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name

nat location

ndr timeout

network default-route

network local messaging-gateway

network messaging-gateway

ntp server

name

To assign a name to a system distribution list (SDL), use the **name** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager edit mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

name *name*

no name *name*

Syntax Description

<i>name</i>	Descriptive name used to identify the list. Enclose the name in double quotes if you use spaces.
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Command Default

No name is specified.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example assigns the name “salesforce” to an SDL:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# list manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1234
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name salesforce
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 408 555 0100 type sub
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish an SDL and locks down list management on all peer messaging gateways.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer Cisco UMGs.
member	Assigns a member to an (SDL).
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

nat location

To enter the NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries on Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) for an endpoint or for a messaging-gateway, use the **nat location** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

nat location *location-id*

Syntax Description	<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).
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Command Default	None
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Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
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Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	If there is a NAT device in front of an endpoint or a peer messaging gateway, use this command to configure the local messaging gateway to use the external IP address on that NAT device when addressing that endpoint or messaging gateway. If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on ports other than just 80/25, because they may be sharing the same external IP address.
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Examples	The following example illustrates the use of the nat location command:
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```

umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# nat location 777777
umg-1(config-nat)# http external 192.0.2.24
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show nat location 777777
Protocol      Ext-IP          Ext-Port
-----
HTTP          209.165.200.224  26

umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
http external	Configures NAT entries.
network messaging-gateway	Configures a peer messaging gateway.
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.
show nat location	Lists configured NAT entries for the specified entity.
vpim external	Configures NAT entries.

ndr timeout

To configure a timeout window whose elapse will result in a non- delivery receipt (NDR), use the **ndr** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode.

ndr timeout *1-48*

Syntax Description	<i>1-48</i>	This is a numeric value in hours. Range: 1-48.
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Command Default	6 hours
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Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)
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Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines	Use this command to change the default settings.
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Examples	The following example sets an NDR timeout:
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```
umg# config t
umg(config)# ndr timeout 12
umg(config)# exit
umg# show ndr timeout
Timeout window for NDR is 12 hours
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	ddr timeout	Configures a timeout window for a delayed delivery receipt (DDR).
	show ndr timeout	Displays the NDR timeout window.

network default-route

To configure a default destination for messages that Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) cannot deliver, use the **network default-route** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

network default-route *location-id*

no network default-route *location-id*

Syntax Description	<i>location-id</i> This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).	
Command Default	None	
Command Modes	Cisco UMG configuration (config)	
Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.
Usage Guidelines	Use this command to set the default destination (either an endpoint or a peer messaging gateway) where a message is sent if the system cannot deliver it.	
Examples	The following example illustrates the use of the network default-route command: <pre> umg-1# config umg-1(config)# network default-route 777 umg-1(config)# end umg-1# show network default-route Default route is location 777. umg-1# </pre>	
Related Commands	Command	Description
	show network default-route	Displays the network configuration of the local Cisco UMG.

network local messaging-gateway

To set the location ID of the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **network local messaging-gateway** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To clear the location ID, use the **no** form of this command.

network local messaging-gateway *location-id*

no network local messaging-gateway *location-id*

Syntax Description

<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).
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Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the location ID of the current configuring Cisco UMG.



Note

If you have more than one messaging gateway, you must configure them both as the local messaging gateway and as a peer (that is, from another messaging gateway).

Examples

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# network local messaging-gateway 101
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID          Hostname                      NAT
-----
5                   sj.mycompany.com             disabled
55                  sf.mycompany.com             disabled
555                 ny.mycompany.com             disabled

Local Gateway ID: 50000
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network messaging-gateway	Configures a peer messaging gateway.
show messaging-gateway	Displays all messaging gateways including the network peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

network messaging-gateway

To configure a peer messaging gateway, use the **network messaging-gateway** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

network messaging-gateway *location-id* *hostname*

no network messaging-gateway *location-id* *hostname*

Syntax Description	<i>location-id</i>	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).
	<i>hostname</i>	Hostname in the form of fully-qualified network hostname or IP address for the peer messaging gateway, for example, "peer-1.mycompany.com".

Command Default None

Command Modes Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History	Cisco UMG Version	Modification
	1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to specify location ID and hostname for a peer Cisco UMG.



Note To specify a location ID for the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **network local messaging-gateway** command. To specify a hostname for the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **hostname** command.

Specify one or more peer messaging gateways to ensure failover support for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and Cisco Unity systems.

You can add multiple peer Cisco UMGs to your system.



Note This command does not validate the hostname or IP address of the peer messaging gateway.

Examples The following example illustrates how the **network messaging-gateway** command is used:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# network messaging-gateway 101 peer-1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
```

```

LocationID      Hostname                      NAT
-----
101             peer-1.mycompany.com             disabled

Local Gateway ID: 51000

umg-1#

```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Assigns a hostname to the current configuring messaging gateway.
ip domain-name	Assigns an IP address to the current configuring messaging gateway.
network local messaging-gateway	Assigns the current configuring messaging gateway a location ID.
show messaging-gateway	Displays any or all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

ntp server

To synchronize the clocks in the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) system by specifying an NTP server, use the **ntp server** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. To delete the Cisco UMG router IP address and the NTP server name, use the **no** form of this command.

ntp server {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**prefer**]

no ntp server {*hostname* | *ip-address*}

Syntax Description

<i>hostname</i>	Hostname of the NTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the NTP server.
prefer	(Optional) Marks the server as preferred.

Command Default

IP address of Cisco UMG.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to set the timing functions for your Cisco UMG system.

The **prefer** option indicates that the specified server is chosen for synchronization from among a set of correctly operating hosts.



Caution

The **no ntp server** command deletes the Cisco UMG router IP address and also the NTP server name. Use this command with caution because it can disrupt communication.

Examples

The following example assigns the server with address 192.168.10.0 as the NTP server:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server 192.168.10.0 prefer
```

The following example assigns the server main_ntp as the NTP server:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server main_ntp
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show clock	Displays clock statistics.
	show ntp	Displays NTP server statistics.