

# **Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide**

Release 5.0(2)

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## Preface

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This preface describes the purpose, audience, organization, and conventions of this guide, and provides information on how to obtain related documentation.



**Note**

This document may not represent the latest Cisco product information available. You can obtain the most current documentation by accessing Cisco's product documentation page at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/home/home.htm>

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## Purpose

The *Cisco CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide* provides information about the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability program, including the Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT).

Use this book with the *Cisco CallManager System Guide*, the *Cisco Unified CallManager Administration Guide*, the *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*, and the *CDR Analysis and Reporting Administration Guide*. All documents provide instructions for administering the Cisco Unified CallManager program and include descriptions of procedural tasks that you complete using Cisco Unified CallManager Administration.

# Audience

The *Cisco CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide* provides information for network administrators responsible for managing and supporting the Cisco Unified CallManager system. Network engineers, system administrators, or telecom engineers use this guide to learn about, and administer, remote serviceability features. This guide requires knowledge of telephony and IP networking technology.

# Organization

The following table shows how this guide is organized:

Chapter	Description
<a href="#">Chapter 1, “Introduction”</a>	Provides an overview of the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability application, remote serviceability applications, and reporting tools.
<a href="#">Chapter 2, “Managing Services”</a>	Provides procedures for activating, deactivating, starting, and stopping Cisco Unified CallManager services.
<a href="#">Chapter 3, “Alarm Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring the Cisco Unified CallManager alarms.
<a href="#">Chapter 4, “Alarm Definitions”</a>	Provides procedures for searching and editing Cisco Unified CallManager alarm definitions.
<a href="#">Chapter 5, “Trace Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring trace parameters for Cisco Unified CallManager services.
<a href="#">Chapter 6, “Troubleshooting Trace Setting Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring the troubleshooting trace settings.
<a href="#">Chapter 7, “Real-Time Monitoring Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring the Real-Time Monitoring tool.
<a href="#">Chapter 8, “Alert Configuration in RTMT”</a>	Provides procedures for working with alerts in the Real-Time Monitoring tool, including setting alert properties, configuring alert actions, and configuring e-mails for alert notification.
<a href="#">Chapter 9, “Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring”</a>	Provides procedures for working with performance monitors, including viewing performance counters and counter descriptions.
<a href="#">Chapter 10, “Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT”</a>	Provides information on configuring on-demand trace collection for Cisco Unified CallManager services and crash dump files as well as on viewing the trace files in the appropriate viewer.
<a href="#">Chapter 11, “Using SysLog Viewer in RTMT”</a>	Provides information on using the SysLog Viewer.
<a href="#">Chapter 12, “Using Plug-ins”</a>	Provides information on installing and using plugins in the Real-Time Monitoring tool.
<a href="#">Chapter 13, “Log Partition Monitoring Configuration”</a>	Provides information on configuring Log Partition Monitoring to monitor the disk usage of the log partition on a server (or all servers in the cluster).

Chapter	Description
<a href="#">Chapter 14, “CDR Repository Manager Configuration”</a>	Provides information on using the CDR Management Configuration window to set the amount of disk space to allocate to call detail record (CDR) and call management record (CMR) files, configure the number of days to preserve files before deletion, and configure up to three billing application server destinations for CDRs.
<a href="#">Chapter 15, “Serviceability Reports Archive Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for viewing reports generated by the Serviceability Reporter service.
<a href="#">Chapter 16, “SNMP V1/V2c Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring SNMP versions 1 and 2c.
<a href="#">Chapter 17, “SNMP V3 Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring SNMP version 3.
<a href="#">Chapter 18, “MIB2 System Group Configuration”</a>	Provides procedures for configuring the system contact and system location objects for the MIB-II system group.

## Related Documentation

Refer to the *Cisco Unified CallManager Documentation Guide* for further information about related Cisco IP telephony applications and products. The following URL shows an example of the path to the documentation guide:

[http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/voice/c\\_callmg/<release #>/doc\\_gd/index.htm](http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/voice/c_callmg/<release #>/doc_gd/index.htm)

## Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
<b>boldface font</b>	Commands and keywords are in <b>boldface</b> .
<i>italic font</i>	Arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italics</i> .
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{ x   y   z }	Alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[ x   y   z ]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
screen font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in <code>screen font</code> .
<b>boldface screen font</b>	Information you must enter is in <b>boldface screen font</b> .
<i>italic screen font</i>	Arguments for which you supply values are in <i>italic screen font</i> .
→	This pointer highlights an important line of text in an example.

Convention	Description
^	The symbol ^ represents the key labeled Control—for example, the key combination ^D in a screen display means hold down the Control key while you press the D key.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords, are in angle brackets.

Notes use the following conventions:



#### Note

Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the publication.

Timesavers use the following conventions:



#### Timesaver

Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Tips use the following conventions:



#### Tip

Means *the information contains useful tips*.

Cautions use the following conventions:



#### Caution

Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Warnings use the following conventions:



#### Warning

**This warning symbol means danger. You are in a situation that could cause bodily injury. Before you work on any equipment, you must be aware of the hazards involved with electrical circuitry and familiar with standard practices for preventing accidents.**

## Obtaining Documentation

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available on Cisco.com. Cisco also provides several ways to obtain technical assistance and other technical resources. These sections explain how to obtain technical information from Cisco Systems.

### Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

You can access international Cisco websites at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/public/countries\\_languages.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml)

## Product Documentation DVD

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available in the Product Documentation DVD package, which may have shipped with your product. The Product Documentation DVD is updated regularly and may be more current than printed documentation.

The Product Documentation DVD is a comprehensive library of technical product documentation on portable media. The DVD enables you to access multiple versions of hardware and software installation, configuration, and command guides for Cisco products and to view technical documentation in HTML. With the DVD, you have access to the same documentation that is found on the Cisco website without being connected to the Internet. Certain products also have .pdf versions of the documentation available.

The Product Documentation DVD is available as a single unit or as a subscription. Registered Cisco.com users (Cisco direct customers) can order a Product Documentation DVD (product number DOC-DOCDVD=) from Cisco Marketplace at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/>

## Ordering Documentation

Beginning June 30, 2005, registered Cisco.com users may order Cisco documentation at the Product Documentation Store in the Cisco Marketplace at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/>

Nonregistered Cisco.com users can order technical documentation from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (0800 to 1700) PDT by calling 1 866 463-3487 in the United States and Canada, or elsewhere by calling 011 408 519-5055. You can also order documentation by e-mail at [tech-doc-store-mkpl@external.cisco.com](mailto:tech-doc-store-mkpl@external.cisco.com) or by fax at 1 408 519-5001 in the United States and Canada, or elsewhere at 011 408 519-5001.

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Cisco Systems  
Attn: Customer Document Ordering  
170 West Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA 95134-9883

We appreciate your comments.

# Cisco Product Security Overview

This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United States and local country laws governing import, export, transfer and use. Delivery of Cisco cryptographic products does not imply third-party authority to import, export, distribute or use encryption. Importers, exporters, distributors and users are responsible for compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By using this product you agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately.

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at:  
<http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html>.

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to [export@cisco.com](mailto:export@cisco.com).

Cisco provides a free online Security Vulnerability Policy portal at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products\\_security\\_vulnerability\\_policy.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html)

From this site, you can perform these tasks:

- Report security vulnerabilities in Cisco products.
- Obtain assistance with security incidents that involve Cisco products.
- Register to receive security information from Cisco.

A current list of security advisories and notices for Cisco products is available at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/psirt>

If you prefer to see advisories and notices as they are updated in real time, you can access a Product Security Incident Response Team Really Simple Syndication (PSIRT RSS) feed from this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products\\_psirt\\_rss\\_feed.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_psirt_rss_feed.html)

## Reporting Security Problems in Cisco Products

Cisco is committed to delivering secure products. We test our products internally before we release them, and we strive to correct all vulnerabilities quickly. If you think that you might have identified a vulnerability in a Cisco product, contact PSIRT:

- Emergencies—[security-alert@cisco.com](mailto:security-alert@cisco.com)

An emergency is either a condition in which a system is under active attack or a condition for which a severe and urgent security vulnerability should be reported. All other conditions are considered nonemergencies.

- Nonemergencies—[psirt@cisco.com](mailto:psirt@cisco.com)

In an emergency, you can also reach PSIRT by telephone:

- 1 877 228-7302
- 1 408 525-6532



### Tip

We encourage you to use Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) or a compatible product to encrypt any sensitive information that you send to Cisco. PSIRT can work from encrypted information that is compatible with PGP versions 2.x through 8.x.

Never use a revoked or an expired encryption key. The correct public key to use in your correspondence with PSIRT is the one linked in the Contact Summary section of the Security Vulnerability Policy page

at this URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products\\_security\\_vulnerability\\_policy.html](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html)

The link on this page has the current PGP key ID in use.

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## Obtaining Technical Assistance

Cisco Technical Support provides 24-hour-a-day award-winning technical assistance. The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website on Cisco.com features extensive online support resources. In addition, if you have a valid Cisco service contract, Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) engineers provide telephone support. If you do not have a valid Cisco service contract, contact your reseller.

## Cisco Technical Support & Documentation Website

The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website provides online documents and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. The website is available 24 hours a day, at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport>

Access to all tools on the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a user ID or password, you can register at this URL:

<http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do>



### Note

Use the Cisco Product Identification (CPI) tool to locate your product serial number before submitting a web or phone request for service. You can access the CPI tool from the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website by clicking the **Tools & Resources** link under Documentation & Tools. Choose **Cisco Product Identification Tool** from the Alphabetical Index drop-down list, or click the **Cisco Product Identification Tool** link under Alerts & RMAs. The CPI tool offers three search options: by product ID or model name; by tree view; or for certain products, by copying and pasting **show** command output. Search results show an illustration of your product with the serial number label location highlighted. Locate the serial number label on your product and record the information before placing a service call.

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## Submitting a Service Request

Using the online TAC Service Request Tool is the fastest way to open S3 and S4 service requests. (S3 and S4 service requests are those in which your network is minimally impaired or for which you require product information.) After you describe your situation, the TAC Service Request Tool provides recommended solutions. If your issue is not resolved using the recommended resources, your service request is assigned to a Cisco engineer. The TAC Service Request Tool is located at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/servicerequest>

For S1 or S2 service requests or if you do not have Internet access, contact the Cisco TAC by telephone. (S1 or S2 service requests are those in which your production network is down or severely degraded.) Cisco engineers are assigned immediately to S1 and S2 service requests to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a service request by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411 (Australia: 1 800 805 227)

EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55

USA: 1 800 553-2447

For a complete list of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/contacts>

## Definitions of Service Request Severity

To ensure that all service requests are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established severity definitions.

**Severity 1 (S1)**—Your network is “down,” or there is a critical impact to your business operations. You and Cisco will commit all necessary resources around the clock to resolve the situation.

**Severity 2 (S2)**—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operation are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

**Severity 3 (S3)**—Operational performance of your network is impaired, but most business operations remain functional. You and Cisco will commit resources during normal business hours to restore service to satisfactory levels.

**Severity 4 (S4)**—You require information or assistance with Cisco product capabilities, installation, or configuration. There is little or no effect on your business operations.

## Obtaining Additional Publications and Information

Information about Cisco products, technologies, and network solutions is available from various online and printed sources.

- Cisco Marketplace provides a variety of Cisco books, reference guides, documentation, and logo merchandise. Visit Cisco Marketplace, the company store, at this URL:  
<http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/>
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<http://www.ciscopress.com>

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<http://www.cisco.com/packet>



- *iQ Magazine* is the quarterly publication from Cisco Systems designed to help growing companies learn how they can use technology to increase revenue, streamline their business, and expand services. The publication identifies the challenges facing these companies and the technologies to help solve them, using real-world case studies and business strategies to help readers make sound technology investment decisions. You can access iQ Magazine at this URL:

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or view the digital edition at this URL:

<http://ciscoiq.texterity.com/ciscoiq/sample/>

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<http://www.cisco.com/ipj>

- Networking products offered by Cisco Systems, as well as customer support services, can be obtained at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/index.html>

- Networking Professionals Connection is an interactive website for networking professionals to share questions, suggestions, and information about networking products and technologies with Cisco experts and other networking professionals. Join a discussion at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/discuss/networking>

- World-class networking training is available from Cisco. You can view current offerings at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/index.html>





## **PART 1**

# **Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability**







# Introduction

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This chapter comprises the following topics:

- [Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Overview, page 1-1](#)
- [Accessing Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, page 1-2](#)
- [Using Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer \(HTTPS\), page 1-3](#)
- [Using the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Interface, page 1-5](#)
- [Accessibility Features, page 1-7](#)
- [Where to Find More Information, page 1-8](#)

## Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Overview

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, a web-based troubleshooting tool for Cisco Unified CallManager, provides the following functionality:

- Saves Cisco Unified CallManager services alarms and events for troubleshooting and provides alarm message definitions.
- Saves Cisco Unified CallManager services trace information to various log files for troubleshooting. Administrators can configure, collect, and view trace information.
- Monitors real-time behavior of the components in a Cisco Unified CallManager cluster through the real-time monitoring tool (RTMT).
- Generates reports for Quality of Service, traffic, and billing information through Cisco Unified CallManager CDR Analysis and Reporting (CAR).
- Provides feature services that you can activate, deactivate, and view through the Service Activation window.
- Provides an interface for starting and stopping feature and network services.
- Archives reports that are associated with Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability tools.
- Allows Cisco Unified CallManager to work as a managed device for SNMP remote management and troubleshooting.
- Monitors the disk usage of the log partition on a server (or all servers in the cluster).

# Accessing Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability

To access Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, perform the following procedure:

## Procedure

- Step 1** By using Netscape 7.1 (or later) or Internet Explorer 6.0 (or later), browse into the Cisco Unified CallManager 5.0 server where Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability service runs.



### Tip

In the supported browser, enter **https://<server name or IP address>:8443**, where server name or IP address equals the server where the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability service runs and 8443 equals the port number for HTTPS.

If you enter **http://<server name or IP address>:8080** in the browser, the system redirects you to use HTTPS. HTTP uses the port number, 8080.

- Step 2** Click the **Cisco Unified CallManager Administration** link.
- Step 3** If the system prompts you about certificates, see the [“Using Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer \(HTTPS\)”](#) section on page 1-3.
- Step 4** The first time that the system prompts you for a user name and password, enter **CCMAdministrator** for the username and the application user password you specified during installation for the password.



### Tip

Any user with the Standard CCMUsers role assigned can access Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability. For information on how to assign this role to a user, refer to the *Cisco Unified CallManager Administration Guide*.

- Step 5** After Cisco Unified CallManager Administration displays, choose **Serviceability** from the Navigation drop-down list box in the upper, right corner of the window.
- Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability displays.



### Tip

To return to the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability main window at any time during the configuration, click Home in the upper, right corner of the application window.

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 1-8.

# Using Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (HTTPS)

This section contains information on the following topics:

- [HTTPS Overview for Internet Explorer, page 1-3](#)
- [Saving the Certificate to the Trusted Folder in Internet Explorer, page 1-3](#)

**Note**

For additional information about HTTPS, refer to *Cisco Unified CallManager Security Guide*.

Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), which secures communication between the browser client and the Tomcat web server, uses a certificate and a public key to encrypt the data that is transferred over the internet. HTTPS, which ensures the identity of the server, supports applications, such as Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability. HTTPS also ensures that the user login password transports securely via the web.

## HTTPS Overview for Internet Explorer

The first time that you (or a user) accesses Cisco Unified CallManager Administration or other Cisco Unified CallManager SSL-enabled virtual directories after the Cisco Unified CallManager 5.0 installation/upgrade, a Security Alert dialog box asks whether you trust the server. When the dialog box displays, you must perform one of the following tasks:

- By clicking Yes, you choose to trust the certificate for the current web session only. If you trust the certificate for the current session only, the Security Alert dialog box displays each time that you access the application: that is, until you install the certificate in the trusted folder.
- By clicking View Certificate > Install Certificate, you intend to perform certificate installation tasks, so you always trust the certificate. If you install the certificate in the trusted folder, the Security Alert dialog box does not display each time that you access the web application.
- By clicking No, you cancel the action. No authentication occurs, and you cannot access the web application. To access the web application, you must click Yes or install the certificate via the View Certificate > Install Certificate options.

**Note**

The system issues the certificate by using the hostname. If you attempt to access a web application by using the IP address, the Security Alert dialog box displays, even though you installed the certificate on the client.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 1-8](#).

## Saving the Certificate to the Trusted Folder in Internet Explorer

To save the CA Root certificate in the trusted folder, so the Security Alert dialog box does not display each time that you access the web application, perform the following procedure:

**Procedure**

- 
- Step 1** Browse to the application on the Tomcat web server.
- Step 2** When the Security Alert dialog box displays, click **View Certificate**.
- Step 3** In the Certificate pane, click **Install Certificate**.
- Step 4** Click **Next**.
- Step 5** Click the **Place all certificates in the following store** radio button; click **Browse**.
- Step 6** Browse to **Trusted Root Certification Authorities**.
- Step 7** Click **Next**.
- Step 8** Click **Finish**.
- Step 9** To install the certificate, click **Yes**.  
A message states that the import was successful. Click **OK**.
- Step 10** In the lower, right corner of the dialog box, click **OK**.
- Step 11** To trust the certificate, so you do not receive the dialog box again, click **Yes**.
- 

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 1-8](#).

## Using Netscape to Save the Certificate to the Trusted Folder

When you use HTTPS with Netscape, you can view the certificate credentials, trust the certificate for one session, trust the certificate until it expires, or not trust the certificate at all.

**Tip**

If you trust the certificate for one session only, you must repeat this procedure each time that you access the HTTPS-supported application. If you do not trust the certificate, you cannot access the application.

Perform the following procedure to save the certificate to the trusted folder:

**Procedure**

- 
- Step 1** Browse to the application, for example, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, by using Netscape. The certificate authority dialog box displays.
- Step 2** Click one of the following radio buttons:
- Accept this certificate for this session
  - Do not accept this certificate and do not connect
  - Accept this certificate forever (until it expires)

**Note**

If you choose Do not accept, the application does not display.

---



**Note**

To view the certificate credentials before you continue, click **Examine Certificate**. Review the credentials, and click **Close**.

**Step 3** Click **OK**.

The Security Warning dialog box displays.

**Step 4** Click **OK**.

**Additional Information**










See the [Related Topics, page 1-8](#).

## Using the Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Interface



In addition to performing troubleshooting and service-related tasks in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, you can perform the following tasks:

- To access the Dialed Number Analyzer to test and diagnose a deployed Cisco Unified CallManager dial plan configuration, analyze the test results and use the results to tune the dial plan, activate the Cisco Dialed Number Analyzer service by choosing **Tools > Service Activation** and choosing **Tools > Dialed Number Analyzer**. For more information on how to use the Dialed Number Analyzer, see the *Cisco Unified CallManager Dialed Number Analyzer Guide*.
- To display documentation for a single window, choose **Help > This page** in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability.
- To display a list of documents that are available with this release of Cisco Unified CallManager (or to access the online help index), choose **Help > Contents > Contents and Index** in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability.
- To display the error codes that are used in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, choose **Help > Contents > Error Codes**. The error codes and descriptions display.
- To verify the version of Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability that runs on the server, choose **Help > About**.
- To go directly to the home page in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability from a configuration window, click the **Home** link in the upper, right corner of the window.
- To access Cisco Unified CallManager Administration or other applications, choose the appropriate application from the **Navigation** drop-down list box in the upper, right corner of the window.
- To use the icons in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, see [Table 1-1](#).

**Table 1-1** *Icons in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability*

Icon	Purpose
	Adds a new configuration
	Cancels the operation
	Clears the configuration that you specify
	Deletes the configuration that you choose
	Shows the online help for the configuration
	Refreshes the window to display the latest configuration
	Restarts the service that you choose
	Saves the information that you entered
	Sets the default for the configuration

**Table 1-1** *Icons in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability (continued)*

Icon	Purpose
	Starts the service that you choose
	Stops the service that you choose

## Accessibility Features

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration provides functionality for users that allows them to access buttons on the window without using a mouse. These navigation shortcuts assist visually impaired or blind attendants to use the application.

Use [Table 1-2](#) as a guide for navigating the interface by using keyboard shortcuts.

**Table 1-2** *Navigation Shortcuts for Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability*

Keystroke	Action
Alt	Moves focus to the browser menu bar.
Enter	Chooses the item with focus (menu option, button, and so on.)
Alt, arrow keys	Moves between browser menus.
Spacebar	Toggles control; for example, checks and unchecks a check box.
Tab	Moves focus to the next item in the tab order or to next control group
Shift+Tab	Moves focus to the previous item or group in the tab order
Arrow keys	Moves among controls within a group
Home	Moves to the top of the window if more than one screenful of information exists. Also, moves to the beginning of a line of user-entered text.
End	Moves to the end of a line of user-entered text. Moves to the bottom of the window if more than one screenful of information exists.
Page Up	Scrolls up one screen.
Page Down	Scrolls down one screen.

## Where to Find More Information

- *Cisco Unified CallManager Administration Guide*
- *Cisco Unified CallManager System Guide*
- *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- *Cisco Unified CallManager CDR Analysis and Reporting Administration Guide*
- *Cisco Unified CallManager Security Guide*
- *CiscoWorks2000 user documentation*

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/rtrmgmt/cw2000/index.htm>

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 1-8.

## Related Topics

- [Using Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Sockets Layer \(HTTPS\)](#), page 1-3
- [HTTPS Overview for Internet Explorer](#), page 1-3
- [Saving the Certificate to the Trusted Folder in Internet Explorer](#), page 1-3



## **PART 2**

### **Service Management**







## Managing Services

---

This chapter contains information on the following topics:

- [Activating and Deactivating Feature Services, page 2-1](#)
- [Starting, Stopping, Restarting, and Refreshing Status of Services in Control Center, page 2-4](#)
- [Using a Command Line Interface to Start and Stop Services, page 2-5](#)

## Activating and Deactivating Feature Services

You activate and deactivate services in the Service Activation window in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability. Services that display in Service Activation window do not start until you activate them.

Cisco Unified CallManager allows you to activate and deactivate features services only. You may activate or deactivate as many services as you want at the same time. Some feature services depend on other services and the dependent services gets activated before the feature service activates.



### Tip

Before you activate services in the Service Activation window, review [Table 2-1](#).

Perform the following procedure to activate or deactivate Cisco Unified CallManager services in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability.

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Choose **Tools > Service Activation**.

The Service Activation window displays.

**Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server.

The window displays the service names for the server that you chose and the activation status of the services.

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To activate services for a single server configuration, click the **Set Default** button or activate the services that you want to use.

You can choose all services that are required to run on a single server by clicking the Set Default button. This action not only chooses all required services but also checks for service dependencies.

- For a multiserver configuration, review [Table 2-1](#) for service activation recommendations; then, check the check boxes next to the services that you want to activate.

**Table 2-1 Service Activation Recommendation**

Service/Servlet	Activation Recommendations
<b>CCM Services</b>	
Cisco CallManager	<p>This service supports Cisco Unified CallManager.</p> <p>In the Control Center—Network Services, ensure that the Cisco RIS Data Collector service and Database Layer Monitor service is running on the server.</p> <p><b>Tip</b> Before you activate this service, verify that the Cisco Unified CallManager displays in the Cisco Unified CallManager Find/List window in Cisco Unified CallManager Administration. If the server does not display, add the Cisco Unified CallManager before you activate this service. For information on how to add the Cisco Unified CallManager, refer to the <i>Cisco Unified CallManager Administration Guide</i>.</p>
Cisco TFTP	If you have more than one server in the cluster, activate this service on one server that is dedicated specifically for the Cisco TFTP service. Configure Option 150 if you activate this service on more than one server in the cluster.
Cisco Messaging Interface	Activate on only one server in the cluster. Do not activate this service if you plan to use Cisco Unity voice-messaging system.
Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming App	If you have more than one server in the cluster, activate on one or two servers per cluster. You may activate on a server that is dedicated specifically for music on hold. This service requires that you activate Cisco TFTP on one server in the cluster. Do not activate this service on the first node or on any servers that run the Cisco CallManager service.
Cisco CTIManager	Activate on each server to which JTAPI/TAPI applications will connect. CTIManager activation requires the Cisco CallManager services also to be activated on the server. See the “ <a href="#">Cisco CallManager</a> ” service in the <i>Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide</i> for more information on CTIManager and Cisco CallManager services interaction.
Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server	If you are planning to use Cisco Unified CallManager Attendant Console, activate on every server in the cluster that runs the Cisco CallManager service.
Cisco Extension Mobility	Activate on each server that the Cisco Extension Mobility application accesses.
Cisco IP Phone Services	Activate this service only on one server (any server) in the cluster.
Cisco Dialed Number Analyzer	If you are planning to use Cisco Unified CallManager Dialed Number Analyzer, activate this service. This service may consume a lot of resources, so only activate this service on the node with the least amount of call-processing activity or during off-peak hours.
Cisco Extension Mobility Application	The application automatically activates when Cisco Extension Mobility is activated.



**Table 2-1 Service Activation Recommendation (continued)**

Service/Servlet	Activation Recommendations
Cisco DHCP Monitor Service	When the DHCP Monitor service is enable, it detects changes in the database that affect IP addresses for the IP phones, modifies the /etc/dhcpd.conf file, and stops and restarts the DHCPD daemon with the updated configuration file. Activate this service on the server that has DHCP enabled.
<b>CTI Services</b>	
Cisco IP Manager Assistant	If you are planning to use Cisco Unified CallManager Assistant, activate this service on any two servers (Primary and Backup) in the cluster. Ensure that Cisco CTI Manager service is activated in the cluster. Refer to <i>Cisco Unified CallManager Features and Services Guide</i> for other recommendations.
Cisco WebDialer Web Service	Activate on one server per cluster.
<b>CDR Services</b>	
Cisco Soap-CDR on Demand Service	You can activate the Cisco Soap-CDR on Demand Service only on the first node, and it requires that the Cisco CDR Repository Manager and Cisco CDR Agent services are running on the same server.
Cisco CAR Scheduler	You can activate the Cisco CAR Scheduler service only on the first node, and it requires that the Cisco CDR Repository and Cisco CDR Agent services are running on the same server.
Cisco CAR Web Service	You can activate the Cisco CAR Web Service only on the first node, and it requires that the Cisco CAR Scheduler services is activated and running on the server, and that the Cisco CallManager CDR Repository Manager also is running on the same server.
<b>Database and Admin Services</b>	
Cisco AXL Web Service	Activate on the first node only. Failing to activate this service causes the inability to update Cisco Unified CallManager from client-based applications that use AXL.
Cisco Bulk Provisioning Service	You can activate the Cisco Bulk Provisioning Service only on the first node. If you use the Bulk Administration Tool (BAT) to administer phones and users, you must activate this service.
<b>Performance and Monitoring Services</b>	
Cisco Serviceability Reporter	Activate on only the first node. <b>Note</b> The service only generates reports on the first node even if you activate the service on other nodes.
Cisco CCM SNMP Service	If you use SNMP, activate this service on all servers in the cluster.
<b>Security Services</b>	
Cisco CTL Provider	Activate on all servers in the cluster.
Cisco Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF)	Activate on only the first node.

**Table 2-1**      **Service Activation Recommendation (continued)**

Service/Servlet	Activation Recommendations
<b>Directory Services</b>	
Cisco DirSync	Activate only on the first node.
<b>Backup and Restore Services</b>	
Cisco DRF Master	Activate on only one server (any server) in the cluster.

**Step 4** After you finish making the appropriate changes, click **Update**.

**Tip**

To deactivate services that you activated, uncheck the check boxes next to the services that you want to deactivate; click **Update**.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 2-6.

## Starting, Stopping, Restarting, and Refreshing Status of Services in Control Center

Control Center in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability allows you to view status, refresh the status, and to start, stop, and restart Cisco Unified CallManager services for a particular server in a cluster. Starting, stopping, or restarting a Cisco CallManager service causes all Cisco Unified IP Phones and gateways that are currently registered to that Cisco CallManager service to fail over to their secondary Cisco CallManager service. Devices and phones need to restart only if they cannot register with another Cisco CallManager service. Starting, stopping, or restarting a Cisco CallManager service causes other installed applications (such as Conference Bridge or Cisco Messaging Interface) that are homed to that Cisco Unified CallManager to start and stop as well.

**Note**

If you are upgrading Cisco Unified CallManager, those services that were already started on your system will start after the upgrade.

**Caution**

Stopping a Cisco CallManager service also stops call processing for all devices that the service controls. When a Cisco CallManager service is stopped, calls from an IP phone to another IP phone will stay up; calls in progress from an IP phone to a Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) gateway will also stay up, and other types of calls will get dropped.

Perform the following procedure to start, stop, restart, or view the status of services for a particular server in a cluster. You can start, stop, or refresh only one service at a time.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Depending on the service type that you want to start/stop/restart/refresh, perform one of the following tasks:

- Choose **Tools > Control Center—Feature Services**.



**Tip** You can only start/stop/restart feature services that are activated. To activate a service, see the [“Activating and Deactivating Feature Services” section on page 2-1](#).

- Choose **Tools > Control Center—Network Services**.

**Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server.

The window displays the service names for the server that you chose, the service type, and service status. The window also displays the status of the services (Started, Running or Stopped)

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- Click the radio button next to the service that you want to start and click the **Start** button.  
The Status changes to reflect the updated status.
- Click the radio button next to the service that you want to restart and click the **Restart** button.  
A message indicates that restarting may take a while. Click **OK**.
- Click the radio button next to the service that you want to stop and click the **Stop** button.  
The Status changes to reflect the updated status.
- To get the latest status of the services, click the **Refresh** button.
- To go to the Service Activation window or to the other Control Center window, choose an option from the Related Links drop-down list box and click **Go**.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 2-6](#).

## Using a Command Line Interface to Start and Stop Services

You can start and stop the following services by issuing a command in the command line interface (CLI):

- Cisco Tomcat
- A Cisco DB
- Cisco CallManager Serviceability

To start a service, enter **utils service start <service name>**, where service name equals the entire name of the service.

To stop a service, enter **utils service stop <service name>**, where service name equals the entire name of the service.

**Tip**

You must start and stop all other services from Control Center in Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 2-6.

## Related Topics

- [Starting, Stopping, Restarting, and Refreshing Status of Services in Control Center](#), page 2-4
- [Activating and Deactivating Feature Services](#), page 2-1
- [Service Management](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*



## **PART 3**

### **Alarm Configuration**







# Alarm Configuration

---

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Alarms assist system administrators and support personnel in troubleshooting Cisco Unified CallManager problems by enabling administrators to configure alarms and events and by providing alarm message definitions. An administrator configures alarms and trace parameters and provides the information to a Cisco TAC engineer.

Administrators use alarms to provide runtime status and state of the system and to take corrective action for problem resolution; for example, to determine whether phones are registered and working. Alarms contain information such as explanation and recommended action. Alarm information includes application name, machine name, and cluster name to help you perform troubleshooting for problems that are not on your local Cisco Unified CallManager.

You can configure alarms for Cisco Unified CallManager servers that are in a cluster and services for each server, such as Cisco Unified CallManager, Cisco TFTP, and Cisco CTIManager. You configure the alarm interface to send alarm information to multiple destinations, and each destination can have its own alarm event level (from debug to emergency). Then, you use the real-time monitoring tool to collect and view the alarms.

When a service issues an alarm, the alarm interface sends the alarm to the chosen monitors (for example, SDI trace, Cisco RIS Data Collector). The monitor forwards the alarm or writes it to its final destination (such as a log file).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Configuring or Updating an Alarm for a Service, page 3-1](#)
- [Alarm Destination Settings, page 3-2](#)
- [Alarm Event Level Settings, page 3-3](#)

## Configuring or Updating an Alarm for a Service

This section describes how to configure an alarm for any Cisco Unified CallManager service.



### Note

---

Cisco recommends that you do not change SNMP Trap and Catalog configurations.

---

Refer to your online OS documentation for more information on how to use your standard registry editor.

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Alarm > Configuration**.

The Alarm Configuration window displays.

**Step 2** From the Server drop-down box, choose the server for which you want to configure the alarm.

**Step 3** From the Service drop-down box, choose the service for which you want to configure the alarm.



**Note** The drop-down list box displays all services (active and inactive).

In the Alarm Configuration window, a list of alarm monitors with the event levels displays for the chosen service displays.

**Step 4** Check the check box or boxes for the desired alarm destination as described in [Table 3-1](#).

**Step 5** In the Alarm Event Level selection box, click the Down arrow.

A list with event levels displays.

**Step 6** Click the desired alarm event level as described in [Table 3-2](#).

**Step 7** To apply the current settings for selected services to all nodes in a cluster, check the **Apply to all Nodes** check box.

**Step 8** To save your configuration, click the **Update** button.



**Note** To set the default, click the **Set Default** button; then, click **Update**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 3-4](#).

## Alarm Destination Settings

[Table 3-1](#) describes the alarm destination settings.

**Table 3-1 Alarm Destinations**

Name	Destination description
Enable Alarm for Local Syslogs	<p>SysLog Viewer. The program logs Cisco Unified CallManager errors in the Application Logs within SysLog Viewer and provides a description of the alarm and a recommended action. You can access the SysLog Viewer from the Serviceability Real-Time Monitoring Tool.</p> <p>For information on viewing logs with the SysLog Viewer, see the <a href="#">“Using SysLog Viewer in RTMT”</a> section on page 11-1.</p>
Enable Alarm for Remote Syslogs	<p>Syslog file. Check this check box to enable the Syslog messages to be stored on a Syslog server and to specify the Syslog server name. If this destination is enabled and no server name is specified, Cisco Unified CallManager does not send the Syslog messages.</p> <p><b>Note</b> If you want to send the alarms to CiscoWorks 2000, specify the CiscoWorks 2000 server name.</p>



**Table 3-1 Alarm Destinations (continued)**

Name	Destination description
Enable Alarm for SDI Trace	<p>The SDI trace library.</p> <p>To log alarms in the SDI trace log file, check this check box, and check the Trace On check box in Trace Configuration window for the chosen service.</p> <p>For more information on by using the Trace Configuration window, see the <a href="#">“Configuring Trace Parameters” section on page 5-1</a>.</p>
Enable Alarm for SDL Trace	<p>The SDL trace library. This destination applies only to Cisco CallManager and CTIManager services. Configure this alarm destination using Trace SDL configuration.</p>

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 3-4](#).

## Alarm Event Level Settings

[Table 3-2](#) describes the alarm event level settings.

**Table 3-2 Alarm Event Levels**

Name	Description
Emergency	This level designates system as unusable.
Alert	This level indicates that immediate action is needed.
Critical	Cisco Unified CallManager detects a critical condition.
Error	This level signifies an error condition exists.
Warning	This level indicates that a warning condition is detected.
Notice	This level designates a normal but significant condition.
Informational	This level designates information messages only.
Debug	This level designates detailed event information that Cisco TAC engineers use for debugging.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 3-4](#).

## Related Topics

- [Configuring or Updating an Alarm for a Service, page 3-1](#)
- [Alarm Destination Settings, page 3-2](#)
- [Alarm Event Level Settings, page 3-3](#)
- [Alarms](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*



## Alarm Definitions

---

This chapter provides procedural information to search, view, and create user information for the Serviceability Alarm Definitions.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Viewing Alarm Definitions and Adding User-Defined Descriptions, page 4-1](#)
- [Alarm Definition Catalog Descriptions, page 4-2](#)

Alarm definitions describe alarm messages: what they mean and how to recover from them.

You search the alarm definitions database for alarm information. When you click on any service-specific alarm, a description of the alarm information and a recommended action displays.

Cisco Unified CallManager stores alarm definitions and recommended actions in a standard query language (SQL) server database. The system administrator can search the database for definitions of all the alarms. The definitions include the alarm name, description, explanation, recommended action, severity, parameters, and monitors. This information aids the administrator in process of troubleshooting problems that Cisco Unified CallManager encounters.

## Viewing Alarm Definitions and Adding User-Defined Descriptions

This section describes how to search for and view an alarm definition.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Choose **Alarm > Definitions**.  
The Alarm Message Definitions window displays.
- Step 2** From the Equals field, choose a catalog of alarm definitions or enter the alarm name in the Enter Alarm Name field. See [Table 4-1](#).
- Step 3** Click the **Find** button.  
The definitions list displays for the alarm catalog that you chose.

**Note**

Multiple pages of alarm definitions may exist. To choose another page, click the appropriate navigation button at the bottom of the Alarm Message Definitions window. To change the number of alarms that display in the window, choose a different value from the Rows per Page drop-down list box.

- Step 4** In the list, click the hyperlink alarm definition for which you want alarm details. The Alarm Details window displays.
- Step 5** If you want to add information to the alarm, enter text in the User Defined Text box, and click the **Update** button.
- Step 6** To return to the Alarm Message Definitions window, choose **Back to Find/List Alarms** from the Related Links drop-down list box and click **Go**.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 4-3](#).

## Alarm Definition Catalog Descriptions

[Table 4-1](#) contains the alarm definition catalog descriptions.

**Table 4-1 Alarm Definition Catalogs**

Name	Description
CallManager	All Cisco CallManager alarm definitions
CDRRepAlarm Catalog	All CDRRep alarm definitions.
CEFAAlarmCatalog	All Cisco Extended Functions alarm definitions
CMIAAlarmCatalog	All Cisco messaging interface alarm definitions
CtiManagerAlarmCatalog	All Cisco computer telephony integration (CTI) manager alarm definitions
DBAlarmCatalog	All Cisco database (aupair) alarm definitions
GenericAlarmCatalog	All generic alarm definitions that all applications share
IpVmsAlarmCatalog	All IP voice media streaming applications alarm definitions
JavaApplications	All Cisco CallManager Java Applications alarm definitions  <b>Note</b> You cannot configure JavaApplications alarms by using the alarm configuration web pages. You generally configure these alarms to go to the Event Logs and to generate SNMP traps to integrate with CiscoWorks2000. Use the registry editor that is provided with your operating system to view or change alarm definitions and parameters.
RTMTAlarm Catalog	All real-time monitoring tool alarm definitions.

**Table 4-1 Alarm Definition Catalogs (continued)**

Name	Description
TCDSRVAlarm Catalog	All Cisco telephony call dispatcher service alarm definitions
TFTPArmCatalog	All Cisco TFTP alarm definitions

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 4-3.

## Related Topics

- [Viewing Alarm Definitions and Adding User-Defined Descriptions](#), page 4-1
- [Alarm Definition Catalog Descriptions](#), page 4-2





## **PART 4**

### **Trace Configuration**









## Trace Configuration

The Trace Configuration window allows you to specify the parameters that you want to trace for troubleshooting Cisco Unified CallManager problems. You can configure the level of information that you want traced (debug level), what information you want to trace (trace fields), and information about the trace files (such as number of files per service, and size of file). You can configure trace for a single service or apply the trace settings for that service to all servers in the cluster. If the service is a call-processing application such as Cisco CallManager or Cisco CTIManager, you can configure a trace on devices such as phones and gateways, or you can narrow the trace to enabled phones with a directory number beginning with 555.

After you have configured which information you want to include in the trace files for the various services, you can collect trace files by using the trace and log central option in the Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT). For more information on collecting traces, see the [“Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT” section on page 10-1](#).



### Note

Enabling Trace decreases system performance; therefore, enable Trace only for troubleshooting purposes. For assistance in using Trace, contact Cisco TAC.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Configuring Trace Parameters, page 5-1](#)
- [Debug Trace Level Settings, page 5-4](#)
- [Trace Field Descriptions, page 5-5](#)
- [Trace Output Settings Descriptions and Defaults, page 5-13](#)

## Configuring Trace Parameters

This section describes how to configure trace parameters for Cisco CallManager services.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Trace > Configuration**.  
The Trace Configuration window displays.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server that is running the service for which you want to configure trace.
- Step 3** From the Service drop-down list box, choose the service for which you want to configure trace.

**Note**

The drop-down list box displays all services (active and inactive).

The trace parameters display for the service that you chose.

**Note**

If you configured Troubleshooting Trace for this service, a message displays at the top of the window that indicates that Troubleshooting Traces have been set. The system disables all fields on the window except the Output Settings. To configure the Output Settings, go to [Step 19](#). To reset Troubleshooting trace, see the “[Troubleshooting Trace Setting Configuration](#)” section on [page 6-1](#).

- Step 4** If you want to configure SDL trace parameters for the Cisco CallManager or CTIManager service, click the **Go** button that is next to the Related Links drop-down list box.
- Step 5** Check the Trace On check box.
- Step 6** If you want trace to apply to all Cisco Unified CallManager servers in the cluster, check the Apply to All Nodes check box.
- Step 7** If you are configuring SDL trace parameters, go to [Step 10](#); otherwise, continue with [Step 8](#).
- Step 8** From the Debug Trace Level drop-down list box, choose the level of information that you want traced as described in “[Debug Trace Level Settings](#)” section on [page 5-4](#).
- Step 9** Check the Trace Fields check box for the service that you chose; for example, Cisco Unified CallManager Trace Fields.

**Note**

If you are configuring trace for the Cisco CallManager service or the Cisco CTIManager service and you only want trace information for specific Cisco Unified CallManager devices, go to [Step 11](#).

- Step 10** If the service that you chose has multiple trace fields, check the check boxes next the trace fields that you want to enable; otherwise, check the **Enable All Trace** check box. For descriptions of the trace fields, see the appropriate section:
- [Cisco CallManager SDI Trace Fields, page 5-5](#)
  - [Cisco CallManager SDL Trace Fields, page 5-7](#)
  - [Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server Trace Fields, page 5-8](#)
  - [Cisco CTIManager SDL Trace Fields, page 5-8](#)
  - [Cisco Database Layer Monitor Trace Fields, page 5-9](#)
  - [Cisco Extended Functions Trace Fields, page 5-10](#)
  - [Cisco Extension Mobility Trace Fields, page 5-10](#)
  - [Cisco IP Manager Assistant Trace Fields, page 5-11](#)
  - [Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application Trace Fields, page 5-11](#)
  - [Cisco RIS Data Collector Trace Fields, page 5-12](#)
  - [Cisco TFTP Trace Fields, page 5-13](#)
  - [Cisco WebDialer Web Service Trace Fields, page 5-13](#)

**Step 11** Perform one of the following steps:

- If you are configuring trace for the Cisco CallManager service or the Cisco CTIManager service and you want trace information for specific Cisco Unified CallManager devices, check the **Device Name Based Trace Monitoring** check box and continue with [Step 12](#). The Device Name Based Trace Monitoring option traces only the selected devices, thus narrowing the number of trace logs that are generated and reducing the impact on call processing.
- If you are configuring a service other than Cisco CallManager service or the Cisco CTIManager service or you do not want to trace information for specific devices, continue with [Step 19](#).

**Step 12** Click the **Select Devices** button.

The Device Selection for Tracing window displays.



**Tip**

Using Cisco Unified CallManager Administration **System > Enterprise Parameters**, configure the maximum number of devices that are available for tracing. Enter a value in the Max Number of Device Level Trace field. The default specifies 12. Refer to the *Cisco Unified CallManager Administration Guide* for details.

**Step 13** From the **Find** drop-down list box, choose the device for which you want a trace.

**Step 14** Enter the appropriate search criteria for the device for which you want a trace and click the **Find** button.  
The window with the search results displays.

If more pages of search results to view exist, click the **First**, **Previous**, **Next**, or **Last** button.

**Step 15** Click the Trace check box for the device or devices for which you want device-name-based trace monitoring.

**Step 16** Click the **Save** button.

**Step 17** When the update finishes, click the browser close button to close the Device Selection for Tracing window and return to the Trace Configuration window.

**Step 18** If you want trace to apply to non-devices in addition to devices, check the Include Non-device Traces check box. If check box is checked, set the appropriate debug trace level as described in “[Debug Trace Level Settings](#)” section on page 5-4.

**Step 19** To limit the number and size of the trace files, specify the trace output setting. See [Table 5-17](#) for descriptions and default values.

**Step 20** To save your trace parameters configuration, click the **Update** button.

The changes to trace configuration take effect immediately for all services except Cisco Messaging Interface. The trace configuration changes for Cisco Messaging Interface take effect in 3 to 5 minutes.



**Note**

To set the default, click the **Set Default** button.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 5-14.

# Debug Trace Level Settings

Table 5-1 describes the debug trace level settings for services.

**Table 5-1**      *Debug Trace Levels for Services*

Level	Description
Error	Traces alarm conditions and events. Used for all traces that are generated in abnormal path. Uses minimum number of CPU cycles.
Special	Traces all Error conditions plus process and device initialization messages.
State Transition	Traces all Special conditions plus subsystem state transitions that occur during normal operation. Traces call-processing events.
Significant	Traces all State Transition conditions plus media layer events that occur during normal operation.
Entry/Exit	Traces all Significant conditions plus entry and exit points of routines. Not all services use this trace level (for example, Cisco CallManager does not).
Arbitrary	Traces all Entry/Exit conditions plus low-level debugging information.  <b>Note</b> Do not use this trace level with the Cisco CallManager service or the Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application service during normal operation.
Detailed	Traces all Arbitrary conditions plus detailed debugging information.  <b>Note</b> Do not use this trace level with the Cisco CallManager service or the Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application service during normal operation.

Table 5-2 describes the debug trace level settings for servlets.

**Table 5-2**      *Debug Trace Levels for Servlets*

Level	Description
Fatal	Traces very severe error events that may cause the application to abort.
Error	Traces alarm conditions and events. Used for all traces that are generated in abnormal path.
Warn	Traces potentially harmful situations.
Info	Traces the majority of servlet problems and has a minimal effect on system performance.
Debug	Traces all State Transition conditions plus media layer events that occur during normal operation.  Trace level that turns on all logging

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 5-14.

## Trace Field Descriptions

The following sections describe the trace fields for the specified service:

- [Cisco CallManager SDI Trace Fields](#), page 5-5
- [Cisco CallManager SDL Trace Fields](#), page 5-7
- [Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server Trace Fields](#), page 5-8
- [Cisco CTIManager SDL Trace Fields](#), page 5-8
- [Cisco Database Layer Monitor Trace Fields](#), page 5-9
- [Cisco Extended Functions Trace Fields](#), page 5-10
- [Cisco Extension Mobility Trace Fields](#), page 5-10
- [Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application Trace Fields](#), page 5-11
- [Cisco RIS Data Collector Trace Fields](#), page 5-12
- [Cisco TFTP Trace Fields](#), page 5-13
- [Cisco WebDialer Web Service Trace Fields](#), page 5-13

## Cisco CallManager SDI Trace Fields

[Table 5-3](#) describes the Cisco CallManager SDI trace fields.

**Table 5-3** *Cisco CallManager SDI Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable H245 Message Trace	Activates trace of H245 messages.
Enable DT-24+/DE-30+ Trace	Activates the logging of ISDN type of DT-24+/DE-30+ device traces.
Enable PRI Trace	Activates trace of primary rate interface (PRI) devices.
Enable ISDN Translation Trace	Activates ISDN message traces. Used for normal debugging.
Enable H225 & Gatekeeper Trace	Activates trace of H.225 devices. Used for normal debugging.
Enable Miscellaneous Trace	Activates trace of miscellaneous devices. <b>Note</b> Do not check this check box during normal system operation.
Enable Conference Bridge Trace	Activates trace of conference bridges. Used for normal debugging.

**Table 5-3 Cisco CallManager SDI Trace Fields (continued)**

Field Name	Description
Enable Music on Hold Trace	Activates trace of music on hold (MOH) devices. Used to trace MOH device status such as registered with Cisco Unified CallManager, unregistered with Cisco Unified CallManager, and resource allocation processed successfully or failed.
Enable Unified CMReal-Time Information Server Trace	Activates Cisco Unified CallManager real-time information traces that the real-time information server uses.
Enable SIP Stack Trace	Activates trace of SIP stack.
Enable Annunciator Trace	Activates trace for the annunciator, a SCCP device that uses the Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application service to enable Cisco Unified CallManager to play prerecorded announcements (.wav files) and tones to Cisco Unified IP Phones, gateways, and other configurable devices.
Enable CDR Trace	Activates traces for CDR.
Enable Analog Trunk Trace	Activates trace of all analog trunk (AT) gateways.
Enable All Phone Device Trace	Activates trace of phone devices. Trace information includes SoftPhone devices. Used for normal debugging.
Enable MTP Trace	Activates trace of media termination point (MTP) devices. Used for normal debugging.
Enable All Gateway Trace	Activates trace of all analog and digital gateways.
Enable Forward and Miscellaneous Trace	Activates trace for call forwarding and all subsystems that are not covered by another check box. Used for normal debugging.
Enable MGCP Trace	Activates trace for media gateway control protocol (MGCP) devices. Used for normal debugging.
Enable Media Resource Manager Trace	Activates trace for media resource manager (MRM) activities.
Enable SIP Call Processing Trace	Activates trace for SIP call processing.
Enable Keep Alive Trace	Activates trace for keepalive trace information in the Cisco CallManager traces. Because each SCCP device reports keepalive messages every 30 seconds, and each keepalive message creates 3 lines of trace data, the system generates a large amount of trace data when this check box is checked.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco CallManager SDL Trace Fields

Table 5-4 describes the Cisco CallManager SDL trace filter settings. Table 5-5 describes the Cisco CallManager SDL configuration characteristics.



**Note** Cisco recommends that you use the defaults unless a Cisco engineer instructs you to do otherwise.

**Table 5-4** *Cisco CallManager SDL Configuration Trace Filter Settings*

Setting Name	Description
Enable all Layer 1 traces.	Activates traces for Layer 1.
Enable detailed Layer 1 traces.	Activates detailed Layer 1 traces.
Enable all Layer 2 traces.	Activates traces for Layer 2.
Enable Layer 2 interface trace.	Activates Layer 2 interface traces.
Enable Layer 2 TCP trace.	Activates Layer 2 Transmission Control Program (TCP) traces.
Enable detailed dump Layer 2 trace.	Activates detailed traces for dump Layer 2.
Enable all Layer 3 traces.	Activates traces for Layer 3.
Enable all call control traces.	Activates traces for call control.
Enable miscellaneous polls trace.	Activates traces for miscellaneous polls.
Enable miscellaneous trace (database signals).	Activates miscellaneous traces such as database signals.
Enable message translation signals trace.	Activates traces for message translation signals.
Enable UUIE output trace.	Activates traces for user-to-user informational element (UUIE) output.
Enable gateway signals trace.	Activates traces for gateway signals.
Enable CTI trace.	Activates CTI trace.
Enable network service data trace	Activates network service data trace.
Enable network service event trace	Activates network service event trace.
Enable ICCP admin trace	Activates ICCP administration trace.
Enable default trace	Activates default trace.

**Table 5-5** *Cisco CallManager SDL Configuration Trace Characteristics*

Characteristics	Description
Enable SDL link states trace.	Activates trace for intracluster communication protocol (ICCP) link state.
Enable low-level SDL trace.	Activates trace for low-level SDL.
Enable SDL link poll trace.	Activates trace for ICCP link poll.
Enable SDL link messages trace.	Activates trace for ICCP raw messages.

**Table 5-5 Cisco CallManager SDL Configuration Trace Characteristics (continued)**

Characteristics	Description
Enable signal data dump trace.	Activates traces for signal data dump.
Enable correlation tag mapping trace.	Activates traces for correlation tag mapping.
Enable SDL process states trace.	Activates traces for SDL process states.
Disable pretty print of SDL trace.	Disables trace for pretty print of SDL. Pretty print adds tabs and spaces in a trace file without performing post processing.
Enable SDL TCP event trace.	Activates SDL TCP event trace.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server Trace Fields

[Table 5-6](#) describes the Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server trace fields.

**Table 5-6 Cisco CallManager Attendant Console Server Trace Fields**

Field Name	Description
Enable low level trace	Activates low-level trace.
Enable high level trace	Activates high-level trace.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco CTIManager SDL Trace Fields

[Table 5-7](#) describes the Cisco CTIManager SDL configuration trace filter settings. [Table 5-8](#) describes the Cisco CTIManager SDL configuration trace characteristics.



**Note** Cisco recommends that you use the defaults unless a Cisco engineer instructs you to do otherwise.

**Table 5-7 Cisco CTIManager SDL Configuration Trace Filter Settings**

Setting Name	Description
Enable miscellaneous polls trace.	Activates traces for miscellaneous polls.
Enable miscellaneous trace (database signals).	Activates miscellaneous traces such as database signals.
Enable CTI trace.	Activates CTI trace.
Enable Network Service Data Trace	Activates network service data trace.



**Table 5-7 Cisco CTIManager SDL Configuration Trace Filter Settings (continued)**

Setting Name	Description
Enable Network Service Event Trace	Activates network service event trace.
Enable ICCP Admin Trace	Activates ICCP administration trace.
Enable Default Trace	Activates default trace.

**Table 5-8 Cisco CTIManager SDL Configuration Trace Characteristics**

Characteristics	Description
Enable SDL link states trace.	Activates trace for ICCP link state.
Enable low-level SDL trace.	Activates trace for low-level SDL.
Enable SDL link poll trace.	Activates trace for ICCP link poll.
Enable SDL link messages trace.	Activates trace for ICCP raw messages.
Enable signal data dump trace.	Activates traces for signal data dump.
Enable correlation tag mapping trace.	Activates traces for correlation tag mapping.
Enable SDL process states trace.	Activates traces for SDL process states.
Disable pretty print of SDL trace.	Disables trace for pretty print of SDL. Pretty print adds tabs and spaces in a trace file without performing post processing.
Enable SDL TCP Event trace	Activates SDL TCP event trace.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco Database Layer Monitor Trace Fields

[Table 5-9](#) describes the Cisco Database Layer Monitor trace fields.

**Table 5-9 Cisco Database Layer Monitor Trace Fields**

Field Name	Description
Enable DB Library Trace	Activates database library trace.
Enable Service Trace	Activates service trace.
Enable DB Change Notification Trace	Activates the database change notification traces.
Enable Unit Test Trace	Do not check this check box. Cisco engineering uses it for debugging purposes.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco Extended Functions Trace Fields

Table 5-10 describes the Cisco Extended Functions trace fields.

**Table 5-10** *Cisco Extended Functions Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable QBE Helper TSP Trace	Activates telephony service provider trace.
Enable QBE Helper TSPI Trace	Activates QBE helper TSP interface trace.
Enable QRT Dictionary Trace	Activates quality report tool service dictionary trace.
Enable DOM Helper Traces	Activates DOM helper trace.
Enable Redundancy and Change Notification Trace	Activates database change notification trace.
Enable QRT Report Handler Trace	Activates quality report tool report handler trace.
Enable QBE Helper CTI Trace	Activates QBE helper CTI trace.
Enable QRT Service Trace	Activates quality report tool service related trace.
Enable QRT DB Traces	Activates QRT DB access trace.
Enable Template Map Traces	Activates standard template map and multimap trace.
Enable QRT Event Handler Trace	Activates quality report tool event handler trace.
Enable QRT Real-Time Information Server Trace	Activates quality report tool real-time information server trace.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 5-14.

## Cisco Extension Mobility Trace Fields

Table 5-11 describes the Cisco Extension Mobility trace fields.

**Table 5-11** *Cisco Extension Mobility Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable EM Service Trace	Activates trace for the extension mobility service.
Enable EM Application Trace	Activates application trace for the extension mobility service.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 5-14.

## Cisco IP Manager Assistant Trace Fields

Table 5-13 describes the Cisco IP Manager Assistant trace fields.

**Table 5-12** *Cisco IP Manager Assistant Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable IPMA Service Trace	Activates trace for the Cisco IP Manager Assistant service.
Enable IPMA Manager Configuration Change Log	Activates trace for the changes that you make to the manager and assistant configurations.
Enable IPMA CTI Trace	Activates trace for the CTI Manager connection.
Enable IPMA CTI Security Trace	Activates trace for the secure connection to CTIManager.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 5-14.

## Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application Trace Fields

Table 5-13 describes the Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application trace fields.

**Table 5-13** *Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable Service Initialization Trace	Activates trace for initialization information.
Enable MTP Device Trace	Activates traces to monitor the processed messages for media termination point (MTP).
Enable Device Recovery Trace	Activates traces for device-recovery-related information for MTP, conference bridge, and MOH.
Enable Skinny Station Messages Trace	Activates traces for skinny station protocol.
Enable WinSock Level 2 Trace	Activates trace for high-level, detailed WinSock-related information.
Enable Music On Hold Manager Trace	Activates trace to monitor MOH audio source manager.
Enable Annunciator Trace	Activates trace to monitor annunciator.
Enable DB Setup Manager Trace	Activates trace to monitor database setup and changes for MTP, conference bridge, and MOH.
Enable Conference Bridge Device Trace	Activates traces to monitor the processed messages for conference bridge.
Enable Device Driver Trace	Activates device driver traces.
Enable WinSock Level 1 Trace	Activates trace for low-level, general, WinSock-related information.

**Table 5-13** Cisco IP Voice Media Streaming Application Trace Fields (continued)

Field Name	Description
Enable Music on Hold Device Trace	Activates traces to monitor the processed messages for MOH.
Enable TFTP Downloads Trace	Activates trace to monitor the download of MOH audio source files.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco RIS Data Collector Trace Fields

[Table 5-14](#) describes the Cisco RIS Data Collector trace fields.

**Table 5-14** Cisco RIS Data Collector Trace Fields

Field Name	Description
Enable RISDC Trace	Activates trace for the RISDC thread of the RIS data collector service (RIS).
Enable System Access Trace	Activates trace for the system access library in the RIS data collector.
Enable Link Services Trace	Activates trace for the link services library in the RIS data collector.
Enable RISDC Access Trace	Activates trace for the RISDC access library in the RIS data collector.
Enable RISDB Trace	Activates trace for the RISDB library in the RIS data collector.
Enable PI Trace	Activates trace for the PI library in the RIS data collector.
Enable XML Trace	Activates trace for the input/output XML messages of the RIS data collector service.
Enable Perfmon Logger Trace	Activates trace for the troubleshooting perfmon data logging in the RIS data collector. Used to trace the name of the log file, the total number of counters that are logged, the names of the Cisco Unified CallManager and system counters and instances, calculation of process and thread CPU percentage, and occurrences of log file rollover and deletion.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco TFTP Trace Fields

Table 5-15 describes the Cisco TFTP trace fields.

**Table 5-15** *Cisco TFTP Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable Service System Trace	Activates trace for service system.
Enable Build File Trace	Activates trace for build files.
Enable Serve File Trace	Activates trace for serve files.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Cisco WebDialer Web Service Trace Fields

Table 5-16 describes the Cisco WebDialer trace fields.

**Table 5-16** *Cisco WebDialer Web Service Trace Fields*

Field Name	Description
Enable WebDialer Servlet Trace	Activates trace for Cisco WebDialer servlet.
Enable Redirector Servlet Trace	Activates trace for the Redirector servlet.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Trace Output Settings Descriptions and Defaults

Table 5-17 contains the trace log file descriptions and defaults.



### Caution

When you change either the Maximum No. of Files or Maximum File Size parameter, the system deletes all the service log files except the current file if the service is running, or, if the service has not been activated, the system will delete the files when the service is initially activated. If you want to keep a record of the log files, make sure that you download and save the service log files to another server before changing the Maximum No. of Files parameter or the Maximum File Size parameter.

**Table 5-17**      **Trace Output Settings**

Field	Description
Maximum number of files	This field specifies the total number of trace files for a given service. Cisco Unified CallManager automatically appends a sequence number to the file name to indicate which file it is; for example, ccm299.txt. When the last file in the sequence is full, the trace data begins writing over the first file. The default varies by service.
Maximum file size (MB)	This field specifies the maximum size of the trace file in megabytes. The default varies by service.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 5-14](#).

## Related Topics

- [Configuring Trace Parameters, page 5-1](#)
- [Trace Field Descriptions, page 5-5](#)
- [Trace Output Settings Descriptions and Defaults, page 5-13](#)
- [Debug Trace Level Settings, page 5-4](#)



# Troubleshooting Trace Setting Configuration

The Troubleshooting Trace Setting window allows you to choose the services in Cisco Unified CallManager for which you want to set predetermined troubleshooting trace settings. This chapter contains information on how to set and reset troubleshooting trace setting for specific services.



**Note** Leaving Troubleshooting trace enabled for a long time increases the size of the trace files and may impact the performance of the services.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Choose **Trace > Troubleshooting Trace Settings**.

**Step 2** Do one of the following tasks:

- To set troubleshooting trace, check the check box of the service(s) from the list of services for each node. If you want to check all services on a particular node, check the **Check all Services for a Node** check box under that node. If you want to check all services for all nodes, check the **Check all Services for a Node** check box in the services list.

Then, click the **Apply Troubleshooting Traces** button.



**Note** The services that are not activated on a Cisco Unified CallManager node display as N/A.

- To restore the original trace settings for the services in the cluster, click **Reset Troubleshooting Traces**.



**Note** The Reset Troubleshooting Traces button displays only if you have set troubleshooting trace for one or more services.

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 6-2](#).

## Related Topics

- [Trace Configuration, page 5-1](#)
- [Trace](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*





## **PART 5**

### **Monitoring Tools Configuration**







## Real-Time Monitoring Configuration

---

This chapter contains the following information for configuring the Cisco Unified CallManager Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT).

- [Installing the Real-Time Monitoring Tool \(RTMT\), page 7-1](#)
- [Upgrading RTMT, page 7-2](#)
- [Uninstalling RTMT, page 7-3](#)
- [Using RTMT, page 7-3](#)
- [Configuring E-mail Notification, page 7-5](#)
- [Working with Configuration Profiles, page 7-5](#)
- [Working with Predefined Objects, page 7-7](#)
- [Working with Devices, page 7-10](#)
- [Working with CTI Applications, Devices, and Lines, page 7-14](#)
- [Where to Find More Information, page 7-18](#)



### Tip

For information on alert, performance monitoring, trace collection, and syslog viewer configuration, see the [“Where to Find More Information” section on page 7-18](#).

---

## Installing the Real-Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT)

You can install RTMT, which works for resolutions 800\*600 and above, on a Windows 98, Windows XP, Windows 2000, or Red Hat Linux with KDE and/or Gnome client.



### Note

If you have previously installed RTMT for use with a Cisco Unified CallManager server that is running Microsoft Windows, you must install RTMT for Cisco Unified CallManager 5.0 in a different folder on your local computer.

---



### Tip

Cisco strongly recommends that you do not install RTMT on a server where you installed Cisco Unified CallManager. Using RTMT on a server where Cisco Unified CallManager exists may cause call-processing interruptions.

---

To install the tool, perform the following procedure:

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** From Cisco Unified CallManager Administration, choose **Application > Plugins**.
- Step 2** Click the **Find** button.
- Step 3** Click the **Download** link for the Cisco Unified CallManager Real-Time Monitoring Tool.
- Step 4** Download the executable to your preferred location.
- Step 5** Double-click the RTMT icon that displays on the desktop or locate the directory where you downloaded the file and run the RTMT installation file.
- The extraction process begins.
- Step 6** In the RTMT welcome window, click **Next**.
- Step 7** To accept the license agreement, click **Yes**.
- Step 8** Choose the location where you want to install RTMT. If you do not want to use the default location, click **Browse** and navigate to a different location. Click **Next**.
- Step 9** To begin the installation, click **Next**.
- The Setup Status window displays. Do not click **Cancel**.
- Step 10** To complete the installation, click **Finish**.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Upgrading RTMT

When you use the tool (RTMT), it saves user preferences and downloaded module jar files locally on the client machine. The system saves profiles in the Cisco Unified CallManager database, so you can access these items in RTMT after you upgrade the tool.



#### Tip

To ensure compatibility, Cisco recommends that you upgrade RTMT after you complete the Cisco Unified CallManager upgrade on all servers in the cluster.

To upgrade RTMT, perform the following procedure:

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** From Cisco Unified CallManager Administration, choose **Application > Plugins**.
- Step 2** Click the **Find** button.
- Step 3** If you are planning to install the RTMT tool on a computer that is running the Microsoft Windows operating system, click the **Download** link for the Cisco Unified CallManager Real-Time Monitoring Tool-Windows. If you are planning to install the RTMT tool on a computer that is running the Linux operating system, click the **Download** link for the Cisco Unified CallManager Real-Time Monitoring Tool-Linux.

- Step 4** Download the executable to your preferred location.
- Step 5** Double-click the RTMT icon that displays on the desktop or locate the directory where you downloaded the file and run the RTMT installation file.
- The extraction process begins.
- Step 6** In the RTMT welcome window, click **Next**.
- Step 7** Because you cannot change the installation location for upgrades, click **Next**.
- The Setup Status window displays; do not click Cancel.
- Step 8** In the Maintenance Complete window, click **Finish**.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Uninstalling RTMT

On a Windows client, you uninstall RTMT through **Add/Remove Programs** under the Control Panel. (Start > Settings > Control Panel > Add/Remove Programs)

To uninstall RTMT on a Red Hat Linux with KDE and/or Gnome client, choose **Start > Accessories > Uninstall Real-time Monitoring tool** from the task bar.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Using RTMT

### Before You Begin

Before you can use RTMT, you must activate the Cisco AMC Service on each node in the cluster. From Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, choose **Tools > Service Activation** and check the **Cisco AMC Service** check box. Click **Update**.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** After you install the plug-in, perform one of the following tasks:
- From your Windows desktop, double-click the **Cisco Unified CallManager Real-Time Monitoring Tool** icon.
  - Choose **Start > Programs > Cisco CallManager Serviceability > Real-Time Monitoring Tool > Real-Time Monitoring Tool**.
- The Real-Time Monitoring Tool Login window displays.
- Step 2** In the Host IP Address field, enter either the IP address or host name of the first node.
- Step 3** In the User Name field, enter the CCMAdministrator application user username; for example, the default username for this user equals **CCMAdministrator**.

- Step 4** In the Password field, enter the CCMAAdministrator application user password that you established for the username; for example, the default password for this user equals **ciscocisco**.



**Note** If the authentication fails or if the server is unreachable, the tool prompts you to reenter the server and authentication details, or you can click the Cancel button to exit the application. After the authentication succeeds, RTMT launches the monitoring module from local cache or from a remote node, when the local cache does not contain a monitoring module that matches the backend Cisco Unified CallManager version.

- Step 5** Enter the port that the application will use to listen to the server. The default setting equals 8443.
- Step 6** Check the **Secure Connection** check box.
- Step 7** Click **OK**.
- Step 8** Add the certificate store by clicking **Yes**.
- Step 9** See the following list for tasks that you can perform in RTMT:
- To configure the mail server for e-mail alerts, see the [“Configuring E-mail Notification” section on page 7-5](#).
  - To create configuration profiles, see the [“Adding Configuration Profiles” section on page 7-6](#).
  - To monitor predefined objects, see the [“Working with Predefined Objects” section on page 7-7](#).
  - To work with devices, see the [“Working with Devices” section on page 7-10](#).
  - To work with CTI applications, devices, and lines, see the [“Working with CTI Applications, Devices, and Lines” section on page 7-14](#).
  - To work with Alerts, see the [“Alert Configuration in RTMT” section on page 8-1](#).
  - To work with performance monitoring objects, see the [“Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring” section on page 9-1](#).
  - To collect and view traces, see the [“Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT” section on page 10-1](#).
  - To use SysLog Viewer, see the [“Using SysLog Viewer in RTMT” section on page 11-1](#).
  - To configure the trace setting for RTMT, choose **Edit > Trace Setting**. Click the radio button that applies.
  - To hide the Quick Launch Channel, which is the pane that displays on the left side of the window, choose **Edit > Hide Quick Launch Channel**.  
To display the Quick Launch Channel after it is hidden, choose **Edit > Hide Quick Launch Channel**.
  - To close a monitoring window, choose **Window > Close**. To close all monitoring windows that display, choose **Window > Close All Windows**.
  - To access Cisco Unified CallManager Administration or Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability from the RTMT window, choose **Application > CCMAAdmin webpage** (or **CCM Serviceability webpage**).
  - To access the Serviceability Report Archive option from RTMT, choose **System > Report Archive**. If the Security Alert window displays, click **Yes**. Enter the administrative user name and password for the server; then, click **OK**.
  - To determine the RTMT version that is installed, choose **Help > About**. The version information displays in the window. After you view the information, click **OK**.

- To access documentation for RTMT, choose **Help > Help Topics** (or **For this Window**). For additional information on RTMT or Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, refer to the *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide* and the *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide*.
  - To monitor JVM information, click **System > JVM Information**. The JAVA heap memory usage displays in the window. Click **OK**.
  - To log out of RTMT, choose **System > Log Off**. Performing this task logs off the current user, and the Real-Time Monitoring Tool Login window displays.
  - To exit the application, choose **System > Exit**. Performing this task closes the application.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Configuring E-mail Notification

To configure e-mail notification, perform the following procedure:

#### Procedure

- 
- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Step 1</b> | In the Mail Server field, enter the e-mail recipient information. |
| <b>Step 2</b> | In the Port field, enter the port number of the mail server.      |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Click <b>OK</b> .   |
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Working with Configuration Profiles

This section provides information on the following topics:

- [Using the Default Configuration Profile, page 7-5](#)
- [Adding Configuration Profiles, page 7-6](#)
- [Restoring Profiles, page 7-6](#)
- [Deleting Configuration Profiles, page 7-7](#)

### Using the Default Configuration Profile

When you initially load RTMT, the system includes a default profile that is called CM-Default. The first time that you use RTMT, it will use the CM-Default profile and display the summary page in the monitor pane. CM-Default monitors all registered phones dynamically in all the Cisco Unified CallManager

nodes. If your cluster includes five Cisco Unified CallManager-configured nodes, CM-Default displays all registered phones for each node in a Cisco Unified CallManager cluster, as well as calls in progress and active gateway ports and channels.

See the [“Adding Configuration Profiles” section on page 7-6](#) for information on how to create your own configuration profile.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Adding Configuration Profiles

After you open multiple monitoring windows in RTMT (such as CPU & Memory, SDL Queue, and performance counters), you can create your own configuration profiles so that you can restore these monitoring windows in a single step rather than opening each window again. You can switch between different profiles during the same RTMT session or use the configuration profile in subsequent RTMT sessions.

The following procedure describes how to create a profile.

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Choose **System > Profile**.  
The Preferences dialog box displays.
  - Step 2** Click **Save**.  
The Save Current Configuration dialog box displays.
  - Step 3** In the Configuration name field, enter a name for this particular configuration profile.
  - Step 4** In the Configuration description field, enter a description of this particular configuration profile.




---

**Note** You can enter whatever you want for the configuration profile name and description.

---

The system creates the new configuration profile.

---

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Restoring Profiles

Perform the following procedure to restore a profile that you configured:

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Choose **System > Profile**.  
The Preferences dialog box displays.



**Step 2** Click the profile that you want to restore.

**Step 3** Click **Restore**.

All windows with precanned settings and/or performance monitoring counters for the restored configuration open.

---

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Deleting Configuration Profiles

Perform the following procedure to delete a profile that you configured:

#### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Choose **System > Profile**.

The Preferences dialog box displays.

**Step 2** Click the profile that you want to delete.

**Step 3** Click **Delete**.

**Step 4** Click **Close**.

---

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Working with Predefined Objects

The tool (RTMT) provides a set of default monitoring objects that monitor the health of the system. Default objects include performance counters or critical event status for services that are supported with Cisco Unified CallManager.

This section provides information on the following topics:

- [Viewing/Monitoring a Predefined Object, page 7-7](#)
- [Working with Devices, page 7-10](#)
- [Working with CTI Applications, Devices, and Lines, page 7-14](#)

## Viewing/Monitoring a Predefined Object

The monitoring pane for a category, that is, a predefined object, displays the activities of predefined monitoring objects. The following procedure describes how to view information for a category.

**Procedure**

**Step 1** To view or monitor a category, perform one of the following tasks:

- In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **View** tab. Then, click a category; for example, Summary, Server, Call Process, and so on. If an icon displays for the category, click the icon to display the information that you want to monitor.
- Depending on which category you want to display, choose one of the following options from [Table 7-1](#):

**Table 7-1** *Menu Path for Categories*

Category	Menu Path	Data that Displays
Summary	Monitor > Summary	Displays memory usage, CPU usage, registered phones, calls in progress, and active gateway ports and channels
Server	Monitor > Server > CPU Usage and Memory (or Process, Disk Usage, or Critical Services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CPU Usage and Memory—Displays memory and CPU usage</li> <li>• Process—Displays the process name, process ID (PID) and percentage of CPU and memory that is used by the process, the resident and shared memory, and the Nice (level)</li> <li>• Disk Usage—Displays the percentage of disk usage per the largest partition in each host</li> <li>• Critical Services—Displays the services for a specific server</li> </ul>
Call Process	Monitor > Call Process > Call Activity (or Gateway Activity, Trunk Activity, SDL Queue, or SIP Activity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call Activity—Displays the call activity for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, including calls completed, calls attempted, and calls in progress</li> <li>• Gateway Activity—Displays gateway activity for the Cisco Unified CallManager cluster, including active ports, ports in service, and calls completed</li> <li>• Trunk Activity—Displays the trunk activity for the Cisco Unified CallManager cluster, including calls in progress and calls completed</li> <li>• SDL Queue—Displays SDL queue information, including number of signals in queue and number of processed signals.</li> <li>• SIP Activity—Displays SIP activity for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, including summary requests, summary responses, summary of failure responses in, summary of failure responses out, retry requests out, and retry responses out.</li> </ul>

**Table 7-1**      **Menu Path for Categories (continued)**

Category	Menu Path	Data that Displays
Service	Monitor > Service > Cisco TFTP (or Heartbeat or Database Summary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cisco TFTP—Displays Cisco TFTP status for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, including total TFTP requests, total TFTP requests found, and total TFTP requests aborted</li> <li>• Heartbeat—Displays heartbeat information for the Cisco Unified CallManager, Cisco TFTP, and the Cisco CallManager Attendant Console service</li> <li>• Database Summary—Displays summary information for the database on the Cisco Unified CallManager server, including connection requests that are queued in the database, connection requests that are queued in memory, total number of clients connected, and the number of device resets that are in the queue.</li> </ul>
Device	Monitor > Device Summary (or Phone Summary)	<p>Device Summary displays information for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, including the number of registered phone devices, registered gateway devices, and registered media resource devices.</p> <p>Device Search displays cluster name and device types in tree hierarchy and allows you to query for information on phones and devices.</p> <p>Phone Summary displays information for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, including the number of registered phones, registered SIP phones, registered SCCP phones, partially registered phones, and the number of failed registration attempts.</p> <p><b>Tip</b>      Instead of choosing Monitor &gt; Device Summary or Monitor &gt; Phone Summary, you can choose Device &gt; Open Device Search to display the cluster name and device or phone types in the tree hierarchy.</p> <p><b>Tip</b>      To monitor devices, you must perform additional configuration steps, as described in the <a href="#">“Finding Specific Devices to Monitor”</a> section on page 7-11.</p>

**Table 7-1**      **Menu Path for Categories (continued)**

Category	Menu Path	Data that Displays
CTI Manager	Monitor > CTI Manager	<p>Displays cluster name and CTI types (application, device, and line) in tree hierarchy</p> <p>To monitor specific CTI types, you must perform additional configuration steps, as described in the following sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Finding CTI Applications to Monitor, page 7-14</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Finding CTI Devices to Monitor, page 7-15</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Finding CTI Lines to Monitor, page 7-16</a></li> </ul> <p>You cannot choose CTI Manager by using the menu bar. To monitor the number of open devices, lines, and CTI connections in a single window for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, see the <a href="#">“Working with Devices” section on page 7-10</a>.</p>
Performance	Performance > Open Performance	<p>Displays perfmon counters.</p> <p>For more information on using perfmon counters, see the <a href="#">“Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring” section on page 9-1</a>.</p>

- Step 2**      Some categories allow you to choose a specific server or device type to monitor. To choose a specific server or device type to monitor, perform one of the following tasks in the panes that are listed:
- CPU and Memory Usage pane—To monitor CPU and memory usage for specific server, choose the server from the Host drop-down list box.
  - Disk Usage pane—To monitor disk usage for a specific server, choose the server from the Disk Usage at Host drop-down list box.
  - Critical Services pane—To monitor critical services for a specific server, choose the server from the Critical Services at Host drop-down list box.
  - Gateway Activity pane—To monitor the gateway activity for a specific gateway type, choose the gateway type from the Gateway Type drop-down list box.
  - Trunk Activity pane—To monitor the trunk activity for a specific trunk type, choose the trunk type from the Trunk Type drop-down list box.
  - SDL Queue pane—To monitor the SDL queue information for a specific SDL Queue type, choose the type from the SDL Queue Type drop-down list box.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Working with Devices

This section contains information on the following topics:

- [Finding Specific Devices to Monitor, page 7-11](#)
- [Viewing Phone Information, page 7-12](#)

- [Viewing Device Properties, page 7-13](#)
- [Configuring Polling Rate for Devices and Performance Monitoring Counters, page 7-13](#)

## Finding Specific Devices to Monitor

By performing the following procedure, you can monitor data for the following device types:

- Phones
- Gateway Devices
- H.323 Devices
- CTI Devices
- Voice Mail Devices
- Media Resources
- Hunt List
- SIP Trunk

### Procedure

**Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:

- Choose **Search > Device > <device type; for example, Phone, Gateway, Hunt List, and so on>**. A device selection window displays where you enter the search criteria. Go to [Step 4](#).
- In the quick launch channel, click **Device**; then, click the **Device Search** icon.
- Choose **Device > Open Device Search**.

The Device Search window displays the cluster names and tree hierarchy that lists all device types that you can monitor.



**Tip** After you display the Device Search or CTI Search panes, you can right-click a device type and choose **CCMAdmin** to go to Cisco Unified CallManager Administration.

**Step 2** To find all devices in the cluster or to view a complete list of device models from which you can choose, right-click the cluster name and choose **Monitor**.

**Step 3** To monitor a specific device type, right-click or double-click the device type from the tree hierarchy.



**Tip** If you right-click the device type, you must choose **Monitor** for the device selection window to display.

**Step 4** In the Select device with status window, click the radio button that applies.

**Step 5** In the drop-down list box next to the radio button that you clicked, choose **Any CallManager** or a specific Cisco Unified CallManager server for which you want the device information to display.



**Tip** In the remaining steps, you can choose the **< Back, Next >**, **Finish**, or **Cancel** buttons.

**Step 6** Click the **Next >** button.

**Step 7** In the Search by device model pane, click the radio button that applies.



**Tip** If you chose **Device Model**, choose the device type for which you want the device information to display.

**Step 8** Click **Next**.

**Step 9** In the Search with name pane, click one of the following radio buttons and enter the appropriate information in the corresponding fields, if required.

**Step 10** Click **Next**.

**Step 11** In the Monitor following attributes pane, check one or all of the search attributes.

**Step 12** Click **Finish**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Viewing Phone Information

You can view information about phones that display in the RTMT device monitoring pane. This section describes how to view phone information.

#### Procedure

**Step 1** To display the phone in the RTMT device monitoring pane, see the [“Finding Specific Devices to Monitor” section on page 7-11](#).

**Step 2** Perform one of the following tasks:

- Right-click the phone for which you want information to display and choose **Open**.
- Click the phone and choose **Device > Open**.

**Step 3** In the Select Device with Status pane, click the radio button that applies.

**Step 4** In the drop-down list box next to the radio button that you clicked, choose **Any CallManager** or a specific Cisco Unified CallManager server for which you want the device information to display.

**Step 5** In the Search By Device Model pane, choose the phone protocol that you want to display.

**Step 6** Click the **Any Model** or **Device Model** radio button. If you click on the Device Model radio button, then you will choose a particular phone model that you want to display.

**Step 7** Click **Next**.

**Step 8** In the Search With Name pane, click the radio button that applies and enter the appropriate information in the corresponding fields.

**Step 9** In the Monitor following attributes pane, check one or all of the search attributes.

**Step 10** Click **Finish**.

The Device Information window displays. For more information on the device, choose any field that is displayed in the left pane of the window.

---

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Viewing Device Properties

You can view the properties of devices that display in the RTMT device monitoring pane. This section describes how to view device properties.

**Procedure**

- 
- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Step 1</b> | Display the device in the RTMT device monitoring pane. See the <a href="#">“Finding Specific Devices to Monitor” section on page 7-11</a> .   |
| <b>Step 2</b> | Perform one of the following tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Right-click the device for which you want property information and choose <b>Properties</b>.</li><li>• Click the device for which you want property information and choose <b>Device &gt; Properties</b>.</li></ul> |
| <b>Step 3</b> | To display the device description information, click the <b>Description</b> tab.  |
| <b>Step 4</b> | To display other device information, click the <b>Other Info</b> tab.   |
- 

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Configuring Polling Rate for Devices and Performance Monitoring Counters

Cisco Unified CallManager polls counters, devices, and gateway ports to gather status information. In the RTMT monitoring pane, you configure the polling intervals for the performance monitoring counters and devices.

**Note**

High-frequency polling rate may adversely affect Cisco Unified CallManager performance. The minimum polling rate for monitoring a performance counter in chart view equals 5 seconds; the minimum rate for monitoring a performance counter in table view equals 1 second. The default value for both equals 10 seconds.

The default value for devices equals 10 minutes.

---

Perform the following procedure to update the polling rate:

**Procedure**

- 
- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Step 1</b> | Display the device or performance monitoring counter in the RTMT monitoring pane. |
|---------------|---|

- Step 2** Click the device and choose **Edit > Polling Rate**.
- Step 3** In the Polling Interval pane, specify the time that you want to use.
- Step 4** Click **OK**.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Working with CTI Applications, Devices, and Lines

This section contains information on the following topics:

- [Viewing CTI Manager Information, page 7-14](#)
- [Finding CTI Applications to Monitor, page 7-14](#)
- [Finding CTI Devices to Monitor, page 7-15](#)
- [Finding CTI Lines to Monitor, page 7-16](#)
- [Viewing Application Information, page 7-17](#)

### Viewing CTI Manager Information

To display a chart of open devices, lines, and CTI connections for each Cisco Unified CallManager server in the cluster, click **CTI** in the quick launch channel; then, click the **CTI Manager** icon.

#### Additional Information


See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

### Finding CTI Applications to Monitor

Perform the following procedure to find specific CTI applications to monitor:

#### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Choose **Search > CTI > CTI Applications**; the selection window displays where you can enter the search criteria. Go to [Step 3](#).
  - In the quick launch channel, click **CTI**; then, click the **CTI Search** icon. The CTI search window displays the cluster names and tree hierarchy that lists all CTI types that you can monitor.
- Step 2** From the tree hierarchy, right-click or double-click **Applications**:
-  **Tip** If you right-click the option, choose **Monitor**.
- 
- Step 3** From the CTI Manager drop-down list box, choose the CTI Manager that you want to monitor.



- Step 4** From the Applications Status drop-down list box, choose the application status.
- Step 5** Click **Next**.
- Step 6** In the Application Pattern pane, click the radio button that applies.
- Step 7** Enter the information in the field for the radio button that you clicked; for example, if you clicked the IP Subnet radio button, enter the IP address and the subnet mask in the field.
- Step 8** Click **Next**.
- Step 9** In the Monitor following attributes window, check one or all of the check boxes for the attributes that you want to monitor.
- Step 10** Click **Finish**.
- The applications monitoring pane displays the information that you chose.
- 



#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Finding CTI Devices to Monitor

Perform the following procedure to find specific CTI devices to monitor.

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Choose **Monitor > CTI > CTI Devices**; the selection window where you can enter the search criteria displays. Go to [Step 3](#).
  - In the quick launch channel, click **CTI**; then, click the **CTI Search** icon. The CTI search window displays the cluster names and tree hierarchy that lists all CTI types that you can monitor.
- Step 2** From the tree hierarchy, right-click or double-click **Devices**.
- 
- 
- Tip** If you right-click the option, choose **Monitor**.
- 
- Step 3** From the CTI Manager drop-down list box, choose the CTI Manager that you want to monitor.
- Step 4** From the Devices Status drop-down list box, choose the device status.
- Step 5** In the Devices pane, click the radio button that applies.
- 
- 
- Tip** If you chose **Device Name**, enter the device name in the field.
- 
- Step 6** Click **Next**.
- Step 7** In the Application Pattern window, click the radio button that applies.
- Step 8** Enter the information in the field for the radio button that you clicked; for example, if you clicked IP Subnet, enter the IP address and subnet mask in the field.
- Step 9** Click **Next**.

- Step 10** In the Monitor following attributes window, check one or all check boxes for the attributes that you want to monitor.
- Step 11** Click **Finish**.
- The devices monitoring pane displays the information that you chose.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Finding CTI Lines to Monitor

Perform the following procedure to find specific CTI lines to monitor.

#### Procedure

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Choose **Monitor > CTI > CTI Lines**; the selection window displays where you can enter the search criteria. Go to [Step 3](#).
  - In the quick launch channel, click **CTI**; then, click the **CTI Search** icon. The CTI search window displays the cluster names and tree hierarchy that lists all CTI types that you can monitor.

- Step 2** From the tree hierarchy, right-click or double-click **Lines**.



**Tip** If you right-click the option, choose **Monitor**.

---

- Step 3** From the CTI Manager & Status drop-down list box, choose the CTI manager that you want to monitor.
- Step 4** From the Lines Status drop-down list box, choose the status.
- Step 5** In the Devices pane, click the radio button that applies.



**Tip** If you chose **Device Name**, enter the device name in the field.

---

- Step 6** In the Lines pane, click the radio button that applies:



**Note** If you chose **Directory Number**, enter the directory number in the field.

---

- Step 7** Click **Next**.
- Step 8** In the Application Pattern pane, click the radio buttons apply:
- Step 9** Enter the information in the field for the radio button that you clicked; for example, if you clicked IP Subnet, enter the IP address and subnet mask in the field.
- Step 10** Click **Next**.
- Step 11** In the Monitor following attributes window, check one or all check boxes for the attributes that you want to monitor.
- Step 12** Click **Finish**.

The lines monitoring pane displays the information that you chose.

---

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Viewing Application Information

You can view the application information for selected devices such as the Cisco IP phone, CTI port, and CTI route point. This section describes how to view application information.

#### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Display the devices in the RTMT monitoring pane, as described in the [“Finding CTI Devices to Monitor” section on page 7-15](#).
- Step 2** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Right-click the device for which you want application information; for example, CTI; then, choose **App Info**.
  - Click the device for which you want application information and choose **Device > App Info**.
- The Application Information window displays the CTI manager node name, application ID, user ID, application IP address, application status, app time stamp, device time stamp, device name, and CTI device open status.
- Step 3** To view updated information, click **Refresh**. To close the window, click **OK**.
- 

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Working with Categories

Categories allow you to monitor performance monitoring counters and devices. For example, the default category, CallManager, allows you to monitor 6 performance monitoring counters in graph format. If you want to monitor more counters, you can configure a new category and display the data in table format.

If you perform various searches for devices, for example, for phones, gateways, and so on, you can create a category for each search and save the results in the category.

## Adding a Category

To add a category, perform the following procedure:

#### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Display the Performance Monitoring or Devices tree hierarchy.

- Step 2** Choose **Edit > Add New Category**.
- Step 3** Enter the name of the category; click **OK**.
- The category tab displays at the bottom of the window.
- 

**Additional Information**

- See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Renaming a Category

To rename a category, perform the following procedure:

**Procedure**

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Right-click the category tab that you want to rename and choose **Rename Category**.
  - Click the category tab that you want to rename and choose **Edit > Rename Category**.
- Step 2** Enter the new name and click **OK**.
- The renamed category displays at the bottom of the window.
- 

**Additional Information**

- See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Deleting a Category

To delete a category, perform one of the following tasks:

- Right-click the category tab that you want to delete and choose **Remove Category**.
- Click the category tab that you want to delete and choose **Edit > Remove Category**.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 7-19](#).

## Where to Find More Information

- [Alert Configuration in RTMT, page 8-1](#)
- [Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring, page 9-1](#)
- [Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT, page 10-1](#)
- [Real-Time Monitoring Tool, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)
- [Alerts, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)
- [Performance Objects and Counters, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 7-19.

## Related Topics

- [Adding a Category](#), page 7-17
- [Renaming a Category](#), page 7-18
- [Deleting a Category](#), page 7-18
- [Real-Time Monitoring Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [Viewing CTI Manager Information](#), page 7-14
- [Finding CTI Applications to Monitor](#), page 7-14
- [Finding CTI Devices to Monitor](#), page 7-15
- [Finding CTI Lines to Monitor](#), page 7-16
- [Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring](#), page 9-1
- [Working with Devices](#), page 7-10
- [Viewing Device Properties](#), page 7-13
- [Finding Specific Devices to Monitor](#), page 7-11
- [Viewing Phone Information](#), page 7-12
- [Configuring Polling Rate for Devices and Performance Monitoring Counters](#), page 7-13
- [Using the Default Configuration Profile](#), page 7-5
- [Restoring Profiles](#), page 7-6
- [Using the Default Configuration Profile](#), page 7-5
- [Deleting Configuration Profiles](#), page 7-7
- [Adding Configuration Profiles](#), page 7-6
- [Working with Configuration Profiles](#), page 7-5
- [Working with Predefined Objects](#), page 7-7
- [Alert Configuration in RTMT](#), page 8-1
- [Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring](#), page 9-1
- [Using SysLog Viewer in RTMT](#), page 11-1
- [Installing the Real-Time Monitoring Tool \(RTMT\)](#), page 7-1
- [Uninstalling RTMT](#), page 7-3
- [Upgrading RTMT](#), page 7-2
- [Using RTMT](#), page 7-3





## Alert Configuration in RTMT

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RTMT comprises two kinds of alerts: preconfigured and user defined. You can configure both kinds of alerts, but you cannot delete preconfigured alerts. You can disable both preconfigured and user-defined alerts in RTMT.

For information on preconfigured alerts, alert customization, and alert action fields in which you can configure alerts, refer to [“Alerts”](#) in the *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*.

When an activated service goes from up to down, RTMT generates an alert. You use Alert Central to view the status and history of the alerts that RTMT generates.

This chapter provides information on the following topics:

- [Working with Alerts, page 8-1](#)
- [Setting Alert Properties, page 8-2](#)
- [Suspending Alerts on Cisco Unified CallManager Nodes or the Cluster, page 8-5](#)
- [Configuring E-mails for Alert Notification, page 8-5](#)
- [Configuring Alert Actions, page 8-6](#)

## Working with Alerts

By using the following procedure, you can perform tasks, such as access Alert Central, sort alert information, enable, disable, or remove an alert, clear an alert, or view alert details.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **Tools** tab and then the **Alert** tab; click the **Alert Central** icon.
  - Choose **Tools > Alert > Alert Central**.
- The Alert Central monitoring window displays and shows the alert status and alert history of the alerts that RTMT generated for the Cisco Unified CallManager cluster.
- Step 2** Perform one of the following tasks:
- To set alert properties, see the [“Setting Alert Properties”](#) section on page 8-2.
  - To suspend alerts on Cisco Unified CallManager nodes, see the [“Suspending Alerts on Cisco Unified CallManager Nodes or the Cluster”](#) section on page 8-5.

- To configure e-mails for alert notification, see the [“Configuring E-mails for Alert Notification” section on page 8-5](#).
- To configure alert actions, see the [“Configuring Alert Actions” section on page 8-6](#).
- To sort alert information in the Alert Status pane, click the up/down arrow that displays in the column heading. For example, click the up/down arrow that displays in the Enabled or InSafeRange column.

You can sort alert history information by clicking the up/down arrow in the columns in the Alert History pane. To see alert history that is out of view in the pane, use the scroll bar on the right side of the Alert History pane.

- To enable, disable, or remove an alert, perform one of the following tasks:
  - From the Alert Status window, right-click the alert and choose **Disable/Enable Alert** (option toggles) or **Remove Alert**, depending on what you want to accomplish.
  - Highlight the alert in the Alert Status window and choose **Tools > Alert > Disable/Enable** (or **Remove**) **Alert**.

**Tip**

You can only remove user-defined alerts from RTMT. The Remove Alert option appears grayed out when you choose a preconfigured alert.

- To clear either individual or collective alerts after they get resolved, perform one of the following tasks:
  - After the Alert Status window displays, right-click the alert and choose **Clear Alert** (or **Clear All Alerts**).
  - Highlight the alert in the Alert Status window and choose **Tools > Alert > Clear Alert** (or **Clear All Alerts**).

After you clear an alert, it changes from red to black.

- To view alert details, perform one of the following tasks:
  - After the Alert Status window displays, right-click the alert and choose **Alert Details**.
  - Highlight the alert in the Alert Status window and choose **Tools > Alert > Alert Details**.

**Tip**

After you have finished viewing the alert details, click **OK**.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 8-6](#).

## Setting Alert Properties

The following procedure describes how to set alert properties.

**Procedure**

- Step 1** Display Alert Central, as described in the [“Working with Alerts” section on page 8-1](#).



**Step 2** From the Alert Status window, click the alert for which you want to set alert properties.

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- Right-click the alert and choose **Set Alert/Properties**.
- Choose **Tools > Alert > Set Alert/Properties**.



**Note** For Cisco Unified CallManager clusterwide alerts, the Enable/Disable this alert on following server(s): box does not show up in the alert properties window. Clusterwide alerts include number of registered phones, gateways, media devices, route list exhausted, media list exhausted, MGCP D-channel out of service, malicious call trace, and excessive quality reports.

**Step 4** To enable the alert, check the **Enable Alert** check box.

**Step 5** From the Severity drop-down list box, choose the severity of the alert.

**Step 6** From the Enable/Disable this alert on following server(s) pane, check the Enable check box of the servers on which you want this alert to be enabled.

For preconfigured alerts, the Description information pane displays a description of the alert.

**Step 7** Click **Next**.

**Step 8** In the Threshold pane, enter the conditions in which the system triggers the alert.

**Step 9** In the Duration pane, click one of the following radio buttons:

- Trigger alert only when below or over.... radio button—If you want the alert to be triggered only when the value is constantly below or over the threshold for a specific number of seconds; then, enter the seconds.
- Trigger alert immediately—If you want the system to trigger an alert immediately.

**Step 10** Click **Next**.

**Step 11** In the Frequency pane, click one of the following radio buttons:

- trigger alert on every poll—If you want the alert to be triggered on every poll.
- trigger up to <numbers> of alerts within <number> of minutes—If you want a specific number of alerts to be triggered within a specific number of minutes. Enter the number of alerts and number of minutes.

**Step 12** In the Schedule pane, click one of the following radio buttons:

- 24-hours daily—If you want the alert to be triggered 24 hours a day.
- Start time/Stop time—If you want the alert to be triggered within a specific start and stop time. Enter the start and stop times.

**Step 13** Click **Next**.

**Step 14** If you want to enable e-mail for this alert, check the Enable Email check box.

**Step 15** To trigger an alert action with this alert, choose the alert action that you want to send from the drop-down list box.

**Step 16** To configure a new alert action, or edit an existing one, click **Configure**.

**Step 17** To add a new alert action, perform the following procedure:

- a. Click **Add**.
- b. In the Name field, enter a name for the alert action.
- c. In the Description field, enter a description of the alert action.

- d. To add an e-mail recipient, click **Add**.
- e. In the Enter email/epage address field, enter an e-mail or e-page address of the recipient that you want to receive the alert action.
- f. Click **OK**.

The Action Configuration window shows the recipient(s) that you added, and the Enable check box appears checked.



**Tip** To delete an e-mail recipient, highlight the recipient and click **Delete**. The recipient that you chose disappears from the recipient list.

- g. When you finish adding all the recipients, click **OK**.

**Step 18** To edit an existing alert action, perform the following procedure:

- a. Highlight the alert action and click **Edit**.

The Action Configuration window of the alert action that you chose displays.

- b. Update the configuration and click **OK**.

**Step 19** After you finish alert action configuration, click **Close**.

**Step 20** For alerts that do not allow trace download, click **Activate** in the Alert Properties: Email Notification window.

For alerts, such as CriticalServiceDown and CodeYellow, that allow trace download, perform the following procedure:

- a. Click **Next**.
- b. In the Alert Properties: TCT Download window, check the Enable TCT Download check box.
- c. The SFTP Parameters Dialog window displays. Enter the IP address, a user name, password, port and download directory path where the trace will be saved. To ensure that you have connectivity with the SFTP server, click **Test Connection**. If the connection test fails, your settings will not be saved.
- d. To save your configuration, click **OK**.
- e. In the TCT Download Parameters window, enter the number and frequency of downloads. Setting the number and frequency of download will help you to limit the number of trace files that will be downloaded. The setting for polling provides the basis for the default setting for the frequency.



**Caution** Enabling TCT Download may affect services on the server. Configuring a high number of downloads will adversely impact the quality of services on the server.



**Note** To delete an alert action, highlight the action, click **Delete**, and click **Close**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 8-6.

# Suspending Alerts on Cisco Unified CallManager Nodes or the Cluster

You may want to temporarily suspend some or all alerts, either on a particular Cisco Unified CallManager node or the entire cluster. For example, if you are upgrading the Cisco Unified CallManager to a newer release, you would probably want to suspend all alerts until the upgrade completes, so you do not receive e-mails and/or e-pages during the upgrade. The following procedure describes how to suspend alerts in Alert Central.

## Procedure

---

**Step 1** Choose **Tools > Alert > Suspend cluster/node Alerts**.



**Note** Per server suspend states do not apply to Cisco Unified CallManager clusterwide alerts.

---

**Step 2** To suspend all alerts in the cluster, choose the Cluster Wide radio button and check the suspend all alerts check box.

**Step 3** To suspend alerts per server, choose the Per Server radio button and check the Suspend check box of each server on which you want alerts to be suspended.

**Step 4** Click **OK**.



**Note** To resume alerts, choose **Alert > Suspend cluster/node Alerts** again and uncheck the suspend check boxes.

---

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 8-6](#).

# Configuring E-mails for Alert Notification

Perform the following procedure to configure e-mail information for alert notification.

## Procedure

---

**Step 1** Choose **Tools > Alert > Config Email Server**.

The Mail Server Configuration window displays.

**Step 2** In the Mail Server field, enter the e-mail recipient information.

**Step 3** In the Port field, enter the port number of the mail server.

**Step 4** Click **OK**.

---

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 8-6.

## Configuring Alert Actions

The following procedure describes how to configure new alert actions.

**Procedure**

- 
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Step 1</b> | Display Alert Central, as described in the <a href="#">“Working with Alerts” section on page 8-1</a> .   |
| <b>Step 2</b> | Choose <b>Alert &gt; Config Alert Action</b> .   |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Perform <a href="#">Step 17</a> through <a href="#">Step 20</a> in the <a href="#">“Setting Alert Properties” section on page 8-2</a> to add, edit, or delete alert actions. |
- 

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 8-6.

## Related Topics

- [Working with Alerts](#), page 8-1
- [Setting Alert Properties](#), page 8-2
- [Suspending Alerts on Cisco Unified CallManager Nodes or the Cluster](#), page 8-5
- [Configuring E-mails for Alert Notification](#), page 8-5
- [Alerts](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [Configuring Alert Actions](#), page 8-6



# Configuring and Using Performance Monitoring

You can monitor the performance of Cisco Unified CallManager by choosing the counters for any object by using RTMT. The counters for each object display when the folder expands. You can also enable troubleshooting perfmon data logging to automatically collect statistics from a set of perfmon counters that will provide comprehensive information on the system state. Be aware that enabling troubleshooting perfmon data logging uses extensive system resources and may system performance.

This chapter contains information on the following topics:

- [Displaying Performance Counters, page 9-1](#)
- [Removing a Counter from the RTMT Performance Monitoring Pane, page 9-2](#)
- [Adding a Counter Instance, page 9-3](#)
- [Configuring Alert Notification for a Counter, page 9-3](#)
- [Zooming a Counter, page 9-6](#)
- [Displaying a Counter Description, page 9-7](#)
- [Configuring a Data Sample, page 9-7](#)
- [Viewing Counter Data, page 9-8](#)

## Displaying Performance Counters

RTMT displays perfmon counters in chart or table format. The chart format displays the perfmon counter information by using line charts. For each category tab that you create, you can display up to six charts in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane with up to three counters in one chart.



**Tip**

You can display up to three counters in one chart in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane. To add another counter in a chart, click the counter and drag it to the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane. Repeat again to add up to three counters.

By default, RTMT displays perfmon counters in a chart format. You can also choose to display the perfmon counters in a table format. To display the perfmon counters in table format, you need to check the **Present Data in Table View** check box when you create a new category.

You can organize the perfmon counters to display a set of feature-based counters and save it in a category. After you save your RTMT profile, you can quickly access the counters that you are interested in. After you create a category, you cannot change the display from a chart format to a table format, or vice versa.

**Procedure**

- 
- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- In the Quick Launch Channel, click **Perfmon**; then, click the **Perfmon Monitoring** icon.
  - Choose **Perfmon > Open Perfmon Monitoring**.
- Step 2** Click the name of the server where you want to add a counter to monitor.  
The tree hierarchy expands and displays all the perfmon objects for the node.
- Step 3** To monitor a counter in table format, see [Step 4](#). To monitor a counter in chart format, see [Step 5](#).
- Step 4** To monitor a counter in table format, perform the following procedure.
- Choose **Edit > New Category**.
  - In the Enter Name field, enter a name for the tab.
  - To display the perfmon counters in table format, check the **Present Data in Table View** check box.
  - Click **OK**.
- A new tab with the name that you entered displays at the bottom of the pane.
- Click the file icon next to the object name that lists the counters that you want to monitor.




---

**Tip** To display the counter in chart format after you display it in table format, right-click the category tab and choose **Remove Category**. The counter displays in chart format.

---

- Step 5** To monitor a counter in chart format, perform the following tasks:
- Click the file icon next to the object name that lists the counters that you want to monitor.  
A list of counters displays.
  - To display the counter information, either right-click the counter and click **Counter Monitoring**, double-click the counter, or drag and drop the counter into the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane.
- The counter chart displays in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane.
- 

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Removing a Counter from the RTMT Performance Monitoring Pane

You can remove counters from the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane when you no longer need them. This section describes how to remove a counter from the pane.

Perform one of the following tasks:

- Right-click the counter that you want to remove and choose **Remove**.
- Click the counter that you want to remove and choose **Perfmon > Remove Chart/Table Entry**.

The counter no longer displays in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Adding a Counter Instance

To add a counter instance, perform the following procedure:

**Procedure**

- 
- Step 1** Display the performance monitoring counter, as described in the “[Displaying Performance Counters](#)” section on page 9-1.
- Step 2** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Double-click the performance monitoring counter in the performance monitoring tree hierarchy.
  - Click the performance monitoring counter in the performance monitoring tree hierarchy and choose **Performance > Counter Instances**.
  - Right-click the performance monitoring counter in the performance monitoring tree hierarchy and choose **Counter Instances**.
- Step 3** In the Select Instance window, click the instance; then, click **Add**.
- The counter displays.
- 

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Configuring Alert Notification for a Counter

The following procedure describes how to configure alert notification for a counter.

**Tip**

To remove the alert for the counter, right-click the counter and choose Remove Alert. The option appears gray after you remove the alert.

---

**Procedure**

- 
- Step 1** Display the performance counter, as described in the “[Displaying Performance Counters](#)” section on page 9-1.
- Step 2** From the counter chart or table, right-click the counter for which you want to configure the alert notification, and choose **Alert/Threshold**.
- Step 3** Check the **Enable Alert** check box.
- Step 4** In the Severity drop-down list box, choose the severity level at which you want to be notified.
- Step 5** In the Description pane, enter a description of the alert.
- Step 6** Click **Next**.

- Step 7** Use [Table 9-1](#) to configure the settings in the Threshold, Value Calculated As, Duration, Frequency, and Schedule panes. After you enter the settings in the window, click **Next** to proceed to the next panes.

**Table 9-1 Counter Alert Configuration Parameters**

Setting	Description
<b>Threshold Pane</b>	
Trigger alert when following conditions met (Over, Under)	<p>Check the check box and enter the value that applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over—Check this check box to configure a maximum threshold that must be met before an alert notification is activated. In the Over value field, enter a value. For example, enter a value that equals the number of calls in progress.</li> <li>Under—Check this check box to configure a minimum threshold that must be met before an alert notification is activated. In the Under value field, enter a value. For example, enter a value that equals the number of calls in progress.</li> </ul> <p><b>Tip</b> Use these check boxes in conjunction with the Frequency and Schedule configuration parameters.</p>
<b>Value Calculated As Pane</b>	
Absolute, Delta, % Delta	<p>Click the radio button that applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absolute—Because some counter values are accumulative (for example, CallsAttempted or CallsCompleted), choose Absolute to display the data at its current status.</li> <li>Delta—Choose Delta to display the difference between the current counter value and the previous counter value.</li> <li>% Delta—Choose % Delta to display the counter performance changes in percentage.</li> </ul>
<b>Duration Pane</b>	
Trigger alert only when value constantly...; Trigger alert immediately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trigger alert only when value constantly...—If you want the alert notification only when the value is constantly below or over threshold for a desired number of seconds, click this radio button and enter seconds after which you want the alert to be sent.</li> <li>Trigger alert immediately—If you want the alert notification to be sent immediately, click this radio button.</li> </ul>



**Table 9-1 Counter Alert Configuration Parameters (continued)**

Setting	Description
<b>Frequency Pane</b>	
Trigger alert on every poll; trigger up to...	<p>Click the radio button that applies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trigger alert on every poll—If you want the alert notification to activate on every poll when the threshold is met, click this radio button.</li> </ul> <p>If the calls in progress continue to go over or under the threshold, the system does not send another alert notification. When the threshold is normal (between 50 and 100 calls in progress), the system deactivates the alert notification; however, if the threshold goes over or under the threshold value again, the system reactivates alert notification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trigger up to...—If you want the alert notification to activate at certain intervals, click this radio button and enter the number of alerts that you want sent and the number of minutes within which you want them sent.</li> </ul>
<b>Schedule Pane</b>	
24-hours daily; start/stop	<p>Click the radio button that applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>24-hours daily—If you want the alert to be triggered 24 hours a day, click this radio button.</li> <li>start/stop—If you want the alert notification activated within a specific time frame, click the radio button and enter a start time and a stop time. If the check box is checked, enter the start and stop times of the daily task. For example, you can configure the counter to be checked every day from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm or from 9:00 pm to 9:00 am.</li> </ul>

**Step 8** If you want the system to send an e-mail message for the alert, check the **Enable Email** check box.

**Step 9** If you want to trigger an alert action that is already configured, choose the alert action that you want from the Trigger Alert Action drop-down list box.

**Step 10** If you want to configure a new alert action for the alert, click **Configure**.



**Note** Whenever the specified alert is triggered, the system sends the alert action.

The Alert Action dialog box displays.

**Step 11** To add a new alert action, click **Add**.

The Action Configuration dialog box displays.

**Step 12** In the Name field, enter a name for the alert action.

**Step 13** In the Description field, enter a description for the alert action.

**Step 14** To add a new e-mail recipient for the alert action, click **Add**.

The Input dialog box displays.

**Step 15** Enter either the e-mail or e-page address of the recipient that you want to receive the alert action notification.

**Step 16** Click **OK**.

The recipient address displays in the Recipient list. The Enable check box gets checked.



**Tip** To disable the recipient address, uncheck the Enable check box. To delete a recipient address from the Recipient list, highlight the address and click **Delete**.

**Step 17** Click **OK**.

**Step 18** The alert action that you added displays in Action List.



**Tip** To delete an alert action from the action list, highlight the alert action and click **Delete**. You can also edit an existing alert action by clicking **Edit**.

**Step 19** Click **Close**.

**Step 20** In the User-defined email text box, enter the text that you want to display in the e-mail message.

**Step 21** Click **Activate**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Zooming a Counter

To get a closer look at perfmon counters, you can zoom the perfmon monitor counter in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane.

#### Procedure

**Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:

- In the RTMT Performance Monitoring pane, double-click the counter that you want to zoom. The box with the counter appears highlighted, and the Zoom window automatically displays.
- In the RTMT Performance Monitoring pane, click the counter that you want to zoom. The box with the counter appears highlighted. Choose **Perfmon > Zoom Chart**. The Zoom window automatically displays.

The minimum, maximum, average, and last fields show the values for the counter since the monitoring began for the counter.

**Step 2** To close the window, click **OK**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

# Displaying a Counter Description

Use one of two methods to obtain a description of the counter:

## Procedure

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- In the Perfmon tree hierarchy, right-click the counter for which you want property information and choose **Counter Description**.
  - In the RTMT Performance Monitoring pane, click the counter and choose **Perfmon > Counter Description**.



**Tip** To display the counter description and to configure data-sampling parameters, see the [“Configuring a Data Sample” section on page 9-7](#).

The Counter Property window displays the description of the counter. The description includes the host address, the object to which the counter belongs, the counter name, and a brief overview of what the counter does.

- Step 2** To close the Counter Property window, click **OK**.

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

# Configuring a Data Sample

The Counter Property window contains the option to configure data samples for a counter. The perfmon counters that display in the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane contain green dots that represent samples of data over time. You can configure the number of data samples to collect and the number of data points to show in the chart. After the data sample is configured, view the information by using the View All Data/View Current Data menu option. See the [“Viewing Counter Data” section on page 9-8](#).

This section describes how to configure the number of data samples to collect for a counter.

## Procedure

- Step 1** Display the counter, as described in the [“Displaying Performance Counters” section on page 9-1](#).
- Step 2** Perform one of the following tasks:
- Right-click the counter for which you want data sample information and choose **Monitoring Properties** if you are using chart format and **Properties** if you are using table format.
  - Click the counter for which you want data sample information and choose **Perfmon > Monitoring Properties**.

The Counter Property window displays the description of the counter, as well as the tab for configuring data samples. The description includes the host address, the object to which the counter belongs, the counter name, and a brief overview of what the counter does.

- Step 3** To configure the number of data samples for the counter, click the **Data Sample** tab.
- Step 4** From the No. of data samples drop-down list box, choose the number of samples (between 100 and 1000). The default specifies 100.
- Step 5** From the No. of data points shown on chart drop-down list box, choose the number of data points to display on the chart (between 10 and 50). The default specifies 20.
- Step 6** Click one parameter, as described in [Table 9-2](#).

**Table 9-2 Data Sample Parameters**

Parameter	Description
Absolute	Because some counter values are accumulative (for example, CallsAttempted or CallsCompleted), choose Absolute to display the data at its current status.
Delta	Choose Delta to display the difference between the current counter value and the previous counter value.
% Delta	Choose % Delta to display the counter performance changes in percentage.

- Step 7** To close the Counter Property window and return to the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane, click the **OK** button.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Viewing Counter Data

Perform the following procedure to view the data that is collected for a performance counter.

#### Procedure

- Step 1** In the RTMT Perfmon Monitoring pane, right-click the counter chart for the counter for which you want to view data samples and choose **View All Data**.
- The counter chart displays all data that has been sampled. The green dots display close together, almost forming a solid line.
- Step 2** Right-click the counter that currently displays and choose **View Current**.
- The counter chart displays the last configured data samples that were collected. See the [“Configuring a Data Sample” section on page 9-7](#) procedure for configuring data samples.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 9-9](#).

## Related Topics

- [Displaying Performance Counters, page 9-1](#)
- [Removing a Counter from the RTMT Performance Monitoring Pane, page 9-2](#)
- [Configuring Alert Notification for a Counter, page 9-3](#)
- [Zooming a Counter, page 9-6](#)
- [Displaying a Counter Description, page 9-7](#)
- [Configuring a Data Sample, page 9-7](#)
- [Viewing Counter Data, page 9-8](#)





## Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT

The trace and log central feature in the Cisco Unified CallManager real-time monitoring tool (RTMT) allows you to configure on-demand trace collection for a specific date range or an absolute time. You can collect trace files that contain search criteria that you specify and save the trace collection criteria for later use, schedule one recurring trace collection and download the trace files to an SFTP server on your network, or collect a crash dump file. After you collect the files, you can view them in the appropriate viewer within the real-time monitoring tool.



### Note

From RTMT, you can also edit the trace setting for the traces on the node that you have specified. Enabling trace settings decreases system performance; therefore, enable Trace only for troubleshooting purposes.



### Note

To use the trace and log central feature in the RTMT, make sure that RTMT can access all of the nodes in the cluster directly without Network Access Translation (NAT). If you have set up a NAT to access devices, configure the Cisco Unified CallManager with a hostname instead of an IP address and make sure that the host names and their routable IP address are in the DNS server or host file.



### Note

For devices that support encryption, the SRTP keying material does not display in the trace file.

This chapter contains information on the following topics:

- [Importing Certificates, page 10-2](#)
- [Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT, page 10-2](#)
- [Collecting Traces, page 10-3](#)
- [Using the Query Wizard, page 10-5](#)
- [Scheduling Trace Collection, page 10-9](#)
- [Viewing Trace Collection Status and Deleting Scheduled Collections, page 10-12](#)
- [Collecting a Crash Dump, page 10-12](#)
- [Using Local Browse, page 10-14](#)
- [Using Remote Browse, page 10-15](#)
- [Using Q931 Translator, page 10-17](#)
- [Displaying QRT Report Information, page 10-18](#)

- [Using Real Time Trace, page 10-19](#)
- [Updating the Trace Configuration Setting for RTMT, page 10-22](#)

## Importing Certificates

You can import the server authentication certificate that the certificate authority provides for each server in the cluster. Cisco recommends that you import the certificates before using the trace and log central option. If you do not import the certificates, the trace and log central option displays a security certificate for each node in the cluster each time that you log into RTMT and access the trace and log central option. You cannot change any data that displays for the certificate.

To import the certificate, choose **Tools > Trace > Import Certificate**.

A messages displays that states that the system completed the importing of server certificates. Click **OK**.

## Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT

Before you begin, make sure that you have imported the security certificates as described in the [“Importing Certificates” section on page 10-2](#).

To display the Trace & Log Central tree hierarchy, perform one of the following tasks:

- In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **Tools** tab; then, click **Trace** and the **Trace & Log Central** icon.
- Choose **Tools > Trace > Open Trace & Log Central**.



**Tip**

From any option that displays in the tree hierarchy, you can specify the services/applications for which you want traces, specify the logs and servers that you want to use, schedule a collection time and date, configure the ability to download the files, configure zip files, and delete collected trace files.

After you display the Trace & Log Central options in the real-time monitoring tool, perform one of the following tasks:

- Collect traces for services, applications, and system logs on one or more servers in the cluster. See [“Collecting Traces” section on page 10-3](#)
- Collect and download trace files that contain search criteria that you specify as well as save trace collection criteria for later use. See [“Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5](#)
- Schedule a recurring trace collection and download the trace files to an SFTP server on your network. See [“Scheduling Trace Collection” section on page 10-9](#)
- Collect a crash dump file for one or more servers on your network. See [“Collecting a Crash Dump” section on page 10-12](#).
- View the trace files that you have collected. See the [“Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14](#).
- View all of the trace files on the server. See the [“Using Remote Browse” section on page 10-15](#).
- View the current trace file being written on the server for each application. You can perform a specified action when a search string appears in the trace file. See [“Using Real Time Trace” section on page 10-19](#).



# Collecting Traces

Use the Collect Traces option of the trace and log central feature to collect traces for services, applications, and system logs on one or more servers in the cluster. You specify date/time range for which you want to collect traces, the directory in which to download the trace files, whether to delete the collected files from the server, and so on. The following procedure describes how to collect traces by using the trace and log central feature.



**Note** The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

If you want to collect trace files that contain search criteria that you specify or you want to use trace collection criteria that you saved for later use, see the [“Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5](#).

## Before You Begin

Perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Configure the information that you want to include in the trace files for the various services from the Trace Configuration window. For more information, see the [“Trace Configuration” section on page 5-1](#).
- If you want alarms to be sent to a trace file, choose an SDI or SDL trace file as the alarm destination in the Alarm Configuration window. For more information, see the [“Alarm Configuration” section on page 3-1](#).

## Procedure

**Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT” section on page 10-2](#).

**Step 2** In the tree hierarchy, double-click **Collect Files**.

The Select CallManager Services/Applications tab displays.



**Note** If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To collect traces for all services and applications for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Services on All Servers** check box.
- To collect traces for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To collect traces for particular services or applications on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
- To continue the trace collection wizard without collecting traces for services or applications, go to [Step 4](#).



**Note** The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

**Note**

You can install some of the listed services/applications only on a particular node in the cluster. To collect traces for those services/applications, make sure that you collect traces from the server on which you have activated the service/application.

**Step 4** Click **Next**.

The System Logs tab displays.

**Step 5** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To collect all system logs for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Logs on all Servers** check box.
- To collect traces for all system logs on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To collect traces for particular system logs on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
- To continue the trace collection wizard without collecting traces for system logs, go to [Step 6](#).

**Step 6** Click **Next**.**Step 7** In the Collection Time group box, specify the time range for which you want to collect traces. Choose one of the following options:

- **Absolute Range**—Specify the server time zone and the time range (start and end date and time) for which you want to collect traces.

The time zone of the client machine provides the default setting for the Select Reference Server Time Zone field. All the standard time zones, along with a separate set of entries for all time zones that have Daylight Saving settings, display in the Select Time Zone drop-down list box.

The trace files that get modified in the date range (between the From date and the To date), get collected if the chosen time zone matches the time zone settings of the server (for example Server 1). If another server exists in the same Cisco Unified CallManager cluster (Server 2), but that server is in a different time zone, then the trace files that get modified in the corresponding date range in Server 2 will get collected from Server 2.

To set the date range for which you want to collect traces, choose the drop-down list box in the From Date/Time and To Date/Time fields.

- **Relative Range**—Specify the time (in minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months) prior to the current time for which you want to collect traces.

**Step 8** From the Select Partition drop-down list box, choose the partition that contains the logs for which you want to collect traces.

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability stores logs for up to two Linux-based versions of Cisco Unified CallManager. Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability stores the logs for the version of Cisco Unified CallManager that you are logged in to in the active partition and stores the logs for the other version of Cisco Unified CallManager (if installed) in the inactive directory.

So, when you upgrade from one version of Cisco Unified CallManager that is running on the Linux platform to another and log in to the new version of Cisco Unified CallManager that is running on the Linux platform, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability moves the logs from the previous version to the inactive partition and stores logs for the newer version in the active partition. If you log in to the older version of Cisco Unified CallManager, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability moves the logs for the newer version of Cisco Unified CallManager to the inactive partition and stores the logs for the older version in the active directory.

**Note**

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability does not retain logs from Cisco Unified CallManager versions that ran on the Windows platform.

- Step 9** To specify the directory in which you want to download the trace files, click the **Browse** button next to the Download File Directory field, navigate to the directory, and click **Open**. The default specifies C:\Program Files\Cisco\CallManager Serviceability\jrtmt\<server IP address>\<download time>.
- Step 10** To create a zip file of the trace files that you collect, choose the **Zip File** radio button. To download the trace files without zipping the files, choose the **Do Not Zip Files** radio button.
- Step 11** To delete collected log files from the server, check the **Delete Collected Log Files from the server** check box.
- Step 12** Click **Finish**.
- The window shows the progress of the trace collection. If you want to stop the trace collection, click **Cancel**.
- When the trace collection process is complete, the message “Completed downloading for node <IP address>” displays at the bottom of the window.
- Step 13** To view the trace files that you collected, you can use the Local Browse option of the trace collection feature. For more information, see the [“Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14](#).

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 10-22](#).

## Using the Query Wizard

The Trace Collection Query Wizard allows you to collect and download trace files that contain search criteria that you specify as well as to save trace collection criteria for later use. To use the Trace Collection Query Wizard, perform the following procedure.

**Before You Begin**

Perform one or more of the following tasks:

- From the Trace Configuration window, configure the information that you want to include in the trace files for the various services. For more information, see the [“Trace Configuration” section on page 5-1](#).
- If you want alarms to be sent to a trace file, choose an SDI or SDL trace file as the alarm destination in the Alarm Configuration window. For more information, see the [“Alarm Configuration” section on page 3-1](#).

**Procedure**

- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT” section on page 10-2](#).
- Step 2** In the tree hierarchy, double-click **Query Wizard**.

**Note**

If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

**Step 3** In the window that opens, click one of the following radio buttons:

- Saved Query

Click the **Browse** button to navigate to the query that you want to use. Choose the query and click **Open**.

If you chose a single node generic query, the node to which RTMT is connected displays with a checkmark next to the Browse button. You can run the query on additional nodes by placing a checkmark next to those servers.

If you chose an all node generic query, all nodes display with a checkmark next to the Browse button. You can uncheck any server for which you do not want to run the query.

If you chose a regular query, all of the nodes that you selected when you saved the query display with a checkmark. You can check or uncheck any of the servers in the list. If you choose new servers, you must use the wizard to choose the services for that node.

To run the query without any modifications, click **Run Query** and go to [Step 17](#). To modify the query, go to [Step 4](#).

- Create Query

**Step 4** Click **Next**.

The Select Cisco CallManager Services/Applications tab displays.

**Step 5** If you clicked the Saved Query radio button and chose a query, the criteria that you specified for query display. If necessary, modify the list of services/applications for which you want to collect traces. If you clicked the Create Query radio button, you must choose all services/applications for which you want to collect traces.

**Tip**

To collect traces for all services and applications for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Services on All Servers** check box. To collect traces for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.

**Note**

The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

**Note**

You can install some listed services/applications only on a particular node in the cluster. To collect traces for those services/applications, make sure that you collect traces from the server on which you have activated the service/application.

**Step 6** Click **Next**.

**Step 7** In the Select System Logs tab, check all check boxes that apply.

**Tip**

To collect traces for all system logs for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Logs on All Servers** check box. To collect traces for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.

**Step 8** Click **Next**.

**Step 9** In the Collection Time group box, specify the time range for which you want to collect traces. Choose one of the following options:

- **All Available Traces**—Choose this option to collect all the traces on the server for the service(s) that you chose.
- **Absolute Range**—Specify the server time zone and the time range (start and end date and time) for which you want to collect traces.

The time zone of the client machine provides the default setting for the Select Reference Server Time Zone field. All the standard time zones, along with a separate set of entries for all time zones that have Daylight Saving settings, display in the Select Time Zone drop-down list box.

The trace files that get modified in the date range (between the From date and the To date), get collected if the chosen time zone matches the time zone settings of the server (for example Server 1). If another server exists in the same Cisco Unified CallManager cluster (Server 2), but that server is in a different time zone, then the trace files that get modified in the corresponding date range in Server 2 will get collected from Server 2.

To set the date range for which you want to collect traces, choose the drop-down list box in the From Date/Time and To Date/Time fields.

- **Relative Range**—Specify the time (in minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months) prior to the current time for which you want to collect traces.

**Step 10** To search by phrases or words that exist in the trace file, enter the word or phrase in the Search String field. The tool searches for an exact match to the word or phrase that you enter.

**Step 11** From the Select Impact Level drop-down list box, specify the level of impact you want the string search activity to have on call processing. Available options include Low, Medium, and High. Low impact causes the least impact on call processing but yields slower results. High impact causes the most impact on call processing but yields faster results.

**Step 12** Choose one of the following options:

- To execute the query, click **Run Query**.

The Query Results folder displays. When the query completes, a dialog box that indicates that the query execution completed displays. Click **OK** and continue with [Step 17](#).

- To save the query, click the **Save Query** button and continue with [Step 13](#).

**Step 13** Check the check box next to the type of query that you want to create.

- **Generic Query**—Choose this option if you want to create a query that you can run on nodes other than the one on which it was created. You can only create a generic query if the services that you chose exist on a single node. If you chose services on more than one node, an error message displays. You can either save the query as a regular query or choose services on a single node.

Then, choose either the Single Node Query or All Node Query option. If you choose the Single Node Query, the trace collection tool by default chooses the server on which you created the query when you execute the query. If you choose the All Node Query option, the trace collection tool by default chooses all of the servers in the cluster when you execute the query.

**Note**

You can choose servers other than the default before running the query.

- **Regular Query**—Choose this option if you only want to run the query on that node or cluster on which you created the query.

**Step 14** Click **Finish**.

**Step 15** Browse to the location to store the query, enter a name for the query in the File Name field, and click **Save**.

**Step 16** Do one of the following tasks:

- To run the query that you have just saved, click **Run Query** and continue with [Step 17](#).
- To exit the query wizard without running the query that you created, click **Cancel**.

**Step 17** After the query execution completes, perform one or more of the following tasks:

- To view a file that you collected, navigate to the file by double-clicking Query Results, double-clicking the <node> folder, where <node> equals the IP address or host name for the server that you specified in the wizard, and double-clicking the folder that contains the file that you want to view. After you have located the file, double-click that file. The file displays in the viewer that is designated for that file type.

**Note**

If your file contains Q931 messages, go to [“Using Q931 Translator” section on page 10-17](#) to view the Q931 messages. To view reports that the QRT Quality Report Tool (QRT) generates, see the [“Displaying QRT Report Information” section on page 10-18](#).

- Download the trace files and the result file that contains a list of the trace files that your query collected by choosing the files that you want to download, clicking **Download**, specifying the criteria for the download, and clicking **Finish**.
  - To specify the directory in which you want to download the trace files and the results file, click the **Browse** button next to the Download all files field, navigate to the directory, and click **Open**. The default specifies C:\Program Files\Cisco\CallManager Serviceability\jrtmt\<server IP address>\<download time>.
  - To create a zip file of the trace files that you collect, check the **Zip File** check box.
  - To delete collected log files from the server, check the **Delete Collected Log Files from Server** check box.

**Tip**

After you have downloaded the trace files, you can view them by using the Local Browse option of the trace and log central feature. For more information, see the [“Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14](#).

- To save the query, click **Save Query** and complete [Step 13](#) through [Step 15](#).

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 10-22](#).

# Scheduling Trace Collection

You can use the Schedule Collection option of the trace and log central feature to schedule recurring up to 6 concurrent trace collections and to download the trace files to an SFTP server on your network, run another saved query, or generate a syslog file. To change a scheduled collection after you have entered it in the system, you must delete the scheduled collection and add a new collection event. To schedule trace collection, perform the following procedure.

**Note**

You can schedule up to 10 trace collection jobs, but only 6 trace collection can be concurrent. That is, only 6 jobs can be in a running state at the same time.

**Before You Begin**

Perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Configure the information that you want to include in the trace files for the various services from the Trace Configuration window. For more information, see the [“Trace Configuration” section on page 5-1](#).
- If you want alarms to be sent to a trace file, choose an SDI or SDL trace file as the alarm destination in the Alarm Configuration window. For more information, see the [“Alarm Configuration” section on page 3-1](#).

**Procedure**

**Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT” section on page 10-2](#).

**Step 2** In the tree hierarchy, double-click **Schedule Collection**.  
The Select CallManager Services/Applications tab displays.

**Note**

If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To collect traces for all services and applications for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Services on All Servers** check box.
- To collect traces for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To collect traces for particular services or applications on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
- To continue the trace collection wizard without collecting traces for services or applications, go to [Step 4](#).

**Note**

The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

**Note**

You can install some of the listed services/applications only on a particular node in the cluster. To collect traces for those services/applications, make sure that you collect traces from the server on which you have activated the service/application.

**Step 4** Click **Next**.

The System Logs tab displays.

**Step 5** To collect traces on system logs, perform one of the following tasks:

- To collect all system logs for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Logs on all Servers** check box.
- To collect traces for all system logs on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To collect traces for particular system logs on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
- To continue the trace collection wizard without collecting traces for system logs, go to [Step 6](#).

**Step 6** Click **Next**.**Step 7** Specify the server time zone and the time range for which you want to collect traces.

The time zone of the client machine provides the default setting for the Select Reference Server Time Zone field. All the standard time zones, along with a separate set of entries for all time zones that have Daylight Saving settings, display in the Select Time Zone drop-down list box.

**Step 8** To specify the date and time that you want to start the trace collection, click the down arrow button next to the Schedule Start Date/Time field. From the Date tab, choose the appropriate date. From the Time tab, choose the appropriate time.**Step 9** To specify the date and time that you want to end the trace collection, click the down arrow button next to the Schedule End Date/Time field. From the Date tab, choose the appropriate date. From the Time tab, choose the appropriate time.**Note**

The trace collection completes, even if the collection goes beyond the configured end time; however, the trace and log central feature deletes this collection from the schedule.

**Step 10** From the Scheduler Frequency drop-down list box, choose how often you want to run the configured trace collection.**Step 11** From the **Collect Files generated in the last** drop-down list boxes, specify the time (in minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months) prior to the current time for which you want to collect traces.**Step 12** To search by phrases or words that exist in the trace file, enter the word or phrase in the **Search String** field. The tool searches for an exact match to the word or phrase that you enter and only collects those files that match the search criteria.**Step 13** To create a zip file of the trace files that you collect, check the **Zip File** check box.**Step 14** To delete collected log files from the server, check the **Delete Collected Log Files from the Server** check box.**Step 15** Choose one or more of the following actions:

- Download Files
- Run Another Query
- Generate Syslog



**Step 16** Do one of the following:

- If you chose Download Files or Run Another Query, continue with [Step 17](#).
- If you chose Generate Syslog, go to [Step 19](#).

**Step 17** In the SFTP Server Parameters group box, enter the server credentials for the server where the trace and log central feature downloads the results and click **Test Connection**. After the trace and log central feature verifies the connection to the SFTP server, click **OK**.



**Note** The **Download Directory Path** field specifies the directory in which the trace and log central feature stores collected files. By default, the trace collection stores the files in the home directory of the user whose user ID you specify in the SFTP parameters fields: /home/<user>/Trace.

**Step 18** If you chose the Run Another Query Option, click the **Browse** button to locate the query that you want to run, and click **OK**.



**Note** The trace and log central feature only executes the specified query if the first query generates results.

**Step 19** Click **Finish**.

A message indicates that the system added the scheduled trace successfully.



**Note** If the real-time monitoring tool cannot access the SFTP server, a message displays. Verify that you entered the correct IP address, user name, and password

**Step 20** Click **OK**.

**Step 21** To view a list of scheduled collections, click the **Job Status** icon in the Quick Launch Channel.



**Tip** To delete a scheduled collection, choose the collection event and click **Delete**. A confirmation message displays. Click **OK**.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 10-22](#).

# Viewing Trace Collection Status and Deleting Scheduled Collections

To view trace collection event status and to delete scheduled trace collections, use the following procedure:

## Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT”](#) section on page 10-2.
- Step 2** In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **Job Status** icon.
- Step 3** From the Select a Node drop-down list box, choose the server for which you want to view or delete trace collection events.
- This list of scheduled trace collections displays.
- Possible job types include: Scheduled Job, OnDemand, RealTimeFileMon, and RealTimeFileSearch.
- Possible statuses include: Pending, Terminated, Running, Cancel, and Terminated.
- Step 4** To delete a scheduled collection, choose the event that you want to delete and click **Delete**.



**Note** You can only delete jobs with a status of “Pending” or “Running” and a job type of “ScheduleTask.”

---

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

# Collecting a Crash Dump

Perform the following procedure to collect a core dump of trace files:

## Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central tree hierarchy, as described in [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT”](#) section on page 10-2.
- Step 2** Double-click **Collect Crash Dump**.



**Note** If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

---

- Step 3** In the Select Core Files tab, check the Core Files check box for servers that apply.
- Step 4** Click Next.

**Step 5** In the Collection Time group box, specify the time range for which you want to collect traces. Choose one of the following options:

- **Absolute Range**—Specify the server time zone and the time range (start and end date and time) for which you want to collect traces.

The time zone of the client machine provides the default setting for the Select Reference Server Time Zone field. All the standard time zones, along with a separate set of entries for all time zones that have Daylight Saving settings, display in the Select Time Zone drop-down list box.

The crash files that get modified in the date range (between the From date and the to date, get collected if the chosen time zone matches the zone settings of the server (for example Server 1). If another server exists in the same Cisco Unified CallManager cluster (Server 2), that is in a different time zone, then the crash files that get modified in the corresponding date range in Server 2 will get collected from Server 2.

To set the date range for which you want to collect crash files, choose the drop-down list box in the From Date/Time and To Date/Time fields.

- **Relative Range**—Specify the amount of time (in minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months) prior to the current time for which you want to collect crash files.

**Step 6** From the Select Partition drop-down list box, choose the partition that contains the logs for which you want to collect traces.

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability stores logs for up to two Linux-based versions of Cisco Unified CallManager. Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability stores the logs for the version of Cisco Unified CallManager that you are logged in to in the active partition and stores the logs for the other version of Cisco Unified CallManager (if installed) in the inactive directory.

So, when you upgrade from one version of Cisco Unified CallManager that is running on the Linux platform to another and log in to the new version of Cisco Unified CallManager that is running on the Linux platform, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability moves the logs from the previous version to the inactive partition and stores logs for the newer version in the active partition. If you log in to the older version of Cisco Unified CallManager, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability moves the logs for the newer version of Cisco Unified CallManager to the inactive partition and stores the logs for the older version in the active directory.



**Note**

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability does not retain logs from Cisco Unified CallManager versions that ran on the Windows platform.

**Step 7** To specify the directory in which you want to download the trace files, click the **Browse** button next to the Download File Directory field, navigate to the directory, and click **Open**. The default specifies C:\Program Files\Cisco\CallManager Serviceability\jrtmt\<server IP address>\<download time>.

**Step 8** To create a zip file of the crash dump files that you collect, choose the **Zip File** radio button. To download the crash dump files without zipping the files, choose the **Do Not Zip Files** radio button.



**Note**

You cannot download a zipped crash dump file that exceeds 2 gigabytes.

**Step 9** To delete collected crash dump files from the server, check the **Delete Collected Log Files from Server** check box.

**Step 10** Click **Finish**.

A message displays that states that you want to collect core dumps. To continue, click **Yes**.

**Note**

If you chose the **Zip File** radio button and the crash dump files exceed 2 gigabytes, the system displays a message that indicates that you cannot collect the crash dump file of that size with the **Zip File** radio button selected. Choose the **Do Not Zip Files** radio button, and try the collection again.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

## Using Local Browse

After you have collected trace files and downloaded them to your PC, you can view them with a text editor that can handle UNIX variant line terminators such as WordPad on your PC, or you can view them by using the viewers within the real-time monitoring tool.

Perform the following procedure to display the log files that you have collected with the trace and log central feature. If you zipped the trace files when you downloaded them to your PC, you will need to unzip them to view them by using the viewers within the real-time monitoring tool.

**Before You Begin**

Collect traces files as described in one of the following sections:

- “Collecting Traces” section on page 10-3
- “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5
- “Scheduling Trace Collection” section on page 10-9

**Procedure**

- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the “[Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT](#)” section on page 10-2.
- Step 2** Double-click **Local Browse**.
- Step 3** Browse to the directory where you stored the log file and choose the file that you want to view.
- Step 4** To display the results, double-click the file or click **Finish**.

The real-time monitoring tool displays the file in the appropriate viewer for the file type. If no other appropriate viewer applies, the real-time monitoring tool opens files in the Generic Log Viewer. For more information on using the QRT Viewer, see the “[Displaying QRT Report Information](#)” section on page 10-18. For more information on the QRT Translator, see the “[Using Q931 Translator](#)” section on page 10-17

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

# Using Remote Browse

After the system has generated trace files, you can view them on the server by using the viewers within the real-time monitoring tool. You can also use the remote browse feature to download the traces to your PC.



Perform the following procedure to display and/or download the log files on the server with the trace and log central feature.

## Before You Begin

Collect traces files as described in one of the following sections:

- “Collecting Traces” section on page 10-3
- “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5
- “Scheduling Trace Collection” section on page 10-9

## Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central options, as described in the “[Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT](#)” section on page 10-2.
- Step 2** Double-click **Remote Browse**.
- Step 3** Choose the appropriate radio button, and click **Next**. If you choose Trace Files, go to [Step 4](#). If you choose Crash Dump, go to [Step 8](#).
- Step 4** Perform one of the following tasks:
- To choose traces for all services and applications for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Services on All Servers** check box.
  - To choose traces for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
  - To choose traces for particular services or applications on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
  - To continue the remote browse wizard without choosing traces for services or applications, go to [Step 5](#).
- 
-  **Note** The services that you have not activated also display, so you can choose traces for those services.
- 
-  **Note** You can install some listed services/applications only on a particular node in the cluster. To choose traces for those services/applications, make sure that you choose traces from the server on which you have activated the service/application.
- 
- Step 5** Click **Next**.
- The System Logs tab displays.

**Step 6** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To choose all system logs for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Logs on all Servers** check box.
- To choose traces for all system logs on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To choose traces for particular system logs on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.
- To continue the remote browse wizard without collecting traces for system logs, go to [Step 9](#).

**Step 7** Go to [Step 9](#).

**Step 8** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To choose crash dump files for all services and applications for all servers in the cluster, check the **Select All Services on All Servers** check box.
- To choose crash dump files for all services and applications on a particular server, check the check box next to the IP address of the server.
- To choose crash dump files for particular services or applications on particular servers, check the check boxes that apply.

**Step 9** Click **Finish**.

When the traces are available, a message displays. Click **OK**.

**Step 10** Do one of the following:

- To display the results, double-click the file or click **Finish**.

The real-time monitoring tool displays the file in the appropriate viewer for the file type. If no other appropriate viewer applies, the real-time monitoring tool opens files in the Generic Log Viewer. For more information on using the QRT Viewer, see the [“Displaying QRT Report Information” section on page 10-18](#). For more information on the QRT Translator, see the [“Using Q931 Translator” section on page 10-17](#).

- Download the trace files by choosing the files that you want to download, clicking **Download**, specifying the criteria for the download, and clicking **Finish**.
  - To specify the directory in which you want to download the trace files, click the **Browse** button next to the Download all files field, navigate to the directory, and click **Open**. The default specifies C:\Program Files\Cisco\CallManager Serviceability\jrtmt\<server IP address>\<download time>.
  - To create a zip file of the trace files that you collect, check the **Zip File** check box.
  - To delete collected log files from the server, check the **Delete Files on server** check box.



**Tip**

After you have downloaded the trace files, you can view them by using the Local Browse option of the trace and log central feature. For more information, see the [“Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14](#).

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 10-22](#).

# Using Q931 Translator

Cisco Unified CallManager generates ISDN trace files, which can help you diagnose and troubleshoot connectivity problems in Cisco CallManager installations. The log files contain Q.931 type messages (ISDN Layer 3 protocol).

The message translation feature works by filtering incoming data from Cisco Unified CallManager system diagnostic interface (SDI) log files, then parsing and translating them into Cisco IOS-equivalent messages. Message translator supports XML and text files.

Using the message translator tool, Cisco Support Engineers translate your incoming debugging information into familiar Cisco IOS-equivalent messages.

## Before You Begin

Collect traces files as described in one of the following sections:

- “Collecting Traces” section on page 10-3
- “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5
- “Scheduling Trace Collection” section on page 10-9

## Procedure

- Step 1** Display the log file entries by using the QueryWizard as described in the “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5 or by using the Local Browse option in the trace and log central feature as described in the “Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14.



**Note** CTIManager and Cisco CallManager SDI trace files may contain Q931 messages.

- Step 2** Click the log entry for which you want the Q931 message translation.

- Step 3** Click **Translate Q931 Messages**.

If the trace file that you chose does not have any ISDN messages in it, the message, No ISDN Messages in the File, displays.

If the trace file that you chose does have ISDN messages in it, the Q931 Translator dialog box contains a list of the messages.

- Step 4** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To view the details of a particular message, choose that message from the list. The details display in the Detailed Message group box.
- To filter the results, choose a Q931 message from the list, choose an option from the drop-down list box (such as filter by gateway), and/or enter text in the Filter by Search String field. To remove the filters, click Clear Filter. All logs display after you clear the filter.
- To close the Q931 Translator dialog box, click the **Close** button.

## Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

# Displaying QRT Report Information

You can view the IP phone problem reports that the Quality Report Tool (QRT) generates by using the QRT viewer. QRT serves as a voice-quality and general problem-reporting tool for Cisco Unified CallManager IP Phones. The QRT viewer allows you to filter, format, and view phone problem reports that are generated. Use the following procedure to list and view Cisco Unified CallManager IP Phone problem reports by using the QRT viewer. For detailed information about how to configure and use QRT, refer to the *Cisco Unified CallManager Features and Services Guide*.

## Before You Begin

Collect traces files as described in one of the following sections:

- “Collecting Traces” section on page 10-3
- “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5
- “Scheduling Trace Collection” section on page 10-9

## Procedure

- Step 1** Display the log file entries by using the QueryWizard as described in the “Using the Query Wizard” section on page 10-5 or by using the Local Browse option in the trace and log central feature as described in the “Using Local Browse” section on page 10-14.

The QRT Viewer window displays.



**Note** Only log files from the Cisco Extended Functions service contain QRT information. The following format for the log file name that contains QRT data applies: qrtXXX.xml.

- Step 2** From the Extension drop-down list box, choose the extension(s) that you want the report to include.
- Step 3** From the Device drop-down list box, choose the device(s) that you want the report to include.
- Step 4** From the Category drop-down list box, choose the problem category that you want the report to include.
- Step 5** From the List of Fields drop-down list box, choose the fields that you want the report to include.



**Note** The order in which you choose the fields determines the order in which they appear in the QRT Report Result pane.

- Step 6** To view the report in the QRT Report Result pane, click **Display Records**.



# Using Real Time Trace

The real-time trace option of the trace and log central feature in the RTMT allows you to view the current trace file that is being written on the server for each application. If the system has begun writing a trace file, the real time trace starts reading the file from the point where you began monitoring rather than at the beginning of the trace file. You cannot read the previous content.

The real-time trace provides the following options:

- [View Real Time Data, page 10-19](#)
- [Monitor User Event, page 10-20](#)

## View Real Time Data

The view real time data option of the trace and log central feature allows you to view a trace file as the system writes data to that file. You can view real-time trace data in the generic log viewer for up to 10 services, 5 of which can exist on a single node. The log viewer refreshes every 5 seconds. As the traces get rolled into a new file, the generic log viewer appends the content in the viewer.



### Note

Depending on the frequency of the traces that a service writes, the View Real Time Data option may experience a delay before being able to display the data in the generic log viewer.

### Procedure

**Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central tree hierarchy, as described in “[Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT](#)” section on page 10-2.

**Step 2** Double-click **Real Time Trace**.



### Note

If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

**Step 3** Double-click **View Real Time Data**.

The Real Time Data wizard displays.

**Step 4** From the **Nodes** drop-down list box, choose the node for which you want to view real-time data and click **Next**.

**Step 5** Choose the service and the trace file type for which you want to view real-time data and click **Finish**.



### Note

The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

The real-time data for the chosen service displays in the generic log viewer.

**Step 6** Check the **Show New Data** check box to keep the cursor at the end of the window to display new traces as they appear. Uncheck the **Show New Data** check box if you do not want the cursor to move to the bottom of the window as new traces display.

- Step 7** Repeat this procedure to view data for additional services. You can view data for up to 10 services, 5 of which can exist on a single node. A message displays if you attempt to view data for too many services or too many services on a single node.
- Step 8** When you are done viewing the real time data, click **Close** on the generic log viewer.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 10-22](#).

## Monitor User Event

The monitor user event option of the trace and log central feature monitors real-time trace files and performs a specified action when a search string appears in the trace file. The system polls the trace file every 5 seconds. If the search string occurs more than once in one polling interval, the system only performs the action once. For each event, you can monitor one service on one node.

#### Before you Begin

If you want to generate an alarm when the specified search string exists in a monitored trace file, enable the TraceCollectionToolEvent alert. For more information on enabling alerts, see the [“Setting Alert Properties” section on page 8-2](#).

#### Procedure

- Step 1** Display the Trace & Log Central tree hierarchy, as described in [“Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT” section on page 10-2](#).

- Step 2** Double-click **Real Time Trace**.



**Note** If any server in the cluster is not available, a dialog box displays with a message that indicates which server is not available. The unavailable server will not display in the Trace & Log Central windows.

- Step 3** Double-click **Monitor User Event**.

The Monitor User Event wizard displays.

- Step 4** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To view the monitoring events that you have already set up, choose the **View Configured Events** radio button, choose a server from the drop-down list box, and click **Finish**.

The events configured for the server that you choose display.



**Note** To delete an event, choose the event and click **Delete**.

- To configure new monitoring events, choose the **Create Events** radio button, click **Next**, and continue with [Step 5](#).

- Step 5** Choose the node that you want the system to monitor from the **Nodes** drop-down list box and click **Next**.

- Step 6** Choose the service and the trace file type that you want the system to monitor and click **Next**.

**Note**

The services that you have not activated also display, so you can collect traces for those services.

**Step 7** In the **Search String** field, specify the phrases or words that you want the system to locate in the trace files. The tool searches for an exact match to the word or phrase that you enter.

**Step 8** Specify the server time zone and the time range (start and end date and time) for which you want the system to monitor trace files.

The time zone of the client machine provides the default setting for the Select Reference Server Time Zone field. All the standard time zones, along with a separate set of entries for all time zones that have Daylight Saving settings, display in the Select Time Zone drop-down list box.

The trace files that get modified in the date range (between the From date and the To date), get monitored if the chosen time zone matches the time zone settings of the server (for example Server 1). If another server exists in the same Cisco Unified CallManager cluster (Server 2), but that server is in a different time zone, then the trace files that get modified in the corresponding date range in Server 2 will get monitored from Server 2.

To set the date range for which you want to monitor traces, choose the drop-down list box in the From Date/Time and To Date/Time fields.

**Step 9** Choose one or more of the following actions that you want the system to perform when it encounters the search string that you specified in the Search String field:

- **Alert**—Choose this option to generate an alarm when the system encounters the specified search string. For the system to generate the alarm, you must enable the enable the TraceCollectionToolEvent alert. For more information on enabling alerts, see the [“Setting Alert Properties” section on page 8-2](#).
- **Local Syslog**—Choose this option if you want the system to log the errors in the application logs area in the SysLog Viewer. The system provides a description of the alarm and a recommended action. You can access the SysLog Viewer from RTMT.
- **Remote Syslog**—Choose this option to enable the system to store the syslog messages on a syslog server. In the **Server Name** field, specify the syslog server name.
- **Download File**—Choose this option to download the trace files that contain the specified search string. In the SFTP Server Parameters group box, enter the server credentials for the server where you want to download the trace files and click **Test Connection**. After the trace and log central feature verifies the connection to the SFTP server, click **OK**.

**Note**

The Download Directory Path field specifies the directory in which the trace and log central feature stores collected files. By default, the trace collection stores the files in the home directory of the user whose user ID you specify in the SFTP parameters fields:  
/home/<user>/Trace.

**Note**

The system polls the trace files every 5 seconds and performs the specified actions when it encounters the search string. If more than one occurrence of the search string occurs in a polling interval, the system performs the action only once.

**Step 10** Click **Finish**.

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

## Updating the Trace Configuration Setting for RTMT

To edit trace settings for the Real-Time Monitoring plug-in, choose **Edit > Trace Settings**; then, click the radio button that applies. The system stores the rtmt.log file in the logs directory where you installed the RTMT plug-in; for example, C:\Program Files\Cisco\CallManager Serviceability\jrtmt\log.

**Tip**

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The Error radio button equals the default setting.

---

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics](#), page 10-22.

## Related Topics

- [Using the Query Wizard](#), page 10-5
- [Using Local Browse](#), page 10-14
- [Collecting Traces](#), page 10-3
- [Scheduling Trace Collection](#), page 10-9
- [Displaying Trace & Log Central Options in RTMT](#), page 10-2
- [Collecting a Crash Dump](#), page 10-12
- [Using Local Browse](#), page 10-14
- [Trace Configuration](#), page 5-1
- [Alert Configuration in RTMT](#), page 8-1
- [Trace](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*



## Using SysLog Viewer in RTMT

To display messages in SysLog Viewer, perform the following procedure:

### Procedure

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
- In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **Tools** tab; then, click **SysLog Viewer** and the **SysLog Viewer** icon.
  - Choose **Tools > SysLog Viewer> Open SysLog Viewer**.
- Step 2** From the Select a Node drop-down list box, choose the server where the logs that you want to view are stored.
- Step 3** Click the tab for the logs that you want to view.
- Step 4** After the log displays, double-click the log icon to list the file names in the same window.
- Step 5** To view the contents of the file at the bottom of the window, click the file name.
- Step 6** Click the entry that you want to view.
- Step 7** To view the complete syslog message, double-click the syslog message. You can also use the following buttons that are described in [Table 11-1](#) to view the syslog messages:



**Tip** To make a column larger or smaller, drag the arrow that displays when your mouse hovers between two column headings.



**Tip** You can order the messages by clicking on a column heading. The first time that you click on a column heading, the records display in ascending order. A small triangle pointing up indicates ascending order. If you click the column heading again, the records display in descending order. A small triangle pointing down indicates descending order. If you click the column heading one more time, the records displays in the unsorted state.



**Tip** You can filter the results by choosing an option in the Filter By drop-down list box. To remove the filter, click Clear Filter. All logs display after you clear the filter.

**Table 11-1 Syslog Viewer Buttons**

Button	Function
Refresh	Updates the contents of the current log on the syslog viewer. <b>Tip</b> You can enable the syslog viewer to automatically update the syslog messages by checking the Auto Refresh button.
Clear	Clears the display of the current log.
Filter	Limits the messages that displayed base on the set of options that you select.
Clear Filter	Removes the filter that limits the type of messages that display.
Find	Allows you to search for a particular string in the current log.
Save	Saves the currently selected log on your PC

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 11-2](#).

## Related Topics

- [Real-Time Monitoring Configuration, page 7-1](#)
- [Real-Time Monitoring Tool, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)



## Using Plug-ins

---

You can expand the functionality of RTMT by installing an application plug-in, such as the Voice Log Translator (VLT) application. You can download the latest plug-ins for the RTMT viewer from Cisco.com. After installing the plug-in, you can access the application in the RTMT viewer.

To download the plug-in, perform the following procedure:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Choose **Application > CCO Webpage**
  - Step 2** The Login Prompt displays. Enter your Cisco.com user name and password and click OK.
  - Step 3** Download the file to your PC.
  - Step 4** To begin the installation, double-click the download file.
  - Step 5** Follow the installation instruction.
- 

To access the plug-in, perform the following procedure:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Perform one of the following tasks:
  - In the Quick Launch Channel, click the **Tools** tab and then the **Plugins** tab; click the icon of the application in which you are interested.
  - Choose the plug-in that you want to launch under **Tools > Plugin**.

The application displays in the plugin window.

Refer to the application document for usage information.

---

## Related Topics

For more information on Cisco Voice Log Translator, refer to the *Cisco Voice Log Translator User Guide*.







## Log Partition Monitoring Configuration

---

Every 5 minutes, Log Partition Monitoring uses the following configured thresholds to monitor the disk usage of the log partition on a server (or all servers in the cluster):

- **LogPartitionLowWaterMarkExceeded** (% disk space)—When the disk usage is above the percentage that you specify, LPM sends out an alarm message to syslog and an alert to RTMT Alert central. To save the log files and regain disk space, you can use trace and log central option in RTMT.
- **LogPartitionHighWaterMarkExceeded** (% disk space)—When the disk usage is above the percentage that you specify, LPM sends a n alarm message to syslog and an alert to RTMT Alert central.

## Enabling Log Partition Monitoring

To enable Log Partition Monitoring, perform the following procedure:

### Procedure

- 
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Step 1</b> | In Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability, choose <b>Tools &gt; Control Center &gt; Network Services</b> . |
| <b>Step 2</b> | From the Servers drop-down list box, choose the server where you want to monitor the disk usage.             |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Under CCM Services, verify the status of the Cisco Log Partition Monitoring Tool (LPM).                      |
| <b>Step 4</b> | If the LPM is not running, click the radio button next to Cisco LPM and click the Start button               |
- 

## Configuring Log Partition Monitoring

To configure Log Partitioning Monitoring, set the alert properties for the **LogPartitionLowWaterMarkExceeded** and **LogPartitionHighWaterMarkExceeded** alerts in Alert Central. See the [“Setting Alert Properties” section on page 8-2](#).

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 13-2](#).

## Related Topics

- [Log Partition Monitoring](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [Alert Configuration in RTMT](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [Trace Collection and Log Central in RTMT](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide*



## **PART 6**

### **Reporting Tools Configuration**







## CDR Repository Manager Configuration

Use the CDR Management Configuration window to set the amount of disk space to allocate to call detail record (CDR) and call management record (CMR) files, configure the number of days to preserve files before deletion, and configure up to three billing application server destinations for CDRs. The CDR repository manager service repeatedly attempts to deliver CDR and CMR files to the billing servers that you configure on the CDR Management Configuration window until it delivers the files successfully, until you change or delete the billing application server on the CDR Management Configuration window, or until the files fall outside the preservation window and are deleted.

By default, the system generates the CDRFileDeliveryFailed alert if the Cisco CDR Repository Manager service fails to deliver files to any billing application server. You can configure the alert to send you an e-mail or to page you. For information on configuring alerts, see the [“Setting Alert Properties” section on page 8-2](#). The system generates the CDRFileDeliveryFailureContinues syslog alarm upon subsequent failures to deliver the files to the billing application servers.

When you enable the file deletion based on high water mark parameter, the CDR repository manager service monitors the amount of disk space that CDR and CMR files use. If disk usage exceeds the high water mark that you configure, the system purges the CDR and CMR files that have been successfully delivered to all destinations and loaded into the CAR database (if CAR is activated) until the disk space reaches the low water mark or the system deletes all successfully delivered files. If disk usage still exceeds the high water mark after it deletes all successfully delivered files, the system does not delete any more files, unless the disk usage still exceeds the disk allocation that you configure. If the disk usage still exceeds the disk allocation that you configure, the system purges files beginning with the oldest, regardless of whether the files fall within the preservation window or have been successfully delivered, until the disk usage falls below the high watermark.



### Note

Regardless of whether you enable the deletion of files based on the high-water mark parameter, if disk usage exceeds the disk allocation that you configure, the CDR repository manager service deletes CDR and CMR files, beginning with the oldest files, until disk utilization falls below the high water mark.

The log partition monitoring service monitors the disk usage of CDR and CMR flat files that have not been delivered to the CDR repository manager. If the disk usage of the log partition on a server exceeds the configured limit and the service has deleted all other log and trace files, the log partition monitor service deletes CDR/CMR files on the subsequent nodes that have not been delivered to the CDR repository manager. For more information on the log partition monitoring services, refer to the [“Log Partition Monitoring” section in the \*Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide\*](#).

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Configuring the CDR Repository Manager General Parameters, page 14-2](#)
- [Configuring Application Billing Servers, page 14-4](#)

- [Application Billing Server Parameter Settings](#), page 14-5
- [Deleting Application Billing Servers](#), page 14-5
- [Related Topics](#), page 14-6

## Configuring the CDR Repository Manager General Parameters

Use the following procedure to set disk utilization and file preservation parameters for CDRs.

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Tools > CDR Management**.  
The CDR Management Configuration window displays.
- Step 2** Click the CDR Manager general parameter value that you want to change.
- Step 3** Enter the appropriate parameters as described in [Table 14-1](#).
- Step 4** Click **Update**.



---

**Tip** At any time, you can click **Set Default** to specify the default values. After you set the defaults, click **Update** to save the default values.

---

### Additional Information

See the [“Related Topics”](#) section on page 14-6.

# CDR Repository Manager General Parameter Settings

Table 14-1 describes the available settings in the General Parameters section of the CDR Management Configuration window. For related procedures, see the “[Related Topics](#)” section on page 14-6.

**Table 14-1 CDR Repository Manager General Parameter Settings**

Field	Description
Disk Allocation (MB)	<p>Choose the number of megabytes that you want to allocate to CDR and CMR flat file storage. The range and default values vary depending on the size of the repository node hard drive.</p> <p>The default disk allocation and range varies depending on the size of the server hard drive.</p> <p><b>Note</b> If disk usage exceeds the allocated maximum disk space for CDR files, the system generates the CDRMaximumDiskSpaceExceeded alert and deletes all successfully processed files (those delivered to billing servers and loaded to CAR). If disk usage still exceeds the allocated disk space, the system deletes undelivered files and files within the preservation duration, starting with the oldest until disk utilization falls below the high water mark.</p> <p><b>Note</b> If you have a large system and do not allocate enough disk space, the system may delete the CDR and CMR files before the CAR Scheduler loads the files into the CAR database. For example, if you configure the CAR Scheduler to run once a day and you set the disk allocation to a value that is not large enough to hold the CDR and CMR files that are generated in a day, the system will delete the files before they are loaded into the CAR database.</p>
High Water Mark (%)	<p>This field specifies the maximum percentage of the allocated disk space for CDR and CMR files. For example, if you choose 2000 megabytes from the Disk Allocation field and 80% from the High Water Mark (%) field, the high water mark equals 1600 megabytes.</p> <p>When the disk usage exceeds the percentage that you specify and the Disable CDR/CMR Files Deletion Based on HWM check box is unchecked, the system automatically purges all successfully processed CDR and CMR files (those delivered to billing servers and loaded to CAR) beginning with the oldest files to reduce disk usage to the amount that you specify in the Low Water Mark (%) drop-down list box.</p> <p>If the disk usage still exceeds the low water mark or high water mark, the system does not delete any undelivered or unloaded files, unless the disk usage exceeds the disk allocation.</p> <p>If you check the Disable CDR/CMR Files Deletion Based on HWM check box, the system does not delete CDRs and CMRs based on the percentage that you specify in this field.</p> <p><b>Note</b> If CDR disk space exceeds the high water mark, the system generates the CDRHWMExceeded alert.</p>

**Table 14-1 CDR Repository Manager General Parameter Settings (continued)**

Field	Description
Low Water Mark (%)	This field specifies the percentage of disk space that is allocated to CDR and CMR files that is always available for use. For example, if you choose 2000 megabytes from the Disk Allocation field and 40% from the Low Water Mark (%) field, the low water mark equals 800 megabytes.
CDR / CMR Files Preservation Duration (Days)	Choose the number of days that you want to retain CDR and CMR files. The CDR Repository Manager deletes files that fall outside the preservation window.
Disable CDR/CMR Files Deletion Based on HWM	<p>If you do not want to delete CDRs and CMRs even if disk usage exceeds the percentage that you specify in the High Water Mark (%) field, check this check box. By default, this check box remains unchecked, so the system deletes CDRs and CMRs if disk usage exceeds the high water mark.</p> <p><b>Note</b> Regardless of whether you enable the deletion of files based on the high-water mark parameter, if disk usage exceeds the disk allocation that you configure, the CDR repository manager service deletes CDR and CMR files, beginning with the oldest files, until disk utilization falls below the high water mark.</p>
CDR Repository Manager Host Name	Lists the host name of the CDR repository manager server.
CDR Repository Manager Host Address	Lists the IP address of the CDR repository manager server.

## Configuring Application Billing Servers

Use the following procedure to configure application billing servers to which you want to send CDRs. You can configure up to three billing servers.

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Tools > CDR Management Configuration**.  
The CDR Management Configuration window displays.
- Step 2** Do one of the following tasks:
- To add a new application billing server, click the **Add New** button.
  - To update an existing application billing server, click the server host name/IP address.
- Step 3** Enter the appropriate settings as described in [Table 14-2](#).
- Step 4** Click **Add** or **Update**.
- 

### Additional Information

See the [“Related Topics”](#) section on page 14-6.



# Application Billing Server Parameter Settings

Table 14-2 describes the available settings in the Billing Application Server Parameters section of the CDR Management Configuration window. For related procedures, see the “[Related Topics](#)” section on page 14-6.

**Table 14-2**      *Application Billing Server Parameter Settings*

Field	Description
Host Name/IP Address	<p>Enter the host name or IP address of the application billing server to which you want to send CDRs.</p> <p>If you change the value in this field, a prompt asks whether you want to send the undelivered files to the new destination.</p> <p>Perform one of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To deliver the files to the new server, click <b>Yes</b>.</li> <li>To change the server host name/IP address without sending undelivered files, click <b>No</b>.</li> </ul> <p>The CDR Management service marks the CDR and CMR files as successfully delivered.</p>
User Name	Enter the user name of the application billing server.
Password	Enter the FTP password for the application billing server.
Protocol	Choose the protocol, either FTP or SFTP, that you want to use to send the CDR files to the configured billing servers.
Directory Path	<p>Enter the directory path on the application billing server to which you want to send the CDRs. You should end the path that you specify with a “/” or “\”, depending on the operating system that is running on the application billing server.</p> <p><b>Note</b>    Make sure the FTP user has write permission to the directory.</p>

## Deleting Application Billing Servers

Use the following procedure to delete an application billing server.

**Step 1**    Choose **Tools > CDR Management**.

The CDR Management Configuration window displays.

**Step 2**    Check the check box next to the application billing server that you want to delete and click **Delete Selected**.

A message displays that indicates that if you delete this server, any CDR or CMR files that have not been sent to this server will not be delivered to this server and will be treated as successfully delivered files.



**Tip**    When you delete a server, the system does not generate the CDRFileDeliveryFailed alert for the files that are not sent to that server.

**Step 3** To complete the deletion, click **OK**.

---

**Additional Information**

See the [“Related Topics”](#) section on page 14-6.

## Related Topics

- [Configuring the CDR Repository Manager General Parameters, page 14-2](#)
- [CDR Repository Manager General Parameter Settings, page 14-3](#)
- [Configuring Application Billing Servers, page 14-4](#)
- [Application Billing Server Parameter Settings, page 14-5](#)
- [Deleting Application Billing Servers, page 14-5](#)

**Alerts**

- [Alert Configuration in RTMT, page 8-1](#)
- [Alerts, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability Administration Guide](#)

**CDRs**

- [Cisco Unified CallManager CDR Analysis and Reporting Administration Guide](#)
- [Cisco Unified CallManager Call Detail Definition](#)



## Serviceability Reports Archive Configuration

---

The Serviceability Reports Archive window allows you to view reports generated by the Serviceability Reporter service. The Serviceability Reporter service generates reports at the time the you specify in the Serviceability Reporter service parameters in Cisco Unified CallManager Administration.

This section describes how to use the Serviceability Reports Archive window.

### Before you Begin

Activate the Cisco Serviceability Report service. Because the Serviceability Reporter service is CPU intensive, Cisco recommends that you activate the service on a non-callprocessing server.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Choose **Tools > Serviceability Reports Archive**.
- The Serviceability Reports Archive window displays the month and year for which the reports are available.
- Step 2** From the Month-Year group box, choose the month for which you want to display reports.
- The month and year that you chose displays.
- Step 3** To view reports, click the link that corresponds to the day for which RTMT generated reports.
- The report files for the day that you chose display.
- Step 4** To view a particular PDF report, click the link of the report that you want to view.
- A window opens and displays the PDF file of the report that you chose.



**Note** To view PDF reports, you must install Acrobat ® Reader on your machine. To download Acrobat Reader, click the link in the bottom, right corner of the window.

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### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 15-2](#).

## Related Topics

- [Real-Time Monitoring Configuration](#), page 7-1
- [Real-Time Monitoring Tool](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [Serviceability Reports Archive](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*



## **PART 7**

# **SNMP Configuration**







## SNMP V1/V2c Configuration

This chapter, which describes how to configure SNMP versions 1 and 2c, so the network management system can monitor Cisco Unified CallManager, contains the following topics:

- [SNMP Community String Configuration, page 16-1](#)
- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V1/V2c, page 16-3](#)



**Tip**

If you use SNMP version 3, see the [“SNMP V3 Configuration” section on page 17-1](#).

## SNMP Community String Configuration

Because the SNMP agent provides security by using community strings, you must configure the community string to access any management information base (MIB) in a Cisco Unified CallManager system. Change the community string to limit access to the Cisco Unified CallManager system. To add, modify, and delete community strings, access the SNMP Community String configuration window.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **SnmP > V1/V2c Configuration > Community String**.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server for which you want to configure a community string.
- Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:
  - To add a new community string, click the **Add New** button and go to [Step 4](#).
  - To modify an existing community string, click the name of the community string that you want to edit and go to [Step 5](#).
  - To delete a community string, check the check box next to the community string(s) that you want to delete and click **Delete Selected**. A message indicates that the system will delete notification entries that relate to this community string. To continue the deletion, click **OK** and then go to [Step 9](#).
- Step 4** In the Community String Name field, enter a name for the community string. The name can contain up to 32 characters and can contain any combination of alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscore characters (\_).



**Tip**

Choose community string names that will be hard for outsiders to figure out.

**Step 5** From the Host IP Addresses Information group box, indicate from which host you want to receive SNMP packets. Click one of the following options:

- To accept SNMP packets from any host, click the **Accept SNMP Packets from any host** radio button.
- To accept SNMP only from specified hosts, click the **Accept SNMP Packets only from these hosts** radio button. In the Host IP Address field, enter a host from which you want to accept packets and click **Insert**. Repeat this process for each host from which you want to accept packets. To delete a host, choose that host from the Host IP Addresses list box and click **Remove**.

**Step 6** From the Access Privileges drop-down list box, choose the appropriate access level from the following list:

- **ReadOnly**—The community string can only read the values of MIB objects.
- **ReadWrite**—The community string can read and write the values of MIB objects.
- **ReadWriteNotify**—The community string can read and write the values of MIB objects and send MIB object values for a trap and inform messages.
- **NotifyOnly**—The community string can only send MIB object values for a trap and inform messages.
- **None**—The community string cannot read, write, or send trap information.



**Note**

To change the Cisco Unified CallManager trap configuration parameters, you need to use a community with NotifyOnly or ReadWriteNotify privileges.

**Step 7** To apply the community string to all nodes in the cluster, check the **Apply To All Nodes** check box.

**Step 8** Click **Insert** to save a new community string or click **Save** to save changes to an existing community string.

**Step 9** A message indicates that changes will not take effect until you restart the SNMP master agent. To continue the configuration without restarting the SNMP master agent, click **Cancel**. To restart the SNMP master agent service, click **OK**.



**Note**

Cisco recommends that you wait until you finish all the SNMP configuration before you restart the SNMP master agent service. For information on how to restart the service, see the [“Managing Services”](#) section on page 2-1.

The system refreshes and displays the SNMP Community String Configuration window. The community string that you created displays in the window.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 16-4.



# SNMP Notification Destination


Choose the appropriate topic:

- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V1/V2c, page 16-3](#)
- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V3, page 17-2](#)

## SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V1/V2c

Perform the following procedure to configure the notification destination (trap/inform receiver) for V1/V2c.

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Choose **Snmp > V1/V2c Configuration > Notification Destination**.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server for which you want to configure notification destination.
- Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:
- To add a new SNMP notification destination, click the **Add New** button and go to [Step 4](#).
  - To modify an existing SNMP notification destination, click the name of the SNMP notification destination that you want to edit and go to [Step 5](#).
  - To delete an SNMP notification destination, check the check box next to the SNMP notification destination(s) that you want to delete and click **Delete Selected**. Go to [Step 11](#).
- Step 4** From the Host IP Addresses drop-down list box, choose the Host IP address of the trap destination or choose Add New. If you choose Add New, enter the IP address.
- Step 5** In the Port Number field, enter the notification receiving port number on the destination server that receives SNMP packets.
- Step 6** From the SNMP Version Information Group pane, click the appropriate SNMP version radio button, either V1 or V2C, which depends on the version of SNMP that you are using.
- If you choose V1, continue with [Step 8](#). If you choose V2C, continue with step [Step 7](#).
- Step 7** From the Notification Type drop-down list box, choose the appropriate notification type.
- Step 8** From the Community String drop-down list box, choose the community name to be used in the notification messages that this host generates.
- 

**Tip** Only community strings with minimum notify privileges (ReadWriteNotify or Notify Only) display. If you have not configured a community string with these privileges, no options appear in the drop-down list box. If necessary, click the **Create New** button to create a community string. For information on how to create a community string, see the [“SNMP Community String Configuration”](#) section on page 16-1.
- Step 9** To apply the notification destination to all nodes in the cluster, check the **Apply To All Nodes** check box.
- Step 10** Click **Insert** to save a notification destination or click **Save** to save changes to an existing notification destination.

- Step 11** A message indicates that changes will not take effect until you restart the SNMP master agent. To continue the configuration without restarting the SNMP master agent, click **Cancel**. To restart the SNMP master agent, click **OK**.



**Note** Cisco recommends that you wait until you finish the SNMP configuration before you restart the SNMP master agent service. For information on how to restart the service, see the [“Managing Services” section on page 2-1](#).

---

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 16-4](#).

## Related Topics

- [SNMP Community String Configuration, page 16-1](#)
- [SNMP V3 Configuration, page 17-1](#)
- [MIB2 System Group Configuration, page 18-1](#)
- [Simple Network Management Protocol, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)
- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V1/V2c, page 16-3](#)



## SNMP V3 Configuration

This chapter, which describes how to configure SNMP v3, so the network management system can monitor Cisco Unified CallManager, contains the following topics:

- [SNMP User Configuration, page 17-1](#)
- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V3, page 17-2](#)



**Tip**

If you use SNMP v1 or v2c, see the [“SNMP V1/V2c Configuration”](#) section on page 16-1.

## SNMP User Configuration

Perform the following procedure to configure user(s) for SNMP.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Snmp > V3 Configuration > User**.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server where you want to provide access.
- Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:
  - To add a new SNMP user, click the **Add New** button and go to [Step 4](#).
  - To modify an existing SNMP user, click the name of the SNMP user that you want to edit and go to [Step 5](#).
  - To delete an SNMP user, check the check box next to the SNMP user(s) that you want to delete and click **Delete Selected**. Go to [Step 11](#).
- Step 4** In the User Name field, enter the name of the user for which you want to provide access. The name can contain up to 32 characters and can contain any combination of alphanumeric characters, hyphens (-), and underscore characters (\_).



**Tip**

Enter users that you have already configured for the network management system (NMS).

- Step 5** To require authentication, check the Authentication Required check box, enter the password in the Password and Reenter Password fields, and choose the appropriate protocol. The password must contain at least 8 characters.

- Step 6** If you checked the Authentication Required check box, you can specify privacy information. To require privacy, check the Privacy Required check box, enter the password in the Password and Reenter Password fields, and check the protocol check box. The password must contain at least 8 characters.



**Tip** After you check the Privacy Required check box, the DES (Data Encryption Standard) check box automatically appears checked. The DES protocol prevents packets from being disclosed.

- Step 7** From the Host IP Addresses Information group box, indicate the host from which you want to receive SNMP packets. Choose one of the following options:
- To accept SNMP packets from any host, click the **Accept SNMP Packets from any host** radio button.
  - To accept SNMP packets from specific hosts, click the **Accept SNMP Packets only from these hosts** radio button. In the Host IP Address field, enter a host from which you want to accept SNMP packets and click **Insert**. Repeat this process for each host from which you want to accept SNMP packets. To delete a host, choose that host from the Host IP Addresses list box and click **Remove**.
- Step 8** From the Access Privileges drop-down list box, choose the appropriate access level.
- Step 9** To apply the user configuration to all of the nodes in the cluster, check the **Apply To All Nodes** check box.
- Step 10** Click **Insert** to save a new user, or click **Save** to save changes to an existing user.
- Step 11** A message indicates that changes will not take effect until you restart the SNMP master agent. To continue the configuration without restarting the SNMP master agent, click **Cancel**. To restart the SNMP master agent service, click **OK**.



**Tip** Cisco recommends that you wait until you finish the SNMP configuration before you restart the SNMP master agent service. For information on how to restart the service, see the [“Managing Services”](#) section on page 2-1.



**Note** To access this Cisco Unified CallManager server with the user that you configure, make sure that you configure this user on the NMS with the appropriate authentication and privacy settings.

#### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics](#), page 17-4.

## SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V3

Perform the following procedure to configure the trap/Inform receiver.

#### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Snmip > V3 Configuration > Notification Destination**.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server for which you want to configure notification destination.

**Step 3** Perform one of the following tasks:

- To add a new SNMP notification destination, click the **Add New** button and go to [Step 4](#).
- To modify an existing SNMP notification destination, click the name of the SNMP notification destination that you want to edit and go to [Step 5](#).
- To delete an SNMP notification destination, check the check box next to the SNMP notification destination(s) that you want to delete and click **Delete Selected**. Go to [Step 12](#).

**Step 4** From the Host IP Addresses drop-down list box, choose the Host IP address or choose Add New. If you chose Add New, enter the IP address.

**Step 5** In the Port Number field, enter the notification receiving port number on the destination server.

**Step 6** From the Notification Type drop-down list box, choose the appropriate notification type.

If you choose Inform, go to [Step 7](#). If you choose Trap, go to [Step 8](#).



**Tip**

Cisco recommends that you choose the Inform option. The Inform function retransmits the message until it is acknowledged, thus, making it more reliable than traps.

**Step 7** From the Remote SNMP Engine Id drop-down list box, choose the engine ID or choose Add New. If you chose Add New, enter the ID in the Remote SNMP Engine Id field.

**Step 8** From the Security Level drop-down list box, choose the appropriate security level for the user.

- noAuthNoPriv—No authentication or privacy configured.
- authNoPriv—Authentication configured, but no privacy configured.
- authPriv—Authentication and privacy configured.

**Step 9** From the User Information group box, perform one of the following tasks to associate or disassociate the notification destination with the user.

- To create a new user, click the **Create New User** button and see the “[SNMP User Configuration](#)” section on page 17-1.
- To modify an existing user, check the user check box and click **Updated Select User**; then, see the “[SNMP User Configuration](#)” section on page 17-1.
- To delete a user, check the check box of the user and click **Delete Selected User**.



**Note**

The users that display vary depending on the security level that you chose from the previous step.

**Step 10** To apply the notification destination to all nodes in the cluster, check the **Apply To All Nodes** check box.

**Step 11** To save a notification destination, click **Insert**, or click **Save** to save changes to an existing notification destination.

**Step 12** A message indicates that changes will not take effect until you restart the SNMP master agent. To continue the configuration without restarting the SNMP master agent, click **Cancel**. To restart the SNMP master agent service, click **OK**.



**Tip**

Cisco recommends that you wait until you finish the SNMP configuration before you restart the SNMP master agent service. For information on how to restart the service, see the “[Managing Services](#)” section on page 2-1.

The SNMP v.3 Notification Destination window displays the destination IP address, port number, security model version, security name, level, and notification type.

---

**Additional Information**

See the [Related Topics, page 17-4](#).

## Related Topics

- [SNMP V1/V2c Configuration, page 16-1](#)
- [MIB2 System Group Configuration, page 18-1](#)
- [SNMP User Configuration, page 17-1](#)
- [SNMP Notification Destination Configuration for V3, page 17-2](#)
- [Simple Network Management Protocol, Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide](#)



## MIB2 System Group Configuration

Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability provides the MIB2 System Group Configuration window where you can configure the system contact and system location objects for the MIB-II system group. For example, you could enter Administrator, 555-121-6633, for the system contact and San Jose, Bldg 23, 2nd floor, for the system location.

Perform the following procedure to configure a system contact and system location for the MIB-II system group.



### Tip

This procedure supports SNMP v1, v2c, and v3 configuration.

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose **Snmp > SystemGroup Configuration > MIB2 System Group Configuration**.
- Step 2** From the Server drop-down list box, choose the server for which you want to configure contacts.
- Step 3** In the Contact field, enter a person to notify when problems occur.
- Step 4** In the System Location field, enter the location of the person that is identified as the system contact.
- Step 5** To apply the system configuration to all of the nodes in the cluster, check the **Apply To All Nodes** check box.
- Step 6** Click **Save**.  
A message indicates that changes will not take effect until you restart the SNMP master agent.
- Step 7** To continue the configuration without restarting the SNMP master agent service, click **Cancel**. To restart the SNMP master agent service, click **OK**.



### Note

To clear the Contact and System Location fields, click the **Clear** button. To delete the system configuration, click the **Clear** button and the **Save** button.

### Additional Information

See the [Related Topics, page 18-2](#).

## Related Topics

- [Simple Network Management Protocol](#), *Cisco Unified CallManager Serviceability System Guide*
- [SNMP V1/V2c Configuration](#), page 16-1
- [SNMP V3 Configuration](#), page 17-1





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