with the trustpoint mytrustpoint:

```
Router(config)# stcapp ccm-group 1
Router(config)# stcapp security mytrustpoint
Router(config)# stcapp security mode encrypted
Router(config)# stcapp
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
crypto pki trustpoint	Declares the trustpoint that your router should use.
stcapp ccm-group	Configures the Cisco Unified Communications Manager group number for use by the STCAPP.
stcapp	Enables the STCAPP.
stcapp security mode	Enables security for STCAPP endpoints and specifies the security mode to be used for setting up the TLS connection.

stcapp supplementary-services

To enter supplementary-service configuration mode for configuring STC application supplementary-service features on an FXS port, use the **stcapp supplementary-services** command in global configuration mode. To remove the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp supplementary-services

no stcapp supplementary-services

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No configuration for STC application supplementary-service features exists.

Command Modes Global configuration (config)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(20)YA	This command was introduced.
	12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.

Usage Guidelines This command enters the supplementary-service configuration mode for configuring STC application supplementary-service features for analog FXS ports on a Cisco IOS voice gateway, such as a Cisco integrated services router (ISR) or Cisco VG224 Analog Phone Gateway.

Examples The following example shows how to enable the Hold/Resume STC application supplementary-service feature for analog phones connected to port 2/0 on a Cisco VG224.

```
Router(config)# stcapp supplementary-services
Router(config-stcapp-suppl-serv)# port 2/0
Router(config-stcapp-suppl-serv-port)# hold-resume
Router(config-stcapp-suppl-serv-port)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
port (supplementary-service)	Specifies analog FXS port on which STC application supplementary-service features are to be supported.

stcapp timer

To enable SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) timer configuration, use the **stcapp timer** command in global configuration mode. To disable STCAPP timer configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

stcapp timer roh *seconds*

no stcapp timer

Syntax Description

roh	Receiver off hook (ROH) tone timeout.
<i>seconds</i>	Duration, in seconds, that the receiver off-key tone is played. Range is 0 to 120 seconds.

Command Default

seconds: 45 seconds

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(14)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the STCAPP ROH timer for the maximum time that ROH tone is played. ROH tone signals a subscriber that the phone remains off hook when there is no active call.

Examples

The following example configures the receiver off hook timer for 30 seconds:

```
Router(config)# stcapp timer roh 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show call application voice stcapp	Displays information about the STCAPP.
stcapp	Enables the STCAPP.

stun

To enter STUN configuration mode for configuring firewall traversal parameters, use the **stun** command in voice-service voip configuration mode. To remove stun parameters, use the **no** form of this command.

stun

no stun

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default No default behavior or values.

Command Modes Voice-service voip configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enter the configuration mode to configure firewall traversal parameters for VoIP communications.

Examples The following example shows how to enter STUN configuration mode.

```
Router(config)#voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)#stun
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	stun flowdata agent-id	Configures the agent ID.
	stun flowdata keepalive	Configures the keepalive interval.
	stun flowdata shared-secret	Configures a secret shared between call control agent and firewall.
	stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata	Enables firewall traversal using stun.
	voice-class stun-usage	Enables firewall traversal for VoIP communications.

stun flowdata agent-id

To configure the stun flowdata agent ID, use the **stun flowdata agent-id** command in STUN configuration mode. To return to the default value for agent ID, use the **no** form of this command.

stun flowdata agent-id *tag* [*boot-count*]

no stun flowdata agent-id *tag* [*boot-count*]

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Unique identifier in the range 0 to 255. Default is -1.
<i>boot-count</i>	(Optional) Value of boot-count. Range is 0 to 65535. Default is zero.

Command Default

No firewall traversal is performed.

Command Modes

STUN configuration (conf-serv-stun)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **stun flowdata agent-id** command to configure the agent id and the boot count to configure call control agents which authorize the flow of traffic.

Configuring the boot-count keyword helps to prevent anti-replay attacks after the router is reloaded. If you do not configure a value for boot count, the boot-count is initialized to 0 by default. After it is initialized, it is incremented by one automatically upon each reboot and the value saved back to NVRAM. The value of boot count is reflected in **show running** configuration command.

Examples

The following example shows how the **stun flowdata agent-id** command is used at the router prompt.

```
Router#enable
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)#stun
Router(conf-serv-stun)#stun flowdata agent-id 35 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stun flowdata keepalive	Configures the keepalive interval.

Command	Description
stun flowdata shared-secret	Configures a secret shared between call control agent and firewall.

stun flowdata catlife

To configure the lifetime of the CAT, use the **stun flowdata catlife** command in STUN configuration mode. To return to the default catlife value, use the **no** form of this command.

stun flowdata catlife *lifetime* **keepalive** *interval*

no stun flowdata catlife *lifetime* **keepalive** *interval*

Syntax Description

<i>lifetime</i>	Lifetime of the CAT in seconds. The default value is 1270 (21 min 10 sec).
<i>interval</i>	Keepalive interval time in seconds. Range is 10 to 30. Default is 10.

Command Default

The default keepalive value is 10 seconds.

Command Modes

STUN configuration (conf-serv-stun)

Command History

Release	Modification
15.0(1)M	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **stun flowdata catlife** command to configure call control agents which authorize the flow of traffic.

Examples

The following example shows how the **stun flowdata catlife** command is used at the router prompt.

```
Router(config)#voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)#stun
Router(conf-serv-stun)#stun flowdata catlife 150 keepalive 30
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stun	Enters stun configuration mode.
stun flowdata shared-secret	Configures a secret shared between call control agent and firewall.
stun flowdata agent-id	Configures the agent ID.

stun flowdata keepalive



Note

Effective with Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M, the **stun flowdata keepalive** command is replaced by the command **stun flowdata catlife**.

To configure the keepalive interval, use the **stun flowdata keepalive** command in STUN configuration mode. To return to the default keepalive value, use the **no** form of this command.

stunflowdata keepalive *seconds*

no stunflowdata keepalive *seconds*

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Keepalive interval in seconds. Range is 1 to 65535. Default is 10.

Command Default

The default keepalive value is 10 seconds.

Command Modes

STUN configuration (conf-serv-stun)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.
15.0(1)M	This command was replaced. The call application stun flowdata keepalive command was replaced by the commands stun flowdata catlife . The stun flowdata keepalive command is hidden and depreciated in Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M.

Usage Guidelines

You can use the **stun flowdata keepalive** command to decide how often to send keepalives. Keepalives are application mechanisms for maintaining alive the firewall traversal mappings associated with firewalls.

TRP works with a Call Agent which supports firewall traversal. In this mode, the Call Agent sends a request to TRP to open the pinhole. The request contains local, remote IP /Port, token, and other Cisco-flow data parameters.

TRP sends a STUN indication message to the firewall with Cisco-flow data, after processing the request. The message contains the STUN header, STUN username, and Cisco-flow data. The firewall validates the token in Cisco-flow data after receiving the STUN packet, and opens the pinhole if validation is successful.

Keepalives in STUN flow between the UDP peers to ensure that the firewall keeps the pinholes open.

This command is hidden and depreciated in Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)M release because the keepalive interval is configured along with stun flowdata catlife command. When this command is configured or present in start-up configuration during reload, the following command will be nvgen'ed and displayed in **show run** command.

In addition, the following message will be printed during the configuration/reload:

```
Deprecated command. Setting catlife=1270 sec and keepalive=30 sec.  
Use the following command to configure non-default values:  
stun flowdata catlife <lifetime> keepalive <interval>
```

Examples

The following example shows how to change the **stun flowdata keepalive interval** from the default value (10) to 5 seconds.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip  
  
Router(config-voi-serv)#stun  
Router(config-serv-stun)#stun flowdata agent-id 35  
Router(config-serv-stun)#stun flowdata shared-secret 123abc123abc  
Router(config-serv-stun)#stun flowdata keepalive 5
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stun	Enters stun configuration mode.
stun flowdata shared-secret	Configures a secret shared between call control agent and firewall.
stun flowdata agent-id	Configures the agent ID.

stun flowdata shared-secret

To configure a secret shared on a call control agent, use the **stun flowdata shared-secret** command in STUN configuration mode. To return the shared secret to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

stun flowdata shared-secret [*tag*] *string*

no stun flowdata shared-secret [*tag*] *string*

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	(Optional) 0--Defines the password in plaintext and will encrypt the password. (Optional) 7-- Defines the password in encrypted form and will validate the (encrypted) password before accepting it.
<i>string</i>	12 to 80 ASCII characters. Default is an empty string.

Command Default

The default value of this command sets the shared secret to an empty string. No firewall traversal is performed when the shared-secret has the default value.

Command Modes

STUN configuration (conf-serv-stun)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.
15.0(1)M	This command was modified. The encryption values zero and seven was added to this command.

Usage Guidelines

A shared secret on a call control agent is a string that is used between a call control agent and the firewall for authentication purposes. The shared secret value on the call control agent and the firewall must be the same. This is a string of 12 to 80 characters. The **no** form of this command will remove the previously configured shared-secret if any. The default form of this command will set the shared-secret to NULL. The password can be encrypted and validated before it is accepted. Firewall traversal is not performed when the shared-secret is set to default.

Examples

The following example shows how the **stun flowdata shared-secret** command is used.

```
Router(config)#voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)#stun
Router(config-serv-stun)#stun flowdata shared-secret 123cisco123cisco
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stun	Enters st un configuration mode.
stun flowdata agent-id	Configures the agent ID.
stun flowdata catlife	Configures the lifetime of the CAT.

stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata

To enable firewall traversal using stun, use the **stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata** command in voice class stun-usage configuration mode. To disable firewall traversal with stun, use the **no** form of this command.

stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata

no stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

Firewall traversal using STUN is not enabled.

Command Modes

Voice-class configuration (config-class)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(22)T	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows how to enable firewall traversal using STUN:

```
Router(config)#voice class stun-usage 10
Router(config-class)#stun usage firewall-traversal flowdata
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
stun flowdata shared-secret	Configures a secret shared between call control agent and firewall.
voice class stun-usage	Configures a new voice class called stun-usage with a numerical tag.

subaddress

To configure a subaddress for a POTS port, use the **subaddress** command in dial-peer voice configuration mode. To disable the subaddress, use the **no** form of this command.

subaddress *number*

no subaddress *number*

Syntax Description

<i>number</i>	Actual subaddress of the POTS port.

Command Default

No subaddress is available for a POTS port.

Command Modes

Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 803, Cisco 804, and Cisco 813.

Usage Guidelines

You can use this command for any dial-peer voice POTS port. You can configure only one subaddress for each of the POTS ports. The latest entered subaddress on the dial-peer voice port is stored. To check the status of the subaddress configuration, use the **show running-config** command.

Examples

The following examples show that a subaddress of 20 has been set for POTS port 1 and that a subaddress of 10 has been set for POTS port 2:

```
dial-peer voice 1 pots
destination-pattern 5555555
port 1
no call-waiting
ring 0
volume 4
caller-number 1111111 ring 3
caller-number 2222222 ring 1
caller-number 3333333 ring 1
subaddress 20
dial-peer voice 2 pots
destination-pattern 4444444
port 2
no call-waiting
ring 0
volume 2
caller-number 6666666 ring 2
caller-number 7777777 ring 3
subaddress 10
```

subcell-mux

To enable ATM adaption layer 2 (AAL2) common part sublayer (CPS) subcell multiplexing on a Cisco router, use the **subcell-mux** command in voice-service configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

subcell-mux *time*

no subcell-mux *time*

Syntax Description

<i>time</i>	Timer value, in milliseconds. Range is from 5 to 1000 (1 second). Default is 10.

Command Default

10 ms Subcell multiplexing is off

Command Modes

Voice-service configuration

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(1)XA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.
12.1(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.1(2)T.
12.2(2)XB	The <i>time</i> argument was implemented on the Cisco 3660.
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable ATM adaption layer 2 (AAL2) common part sublayer (CPS) subcell multiplexing when the Cisco router interoperates with other equipment that uses subcell multiplexing.

Examples

The following example sets AAL2 CPS subcell multiplexing to 15 ms:

```
Router(conf-voi-serv-sess) # subcell-mux 15
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
voice -service	Specifies the voice encapsulation type and enters voice-service configuration mode.

subscription asnl session history

To specify how long to keep Application Subscribe/Notify Layer (ASNL) subscription history records and how many history records to keep in memory, use the subscription asnl session history command in global configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the no form of this command.

subscription asnl session history {**count** *number*| **duration** *minutes*}

no subscription asnl session history {**count**| **duration**}

Syntax Description

count <i>number</i>	Number of records to retain in a session history.
duration <i>minutes</i>	Duration, in minutes, for which to keep the record.

Command Default

Default duration is 10 minutes. Default number of records is 50.

Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The ASNL layer maintains subscription information. Active subscriptions are retained in the active subscription table in system memory. When subscriptions are terminated, they are moved to the subscription table in system memory.

This command controls the ASNL history table. Use this command to specify how many minutes the history record is retained after the subscription is removed, and to specify how many records are retained at any given time.

Examples

The following example specifies that a total of 100 records are to be kept in the RTSP client history:

```
subscription asnl session history count 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear subscription	Clears all active subscriptions or a specific subscription.
debug asnl events	Traces event logs in the ASNL.

Command	Description
show subscription	Displays information about ASNL-based and non-ASNL-based SIP subscriptions.
subscription maximum	Specifies the maximum number of outstanding subscriptions to be accepted or originated by a gateway.

subscription maximum

To specify the maximum number of outstanding subscriptions to be accepted or originated by a gateway, use the `subscription maximum` command in voice service voip sip configuration mode. To remove the maximum number of subscriptions specified, use the **no** form of this command.

subscription maximum {accept| originate} *number*

no subscription maximum {accept| originate}

Syntax Description

accept	Subscriptions accepted by the gateway.
originate	Subscriptions originated by the gateway.
<i>number</i>	Maximum number of outstanding subscriptions to be accepted or originated by the gateway.

Command Default

The default number of subscriptions is equal to twice the number of dial-peers configured on the platform.

Command Modes

Voice service SIP configuration (conf-serv-sip)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(4)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the maximum number of concurrent SIP subscriptions, up to twice the number of dial-peers configured.

Examples

The following example configures subscription maximums:

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv) # sip
Router(conf-serv-sip) # subscription maximum originate 10
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear subscription	Clears all active subscriptions or a specific subscription.

Command	Description
retry subscribe	Configures the number of retries for SUBSCRIBE messages.
retry timer	Configures the retry interval for resending SIP messages.
show subscription	Displays active SIP subscriptions.

supervisory answer dualtone

To enable answer supervision on a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **supervisory answer dualtone command** in voice-port configuration mode. To disable answer supervision on a voice port, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory answer dualtone [**sensitivity** {**high**| **medium**| **low**}]

no supervisory answer dualtone

Syntax Description

sensitivity	(Optional) Specific detection sensitivity for answer supervision.
high	Increased level of detection sensitivity.
medium	Default level of detection sensitivity.
low	Decreased level of detection sensitivity.

Command Default

Answer supervision is not enabled on voice ports.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(2)T	This command was introduced on the following platforms: Cisco 1750, Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures the FXO voice port to detect voice, fax, and modem traffic when calls are answered. If answer supervision is enabled, calls are not recorded as connected until answer supervision is triggered.

This command enables a ring-no-answer timeout that drops calls after a specified period of ringback. The period of ringback can be configured using the **timeouts ringing** command.

This command automatically enables disconnect supervision in the preconnect mode on the voice port if disconnect supervision is not already enabled with the **supervisory disconnect dualtone** command.

This command is applicable to analog FXO voice ports with loop-start signaling.

If false answering is detected, decrease the **sensitivity** setting. If answering detection is failing, increase the **sensitivity** setting.

Examples

The following example enables answer supervision on voice port 0/1/1:

```
voice-port 0/1/1
  supervisory answer dualtone
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supervisory custom-cptone	Associates a class of custom call-progress tones with a voice port.
supervisory disconnect dualtone	Enables disconnect supervision on an FXO voice port.
timeouts ringing	Specifies the time that the calling voice port allows ringing to continue if a call is not answered.
voice class custom-cptone	Creates a voice class for defining custom call-progress tones.
voice class dualtone-detect-params	Modifies the frequency, power, and cadence tolerances of call-progress tones.

supervisory custom-cptone

To associate a class of custom call-progress tones with a voice port, use the **supervisory custom-cptone** command in voice-port configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory custom-cptone *cptone-name*

no supervisory custom-cptone

Syntax Description

<i>cptone -name</i>	Descriptive identifier of the class of custom call-progress tones to be detected by a voice port. This name must match the <i>cptone-name</i> of a class of tones defined by the voice class custom-cptone command.

Command Default

U.S. standard call-progress tones are associated with a voice port.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750.

Usage Guidelines

This command associates a class of custom call-progress tones, defined by the **voice class custom-cptone** command, with a voice port.

You can associate the same custom call-progress tones to multiple voice ports.

You can associate only one class of custom call-progress tones with a voice port. If you associate a second class of custom call-progress tones with a voice port, the second class of custom tones replaces the one previously assigned.

This command is applicable to analog Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice ports with loop-start signaling.

Examples

The following example associates the class of custom call-progress tones named country-x with voice ports 1/4 and 1/5:

```
voice-port 1/4
  supervisory custom-cptone country-x
exit
voice-port 1/5
```

```
supervisory custom-cptone country-x  
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dualtone	Defines a call-progress tone to be detected.
supervisory answer dualtone	Enables answer supervision on an FXO voice port.
supervisory disconnect dualtone	Enables disconnect supervision on an FXO voice port.
voice class custom-cptone	Creates a voice class for defining custom call-progress tones.

supervisory disconnect

To enable a supervisory disconnect signal on Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) ports, use the **supervisory disconnect** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the signal, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory disconnect

no supervisory disconnect

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.3(1)MA	This command was introduced on the Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines This command indicates whether supervisory disconnect signaling is available on the FXO port. Supervisory disconnect signaling is a power denial from the switch lasting at least 350 ms. When this condition is detected, the system interprets this as a disconnect indication from the switch and clears the call.

You should configure no supervisory disconnect on the voice port if there is no supervisory disconnect available from the switch.



Note If there is no disconnect supervision on the voice port, the interface could be left active if the caller abandons the call before the far end answers. After the router collects the dialed digits but before the called party answers, the router starts a tone detector. Within this time window, the tone detector listens for signals (such as a fast busy signal) that occur if the originating caller hangs up. If this occurs, the router interprets those tones as a disconnect indication and closes the window.

Examples The following example configures supervisory disconnect on a voice port:

```
voice-port 2/1/0
 supervisory disconnect
```

supervisory disconnect anytime

To configure a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port to go on-hook if the router detects any tone from a PBX or the PSTN before an outgoing call is answered, use the **supervisory disconnect anytime command** in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the supervisory disconnect function, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory disconnect anytime

no supervisory disconnect anytime

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The supervisory disconnect function is not enabled on voice ports.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T and implemented on the Cisco 1750.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to provide disconnect if the PBX or PSTN does not provide a supervisory tone. Examples of tones that trigger a disconnect include busy tone, fast busy tone, and dial tone.

This command is enabled only during call setup (before the call is answered).

You must enable echo cancellation; otherwise, ringback tone from the router can trigger a disconnect.

This command replaces the **no supervisory disconnect signal** command. If you enter this command, the supervisory disconnect anytime feature is enabled, and the message supervisory disconnect anytime is displayed when **show** commands are entered.

If you enter either the **supervisory disconnect anytime** command or the **no supervisory disconnect signal** command, answer supervision is automatically disabled.

Examples

The following example configures voice ports 1/4 and 1/5 to go on-hook if any tone from the PBX or PSTN is detected before the call is answered:

```
voice-port 1/4
 supervisory disconnect anytime
exit
voice-port 1/5
```



```
supervisory disconnect anyone  
exit
```

The following example disables the disconnect function on voice port 1/5:

```
voice-port 1/5  
no supervisory disconnect anyone  
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supervisory answer dualtone	Enables answer supervision on an FXO voice port.
supervisory disconnect dualtone	Enables disconnect supervision on an FXO voice port.
timeouts call-disconnect	Specifies the timeout value for releasing an FXO voice port when an incoming call is not answered.

supervisory disconnect dualtone

To enable disconnect supervision on a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **supervisory disconnect dualtone command** in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the supervisory disconnect function, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory disconnect dualtone {mid-call| pre-connect}

no supervisory disconnect dualtone

Syntax Description

mid -call	Disconnect supervision operates throughout the duration of the call.
pre -connect	Disconnect supervision operates during call setup and stops when the called telephone goes off-hook.

Disconnect supervision is not enabled on voice ports.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures an FXO voice port to disconnect calls when the router detects call-progress tones from a PBX or the PSTN. Disconnection occurs after the wait-release time specified on the voice port.

Disconnect supervision is automatically enabled in the preconnect mode on the voice port if the **supervisory answer dualtone** command is entered.

This feature is applicable to analog FXO voice ports with loop-start signaling.

Examples

The following example specifies tone detection during the entire call duration:

```
voice-port 1/5
 supervisory disconnect dualtone mid-call
exit
```

The following example specifies tone detection only during call setup:

```
voice-port 0/1/1
 supervisory disconnect dualtone pre-connect
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supervisory answer dualtone	Enables answer supervision on an FXO voice port.
supervisory custom-cptone	Associates a class of custom call-progress tones with a voice port.
timeouts call-disconnect	Specifies the timeout value for releasing an FXO voice port when an incoming call is not answered.
timeouts wait-release	Specifies the timeout value for releasing a voice port when an outgoing call is not answered.
voice class dualtone-detect-params	Modifies the frequency, power, and cadence tolerances of call-progress tones.

supervisory disconnect dualtone voice-class

To assign a previously configured voice class for Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) supervisory disconnect tone to a voice port, use the **supervisory disconnect dualtone voice-class** command in voice port configuration mode. To remove a voice class from a voice-port, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory disconnect dualtone {**mid-call**|**pre-connect**} **voice-class** *tag*

no supervisory disconnect dualtone voice-class *tag*

Syntax Description

mid -call	Tone detection operates throughout the duration of a call.
pre -connect	Tone detection operates during call setup and stops when the called telephone goes off-hook.
<i>tag</i>	Unique identification number assigned to one voice class. The tag number maps to the tag number assigned using the voice class dualtone global configuration command. Range is from 1 to 10000.

Command Default

No voice class is assigned to a voice port.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(3)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.

Usage Guidelines

You can apply an FXO supervisory disconnect tone voice class to multiple voice ports. You can assign only one FXO supervisory disconnect tone voice class to a voice port. If a second voice class is assigned to a voice port, the second voice class replaces the one previously assigned. You cannot assign separate FXO supervisory disconnect tone commands directly to the voice port.

This feature is applicable to analog FXO voice ports with loop-start signaling.

Examples

The following example assigns voice class 70 to FXO voice port 0/1/1 and specifies tone detection during the entire call duration:

```
voice-port 0/1/1
```

```
no echo-cancel enable
supervisory disconnect dualtone mid-call voice-class 70
```

The following example assigns voice class 80 to FXO voice port 0/1/1 and specifies tone detection only during call setup:

```
voice-port 0/1/1
no echo-cancel enable
supervisory disconnect dualtone pre-connect voice-class 80
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
channel-group	Defines the time slots of each T1 or E1 circuit.
mode	Sets the mode of the T1/E1 controller and enters specific configuration commands for each mode type in VoATM.
voice class dualtone	Creates a voice class for FXO tone detection parameters.

supervisory disconnect lcfo

To enable a supervisory disconnect signal on an FXS port, use the **supervisory disconnect lcfo** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable the signal, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory disconnect lcfo

no supervisory disconnect lcfo

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.1(5)YD	This command was introduced.
	12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T.
	12.4(2)T	Support was added for SCCP Telephony Control Application (STCAPP) analog voice ports.

Usage Guidelines This command enables a disconnect indication by triggering a power denial using a loop current feed open (LCFO) signal on FXS ports with loop-start signaling. Third-party devices, such as an interactive voice response (IVR) system, can detect a disconnect and clear the call when it receives the power denial signal. To disable the power denial during the disconnect stage, use the **no supervisory disconnect lcfo** command. The duration of the power denial is set with the **timeouts power-denial** command.

Examples The following example disables the power denial indication on voice port 2/0:

```
voice-port 2/0
 no supervisory disconnect lcfo
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	timeouts power-denial	Sets the duration of the power denial timeout for a specified FXS voice port.

supervisory dualtone-detect-params

To associate a class of modified tone-detection tolerance limits with a voice port, use the **supervisory dualtone-detect-params command** in voice-port configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory dualtone-detect-params *tag*

no supervisory dualtone-detect-params

Syntax Description

<i>tag</i>	Tag number of the set of modified tone-detection tolerance limits to be associated with the voice port. The tag number must match the tag number of a voice class configured by the voice class dualtone-detect-params command. Range is from 1 to 10000.

Command Default

The default tone-detection tolerance limits are associated with voice ports.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.1(5)XM	This command was introduced on the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco MC3810.
12.2(2)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 1750.

Usage Guidelines

This command associates a specific set of modified tone-detection tolerance limits, defined by the **voice class dualtone-detect-params** command, with a voice port.

You can associate the same class of modified tone-detection tolerance limits to multiple voice ports.

You can associate only one class of modified tone-detection tolerance limits to a voice port. If you associate a second class of modified tone-detection tolerance limits with a voice port, the second class replaces the one previously assigned.

This command is applicable to analog Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice ports with loop-start signaling.

Examples

The following example associates the class of modified tone-detection tolerance limits that has tag 70 with voice ports 1/5 and 1/6.

```
voice-port 1/5
```

```
supervisory dualtone-detect-params 70
exit
voice-port 1/6
supervisory dualtone-detect-params 70
exit
```

The following example restores the default tone-detection parameters to voice port 1/5.

```
voice-port 1/5
no supervisory dualtone-detect-params
exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supervisory answer dualtone	Enables answer supervision on an FXO voice port.
supervisory disconnect dualtone	Enables disconnect supervision on an FXO voice port.
voice class dualtone-detect-params	Creates a voice class for call-progress tone-detection tolerance parameters.

supervisory sit us

To provide detection of eight standard U.S. special information tones (SITs) and certain nonstandard tones (including the AT&T SIT), and to report the detected tone with a preassigned disconnect cause code for disconnect supervision on a Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) voice port, use the **supervisory sit us** command in voice-port configuration mode. To turn off the detection and disconnect activity, use the **no** form of this command.

supervisory sit us [**all-tones**] [**tone-selector** *value*] [**immediate-release**]

no supervisory sit us

Syntax Description

all-tones	(Optional) Disconnects the call when a SIT or a nonstandard tone is detected.
tone-selector	(Optional) Defines a specific response for call-disconnect when a standard SIT or a nonstandard tone is detected on the incoming or outgoing call.
<i>value</i>	Acceptable values are 0, 1, 2, or 3: • 0--Detection of a standard SIT drops the call, but an AT&T SIT or a nonstandard tone does not cause a disconnect. • 1--Detection of either a standard SIT or nonstandard tone drops the call, but the AT&T SIT does not cause a disconnect. • 2--Detection of a standard SIT or an AT&T SIT results in a call disconnect, but any other nonstandard tone does not cause a disconnect. • 3--Detection of a standard SIT, AT&T SIT, or another nonstandard tone results in a disconnect.
immediate-release	(Optional) Disconnects the call immediately when a SIT is detected on the incoming or outgoing call. Nonstandard tones are ignored.

Command Default

No detection or disconnect occurs for the eight standard U.S. SITs, nonstandard tones, or the AT&T SIT on the FXO voice port for incoming and outgoing calls.

Command Modes

Voice-port configuration (config-voiceport)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(20)YA	This command was introduced.
12.4(22)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(22)T.
12.4(24)T	The all-tones and tone-selector keywords and the <i>value</i> argument were added.

Usage Guidelines

This command configures an FXO voice port to detect and disconnect calls when the router detects call-progress tones from a PBX or the PSTN.

Prior to Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T, this command specifically detected eight standard U.S. SITs, but not nonstandard tones or the AT&T SIT. Beginning in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T, the **tone-selector** *value* option can be configured to detect nonstandard tones played by the service provider when the called number is invalid.

Disconnection occurs after the wait-release time specified on the voice port. Calls are disconnected immediately after a SIT is detected from the PSTN when the **immediate-release** keyword is configured. To configure the delay timeout before the system starts the process for releasing voice ports, use the **timeouts wait-release** command on the voice port.

The SIT reporting complies with standard Q.850 messages in order for fax servers to uniquely identify each condition. This capability is supported for analog FXO trunk and T1/E1 channel-associated signaling (CAS) FXO loop-start.

**Note**

The SIT detection and reporting feature enabled by the **supervisory sit us** command is supported on c5510 and LSI digital signal processors (DSPs). No other DSPs support this feature.

The table below identifies eight standard U.S. SITs and their associated disconnect cause codes.

**Note**

These eight tones are referred to as standard tones based on the tone frequencies and durations shown in the table. These tones are defined in the Telcordia Technologies specification GR-1162-CORE (which is specific to North America). There are other nonstandard SITs that can occur. The AT&T SIT is one of the more common examples of the other variations. The nonstandard SITs can have durations and frequencies comparable to the nominal values for the eight tone segments shown in the table below or the nonstandard SITs can deviate significantly from these nominal values. The **supervisory sit us** command has been modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.4(24)T to provide flexibility in handling these variations.

Table 225: Eight U.S. SITs and Associated Disconnect Cause Codes

Name	First Tone (Hz)	ms	Second Tone (Hz)	ms	Third Tone (Hz)	ms	Disconnect Cause Code
IC	913.8	274	1370.6	274	1776.7	380	8

Name	First Tone (Hz)	ms	Second Tone (Hz)	ms	Third Tone (Hz)	ms	Disconnect Cause Code
VC	985.2	380	1370.6	274	1776.7	380	1
RO	985.2	274	1370.6	380	1776.7	380	86
RO	913.8	274	1428.5	380	1776.7	380	86
NC	913.8	380	1370.6	380	1776.7	380	34
NC	985.2	380	1428.5	380	1776.7	380	34
#1	913.8	380	1428.5	274	1776.7	274	21
#2	985.2	274	1428.5	274	1776.7	380	21

Examples

The following example shows how to enable SIT detection for the eight standard U.S. tones and provide for immediate disconnect on the voice port:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# voiceport 1/0/1
Router(config-voiceport)# supervisory sit us immediate-release
```

The following example shows how to enable SIT detection for all eight standard U.S. tones and configure the delay timeout for 10 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# voiceport 1/0/1
Router(config-voiceport)# supervisory sit us
Router(config-voiceport)# timeouts wait-release 10
```

The following example shows how to enable detection for a standard SIT or the AT&T SIT and to provide for immediate disconnect on the voice port (in this case, a nonstandard SIT does not cause a disconnect):

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# voiceport 1/0/1
Router(config-voiceport)# supervisory sit us tone-selector 2 immediate-release
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
timeouts wait-release	Configures the delay timeout before the system starts the process for releasing voice ports.

supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update (dal peer)

To enable individual dial peers to send H.225 messages with caller-ID updates, use the **supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update** command in dal peer configuration mode. To disable the sending of H.225 messages with caller-ID updates, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update

no supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.225 messages with caller-ID updates are enabled.

Command Modes dal peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies that an individual dial peer should provide caller ID updates through H.225 notify messages when a call is transferred or forwarded between Cisco CallManager Express and Cisco CallManager systems. The default is that this behavior is enabled. The **no** form of the command disables caller-ID updates, which is not recommended. Use the **supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update** command in voice-service configuration mode to specify this capability globally.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for that dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for that dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for that dial peer.

Examples The following example globally enables the sending of H.225 messages to transmit caller-ID updates and then disables that capability on dial peer 24.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update
Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 24 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# no
    supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update
Router(config-dial-peer)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.
supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update (voice-service)	Globally enables the sending of H.225 messages with caller-ID updates.

supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update (voice-service)

To globally enable the sending of H.225 messages with caller-ID updates, use the **supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update** command in voice-service configuration mode. To disable the sending of H.225 messages with caller-ID updates, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update

no supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.225 messages with caller-ID updates are enabled.

Command Modes Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Release	Modification
12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command globally provides caller ID updates through H.225 notify messages when a call is transferred or forwarded between Cisco CallManager Express and Cisco CallManager systems. The default is that this behavior is enabled. The **no** form of the command disables caller-ID updates, which is not recommended. Use the **supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update** command in dial-peer configuration mode to specify this capability for individual dial peers.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for that dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for that dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for that dial peer.

Examples

The following example globally enables the sending of H.225 messages to transmit caller-ID updates and then disables that capability on dial peer 24.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update
Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 24 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# no
    supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update
Router(config-dial-peer)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supplementary-service h225-notify cid-update (dial-peer)	Enables the sending of H.225 messages with caller-ID updates for individual dial peers.
voice service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service h450.2 (dial peer)

To enable H.450.2 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call transfers across a VoIP network for an individual dial peer, use the **supplementary-service h450.2** command in dial peer configuration mode. To disable H.450.2 capabilities for an individual dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.2

no supplementary-service h450.2

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.450.2 supplementary services capabilities exchange is enabled.

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies the use of the H.450.2 standard protocol for call transfers across a VoIP network for the calls handled by an individual dial peer. Use the **supplementary-service h450.2** command in voice-service configuration mode to specify H.450.2 capabilities at a global level.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

Examples The following example disables H.450.2 services for dial peer 37.

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 37 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# destination-pattern 555....
Router(config-dial-peer)# session target ipv4:10.5.6.7

Router(config-dial-peer)# no supplementary-service h450.2

Router(config-dial-peer)# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.

Command	Description
supplementary-service h450.2 (voice-service)	Globally enables H.450.2 capabilities for call transfers.

supplementary-service h450.2 (voice-service)

To globally enable H.450.2 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call transfers across a VoIP network, use the **supplementary-service h450.2** command in voice-service configuration mode. To disable H.450.2 capabilities globally, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.2

no supplementary-service h450.2

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.450.2 supplementary services capabilities exchange is enabled.

Command Modes Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies global use of the H.450.2 standard protocol for call transfers for all calls across a VoIP network. Use the **no supplementary-service h450.2** command in dial-peer configuration mode to disable H.450.2 capabilities for individual dial peers.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

Examples The following example globally disables H.450.2 capabilities.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# no supplementary-service h450.2

Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supplementary-service h450.2 (dial-peer)	Enables H.450.2 call transfer capabilities for an individual dial peer.

Command	Description
voice-service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service h450.3 (dial peer)

To enable H.450.3 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call forwarding across a VoIP network for an individual dial peer, use the **supplementary-service h450.3** command in dial peer configuration mode. To disable H.450.3 capabilities for an individual dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.3

no supplementary-service h450.3

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.450.3 supplementary services capabilities exchange is enabled.

Command Modes dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies use of the H.450.3 standard protocol for call forwarding for calls handled by an individual dial peer. Use the **supplementary-service h450.3** command in voice-service configuration mode to specify H.450.3 capabilities at a global level.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

Examples The following example disables H.450.3 capabilities for dial peer 37.

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 37 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# destination-pattern 555....
Router(config-dial-peer)# session target ipv4:10.5.6.7

Router(config-dial-peer)# no
supplementary-service h450.3

Router(config-dial-peer)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.
supplementary-service h450.3 (voice-service)	Globally enables H.450.3 capabilities for call forwarding.

supplementary-service h450.3 (voice-service)

To globally enable H.450.3 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call forwarding across a VoIP network, use the **supplementary-service h450.3** command in voice-service configuration mode. To disable H.450.3 capabilities globally, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.3

no supplementary-service h450.3

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.450.3 supplementary services capabilities exchange is enabled.

Command Modes Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies global use of the H.450.3 standard protocol for call forwarding across a VoIP network. Use the **no supplementary-service h450.3** command in dial-peer configuration mode to disable H.450.3 capabilities for individual dial peers.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

Examples The following example globally disables H.450.3 capabilities.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# no supplementary-service h450.3

Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	supplementary-service h450.3 (dial-peer)	Enables H.450.3 call forwarding capabilities for an individual dial peer.

Command	Description
voice-service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service h450.7

To globally enable H.450.7 supplementary services capabilities exchange for message-waiting indication (MWI) across a VoIP network, use the **supplementary-service h450.7** command in voice-service or dial-peer configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.7

no supplementary-service h450.7

Syntax Description

There are no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

H.450.7 supplementary services are disabled.

Command Modes

Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv) Dial-peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Command History

Cisco IOS Release	Modification
12.4(4)XC	This command was introduced.
12.4(9)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you are implementing QSIG supplementary service features that use the H.450.7 standard.

Use this command in voice-service configuration mode to affect all dial peers globally. Use this command in dial-peer configuration mode to affect an individual dial peer:

If the **supplementary-service h450.7** command is not in use, the services are globally disabled by default.

If the **supplementary-service h450.7** command is not in use in voice-service configuration mode, you can use this command in dial-peer configuration mode to enable the services on individual dial peers.

If the **supplementary-service h450.7** command is in use in voice-service configuration mode, the services are globally enabled and you cannot disable the services on individual dial peers.

Examples

The following example shows how to globally enable H.450.7 supplemental services:

```
voice service voip
 supplementary-service h450.7
```

The following example shows how to enable H.450.7 supplemental services on dial peer 256:

```
dial-peer voice 256 voip
 supplementary-service h450.7
```


Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.
voice service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service h450.12 (dial peer)

To enable H.450.12 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call transfers across a VoIP network for an individual dial peer, use the **supplementary-service h450.12** command in dial peer configuration mode. To disable H.450.12 capabilities for an individual dial peer, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.12

no supplementary-service h450.12

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default H.450.12 supplementary services capabilities exchange is disabled.

Command Modes Dial peer configuration (config-dial-peer)

Release	Modification
12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command specifies use of the H.450.12 standard protocol for call transfers across a VoIP network for calls handled by an individual dial peer. Use the **supplementary-service h450.12** command in voice-service configuration mode to specify H.450.12 capabilities at a global level.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

Examples The following example enables H.450.12 capabilities on dial peer 37.

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 37 voip
Router(config-dial-peer)# destination-pattern 555....
Router(config-dial-peer)# session target ipv4:10.5.6.7

Router(config-dial-peer)# supplementary-service h450.12

Router(config-dial-peer)# exit
```

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.

Command	Description
supplementary-service h450.12 (voice-service)	Globally enables H.450.12 capabilities.

supplementary-service h450.12 (voice-service)

To globally enable H.450.12 supplementary services capabilities exchange for call transfers across a VoIP network, use the **supplementary-service h450.12** command in voice-service configuration mode. To disable H.450.12 capabilities globally, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service h450.12 [advertise-only]

no supplementary-service h450.12 [advertise-only]

Syntax Description

advertise-only	(Optional) Advertises H.450 capabilities to the remote end but does not require H.450.12 responses.

Command Default

H.450.12 supplementary services capabilities exchange is disabled.

Command Modes

Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(7)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The H.450.12 standard provides a means to advertise and discover H.450.2 call transfer and H.450.3 call forwarding capabilities in voice gateway endpoints on a call-by-call basis. When H.450.12 is enabled, use of H.450.2 and H.450.3 standards is disabled for call transfers and call forwards unless a positive H.450.12 indication is received from all the other VoIP endpoints involved in the call. If positive H.450.12 indications are received, the router uses the H.450.2 standard for call transfers and the H.450.3 standard for call forwarding. If a positive H.450.12 indication is not received, the router uses the alternative method that you have configured for call transfers and forwards, which, for Cisco CallManager Express (Cisco CME) 3.1 systems, may be either hairpin call routing or an H.450 tandem gateway. This command is useful when you have a mixed network with some endpoints that support H.450.2 and H.450.3 standards and other endpoints that do not support those standards.

This command specifies the global use of the H.450.12 standard protocol for all calls across a VoIP network. Use the **supplementary-service h450.12** command in dial-peer configuration mode to specify H.450.12 capabilities for individual dial peers.

If this command is enabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and enabled on a dial peer, the functionality is enabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer. This is the default.

Use the **advertise-only** keyword on a Cisco CME 3.1 system when you have only Cisco CME 3.0 systems in your network in addition to Cisco CME 3.1 systems. Cisco CME 3.0 systems can use H.450.2 and H.450.3 standards, but are unable to respond to H.450.12 queries. The **advertise-only** keyword enables a Cisco CME 3.1 system to bypass the requirement that a system respond to an H.450.12 query in order to use H.450.2 and H.450.3 standards for transferring and forwarding calls.

Examples

The following example enables H.450.12 capabilities at a global level.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# supplementary-service h450.12
```

```
Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
```

The following example enables H.450.12 capabilities at a global level in advertise-only mode on a Cisco CME 3.1 system to enable call transfers using the H.450.2 standard and call forwards using the H.450.3 standard with Cisco CME 3.0 systems in the network.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# supplementary-service h450.12
advertise-only
Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supplementary-service h450.12 (dial-peer)	Enables H.450.12 capabilities for an individual dial peer.
voice-service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service media-renegotiate

To globally enable midcall media renegotiation for supplementary services, use the **supplementary-service media-renegotiate** command in voice-service configuration mode. To disable midcall media renegotiation for supplementary services, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service media-renegotiate

no supplementary-service media-renegotiate

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Midcall media renegotiation for supplementary services is disabled.

Command Modes Voice-service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(11)XW1	This command was introduced.
	12.4(20)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(20)T.

Usage Guidelines This command enables midcall media renegotiation, or key renegotiation, for all calls across a VoIP network. To implement media encryption, the two endpoints controlled by Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express (Cisco Unified CME) need to exchange keys that they will use to encrypt and decrypt packets. Midcall key renegotiation is required to support interoperation and supplementary services among multiple VoIP suites in a secure media environment using Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP).



Note The video part of a video stream will not play if the **supplementary-service media-renegotiate** command is configured in voice-service configuration mode.

Examples The following example enables midcall media renegotiation for supplementary services at a global level.

```
Router(config)# voice service voip
Router(config-voi-serv)# supplementary-service media-renegotiate
Router(config-voi-serv)# exit
```

supplementary-service qsig call-forward

To specify that calls are using QSIG and require supplementary services for call forwarding, use the **supplementary-service qsig call-forward** command in voice-service or dial-peer configuration mode. To return to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service qsig call-forward

no supplementary-service qsig call-forward

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default The functionality is disabled.

Command Modes Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv) Dial-peer configuration (dial-peer-config)

Command History	Cisco IOS Release	Modification
	12.4(4)XC	This command was introduced.
	12.4(9)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T.

Usage Guidelines This command provides QSIG call-forwarding supplementary services (ISO 13873) when necessary to forward calls to another number.

Use this command in voice-service configuration mode, which is enabled by the **voice service pots** command, to affect all POTS dial peers globally. Use this command in dial-peer configuration mode, which is enabled by the **dial-peer voice** command, to affect a single POTS dial peer.

If you are not using the **supplementary-service qsig call-forward** command, the services are globally disabled by default.

If you are not using the **supplementary-service qsig call-forward** command in voice-service configuration mode, you can use this command in dial-peer configuration mode to enable the services on individual POTS dial peers.

If you are using the **supplementary-service qsig call-forward** command in voice-service configuration mode, this feature is globally enabled and you cannot disable the services on individual POTS dial peers.

Examples The following example shows how to enable QSIG call-forwarding treatment for all POTS calls:

```
Router(config)# voice service pots
Router(conf-voi-serv)# supplementary-service qsig call-forward
```

The following example shows how to enable QSIG call-forwarding treatment for calls on POTS dial-peer 23:

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 23 pots
Router(config-dial-peer)# supplementary-service qsig call-forward
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
dial-peer voice	Enters dial-peer configuration mode.
voice service voip	Enters voice-service configuration mode.

supplementary-service sip

To enable SIP supplementary service capabilities for call forwarding and call transfers across a SIP network, use the **supplementary-service sip** command in dial peer voice or voice service VOIP configuration mode. To disable supplementary service capabilities, use the **no** form of this command.

supplementary-service sip {**handle-replaces**| **moved-temporarily**| **refer**}

no supplementary-service sip {**handle-replaces**| **moved-temporarily**| **refer**}

Syntax Description

handle-replaces	Replaces the Dialog-ID in the Replaces Header with the peer Dialog-ID.
moved-temporarily	Enables SIP Redirect response for call forwarding.
refer	Enables SIP REFER message for call transfers.

Command Default

SIP supplementary service capabilities are enabled globally.

Command Modes

Dial peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer)

Voice service configuration (conf-voi-serv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.4(11)XJ	This command was introduced.
12.4(15)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(15)T.
15.2(2)T1	This command was modified. The handle-replaces keyword was introduced.
15.3(1)T	This command was modified. With CSCub47586, if an INVITE (incoming call or incoming forward) with a diversion header is received while the no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily form of this command is enabled, on either an inbound call leg or an outbound call leg, the call is disconnected.

Usage Guidelines

The **supplementary-service sip refer** command enables REFER message pass-through on a router.

The **no** form of the **supplementary-service sip** command allows you to disable a supplementary service feature (call forwarding or call transfer) if the destination gateway does not support the supplementary service. You can disable the feature either globally or for a specific SIP trunk (dial peer).

- The **no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces** command replaces the Dialog-ID in the Replaces Header with the peer Dialog-ID.
- The **no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily** command prevents the router from sending a redirect response to the destination for call forwarding. SDP Passthrough is not supported in 302-consumption mode or Refer-consumption mode. With CSCub47586, if an INVITE (incoming call or incoming forward) with a diversion header is received while SDP Pass through is enabled on either an inbound call leg or an outbound call leg, the call is disconnected.
- The **no supplementary-service sip refer** command prevents the router from forwarding a REFER message to the destination for call transfers. The router instead attempts to initiate a hairpin call to the new target.

If this command is enabled globally and disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

If this command is disabled globally and either enabled or disabled on a dial peer, the functionality is disabled for the dial peer.

On Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express (CME), this command is supported for calls between SIP phones and for calls between SCCP phones. It is not supported for a mixture of SCCP and SIP phones; for example, it has no effect for calls from an SCCP phone to a SIP phone. On the Cisco UBE, this command is supported for SIP trunk-to-SIP trunk calls.

Examples

The following example shows how to disable SIP call transfer capabilities for dial peer 37:

```
Device(config)# dial-peer voice 37 voip
Device(config-dial-peer)# destination-pattern 555...
Device(config-dial-peer)# session target ipv4:10.5.6.7
```

```
Device(config-dial-peer)# no supplementary-service sip refer
```

The following example shows how to disable SIP call forwarding capabilities globally:

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
Device(conf-voi-serv)# no supplementary-service sip moved-temporarily
```

The following example shows how to enable a REFER message pass-through on the Cisco UBE globally and how to disable the Refer-To header modification:

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
Device(conf-voi-serv)# supplementary-service sip refer
Device(conf-voi-serv)# sip
Device(conf-serv-sip)# referto-passing
```

The following example shows how to enable a REFER message consumption on the Cisco UBE globally:

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
Device(conf-voi-serv)# no supplementary-service sip refer
```

The following example shows how to enable REFER message consumption on the Cisco UBE for dial peer 22:

```
Device(config)# dial-peer voice 22 voip
Device(config-dial-peer)# no supplementary-service sip refer
```

The following example shows how to enable a REFER message to replace the Dialog-ID in the Replaces Header with the peer Dialog-ID on the Cisco UBE for dial peer:

```
Device(config)# dial-peer voice 34 voip
Device(config-dial-peer)# no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces [system]
```

The following example shows how to enable a REFER message to replace the Dialog-ID in the Replaces Header with the peer Dialog-ID on the Cisco UBE globally:

```
Device(config)# voice service voip
Device(conf-voi-serv)# no supplementary-service sip handle-replaces
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
supplementary-service h450.2 (voice-service)	Globally enables H.450.2 capabilities for call transfer.
supplementary-service h450.3 (voice-service)	Globally enables H.450.3 capabilities for call forwarding.
referto-passing	Disables dial peer lookup and modification of the Refer-To header while passing across REFER message on the Cisco UBE during a call transfer.

supported language

To configure Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) Accept-Language header support, use the **supported-language** command in voice service or dial-peer voice configuration mode. To disable Accept-Language header support, use the **no** form of this command.

supported-language *language-code* **language-param** *qvalue*

no supported-language *language-code*

Syntax Description

<i>language -code</i>	Any of 139 languages designated by a two-letter ISO-639 country code.
<i>qvalue</i>	The priority of the language, with languages sorted in descending order according the assigned parameter value. Valid values include zero, one, or a decimal fraction in the range .001 through .999. Default is 1, the highest priority.
language -param	Specifies language preferences by associating a parameter with the language being configured.

Command Default

qvalue: 1

Command Modes

Dial-peer voice configuration (config-dial-peer) Voice service configuration (config-voi-serv)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To include the Accept-Language header in outgoing SIP INVITE messages, and enable Accept-Language header support on specific trunk groups with different language requirements, use dial-peer voice configuration mode, which is enabled by the dial-peer voice command . To enable Accept-Language headers to be included in both SIP INVITE messages and OPTIONS responses, use voice service configuration mode, enabled by the voice service pots command. If both voice service and dial-peer voice mode accept-language support are configured, and there are no dial-peer matches, the outgoing INVITE message contains the voice service specified languages. Otherwise, the INVITE contains the dial-peer configured languages.

The SIP Accept-Language Header Support feature supports 139 languages which are designated by a two-letter ISO-639 country code. The following is a partial list of supported language codes and languages. To display a complete listing use the help command supported-language ?.

- **AR** --Arabic

- **ZH**--Chinese
- EN--English
- EO--Esperanto
- DE--German
- EL--Greek
- HE--Hebrew
- GA--Irish
- IT--Italian
- JA--Japanese
- KO--Korean
- RU--Russian
- ES--Spanish
- SW--Swahili
- SV--Swedish
- VI--Vietnamese
- YI--Yiddish
- ZU--Zulu

Examples

The following example configures Italian to be the preferred language, followed by Greek:

```
s
supported-language IT language-param .9
supported-language EL language-param .8
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dial-peer voice	Displays the configuration for all VoIP and POTS dial peers.

suppress

To suppress accounting for a specific call leg, use the **suppress** command in gateway accounting AAA configuration mode. To reenable accounting for that leg, use the **no** form of this command.

suppress [pots| rotary| voip]

no suppress [pots| rotary| voip]

Syntax Description

pots	(Optional) POTS call leg.
rotary	(Optional) Rotary dial peer.
voip	(Optional) VoIP call leg.

Command Default

Accounting is enabled.

Command Modes

Gateway accounting AAA configuration (config-gw-accounting-aaa)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.2(11)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to turn off accounting for a specific call leg.

If both incoming and outgoing call legs are of the same type, no accounting packets are generated.

Use the **rotary** keyword to suppress excess start and stop accounting records. This causes only one pair of records to be generated for every connection attempt through a dial peer.

Examples

The following example suppresses accounting for the POTS call leg.

```
suppress pots
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
debug suppress rotary	Displays connection attempt statistics.
gw-accounting aaa	Enables VoIP gateway accounting.

suspend-resume (SIP)

To enable SIP Suspend and Resume functionality, use the **suspend-resume** command in SIP user agent configuration mode. To disable SIP Suspend and Resume functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

suspend-resume

no suspend-resume

Syntax Description This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default Enabled

Command Modes SIP UA configuration (config-sip-ua)

Release	Modification
12.2(15)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) gateways are now enabled to use Suspend and Resume. Suspend and Resume are basic functions of ISDN and ISDN User Part (ISUP) signaling procedures. A Suspend message temporarily halts communication (call hold), and a Resume message is received after a Suspend message and continues the communication.

Examples The following example disables Suspend and Resume functionality:

```
Router(config)# sip-ua
Router(config-sip-ua)# no suspend-resume
```

Command	Description
show sip -ua status	Displays SIP UA status.
sip -ua	Enables the SIP user-agent configuration commands.

switchback interval

To set the amount of time that the digital signal processor (DSP) farm waits before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager switchback connection fails, use the **switchback interval** command in SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration mode. To reset the amount of time to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

switchback interval *seconds*

no switchback interval

Syntax Description

<i>seconds</i>	Timer value, in seconds. Range is 1 to 3600. Default is 60.

Command Default

60 seconds

Command Modes

SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration (config-sccp-ccm)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The optimum setting for this command depends on the platform and your individual network characteristics. Adjust the switchback interval value to meet your needs.

Examples

The following example sets the length of time the DSP farm waits to before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager to 120 seconds (2 minutes):

```
Router(config-sccp-ccm) # switchback interval 120
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect interval	Specifies how many times a given profile attempts to connect to the specific Cisco Unified CallManager.
sccp ccm group	Creates a Cisco CallManager group and enters SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode.

Command	Description
switchback method	Sets the method that Cisco Unified CallManager uses to initiate the switchback process.
switchover method	Sets the switchover method that the SCCP client uses when the communication between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client goes down.

switchback method

To set the Cisco Unified CallManager switchback method, use the **switchback method** command in Skinny SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration mode. To reset to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

switchback method {**graceful**| **guard** [*timeout-guard-value*]| **immediate**| **uptime** *uptime-timeout-value* }
no switchback method

Syntax Description

graceful	Selects the graceful switchback method.
guard	Selects the graceful with guard switchback method.
<i>guard timeout value</i>	(Optional) Timeout value, in seconds. Range is from 60 to 172800. Default is 7200.
immediate	Selects the immediate switchback method.
uptime	Selects the uptime-delay switchback method.
<i>uptime timeout value</i>	(Optional) Timeout value, in seconds. Range is from 60 to 172800. Default is 7200.

Command Default

Guard is the default switchback method, with a timeout value of 7200 seconds.

Command Modes

SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration (config-sccp-ccm)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the Cisco Unified CallManager switchback method. When a switch-over happens with the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager initiates the switchback process with that higher-order Cisco Unified CallManager. The available switchback methods follow:

- **graceful**--The Cisco Unified CallManager switchback happens only after all the active sessions are terminated gracefully.
- **guard**--The Cisco Unified CallManager switchback happens either when the active sessions are terminated gracefully or when the guard timer expires, whichever happens first.

- **immediate**--Performs the Cisco Unified CallManager switchback to the higher order CiscoUnified CallManager immediately as soon as the timer expires, whether there is an active connection or not.
- **uptime**--Once the higher-order Cisco Unified CallManager comes alive, the uptime timer is initiated.

**Note**

The optimum setting for this command depends on the platform and your individual network characteristics. Adjust the switchback method to meet your needs.

Examples

The following example sets the Cisco Unified CallManager switchback method to happen only after all the active sessions are terminated gracefully.

```
Router(config-sccp-ccm) # switchback method graceful
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect interval	Specifies the amount of time that a DSP farm profile waits before attempting to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
sccp ccm group	Creates a Cisco CallManger group and enters SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode.
switchback interval	Sets the amount of time that the DSP farm waits before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
switchover method	Sets the switchover method that the SCCP client uses when the communication between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client goes down.

switchover method

To set the switchover method that the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) client uses when the communication link between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client goes down, use the `switchover method` command in SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration mode. To reset the switchover method to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

switchover method {graceful| immediate}

no switchover method

Syntax Description

graceful	Switchover happens only after all the active sessions are terminated gracefully.
immediate	Switches over to any one of the secondary Cisco Unified CallManager immediately.

Command Default

Graceful

Command Modes

SCCP Cisco Unified CallManager configuration (config-sccp-ccm)

Command History

Release	Modification
12.3(8)T	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When the communication link between the active Cisco Unified CallManager and the SCCP client goes down the SCCP client tries to connect to one of the secondary Cisco Unified CallManagers using one of the following switchover methods:

- **graceful**--The Cisco Unified CallManager switchover happens only after all the active sessions are terminated gracefully.
- **immediate**--Regardless of whether there is an active connection or not the SCCP client switches over to one of the secondary Cisco Unified CallManagers immediately. If the SCCP Client is not able to connect to a secondary Cisco CUnified allManager, it continues polling for a CiscoUnified CallManager connection.



Note

The optimum setting for this command depends on the platform and your individual network characteristics. Adjust the switchover method to meet your needs.

Examples

The following example sets the switchover method that the SCCP client uses to connect to a secondary Cisco Unified CallManager to happen only after all the active sessions are terminated gracefully:

```
Router (config-sccp-ccm) # switchover method graceful
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
connect interval	Specifies the amount of time that a DSP farm profile waits before attempting to connect to a Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
sccp ccm group	Creates a Cisco CallManger group and enters the SCCP Cisco CallManager configuration mode.
switchback interval	Sets the amount of time that the DSP farm waits before polling the primary Cisco Unified CallManager when the current Cisco Unified CallManager fails to connect.
switchback method	Sets the method that Cisco Unified CallManager uses to initiate the switchback process.

