Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway 1.0 Command Reference

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Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway 1.0 Command Reference

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Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

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For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation*, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

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Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and RSS Feeds. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com username and password.	http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Using Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway Software

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This chapter provides helpful tips for understanding and configuring Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) software using the command-line interface (CLI). It contains the following sections:

Understanding Command Modes

The Cisco UMG CLI commands have a structure very similar to that of Cisco IOS CLI commands. However, the Cisco UMG CLI commands do not affect Cisco IOS configurations. After you have logged in to the Cisco UMG module, the command environment is no longer the Cisco IOS environment.

The Cisco UMG command environment is divided into two basic modes:

- EXEC—This is the mode that you are in after you log in to the Cisco UMG command environment. Some Cisco UMG EXEC commands only display or clear parameter values, stop or start the entire system, or start troubleshooting procedures. However, unlike Cisco IOS EXEC mode, Cisco UMG EXEC mode has a few commands that change parameter values. These changes are stored in the module's NV memory, rather than in the startup configuration, so that the system has some minimum information available if a catastrophic event, such as a power or disk failure, occurs.
- Configuration—This mode permits you to make system configuration changes, which are stored in the running configuration. If you later save the running configuration to the startup configuration, the changes made with the configuration commands are restored when you reboot the software.

  Cisco UMG configuration mode has various subconfiguration levels. The global configuration mode changes the command environment from EXEC to configuration. You can modify many software parameters at this level. However, certain configuration commands change the environment to more specific configuration modes where modifications to the system are entered. For example, the **registration** command changes the environment from config to config-reg. At this point, you can enter or modify registration parameter values.

The commands available to you at any given time depend on the mode that you are currently in. Entering a question mark (**?**) at the CLI prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. The descriptions in this command reference indicate each command's environment mode.

Table 1 describes how to access and exit various common command modes of the Cisco UMG software. It also shows examples of the prompts displayed for each mode.

Table 1 Accessing and Exiting Command Modes

Command Mode	Access Method	Prompt	Exit Method
Cisco UMG EXEC	When the Cisco UMG software prompt appears, you can enter the **enable** command, but it is not necessary.	**with enable:** umg-1# **without enable:** umg-1>	Press **CTRL-SHIFT-6**, and then enter **x**.
Cisco UMG configuration	From EXEC mode, use the **configure terminal** command.	umg-1(config)#	To return to EXEC mode from configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.
Registration	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **registration** command.	umg-1(config-reg)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.
List manager	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **list-manager** command.	umg-1(listmgr)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.
List manager edit	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **list number** command.	umg-1(listmgr-edit)#	To return to Cisco UMG list manager mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.
NAT configuration	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **nat location** command.	umg-1(config-nat)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.
Endpoint configuration	From Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **endpoint** command.	umg-1(config-endpoint)#	To return to Cisco UMG configuration mode, use the **end** or **exit** command.

Entering the Command Environment

Use this procedure to enter the command environment.

Prerequisites

The following information is required to enter the command environment:

- IP address of the router that contains the Cisco UMG module
- Username and password to log in to the router
- Slot number of the module

SUMMARY STEPS

1. Open a Telnet session.
2. **telnet** *ip-address*
3. Enter the username and password of the router.
4. **service-module integrated service-engine** *slot/port* **session**
5. Start configuration.

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	Open a Telnet session.	Use a Microsoft DOS window, a secure shell, or a software emulation tool such as Reflection.
Step 2	**telnet** *ip-address* **Example:** `C:\> telnet 192.0.2.24`	Specifies the IP address of the Cisco Unified Communications Manager router.
Step 3	`Username:` `Password:`	Enter your username and password for the router.
Step 4	**service-module integrated service-engine** *slot/port* **session** **Example:** `Router# service-module integrated service-engine 1/0 session`	Enters the Cisco Unity Express command environment using the module located in the specified *slot* and *port*. The prompt changes to "se" with the IP address of the Cisco UMG module or the hostname you have assigned to it. **Note** If the message "`Trying` *ip-address slot/port* `... Connection refused by remote host`" appears, enter the command **service-module integrated service-engine** *slot/port* **session clear** and try Step 4 again.
Step 5	Start configuration. You can enter **enable**. **Example:** `umg-1# enable`	Enters Cisco UMG EXEC mode. You are ready to begin the configuration tasks.

Getting Help

Entering a question mark (**?**) at the CLI prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. You can also get a list of keywords and arguments associated with any command by using the context-sensitive help feature.

To get help specific to a command mode, a command, a keyword, or an argument, use one of the following commands:

Command	Purpose
help	Provides a brief description of the help system in any command mode.
*abbreviated-command-entry***?**	Provides a list of commands that begin with a particular character string. (No space between command and question mark.)
abbreviated-command-entry<**Tab**>	Completes a partial command name.
?	Lists all commands available for a particular command mode.
command **?**	Lists the keywords or arguments that you must enter next on the command line. (Space between command and question mark.)

Using the no and default Forms of Commands

Where available, use the **no** form of a command to disable a function. Use the command without the **no** keyword to reenable a disabled function or to enable a function that is disabled by default. The command reference entry for each command provides the complete syntax for the configuration commands and describes what the **no** form of a command does.

Configuration commands can also have a **default** form, which returns the command settings to the default values. In those cases where a command is disabled by default, using the **default** form has the same result as using the **no** form of the command. However, some commands are enabled by default and have variables set to certain default values. In these cases, the **default** form of the command enables the command and sets the variables to their default values. Where available, the command reference entry describes the effect of the **default** form of a command if the command does not function the same way as the **no** form.

Saving Configuration Changes

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the running configuration in flash memory to another location:

copy running-config {**ftp:***user-id***:***password*@*ftp-server-address*[*/directory*] | **startup-config** | **tftp:***tftp-server-address*} *filename*

Keyword or Argument	Description
ftp:*user-id***:***password*@	Username and password for the FTP server. Include the colon (:) and the at sign (@) in your entry.
ftp-server-address	IP address of the FTP server.
/directory	(Optional) Directory on the FTP server where the copied file will reside. If you use it, precede the name with the forward slash (/).
startup-config	Startup configuration in flash memory.
tftp:*tftp-server-address*	IP address of the TFTP server.
filename	Name of the destination file that will contain the copied running configuration.

When you copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, enter the command on one line. In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the startup configuration as file start. In this instance, enter the command on a single line.

```
umg-1# copy running-config startup-config start
```

When you copy to the FTP or TFTP server, this command becomes interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters on one line. The following example illustrates this process. In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password. The IP address of the FTP server is 192.0.2.24. The running configuration is copied to the configs directory as file saved_start.

```
umg-1# copy running-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:voice@192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? saved_start
```

Identifying Supported Platforms

Cisco IOS software is packaged in feature sets consisting of software images that support specific platforms. Specific software images are required to support the Cisco UMG network module. The feature sets available for a specific platform depend on which Cisco IOS software images are included in a release. To identify the set of software images available in a specific release or to find out if a feature is available in a given Cisco IOS software image, see the following section.

Using Cisco Feature Navigator

Feature Navigator is a web-based tool that enables you to quickly determine which Cisco IOS software images support a particular set of features and which features are supported in a particular Cisco IOS image.

You can access Feature Navigator at the following URL: *http://tools.cisco.com/ITDIT/CFN/*

B

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backup category

To specify the type of data to be backed up and initiate the backup process, use the **backup category** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) offline-EXEC mode.

backup category { **all** | **configuration** | **data** }

Syntax Description

all	Backup file includes both configuration and data.
configuration	Includes the location ID of the current configuring Cisco UMG, messaging gateway peers, manually provisioned endpoints, registration credentials, and NAT settings.
data	Includes local dynamic endpoints, mailboxes, and System Distribution Lists.

Command Default

All data is backed up.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline-EXEC (offline)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command indicates the content of the backup file to be saved to the FTP server.

Caution We strongly discourage doing the **data only** type of backup and restore because of its potential to introduce inconsistency between configuration and data files.

The systems assigns a backupid to each backup, and it is this backup ID that you must reference when you restore a file. Use the **show backup history** command to locate the backup ID of the file you want to restore.

Offline mode terminates message forwarding and directory exchange. We recommend backing up at times when there is little or no messaging activity.

Cisco UMG 1.0 does not support scheduled backups.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of all three of the **backup category** commands:

```
umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go offline[n]? : y
umg-1(offline)# backup category all
```

```
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#

umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go offline[n]? : y
umg-1(offline)# backup category configuration
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#

umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go offline[n]? : y
umg-1(offline)# backup category data
umg-1(offline)# continue
umg-1 en
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup revisions	Specifies the number of backup files to store and the server to which they are to be saved.
continue	Enters online mode.
offline	Enters offline mode.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays detailed information about backed-up files.
show backup server	Displays detailed information about the backup server.
write	Writes to, erases, copies, or displays the running configuration.

backup revisions

To specify the maximum number of versions of backups to be stored at any one time, use the **backup revisions** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To revert to the default setting, five backups, use the **no** form of this command.

backup revisions *nnnn*

no backup revisions *nnnn*

Syntax Description

nnn	Maximum number of backup files to be stored. Values: 1-50.

Command Default

Five backup versions are stored.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Set this parameter when doing your initial configuration. You must do this before you can back up any files.

When setting the maximum number of backup versions, consider the amount of storage space that each backup file requires.

When the system reaches the limit you set, the next backup file overwrites the oldest stored backup file.

The system assigns an identifier to each backup file it makes. This identifier is the backupid. Reference this backup ID value when restoring a file. Use the **show backup history** command to find out what backup-id the system has assigned to the file you want restored.

You can backup different types of data (dynamically captured data, configuration data or both). The number of backup revisions applies indiscriminately to both types, so that out of a possible total of five backups, you may find three configuration and two data file backups on file. See the **backup category** command for information about different backup types. See the **show backup** and **show backup history** command for information about the backup.

Examples

The following example sets a limit of seven backups.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup revisions 7
umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://branch/umgbackups username ftpusername password
ftppassword
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup	Displays information about the server that is used to store backup files.
show backup history	Displays information about the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

backup server url

To specify the server where backup files are to be stored and its access information, use the **backup server url** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To specify no backup server, use the **no** form of this command.

backup server url *backup-ftp-url* **username** *backup-ftp-usrname* **password** *backup-ftp-password*}

no backup {**revisions** ***number*** | **server url** *backup-ftp-url*}

Syntax Description

server url *backup-ftp-url*	URL of the FTP server to which the backup files will be saved.
username *ftp_usrname*	Username needed to access the FTP server.
password *ftp_password*	Password needed to access the FTP server.

Command Default

No backup server is set.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Set these parameters when doing your initial configuration. You must do this before you can back up any files.

Consider the amount of storage space available on the FTP server you are specifying. If you have already set the number of backup files to be maintained (using **backup revisions**), you must choose a server that has space for that quantity of data.

You can back up different types of data (dynamically captured data, configuration data, or both). See the **backup category** command for information about different backup types. See the **show backup history** command for information about the backup.

Examples

The following example sets backups to be stored on an FTP server called ‘ftpinfrastructure’ in the umgbackups directory, with the username ‘ftpusername’ and password ‘ftppassword’.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup revisions 7
umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://ftpinfrastructure/umgbackups username ftpusername
password ftppassword
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup revisions	Specifies the number of versions of backup files to be stored.

Command	Description
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup	Displays information about the server used to store backup files.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

block location-id

To prevent an endpoint of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions from autoregistering, use the **block location-id** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) registration-configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to unblock endpoints.

block location-id *location-id*

no block location-id *location-id*

Syntax Description

block location-id *location-id*	Location ID of Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint to be prevented from autoregistering.

Command Default

No endpoints are blocked.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG registration-configuration (config-reg)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Because Cisco UMG allows all appropriately configured endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions to autoregister, to prevent an endpoint from doing so, you must block it.

Blocking has no impact on already autoregistered endpoints; the action will only take effect when the endpoint registration period expires. To have an immediate impact on an endpoint, first block it, then deregister it by using the **no endpoint** command. It will be unable to autoregister again immediately because you have already blocked it.

Only Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions can autoregister. To delete endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, use the **clear endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **block location-id** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# block location-id 4085550100
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show registration block
UMG registration block list :
        location-id 4085551212
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear endpoint	Deletes an autoregistered endpoint.
endpoint	**no** form of this command deletes a manually provisioned endpoint.
registration	Enters registration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints on the local Cisco UMG.
show registration	Displays the registration configurations, endpoint registration status, and list of blocked endpoints on the current Cisco UMG.

broadcast-id

To provision a broadcast VPIM ID to local endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, use the **broadcast-id** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) endpoint configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of the command.

broadcast-id *broadcast-id*

no broadcast-id *broadcast-id*

Syntax Description

broadcast-id	Endpoint's broadcast VPIM ID. This alphanumeric string of up to 15 characters/digits cannot include spaces.

Command Default

The default is vpim-broadcast.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode (config-endpoint).

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- Use this command to configure a broadcast VPIM ID to Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions. If you are manually provisioning Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions you must use this command.
- For autoregistered Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions, Cisco UMG learns the VPIM ID from registration.
- Although this command is available to you when you are provisioning Cisco Unity endpoints, you do not need to specify a broadcast VPIM ID for that type of endpoint.
- Avaya Interchange and Cisco Unity do not support the System Broadcast Message (SBM) function.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **broadcast-id** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 11 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# broadcast-id 0100
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local 11
Location Id:           11
Hostname:              cue-11
Domain:                cuesim1
Prefix:                408555
NAT:                   Disabled
Type:                  CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:     0100
Primary Gateway ID:    50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:                Auto-Registered-Offline
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast location	Grants a subscriber the privilege of being an authorized sender for broadcast messages, or in other words, enables a subscriber to send System Broadcast Messages to all subscribers on a <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express or Cisco Unity endpoint, whether local or remote.
default	Sets default value.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
show broadcast location	Displays subscribers who are authorized to send System Broadcast Messages (SBMs) to a specified endpoint.
show endpoint	Displays endpoint details.

broadcast location

To enable a subscriber to send a System Broadcast Message (SBM) to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote, use the **broadcast location** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To revoke the privilege, use the **no** form of the command.

broadcast location *location-id* **privilege** *number*

no broadcast location *location-id* **privilege** *number*

Syntax Description

broadcast location *location-id*	Location ID of the endpoint where the message is to be broadcast.
number	Telephone number of the authorized sender.

Command Default

There is no authorized sender.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- Authorized senders can send SBMs to any endpoint, local or remote, for which they have the privilege. It is not possible to send one SBM to all endpoints simultaneously; however, the same SBM can be sent to all endpoints in succession.
- The number the authorized sender dials to send an SBM is the endpoint's location ID.
- You can grant this privilege to any number of subscribers.
- Avaya Interchange and Cisco Unity do not support the SBM function.
- Use the **broadcast location** command only for local endpoints (those for which the current configuring Cisco UMG is the primary or secondary messaging gateway). The broadcast privilege is not verified from remote messaging gateways.

Note No SBMs can be sent to an endpoint unless you create at least one authorized sender for the endpoint.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **broadcast location** command:

```
umg-1# config
umg-1(config)# broadcast location 11 privilege 4085550101
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show broadcast location 11 privilege
A total of 1 Authorized Sender(s) have been found for location 11:
4085550101
umg-1# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to a local <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint.
show broadcast location	Verifies whether there are any subscribers who are authorized to send broadcast messages to that endpoint.

C

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clear counters interfaces

To clear interface counters, use the **clear counters interfaces** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

clear counters interfaces

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None. Interface counters are not cleared.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you have interface counters you want to clear, for example, the general debug counters. This command clears all counters, including statistics counters.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear counters interfaces** command.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# clear counters interfaces
umg-1# show interfaces ide 0
IDE hd0 is up, line protocol is up
     0 reads, 0 bytes
     0 read errors
     0 write, 0 bytes
     0 write errors
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear crashbuffer	Clears the kernel crash buffer.

clear crashbuffer

To clear the kernel crash buffer, use the **clear crashbuffer** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

clear crashbuffer

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None. Crash buffer is not cleared.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the kernel crash buffer after the reasons for a crash are fully investigated.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear crashbuffer** command.

```
umg-1 enable>
umg-1# clear crashbuffer
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
clear counters interfaces	Clears the interface counters.

clear endpoint

To delete an autoregistered endpoint, use the **clear endpoint** command on the endpoint's primary messaging gateway in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

clear endpoint *location-id*

Syntax Description

location-id	Endpoint's location ID, system-wide unique identifier (max. 10 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- After you have cleared an autoregistered endpoint, any messages it attempts to forward is rejected by Cisco UMG, although the endpoint does remain online.
- The endpoint is able to reregister after its registration period has expired unless you either block the endpoint or set up autoregistration for it on a different messaging gateway.
- If you want the endpoint to autoregister with a different messaging gateway, remember to change the primary messaging gateway configuration on the endpoint itself.
- The **clear endpoint** command triggers directory exchange with peer messaging gateways and other autoregistered endpoints.

Note To delete a manually provisioned endpoint, use the **no** form of the **endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **clear endpoint** command.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 5 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Gateway     Gateway
-----------------------------------------------------------------
33          408108            CUE          50000       59000
34          408109            CUE          50000
35          408110            CUE          50000
36          408111            CUE          50000
37          408112            CUE          50000
umg-1# clear endpoint 35
Clear all data associated with endpoint 35 [confirm]
```

```
 [OK]
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 4 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Gateway     Gateway
-------------------------------------------------------------------
33          408108            CUE          50000       59000
34          408109            CUE          50000
36          408111            CUE          50000
37          408112            CUE          50000
umg-1# show endpoint local 35
Local endpoint with location id 35 has not been found.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
registration	Enters registration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions,
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints or a specific endpoint.

continue

To take Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) from offline mode to online EXEC mode, use the **continue** command in Cisco UMG offline mode.

continue

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command returns Cisco UMG to online mode, for example, after a backup or restore procedure.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **continue** command as a step in the backup procedure:

```
umg# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go offline[n]?: y
umg(offline)# backup category all
umg(offline)# continue
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Identifies the data to be backed up and initiates the backup.
offline	Terminates message forwarding and directory exchange.
reload	Restarts the Cisco UMG system.
restore id	Initiates restoration of a backup file or of factory defaults.

copy ftp

To copy a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) location, use the **copy ftp** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy ftp: {nvram:startup-config | running-config | startup-config | system:running-config }

Syntax Description

nvram:startup-config	Copies the new configuration to the NVRAM saved configuration.
running-config	Copies the new configuration to the current running configuration.
startup-config	Copies the new configuration to the startup configuration on the hard disk.
system:running-config	Copies the new configuration to the system configuration.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you copy from the FTP server, the **copy ftp** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information.

You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be: *userid***:***password***@***ftp-server-address***/***directory*.

If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

The following example shows copying the configuration file named start from the FTP server in the default directory to the startup configuration in NVRAM:

```
umg# copy ftp: nvram:startup-config
Address or name or remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24
Source filename? start
```

In the following example, the file named **start** in the FTP server configs directory is copied to the startup configuration:

```
umg# copy ftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
```

```
Address or name or remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24configs
Source filename? start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy log

To copy the current logging information stored in the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) database to an FTP server, use the **copy log** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

copy log {**install.log** | **dmesg** | **syslog.log** | **atrace.log** | **klog.log** | **debug_server.log** | **messages.log**}
url ftp://[*user-id:ftp-password@*]*ftp-server-address*[*/directory*]*/filename*

Syntax Description

install.log	Contains the latest install information.
dmesg	Contains boot up logs.
syslog.log	Contains system messages.
atrace.log	Contains messages generated by a trace command.
debug_server.log	Contains messages generated by a debug command.
klog.log	The trace facility is a diagnostics facility that writes messages within a kernel buffer in memory.
messages.log	Contains kernel messages and system messages but no trace messages.
user-id:ftp-password@	(Optional) Specifies the FTP username and password to access the FTP server. If no username and password are specified, the default username anonymous is used.
ftp-server-address	IP address of the FTP server.
/directory	(Optional) Directory where the log data file is stored on the FTP server. If no directory is specified, the default directory on the FTP server is used.
/filename	Filename for the log data on the FTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced .

Usage Guidelines

If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Examples

The following example shows copying the install log data to the default directory on the FTP server and saving the data in the file **installinfo**.

```
umg# copy log install.log url ftp://admin:umg@192.0.2.24/lnstallinfo
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the contents of a log file.

copy running-config

To copy the running configuration to another destination, use the **copy running-config** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

copy running-config {**ftp:** | ***nvram:startup-config*** *filename* | ***startup-config*** | **tftp:**}

Syntax Description

ftp:	Begins the FTP menu where you enter the FTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the running configuration to an FTP server.
nvram:startup-config filename	Copies the running configuration to the NVRAM saved configuration named *filename*.
startup-config	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration on the hard disk named *filename*.
tftp:	Begins the TFTP menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the running configuration to a TFTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced .

Usage Guidelines

When you copy to an FTP or TFTP server, the **copy running-config** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be: *userid***:***password@ftp-server-address/directory*. If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password and has an IP address of 192.0.2.24. The running configuration is copied to the configs directory as file **saved_start**.

```
umg# copy running-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24/configs
```

```
Source filename? saved_start
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the NVRAM saved configuration as filename **startup**:

```
umg# copy running-config nvram:startup-config startup
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the startup configuration as filename **start**:

```
umg# copy running-config startup-config start
```

The following example shows the running configuration copied to the TFTP server as filename **temp_start**:

```
umg# copy running-config tftp:
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? temp_start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP data to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the TFTP data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy startup-config

To copy the startup configuration to another destination, use the **copy startup-config** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

copy startup-config {**ftp:** | **tftp:** }

Syntax Description

ftp:	Begins the FTP menu where you enter the FTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the startup configuration to an FTP server.
tftp:	Begins the TFTP menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename to copy the startup configuration to a TFTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you copy to an FTP or TFTP server, the **copy startup-config** command becomes interactive and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous FTP input. The format would be: *userid***:***password*@*ftp-server-address*/*directory*. If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default FTP directory.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

In the following example, the startup configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password and has an IP address of 192.0.2.24. The startup configuration is copied to the configs directory as file **saved_start**.

```
umg# copy startup-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? saved_start
```

The following example shows the startup configuration being copied to the TFTP server as filename **temp_start**:

```
umg# copy startup-config tftp:
```

```
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? temp_start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP data to another destination.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies the TFTP data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

copy tftp

To copy the network TFTP server information to another destination, use the **copy tftp** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway EXEC mode.

copy tftp: {**nvram:startup-config | running-config | startup-config | system:running-config**}

Syntax Description

nvram:startup-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the NVRAM saved configuration. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
running-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the active configuration in flash memory. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
startup-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the startup configuration in flash memory. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.
system:running-config	Destination location for the copy procedure is the system configuration. Begins the interactive menu where you enter the TFTP server IP address and destination filename.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The **copy tftp** command is an interactive command and prompts you for the necessary information. You may add a username and password to the server IP address if your server is not configured to accept anonymous TFTP input. The format would be: *userid***:***password@ftp-server-address/directory*. If you do not specify a *directory* value, the software uses the default TFTP directory.

Copying a startup configuration from the TFTP server to the startup configuration overwrites the startup configuration. Cisco UMG displays a warning that asks you to confirm the overwrite.

Note Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Examples

The following example shows a TFTP server with the IP address 192.0.2.24. The TFTP server data in the source filename **start** is copied to the running configuration.

```
umg# copy tftp: running-config
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24
Source filename? start
```

In the following example, the TFTP server has the IP address 192.0.2.24. The file **start** in directory configs on the TFTP server is copied to the startup configuration.

```
umg# copy tftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
Address or name of remote host? 192.0.2.24/configs
Source filename? start
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP server information to another location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes configuration data.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

D

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ddr timeout

To configure a timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR), use the **ddr timeout** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode.

DDR timeout *0-24*

Syntax Description

timeout *0-24*	This is a numeric value in hours. Range: 0-24 hours.

Command Default

One hour

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to change the default settings. The range of acceptable values is 0-24 hours.

Examples

The following example sets a DDR timeout:

```
umg-1> enable
umg# config t
umg(config)# DDR timeout 2
umg(config)# exit
umg# show DDR timeout
Timeout window for DDR is 2 hours
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ndr timeout	Configures a timeout window for non-delivery receipts.
show ddr timeout	Displays the timeout window for DDRs.

default

To set commands available at the same level as the **default** command to their default values, use the **default** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) endpoint configuration mode.

default { broadcast-id | domain | hostname | messaging-gateway secondary | prefix | serial-number }

Syntax Description

broadcast-id	The default broadcast ID is vpim-id.
domain	The default domain name is none.
hostname	The default hostname is none.
messaging-gateway secondary	The default secondary messaging-gateway is none.
prefix	The default prefix is none.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example resets the default value:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1# endpoint 200001 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# default broadcast-id
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	Configures a broadcast ID for an endpoint.
domain	Configures an endpoint's domain name.
hostname (endpoint)	Configures an endpoint's hostname.
messaging-gateway secondary	Configures an endpoint's secondary messaging-gateway.
prefix	Configures an endpoint's prefix.

directory exchange endpoint request

To manually force data convergence between autoregistered endpoints and messaging gateways, through either full directory exchange or directory updates, specifying that the action apply to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange endpoint request** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

directory exchange endpoint request { full [*location-id* **] | update [** *location-id* **] }**

Syntax Description

full [*location-id* **]**	Requests a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) from the endpoint specified by the location ID (range: 1-10 digits)
update [*location-id* **]**	Requests a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) from the endpoint specified by the location ID (range: 1-10 digits)

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you think that the current configuring messaging gateway might not have successfully exchanged directories or updates with one or more autoregistered endpoints.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) automatically triggers directory exchange.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to messaging gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting data from peers.
directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending data to peers.

directory exchange messaging-gateway request

To manually force data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending a request for either full directory exchange or directory updates, specifying that the action apply to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange messaging-gateway request** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

directory exchange messaging-gateway request { full [*location-id* **] | update [** *location-id* **] }**

Syntax Description

full [*location-id* **]**	Requests a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) from the messaging gateway specified by the location ID (range: 1-10 digits)
update [*location-id* **]**	Requests a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) from the messaging gateway specified by the location ID (range: 1-10 digits)

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you think that the current configuring messaging gateway might be out of synch with its peers.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) automatically triggers directory exchange between peers.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to messaging gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between endpoint(s) and the current messaging gateway by requesting data.
directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by sending data to peers.

directory exchange messaging-gateway send

To manually force data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers, by sending either full directory exchange or directory updates from the current configuring Cisco UMG, to a single location or to all locations, use the **directory exchange messaging-gateway send** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG EXEC) mode.

directory exchange messaging-gateway send {full [*location-id*] | update [*location-id*]}

Syntax Description

full [*location-id* **]**	Sends a full directory exchange (as opposed to the partial exchange which is an update) to peer messaging gateway(s).
update [*location-id* **]**	Sends a partial directory exchange (only what has changed since the last directory exchange) to peer messaging gateway(s).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command when you have reason to think that the current configuring messaging gateway might not have successfully exchanged directories or updates with one or more peers.

Under normal circumstances, any changes to endpoint configuration (such as deletion) will automatically trigger directory exchange.

Examples

In this example, the current configuring messaging gateway pulls an update from all endpoints, decides that endpoint 41000 should exchange its full directory, then the current configuring messaging gateway pulls full updates from all peer messaging gateways, and finally sends an update to gateway 70707.

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request update
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 41000
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request full
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update 70707
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between endpoint(s) and the current messaging gateway by requesting data.
directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting data from peers.

domain

To provision the domain name of an endpoint to Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **domain** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command or precede the command with **default**, as in **default domain**.

domain *domain*

no domain

Syntax Description

domain	Domain name of the endpoint, for example, sj.mycompany.com.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you configure a domain for an endpoint, Cisco UMG does an MX lookup on the domain provided and uses those host addresses.

Examples

The following example shows how the domain name is set as part of the process of provisioning an endpoint to Cisco UMG:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# domain sj.mycompany.com
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity-408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters the endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
hostname (endpoint)	Specifies the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
messaging-gateway secondary	Specifies a secondary messaging gateway.
prefix	Sets the phone number prefix of an endpoint.

E

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endpoint

To enter endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually, use the **endpoint** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To delete a manually provisioned endpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

endpoint *location-id* **{ unity | interchange | cue }**

no endpoint *location-id* **{ unity | interchange | cue }**

Syntax Description

location-id	Location ID of the endpoint (max. 10 digits), unique within the Cisco UMG system.
cue	<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint, usually Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions, because later versions can autoregister and therefore do not need to be manually provisioned.
interchange	Avaya Interchange endpoint.
unity	Cisco Unity endpoint.

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 enter endpoint configuration mode to specify location ID and type of the endpoint you want to add to the Cisco UMG network.

This command is only necessary if your endpoints are Cisco Unity, Avaya Interchange or Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions. Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions support autoregistration, thereby rendering the manual provisioning of endpoints unnecessary.

When you delete a configured endpoint, all subscribers (mailboxes) in the directory table for that endpoint are also deleted.

Note To delete an autoregistered endpoint, use the **clear endpoint** command.

Examples

The following example illustrates how you use the **endpoint** command to enter endpoint configuration mode:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
```

```
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	(Optional) Endpoint's broadcast ID.
clear endpoint	Deletes an autoregistered endpoint.
default	Sets commands available at the same level as this command to their default values.
domain	Configures the endpoint's domain name.
hostname (endpoint)	Configures endpoint's hostname or IP address.
messaging-gateway secondary	(Optional) Secondary messaging-gateway (not supported by Avaya Interchange).
prefix	Sets the endpoint's telephone number prefix.
serial-number	Provisions the endpoint's serial number (Cisco Unity only).

erase startup-config

To erase the startup configuration, use the **erase startup-config** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

erase startup-config

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example deletes the startup configuration from non-volatile memory:

```
umg-1# erase startup-config
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

expiration

To specify the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints, use the **expiration** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) registration configuration mode.

expiration *integer*

no expiration *integer*

Syntax Description

expiration *integer*	Time in minutes that registration lasts before endpoints must reregister.

Command Default

1440 minutes.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG registration configuration (config-reg)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this optional command if you want autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints' registration lifetime to last for more or less than 24 hours.

The expiration for already autoregistered endpoints does not change the current registration period, only future registration periods.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **expiration** command:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# expiration 2000
Currently registered endpoint expiration will be unaffected.
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:
[...]
registration
 expiration 2000
...
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
registration	Enters registration mode to configure registration connection parameters for autoregistering endpoints.

H

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hostname

To specify the hostname of the current messaging gateway, use the **hostname** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To clear the configuration and revert to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

hostname *name*

no hostname *name*

Syntax Description

hostname *name*	Hostname for the current configuring Cisco UMG, not including the domain name.

Command Default

Messaging gateway's IP address.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration mode (config).

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not include the domain name when setting the hostname value.

Cisco UMG uses the hostname value in the module prompt.

If you use the **no** form of this command, the messaging gateway's hostname reverts to its IP address (preceded by "SE", which stands for "service-engine").

Examples

In the following example the hostname of the local messaging gateway with the IP address 10.0.0.0 is changed to umg-1 and then the default hostname is restored:

```
se-10-0-0-0# config t
10-0-0-0(config)# hostname umg
umg-1(config)# no hostname
se-10-0-0-0(config)#end
se-10-0-0-0# show hosts
Hostname: se-10-0-0-0
Domain:        localdomain
se-10-0-0-0#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ip domain-name	Specifies the local messaging gateway's domain name and DNS servers.
network local messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID of the local Cisco UMG.

Command	Description
show hosts	Displays the hostname and domain of the current configuring messaging gateway.
show messaging-gateway	Displays any Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

hostname (endpoint)

To specify the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually, use the **hostname** command in Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode.

hostname *name*

Syntax Description

name	Either hostname for the endpoint (not including the domain name) or IP address.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration mode (config-endpoint).

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not include the domain name when setting the hostname value.

Examples

The following example illustrates manual configuration of an endpoint, including setting its hostname:

```
umg-1> enable
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity408
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	(Optional) Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to local Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions.
default	Sets commands available at the same level as the **default** command to their default values.
domain	Configures the endpoint's domain name.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to manually provision endpoints.
messaging-gateway secondary	(Optional) Secondary messaging-gateway (not supported by Avaya Interchange).
prefix	Sets the endpoint's telephone number prefix.
serial-number	Configures a serial number for a Cisco Unity endpoint.

http external

To configure NAT entries for messaging gateways or endpoints, use the **http external** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) NAT configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

http external *ip_addr port-number*

no http external *ip_addr port-number*

Syntax Description

ip_addr	External IP address for HTTP port on NAT device in front of destination.
port-number	Listening port number for HTTP requests on NAT device in front of destination.

Command Default

The default port number for HTTP requests is 80.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG NAT configuration (config-nat)

Usage Guidelines

If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on other ports in addition to 80 and 25 (VPIM), because they may be sharing the same external IP address. .

Examples

The following example sets the external IP address and listening port for HTTP requests:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# nat location 7777
umg-1(config-nat)# vpim external 192.0.2.13 26
umg-1(config-nat)# http external 192.0.2.13 8080
umg-1(config-nat)# end
umg-1(config)#
umg-1# show nat location 7777
Protocol Ext-IP Ext-Port
----------------------------------------
HTTP 192.0.2.13 8080
SMTP 192.0.2.13 26
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
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.

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ip domain-name

ip name-server

ip domain-name

To specify the local messaging gateway's domain name, use the **ip domain-name** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip domain-name *company.com*

no ip domain-name *company.com*

Syntax Description

company.com	Domain name for local Cisco UMG.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **ip domain-name** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ip domain-name mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# ip name-server dns1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:       umg-1
Domain:         mycompany.com
[...]
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show hosts	Displays details for the current configuring messaging gateway.

ip name-server

To specify the local messaging gateway's domain name server, use the **ip name-server** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

ip name-server *a.b.c.d*

no ip name-server *a.b.c.d*

Syntax Description

a.b.c.d	Domain name server for local Cisco UMG.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A domain name server is optional unless you have Avaya Interchange, in which case it is mandatory for failover support.

Cisco UMG supports up to 4 domain name servers.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **ip name-server** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ip domain-name mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# ip name-server dns1.mycompany.com
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:       umg-1
Domain:         mycompany.com
[...]
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show hosts	Displays details for the current configuring messaging gateway.
show messaging-gateway	Displays all Cisco UMGs including the peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway.

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list-manager

To enter list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish a system distribution list (SDL), use the **list manager** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

list-manager

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Entering list manager mode locks list management on all peer messaging gateways, thereby preventing system desynchronization.

If the system encounters an SDL lock on a peer messaging gateway, it fails to lock and automatically leaves list manager mode. In this situation, you can wait until the lock on the peer messaging gateway is released or exit by using the exit command.

Caution If the system tells you that the current configuring messaging gateway is out of sync when you attempt to enter list manager mode, use the **show list** command to find out peer messaging gateway has the latest SDL information by looking at the SDL version numbers. Publishing from that messaging gateway brings the other messaging gateways back into sync.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **list-manager** command to enter list manager mode:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 4085550101
umg-1(listmgr-edit)#end
umg-1#
```

The following example shows the output when the system fails to lock the list management.

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...Lock manager reports failure [FAILED]
```

The following example shows the out-of-sync warning.

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]
**WARNING** This UMG is out of sync and contains old information, user should probably
publish to this UMG from a peer.
```

```
SDL-Version Last-Updated List-Of-Remote-Gateways
-------------------------- ----------------------- -----------------------
* 50000_20070807033625 Aug 7, 2007 3:36:25 AM 51000
-------------------------- ----------------------- -----------------------
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

list number

To enter list manager edit mode in order to configure a system distribution list (SDL) in detail, use the **list number** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager mode. To delete an SDL, use the **no** form of this command.

list number *number*

no list number *number*

Syntax Description

number	The number an authorized subscriber dials to address a message to this SDL (range: 1-16 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The list number cannot be the same as any other SDL number or any subscriber's number.

When you have created an SDL, unless you configure both an authorized sender and members for it, no messages can be sent to it and nobody can receive them.

When you leave list manager edit mode, the system automatically publishes your changes to all peer messaging gateways.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **list number** command, and also subsequent configuration and publication:

```
umg-1# list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name FirstList
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4085550100
This authorized sender [4085550100] will be added. However this authorized sender does not
exist yet!
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550101 type sub
WARNING! The subscriber has been added to the list, but it doesn't exist in the subscriber
directory.
umg-1(listmgr-edit)#_member 2222 type list
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmgr)# end
auto publishing to all ...
LocationID        Status          Description
-----------------------------------------------------------
57000             Published
```

```
# of network gateways published:        1
# of network gateways failed to publish:0

Unlocking system distribution lists...[OK]
umg-1# show list 1111
Extension:          1111
Name:               FirstList
Number of members:  2
Member(s):          4085550101 (subscriber)
                    2222 (list)
                    # of members: 2
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Locks down all peer Cisco UMGs so that SDLs can be published to peer messaging gateways,
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

list publish

To publish one or more system distribution lists (SDLs) to one or more peer messaging gateways, use the **list publish** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager mode.

list publish [*location-id* **]**

Syntax Description

location-id	The location ID (range: 1-10 digits) of the peer messaging gateway to which you are publishing.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to publish SDLs to peer messaging gateways.

Note Use this command when you create an SDL, and each time you update an SDL, for example, when you add a new member.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of the **list publish** command to publish to all messaging gateways. The system indicates that it could not publish to one messaging gateway because that one was locked.

```
umg-1(listmgr)# list publish
LocationID Status Description
-------------------------------------------------------------
51000 Published
59000 Locked(Renewed)
# of network gateways published: 1
# of network gateways failed to publish:1
umg-1(listmgr)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode and locks down list management on all peer messaging gateways.
list number	Creates an SDL.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.

Command	Description
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

log console

To configure the types of messages to be displayed on the console, use the **log console** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To turn off message display, use the **no** form of this command.

log console {**errors** | **info** | **notice** | **warning** }

no log console {**errors** | **info** | **notice** | **warning** }

Syntax Description

errors	Error messages, severity 3
info	Information messages, severity 6
notice	Notices, severity 5
warning	Warning messages, severity 4

Command Default

Only fatal error messages are displayed.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command has the same function as the **trace** command.

The messages on the console display are also saved in the messages.log file. You can use these messages for debugging.

Examples

The following example shows how to display warning messages on the console:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# log console warning
umg-1(config)# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console monitor	Enables log monitor events for debugging.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
show logging	Displays console logging options.
show logs	Displays the logs.

log console monitor

To enable log monitor events for debugging, use the **log console monitor** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode. To turn off log monitor events, use the **no** form of this command.

log console monitor { backuprestore | umg | all | dbclient | dns | management | ntp | security | snmp | superthread | sysdb | udppacer }

no log console monitor { backuprestore | UMG | all | dbclient | dns | management | ntp | security | snmp | superthread | sysdb | udppacer }

Syntax Description

backuprestore	Module
umg	Module
all	All modules
dbclient	Module
dns	Module
management	Module
ntp	Module
security	Module
snmp	Module
superthread	Module

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of one of the **log console monitor** options:

```
umg-1# log console monitor umg registration 4
umg-1
```

log server address

To specify a remote server for saving log messages, use the **log server address** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode. To delete the log server, use the **no** form of this command.

log server address *A.B.C.D*

no log server address *A.B.C.D*

Syntax Description

A.B.C.D	IP address hostname of the remote syslog server.

Defaults

No external log server is configured. The local hard disk is used for saving log messages.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To achieve flexibility in viewing and printing system messages when troubleshooting, copy to a server the messages.log file that is stored on the hard disk of the Cisco UMG network module.

Examples

The following example illustrates the configuration of a remote syslog server:

```
umg-1(config)# log server address 192.0.2.24
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:
...
log server address 192.0.2.24
...
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show log name	Displays a particular log.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console

Command	Description
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show running-config	Displays the running configuration, including the IP address or hostname of the remote syslog server.

log trace boot

To save the trace settings, use the **log trace boot** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

log trace boot

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

The trace configuration is lost on reboot because tracing is CPU-intensive.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you reboot Cisco UMG, use the **log trace boot** command to save the trace configuration.

Examples

The following example illustrates the **log trace boot** command:

```
umg-1# log trace boot
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays a particular log.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show trace buffer	Displays trace information.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

log trace buffer save

To save the current trace information, use the **log trace buffer save** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

log trace buffer save

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Current trace information stored in the memory buffer can be saved to a file. The file created with the **log trace buffer save** command is atrace_save.log.

Examples

The following example illustrates the **log trace buffer save** command:

```
umg-1# log trace buffer save
umg-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
show log name	Displays a particular log.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Shows the existing log files on the Cisco UMG.
show trace buffer	Displays trace information.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

M

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member

To assign a member to a system distribution list (SDL), use the **member** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager edit mode.

member *number* **type { sub | list }**

Syntax Description

number	Either a subscriber's mailbox number (**sub**) or the list number of another SDL (**list**)
sub	Member type: a subscriber.
list	Member type: another SDL..

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to create members for an SDL. Members can be of two types, either **sub**, which is a subscriber, or **list**, which is another SDL.

Messages sent to an SDL cannot be received unless that SDL has members.

Members of an SDL cannot receive any messages unless that SDL has at least one authorized sender configured.

The system accepts any subscriber as a member, even one whose number it does not find in the subscriber directory. However, it will not accept as members lists that do not exist.

Note If you change any detail of any member's information, you must republish to all peer messaging gateways all the SDLs to which the member belongs.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the member command where the new member is another SDL:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 2345
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550100 type list
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmanager)# list publish id 1000
umg-1(listmanager)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Locks down list management on all peer Cisco UMGs and enters list manager edit mode.
list number	Creates or edits an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more lists to one or more peer messaging gateways.
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.

messaging-gateway secondary

To specify a secondary messaging gateway, use the **messaging-gateway secondary** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) endpoint configuration mode.

messaging-gateway secondary *location-id*

Syntax Description

location-id	Location ID of the secondary messaging-gateway (range: 1-10 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to provide failover support for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express (all supported versions) and Cisco Unity endpoints.

Note Avaya Interchange endpoints rely on a DNS server for failover support.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **messaging-gateway secondary** command.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 5000 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# messaging-gateway secondary 20000
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 1 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Endpoint  Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Status    Gateway     Gateway
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
40000                         CUE          Offline   57000       50000

umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
show endpoint	Displays endpoint details.
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all messaging gateways in the system.

N

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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

name	Descriptive name used to identify the list. Enclose the name in double quotes if you use spaces.

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

location-id	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

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.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **nat location** command:

```
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

1-48	This is a numeric value in hours. Range: 1-48.

Command Default

6 hours

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to change the default settings.

Examples

The following example sets an NDR timeout:

```
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

location-id	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:

```
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#
```

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

location-id	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 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

location-id	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).
hostname	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

hostname	Hostname of the NTP server.
ip-address	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.

0

Last Updated: Cisco UMG

offline

offline

To enter offline administration mode, use the **offline** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

offline

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before you start a backup, we recommend that you save the current running configuration by using the **write** command first.

Backup and restore procedures require that you halt messaging activity before the procedures begin. The **offline** command terminates all message forwarding. Consider scheduling this procedure when call traffic is lightest.

The **offline** command does not start the backup or restore procedure. Use the **backup** and **restore** commands to initiate those procedures.

This command blocks any incoming messages. All outstanding messages are stored. They will be processed when the system goes online again.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **offline** command:

```
umg-1# enable
umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the 'write' command, prior to going to the offline
state. Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions. Are you sure you
want to go offline[n]? : y
umg-1(offline)# continue
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Selects data to back up and initiates the backup process.
continue	Exits offline mode and returns to Cisco UMG EXEC mode.
restore id	Selects data to restore and initiates the restore process.
shutdown	Gracefully shuts down Cisco UMG.

P

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

prefix

To set the phone number prefix of an endpoint, use the **prefix** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

prefix *number*

no prefix *number*

Syntax Description

number	Phone number prefix for the endpoint.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If you have multiple endpoints with the same prefix, you must use the **number-only** addendum to the **prefix** command to specify the range of extensions handled by the endpoint you are provisioning. All endpoints sharing a prefix must use this addendum - in other words, you cannot have endpoint 1 with just prefix 1, and endpoint 2 with prefix 1 plus a range of extensions.

Examples

The following example shows how the prefix is set as part of the process of manually adding an endpoint to the messaging gateway network:

```
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 unity
umg-1(config-endpoint)# hostname unity.mycompany.com
umg-1(config-endpoint)# serialnumber 12345
umg-1(config-endpoint)# prefix 408902
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local 12345
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode in order to provision endpoints manually.
show endpoint	Displays a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details.

privilege

To configure an authorized sender to a system distribution list (SDL) use the **privilege** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) edit list manager mode. To revoke the privilege, use the **no** form of the command.

privilege *authorized-sender*

no privilege *authorized-sender*

Syntax Description

authorized-sender	The mailbox number of the authorized sender.

Command Default

No privilege is configured.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager edit (listmgr-edit)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

No list members can receive messages from an SDL until you configure an authorized sender for it.

You must create members for an SDL so that they can receive the messages published by the authorized sender.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **privilege** command to create an authorized sender for the 1234 list:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1234
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4505550111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list manager mode in order to create, edit, or publish SDLs.
list number	Enters list manager edit mode in order to configure a system distribution list (SDL) in detail.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
show list	Displays a list of the SDLs that are configured and their details.

Command	Description
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

R

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

registration

To enter registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions on Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **registration** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

registration

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

After you use the **registration** command to enter the registration configuration mode, in addition to setting endpoint registration credentials (username and password), you can set the endpoint registration lifetime and block endpoints to prevent them from registering.

Note On the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express side, you must configure the matching connection parameters.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **registration** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# username ny password text cue1
umg-1(config-reg)# username dc password text cue2
Leave sub menu to commit the changes
umg-1(config-reg)# expiration 2000
Currently registered endpoint expiration will be unaffected.
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show registration users
UMG registration users :
        username umg-ny password cue1
        username umg-dc password cue2
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Specifies a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint that will be prevented from registering with Cisco UMG.
expiration	Specifies the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.

Command	Description
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints and their details or a specific endpoint.
show registration	Displays the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current configuring messaging gateway.
username	Specifies the registration credentials for autoregistering <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.

reload

To reboot Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **reload** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode or offline mode.

reload [bootloader]

Syntax Description

bootloader	Warm boot to the bootloader prompt

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Cisco UMG offline

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to:

- Reboot Cisco UMG after a **shutdown** command.
- Activate the uploaded file information after a **restore** command or after changing certain configurations.

Cisco UMG is marked ‘offline’ to all locally registered endpoints (that is, those for which the current messaging gateway is the primary messaging gateway) during the reboot process, and it will be necessary for them to reregister when the messaging gateway comes back online.

Caution Doing a reload causes any unsaved configuration data to be lost.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **reload** command after a restore procedure:

```
umg# offline
umg(offline)# restore id data3 category data
umg(offline)# reload
Reloading the system will terminate all end user sessions.
Doing a reload will cause any unsaved configuration data to be lost.
Are you sure you want to reload [y/n] : y
```

The following example illustrates the use of the reload command to do a warm boot.

```
umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended
that you save the current running configuration using the 'write' command,
prior to going to the offline state.
```

```
Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions.

Are you sure you want to go offline[n]? : y
umg-1(offline)# reload ?
  <cr>
  bootloader
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Backs up system and application data to a backup server.
continue	Exits offline mode and returns to Cisco UMG EXEC mode.
offline	Switches Cisco UMG to offline mode.
restore id	Restores backup files from the backup server.
shutdown	Shuts down Cisco UMG.

restore id

To restore a backup file or factory defaults, use the **restore** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) offline mode.

restore id *backupid* **category** {**all** | **configuration** | **data**}

Syntax Description

backupid	Specifies the backup ID of the file to be restored.
category	Indicates that a data type must be specified.
all	A file of this type contains both configurations and data.
configuration	A file of this type contains local gateway id, gateway peers, manually configured endpoints, credentials, and NAT settings.
data	A file of this type contains local dynamic endpoints, mailboxes and system distribution lists (SDLs).

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline (offline)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Offline mode terminates message forwarding and directory exchange. Consider restoring files when traffic is lightest.

Cisco UMG does not support scheduled restores.

After the restore procedure is complete, use the **reload** command to reset Cisco UMG so that the restored values take effect.

Use the **show backup server** command to locate the *backup-id* value of the file to be restored. The **Show backup server** command lists all available back copies on the remote backup server.

Examples

The following example restores the file with the backup ID all5, whose file-type is “all”.

```
umg# enable
umg# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going offline to do a backup, it is recommended that you save
the current running configuration using the ‘write’ command, prior to going to the offline
state. Putting the system offline will terminate all end user sessions. Are you sure you
want to go offline[n]? : y
umg(offline)# restore id all5 category all
umg(offline)# reload
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup revisions	Specifies the maximum number of backup files to be stored at any time.

Command	Description
continue	Takes Cisco UMG from offline mode to online EXEC mode.
offline	Enters offline administration mode.
reload	Reboots Cisco UMG so that restored values take effect.
show backup	Displays backup utility configurations.
show backup history	Displays backup IDs and the status of backup procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

restore factory default

To restore the system to the factory defaults, use the **restore factory default** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) offline mode.

restore factory default

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG offline

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Caution This command is not reversible. All data and configuration files are erased. Use this command with caution. We recommend that you do a full system backup before proceeding with this feature.

Restoring the system to the factory defaults has the following effects:

- Replaces the current database with an empty database.
- Initializes the directory table to an empty state.
- Erases the startup configuration.
- Erases all postinstallation configuration data.

When the system is clean, it displays a message saying that the system will reload, and the system begins to reload. When the reload is complete, the system prompts you to go through the postinstallation process.

Examples

The following example illustrates restoring the system to factory defaults.

```
umg# offline
umg(offline)# restore factory default
This operation will cause all the configuration and data on the system to be erased. This
operation is not reversible. Do you wish to continue? (n)
umg# y
umg# continue
umg#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
continue	Enters Cisco UMG online mode.
offline	Enters Cisco UMG offline mode.

S

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

serial-number

To configure a serial number for a Cisco Unity endpoint, use the **serial-number** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) endpoint configuration mode. To clear this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

serial-number *numeric_string*

no serial-number *numeric_string*

Syntax Description

numeric_string	Serial number of the Cisco Unity endpoint

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG endpoint configuration (config-endpoint)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure a serial-number for a Cisco Unity endpoint.

Note This command is not applicable to Avaya Interchange or to <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.

Examples

The following example shows how the serial number is set as part of the process of provisioning a Cisco Unity endpoint:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 12345 type unity
umg-1(config-unity)# serial-number 12345
umg-1(config-unity)# secondary gateway 10.100.50.2
umg-1(config-unity)# end
umg-1(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode in order to provision endpoints manually.
domain	Sets the domain name for an endpoint.
messaging-gateway secondary	Specifies a secondary messaging gateway.
prefix	Sets the phone number prefix for an endpoint.

show backup

To display backup utility configurations, use the **show backup** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show backup

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the FTP server URL, the subscriber account on the FTP server, and the number of backup file revisions that are stored on the server.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show backup** command:

```
umg-1# show backup

Server URL:                             ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp
User Account on Server:
Number of Backups to Retain:            5
```

Table 1 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 1 show backup Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Server URL	IP address of the backup server.
User Account on Server	(Optional) Username on the backup server.
Number of Backups to Retain	Number of backup files to store before the oldest one is overwritten.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup revisions	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the FTP server to which they are to be saved.

Command	Description
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

show backup history

To display the success or failure of backup and restore procedures, use the **show backup history** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show backup history

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced

Usage Guidelines

This command displays each backup file, its backup ID, the type of data stored in the file, and the success or failure of the backup procedure.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show backup history** command:

```
umg-1# show backup history

Start Operation
Category:      Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Backup
Backupid:      1
Restoreid:     -1
Description:   test backup 1
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:23:38 PDT 1993
Result:        Failure
Reason:        Script execution failed: /bin/BR_VMConfg_backup.sh: returnvalue:1
 ; Server Url:ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup: returnvalue:9 Unable to authenticate
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category:      Data
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Backup
Backupid:      1
Restoreid:     -1
Description:   test backup 1
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:23:44 PDT 1993
Result:        Failure
Reason:        Script execution failed: /bin/BR_VMData_backup.sh: returnvalue:1
Backup failed; Server Url:ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup: returnvalue:9
 Unable to authenticate
```

```
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category:      Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Backup
Backupid:      2
Restoreid:     -1
Description:   UMG test backup
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:32:48 PDT 1993
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category:      Data
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Backup
Backupid:      2
Restoreid:     -1
Description:   UMG test backup
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:32:57 PDT 1993
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category:      Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Restore
Backupid:      2
Restoreid:     1
Description:
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:37:52 PDT 1993
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operation

#Start Operation
Category:      Data
Backup Server: ftp://192.0.2.24/UMG_backup
Operation:     Restore
Backupid:      2
Restoreid:     1
Description:
Date:          Sun Jun 13 12:38:00 PDT 1993
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operation
```

Table 2 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 2 show backup history Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Category	Specifies the type of file (data, configuration, or all) backed up.
Backup Server	Backup server location.
Operation	Type of operation performed.
Backupid	ID of the backup file.

Table 2 show backup history Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Restoreid	ID to use to restore this file.
Description	Optional description of the backup procedure.
Date	Date and time (in hh:mm:ss) when the operation occurred.
Result	Indication of success or failure of the operation.
Reason	If the operation failed, this field gives the reason for the failure.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to back up and initiates the backup process.
backup revisions	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the FTP server to which they are to be saved.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup server	Displays the details of the most recent backup files.

show backup server

To display the details of the most recent backup files, use the **show backup server** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show backup server

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the backup files available on the backup server. The files are grouped by category, with the date of each backup and the backup file ID. For information on the success or failure of a backup procedure, see the **show backup history** command.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show backup server** command:

```
umg-1# show backup server

Category:       Data
Details of last 5 backups
Backupid:     1
Date:         Tue Jul 22 10:55:52 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:     2
Date:         Tue Jul 29 18:06:33 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:     3
Date:         Tue Jul 29 19:10:32 PDT 2007
Description:

Category:       Configuration
Details of last 5 backups
Backupid:     1
Date:         Tue Jul 22 10:55:48 PDT 2007
Description:

Backupid:     2
Date:         Tue Jul 29 18:06:27 PDT 2007
Description:
```

```
Backupid:     3
Date:         Tue Jul 29 19:10:29 PDT 2007
Description:
```

Table 3 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 3 show backup server Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Category	Type of backup file.
Backupid	ID of the backup file.
Date	Date and time (in hh:mm:ss) when the file was backed up.
Description	Optional description of the backup file.

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
backup revisions	Sets the number of backup files to store and/or the ftp server to which they are to be saved.
restore id	Restores a backup file.
show backup history	Displays the success or failure of backup and restore procedures.

show broadcast location

To display any subscribers who are authorized to send System Broadcast Messages (SBMs) to a specified endpoint, use the **show broadcast location** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show broadcast location *location-id* **privilege**

Syntax Description

location-id	Numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

- The authorized sender has the privilege of being able to send System Broadcast Messages (SBMs) to all subscribers on any Cisco Unity or <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoint, local or remote.
- The number the authorized sender dials to send an SBM is the endpoint's location ID.
- There is no limit on the number of subscribers to whom you can grant this privilege.
- Avaya Interchange does not support the SBM function.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show broadcast location** command:

```
umg-1# show broadcast location 1234 privilege
A total of 1 Authorized Sender(s) have been found for location 1234:
4085550100
umg-1# end
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to a local <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express or a local Cisco Unity endpoint so that authorized senders can send System Broadcast Messages (SBMs) to all subscribers on that endpoint.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
broadcast location	Enables a subscriber to send a System Broadcast Message (SBM) to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote.

show clock

To display clock statistics, use the **show clock** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show clock

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco UMG uses the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server for clocking functions. Use the **show clock** command to display the Cisco UMG clock status.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show clock** command:

```
umg-1# show clock

19:20:33.724 PST Wed Mar 17 1993
time zone:                              America/Los_Angeles
clock state:                            unsync
delta from reference (microsec):        0
estimated error (microsec):             175431
time resolution (microsec):             1
clock interrupt period (microsec):      10000
time of day (sec):                      732424833
time of day (microsec):                 760817
```

Table 4 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 4 show clock Field Descriptions

Field	Description
time zone	Current time zone setting.
clock state	Synchronization state of the clock.
delta from reference (ms)	Difference between the module clock and the NTP reference clock.
time of day (sec)	Current time of day in seconds.
time of day (ms)	Current time of day in microseconds.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ntp server	Specifies the NTP server for Cisco UMG.
show ntp	Displays the time source for a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server.

show configuration

To display the contents of the non-volatile memory, use the **show configuration** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show configuration

Syntax Description

This command has nor arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command for troubleshooting.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show configuration** command:

```
umg-1# show configuration

clock timezone America/Los_Angeles

hostname umg-1

ip domain-name temp.com

system language preferred "en_US"

ntp server 192.0.2.24 prefer

software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfw40XlF2eFHnZfyUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

log trace local enable

groupname Administrators create
groupname Broadcasters create

username chambers create

groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
```

```
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports
groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/sd_backup_10" credentials hidden "+EdqgXXrw
vTq9Gr22KTpoknfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

network local messaging-gateway 50000
network messaging-gateway 57000 192.0.2.22

registration
 username cue_02 password encrypted "Cnjf81Z1zXpbrA7+7/IBX0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9
J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWT
YHfmP"
 username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x
lk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHf
mP"
 end registration

spoken-name enable

translation-rule message unity from-host to-host

end
umg-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
hostname	Specifies the hostname of the current messaging gateway.
ip domain-name	Specifies the local messaging gateway's domain name and/or domain name server.
nat location	Enters the NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries on Cisco UMG for an endpoint or for a messaging-gateway.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.
restore factory default	Restores factory default settings.

show ddr timeout

To display the timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR), use the **show ddr timeout** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show ddr timeout

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the DDR timeout.

Examples

The following example sets a DDR timeout, then displays it:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# DDR timeout 2
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show DDR timeout
Timeout window for DDR is 2 hours
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ddr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a DDR is sent.
ndr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a non-delivery receipt (NDR) is sent.
show ndr timeout	Displays the amount of time that elapses before an NDR is sent.

show endpoint

To display a list of the endpoints in the system and their details or a specific endpoint's details, use the **show endpoint** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show endpoint { local [*location-id* **|** **filter] } | { network [** *location-id* **|** **filter** *string* **] }**

Syntax Description

local	Endpoints for which the current configuring Cisco UMG is the primary or secondary messaging gateway.
network	Endpoints whose primary messaging gateways are peer Cisco UMGs.
location-id	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).
filter *string*	The filter string. Any location ID containing the filter string is returned. Regular expression is not supported.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display a list of endpoints on the Cisco UMG network, local or remote, or the details for a single specified endpoint, either local or remote.

If there are more than 50 endpoints on the network, you are prompted to provide a filter string.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint local** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 7 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Endpoint  Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Status    Gateway     Gateway
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
40000                         CUE          Online    50000
123                           CUE          Disabled  50000
400001                        CUE          Disabled  50000
400002                        Interchange  Disabled  50000
999                           Interchange  Disabled  50000
400000                        Unity        Disabled  50000
5555        6505551010        Unity        Disabled  50000

umg-1#
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint local** *location-id* command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint local 999
Location Id:           999
Hostname:              Interchange9
Domain:                sj.mycompany.com
Prefix:                408
NAT:                   Disabled
Type:                  Interchange
Primary Gateway ID:    50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:                Disabled

umg-1# show endpoint local 40000
Location Id:           40000
Hostname:              1.1.1.2
Domain:                1.1.1.2
Prefix:
NAT:                   Disabled
Type:                  CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:     vpim-broadcast
Primary Gateway ID:    50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:                Auto-Registered-Online

umg-1#
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint network** command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint network
A total of 20 network endpoint(s) have been found:

Location    Location          Endpoint     Primary     Secondary
ID          Prefix            Type         Gateway     Gateway
-------------------------------------------------------------------
1           408101            CUE          51000
10          408110            CUE          51000
100         408200            CUE          51000
101         408201            CUE          51000
102         408202            CUE          51000
103         408203            CUE          51000
104         408204            CUE          51000
105         408205            CUE          51000
106         408206            CUE          51000
107         408207            CUE          51000
108         408208            CUE          51000
109         408209            CUE          51000
11          408111            CUE          51000
110         408210            CUE          51000
111         408211            CUE          51000
112         408212            CUE          51000
113         408213            CUE          51000
114         408214            CUE          51000
115         408215            CUE          51000
116         408216            CUE          51000
umg-1
```

The following is sample output for the **show endpoint network** *location-id* command.

```
umg-1# show endpoint network 115
Location Id:           115
Hostname:              1.1.1.2
Domain:                cuesim1
Prefix:                408555
Type:                  CUE
```

```
Broadcast VPIM ID:      vpim-broadcast
Primary Gateway ID:     51000
Secondary Gateway ID:

umg-1# show endpoints network filter 1111
3 endpoints have been found.
1111
1112
1113
```

Table 5 describes the categories of information shown in the display.

Table 5 show endpoint Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Location ID	Endpoint's location ID.
Hostname	Endpoint's hostname or IP address.
Domain	Endpoint's domain name or IP address.
(Location) Prefix	Dialing prefix for endpoint.
(Endpoint) Type	Type of endpoint: CUE (<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express), Unity (Cisco Unity) or Interchange (Avaya Interchange).
Broadcast VPIM ID	Number that authorized sender dials to send broadcast messages.
Primary Gateway ID	Location ID of the primary Cisco UMG.
Secondary Gateway ID	Location ID of the secondary Cisco UMG (not supported by Avaya Interchange endpoints).
(Endpoint) Status	Indicates whether registered or blocked (not relevant for Cisco Unity or Avaya Interchange).
Serial-number	Serial number of the endpoint (not relevant for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express).

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Prevents an endpoint of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions from autoregistering.
broadcast-id	Provisions a broadcast VPIM ID to local endpoints of the type Cisco Unity Express 3.0 and earlier versions.
broadcast location	Enables a subscriber to send a System Broadcast Message (SBM) to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote.
domain	Provisions the domain name of an endpoint to Cisco UMG.
endpoint	Enters endpoint configuration mode to provision endpoints manually.
hostname (endpoint)	Specifies the hostname of an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
messaging-gateway secondary	Specifies a secondary messaging gateway.

Command	Description
prefix	Specifies the telephone number prefix for an endpoint you are provisioning manually.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode to configure autoregistration parameters for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.

show hosts

To display the hostname and the domain of the local messaging gateway, use the **show hosts** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show hosts

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the hostname and domain name for the current messaging gateway.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show hosts** command:

```
umg-1# show hosts
Hostname:       umg-1
Domain:         example.com
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the local Cisco UMG's hostname.
ip domain-name	Specifies the Cisco UMG domain-name and/or DNS server(s).
network local messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID of the local messaging gateway.
network messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID and hostname for peer messaging gateways.

show ip

To display the IP routing table or the DNS cache, use the **show ip** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show ip { route | dns cache }

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show ip** command:

```
umg-1# show ip route

            DEST            GATE            MASK   IFACE
        10.0.6.0         0.0.0.0       255.255.255.0  eth1
      172.16.0.0         0.0.0.0           255.0.0.0  lo
         0.0.0.0        10.0.6.9             0.0.0.0  eth1
```

The following is sample output for the **show ip dns cache** command:

```
umg-1> show ip dns cache


umg-1.unspecified.       2147483647 IN A         192.0.2.24
localhost.\(none\).      2147483647 IN A         192.0.2.23
192.0.2.22.in-addr.arpa. 2147483647 IN PTR              localhost.
stress-umg1-192.0.2.24.example.com.  2147483647 IN A     192.0.2.24
192.0.2.24.in-addr.arpa.             2147483647 IN PTR   192.0.2.24.te
mp.com.
se-192.0.2.24.localdomain.      2147483647 IN A          192.0.2.24
sundial1-umg-se-192.0.2.24.localdomain. 2147483647 IN A         10.1.12.95
localhost.temp.com.     2147483647 IN A         192.0.2.18
192.0.2.24.temp.com.    2147483647 IN A         192.0.2.24
192.0.2.24.\(none\).    2147483647 IN A         192.0.2.24
stress-umg1-192.0.2.24.example.com.    2147483647 IN A       192.0.2.24
localhost.                             2147483647 IN A       192.0.2.20
stress-umg1-192.0.2.22.\(none\).       2147483647 IN A       192.0.2.24
se-192.0.2.24.example.com.             2147483647 IN A       192.0.2.24
localhost.cisco.com.                   2147483647 IN A       192.0.2.23


se-10-1-12-95>
```

Table 6 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 6 show ip route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DEST	IP address of the destination network.
GATE	IP address of the gateway to access the destination network.
MASK	Mask for the gateway IP address.
IFACE	Interface to reach the destination network.

Related Commands

Command	Description
hostname	Specifies the hostname for the current configuring Cisco UMG.
ip name-server	Specifies the domain name server.
ntp server	Specifies the NTP clocking server.
show hosts	Displays all configured hosts.

show list

To display a list of the system distribution lists (SDLs) that are configured, use the **show list** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode or list manager mode.

show list { *number* | **filter** | **name** *string* }

Syntax Description

number	This is the SDL number, which the subscriber dials to send a message to the list.
filter	This is the SDL number filter: for example, use "22" to find all SDLs whose numbers contain that string.
name *string*	This is the (optional) SDL name

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modifications
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If an SDL has been configured with a name, that name is displayed.

SDL synchronization across the Cisco UMG system implements version numbers. Each SDL has a tracking version number. Changes to SDL lists will increment the number and this version number can be used to indicate whether multiple messaging gateways' SDL configurations are synchronized .

If no SDLs are configured, the system indicates that.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show list** command in both list manager and EXEC modes:

```
umg-1> list-manager
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]

 **WARNING** This UMG may have outdated SDL, please check the listed SDL version
 and publish from which ever seems most correct.
  local sdl version last updated: Oct 16, 2007 5:17:30 AM
  remote sdl version last updated: Oct 19, 2007 7:04:44 AM

  SDL-Version                Last-Updated             List-Of-Remote-Gateways
  -------------------------  ------------------------ ------------------------
  * 57000_20071019070444     Oct 19, 2007 7:04:44 AM  57000
  -------------------------  ------------------------ ------------------------
umg-1(listmgr)> show list
The version of system distribution list is 101_20071016051730.
```

```
A total of 1 System Distribution List(s) have been found:

Extension      Name
-----------------------------------------------
100            SDL_04_20

umg-1(listmgr)> end
Unlocking system distribution lists...[OK]
umg-1 show list
The version of system distribution list is 101_20071016051730.

A total of 1 System Distribution List(s) have been found:

Extension      Name
-----------------------------------------------
100            SDL_04_20

umg-1>
```

The following is sample output for the **show list name** command:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# show list name sample-list
Extension: 1234
Name: sample-list
Member(s): None

umg-1
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

show list privilege

To display the mailbox number of the authorized sender to a specific system distribution list (SDL), use the **show list privilege** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) list manager mode.

show list privilege *number*

Syntax Description

number	SDL number, which is the number an authorized subscriber dials to address a message to this SDL.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG list manager (listmgr)

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modifications
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The command displays the list name if applicable, list number, and members, and additionally, type of member, whether subscriber or another list.

An error message appears if the specified list does not exist.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show list privilege** command:

```
umg-1# list-manager
umg-1(listmgr)# show list privilege 1234
1 authorized sender(s) has been found for system distribution list 1234

4505550111
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL.
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL.
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.

Command	Description
show list	Displays configured SDLs.
show list tracking version	Displays an SDL tracking version.

show list tracking version

To display a system distribution list (SDL) tracking version, use the **show list tracking version** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show list tracking version

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to find out whether two messaging gateways are in synch as regards an SDL.

Examples

The following examples illustrate the use of the **show list tracking version** command:

```
umg-1# show list tracking version

Tracking version is 100
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
list-manager	Enters list configuration mode in order to configure an SDL in detail.
list number	Creates an SDL
list publish	Publishes one or more SDLs to peer messaging gateways.
member	Assigns members to an SDL.
name	Assigns a name to an SDL
privilege	Configures an authorized sender to an SDL.
show list	Displays configured SDLs.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized sender to a specific SDL.

show log name

To display logging data, use the **show log name** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show log name *word* [**containing** *expression* | **paged** | **tail**]

Syntax Description

word	The name of the log file to display. Use the **show logs** command to display a list of available log files.
containing *expression*	(Optional) Only display events that match a search expression.
paged	(Optional) Display in paged mode.
tail	(Optional) Display the latest events as they occur.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following partial output for the **show log name** command displays the dmesg log:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010315 (version4
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000000000 - 000000000009f400 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000e0800 - 0000000000100000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000100000 - 0000000000f00000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000f00000 - 0000000001000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000001000000 - 000000000f580000 (usable)
```

```
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f580000 - 000000000f600000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f600000 - 0000000010000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000fff00000 - 0000000100000000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
Detected 498.674 MHz processor.
Calibrating delay loop... 996.14 BogoMIPS
Memory: 245128k/251392k available (1164k kernel code, 4852k reserved, 667k data)
kdb version 4.3 by Keith Owens, Scott Lurndal. Copyright SGI, All Rights Reservd
in atrace_init
log_head: h: 0, t: 8429274, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Using existing trace log
log_head: h: 0, t: 8429274, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Dentry cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
Inode cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 5, 131072 bytes)
Mount cache hash table entries: 512 (order: 0, 4096 bytes)
Buffer cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 4, 65536 bytes)
Page-cache hash table entries: 65536 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
CPU: L1 I cache: 16K, L1 D cache: 16K
CPU: L2 cache: 256K
CPU serial number disabled.
.
.
```

The following sample output for the **show log** command displays the dmesg log using a search string:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg containing setup

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
umg-1#
```

The following partial output for the **show log** command displays the dmesg log in paged mode:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg paged

Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010315 (version
)) #1 Tue Nov 30 23:07:21 PST 2007
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000000000 - 000000000009f400 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000e0800 - 0000000000100000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000100000 - 0000000000f00000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000f00000 - 0000000001000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000001000000 - 000000000f580000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f580000 - 000000000f600000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f600000 - 0000000010000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000fff00000 - 0000000100000000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
```

```
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
 -- More --
```

The following output for the **show log name** command displays the current dmesg log as events are being entered:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg tail

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
Freeing unused kernel memory: 88k freed
```

The following partial output for the **show log name** command displays the dmesg log beginning with the first line starting with ide0:

```
umg-1# show log name dmesg | begin ide0

    ide0: BM-DMA at 0xfc00-0xfc07, BIOS settings: hda:pio, hdb:pio
    ide1: BM-DMA at 0xfc08-0xfc0f, BIOS settings: hdc:pio, hdd:pio
hda: C/H/S=50127/232/176 from BIOS ignored
hdb: C/H/S=0/0/0 from BIOS ignored
hda: IC25N020ATMR04-0, ATA DISK drive
blk: queue c030c160, I/O limit 4095Mb (mask 0xffffffff)
ide0 at 0x1f0-0x1f7,0x3f6 on irq 14
hda: attached ide-disk driver.
hda: host protected area => 1
hda: 39070080 sectors (20004 MB) w/1740KiB Cache, CHS=2432/255/63, UDMA(33)
init unit number == 0
.
.
```

Related Commands.

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show logging

To display the types of messages that are displayed on the console, use the **show logging** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show logging

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following displays the output for the **show logging** command when errors and fatal messages are displayed on the console.

```
umg-1# show logging

info:     off
warning:  off
errors:   on
fatal:    on

Console Filter Info:

MODULE           ENTITY           ACTIVITY        FILTER

No filter active
```

The following displays the output for the **show logging** command when errors, fatal messages, and ccn engine messages are displayed on the console.

```
umg-1# show logging

info:     off
warning:  off
```

```
errors:   on
fatal:    on

Console Filter Info:

MODULE           ENTITY           ACTIVITY        FILTER

ccn              Engine           XDBG
ccn              Engine           DBUG
```

The following example displays **show logging** output when an external syslog server is configured:

```
umg-1# show logging

info:     off
warning:  off
errors:   off
fatal:    on

Monitored event  Info:

MODULE           ENTITY           ACTIVITY        FILTER

No monitored events active

Server Info:

Log server address: 192.0.2.24
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show log name	Displays a specified log.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show logs

To display the existing log files on the current Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) module, use the **show logs** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show logs

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example is a sample list of log files available on the system:

```
umg-1# show logs

install.log
dmesg
syslog.log
atrace_save.log
atrace.log
klog.log
messages.log
root_heapdump2749.1023408628.txt
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log trace boot	Configures trace logging options.

show memory

To display memory information for the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) module, use the **show memory** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show memory

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows detailed information about the memory on the Cisco UMG network module:

```
umg-1# show memory

Total Memory (kB):            245216
Active Memory (kB):           23728
Inactive Memory (kB):         196620
Other Memory (kB):            19760
MemoryPool (kB):              5108

Kernel Memory
  TOTAL   INUSE  MAXUSED     ERR TYPE
   5768    5368     6795       0 fs
   7040    6828     7499       0 other
    156     100      186       0 net
```

Table 7 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 7 show memory Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Total Memory (KB)	Total amount of memory available to the kernel. **Note** Some of the physical memory may be reserved and therefore not included in this number.
Active Memory (KB)	Portion of process memory accessed recently by code somewhere in the system.
Inactive Memory (KB)	Portion of process memory that has not been accessed recently.
Other Memory (KB)	Memory allocated for nonprocess use.

Table 7 show memory Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
MemoryPool (kB)	Memory not allocated for any use.
Kernel Memory	
TOTAL	Amount of memory reserved for this type.
INUSE	Portion of the reserved memory that is currently being used.
MAXUSED	Peak INUSE value since the last reboot.
ERR	Number of times allocations for this use have failed.
TYPE	There are three types possible: • fs—File system • net—Network protocols • other—All other types

Related Commands

Command	Description
show processes	Displays subsystem status and statistics for the Cisco UMG module.

show messaging-gateway

To display details for any or all messaging gateways - including the network peer messaging gateways and the current configuring messaging gateway - use the **show messaging-gateway** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show messaging-gateway [*location-id* **]**

Syntax Description

location-id	This is a numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC.

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display details for all the messaging gateways in the network or for a specified messaging gateway: its location ID, its hostname, and whether NAT is enabled or disabled.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show messaging-gateway** command:

```
umg-1# show messaging-gateway 101
Location ID    Hostname    NAT
101            1,100.1.1   disabled
Local Gateway ID: 101
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network local messaging-gateway	Specifies the location ID of the local messaging gateway.
nat location	Configures NAT entries for messaging gateways and endpoints.
network messaging-gateway	Configures peer messaging gateways.
show nat location	Lists out configured NAT entries

show nat location

To list out configured NAT entries, use the **show nat location** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show nat location *location-id*

Syntax Description

location-id	A numeric string that functions as a system-wide unique identifier (range: 1-10 digits).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show nat location** command:

```
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 192.0.2.24 26

umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
http external	Configures NAT entries for HTTP for endpoints and messaging gateways.
nat location	Enters NAT configuration mode to set up NAT entries for endpoints and messaging gateways.
show messaging-gateway	Displays details for any or all messaging gateways in the system.
vpim external	Configures NAT entries for VPIM for endpoints and messaging gateways.

show ndr timeout

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

show ndr timeout

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the NDR timeout. If the NDR is not set, the timeout shown is 6 hours.

Examples

The following example sets an NDR timeout, then displays it:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# NDR timeout 12
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show NDR timeout
Timeout window for NDR is 12 hours
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ddr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before a delayed delivery receipt (DDR) is sent.
ndr timeout	Configures the amount of time that elapses before an NDR is sent.
show ddr timeout	Displays the amount of time that elapses before a delayed delivery receipt (DDR) is sent.

show network default-route

To display the default destination for messages that Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) cannot deliver, use the **show network default-route** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show network default-route

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display 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 **show network default-route** command:

```
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#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
network default-route	Configures the default destination for messages that the system cannot deliver.

show ntp

To display the time source for a Network Time Protocol (NTP) server, use the **show ntp** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show ntp [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the NTP servers.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the chain of NTP servers back to their primary time source, starting from the local host.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show ntp** command:

```
umg-1# show ntp

192.0.2.24: stratum 9, offset 0.000015, synch distance 0.03047
192.0.2.23: stratum 8, offset -0.001124, synch distance 0.00003
```

Table 8 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 8 show ntp Field Descriptions

Field	Description
(first field)	IP address of the host.
stratum	Server hop count to the primary clock source. Valid values are: • 0—Unspecified • 1—Primary clock reference • 2–255—Secondary reference via NTP
offset	Time offset between the host and the local host, in seconds.
synch distance	Host synchronization distance, which is the estimated error relative to the primary source.

The following is sample output for the **show ntp detail** command:

```
umg-1# show ntp detail

server 192.0.2.24, port 123
stratum 9, precision -17, leap 00
refid [192.0.2.22] delay 0.00012, dispersion 0.00000 offset 0.000011
rootdelay 0.00058, rootdispersion 0.03111, synch dist 0.03140
reference time:      af4a3ff7.926698bb  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:47:19.571
originate timestamp: af4a4041.bf991bc5  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748
transmit timestamp:  af4a4041.bf90a782  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748

server 192.0.2.23, port 123
stratum 8, precision -18, leap 00
refid [192.0.2.21] delay 0.00024, dispersion 0.00000 offset -0.001130
rootdelay 0.00000, rootdispersion 0.00003, synch dist 0.00003
reference time:      af4a402e.f46eaea6  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:14.954
originate timestamp: af4a4041.bf6fb4d4  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.747
transmit timestamp:  af4a4041.bfb0d51f  Thu, Mar 11 1993 14:48:33.748
```

Table 9 describes the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 9 show ntp detail Field Descriptions

Field	Description
server	IP address of the host server.
port	Port number of the host server.
stratum	Server hop count to the primary clock source. Valid values are: • 0—Unspecified • 1—Primary clock reference • 2–255—Secondary reference via NTP
precision	Precision of the clock, in seconds to the power of two.
leap	Two-bit code warning of an impending leap second to be inserted in the NTP time scale. Valid values are: • 00—No warning • 01—Last minute was 61 seconds • 10—Last minute was 59 seconds • 11—Alarm condition (clock not synchronized)
refid	IP address of the peer selected for synchronization.
delay	Round-trip delay of the packet, in milliseconds.
dispersion	Measure, in milliseconds, of how scattered the time offsets have been from a given time server.
offset	Time offset between the host and the local host, in seconds.
rootdelay	Total round-trip delay, in seconds, to the primary reference source at the root of the synchronization subnet.
rootdispersion	Maximum error, in seconds, relative to the primary reference source at the root of the synchronization subnet.

Table 9 show ntp detail Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
synch dist	Host synchronization distance, which is the estimated error relative to the primary source.
reference time	Local time, in time-stamp format, when the local clock was last updated. If the local clock has never been synchronized, the value is zero.
originate timestamp	Local time, in time-stamp format, at the peer when its latest NTP message was sent. If the peer becomes unreachable, the value is zero.
transmit timestamp	Local time, in time-stamp format, when the latest NTP message from the peer arrived. If the peer becomes unreachable, the value is zero.

Related Commands

Command	Description
ntp server	Configures the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server to keep the system time synchronized with the NTP server.
show clock	Displays clock statistics.

show processes

To display subsystem status and statistics for the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) module, use the **show process** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show processes [cpu | memory]

Syntax Description

cpu	(Optional) Displays CPU time.
memory	(Optional) Displays process memory usage.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

The output of this command is most useful to technical support personnel diagnosing problems.

Examples

The following is sample output from the **show processes** command:

```
umg-1# show processes

STATE                    HEALTH   CMD
online                   alive    syslog-ng
online                   alive    platform_config
online                   alive    rbcp
online                   alive    trace
online                   alive    cli
online                   alive    ntp
online                   alive    ldap
online                   alive    superthread
online                   alive    sql
online                   alive    http
online                   alive    ccn
online                   alive    probe
online                   alive    downloader
online                   alive    dns
online                   alive    usermanager
online                   alive    ccn_config
online                   alive    backuprestore
online                   alive    smtp
```

The following is sample output for the **show processes cpu** command:

```
umg-1# show processes cpu

Uptime (secs):                953302.54
```

```
User time (secs):             2352.6
Kernel time (secs):           38.14
Idle time (secs):             950911.8
```

The following is sample output for the **show processes memory** command:

```
umg-1# show processes memory

   VSZ   RSS   SHR   PVT    RD    RW   EXE   DAT   STK  %PVT CMD
 12176  1256   988   268     0   220   780   244    12   0.1 syslog-ng
 20028  1148   928   220     0   296   772    36    44   0.1 platform_config
 11840   964   756   208     0   220   684    36    24   0.1 rbcp
 14076   956   748   208     0   208   688    44    16   0.1 trace
  2080  1084   980   104     0    56   896   116    16   0.0 monitor
 20320  1264  1000   264     0   304   852    76    32   0.1 ntp
 11808  1008   824   184     0   284   676    36    12   0.1 probe
 21256  2096   888  1208     0   352   684  1032    28   0.5 downloader
 19292  3676  2476  1200     0   932  1772   912    60   0.5 ldap
 17040     0     0     0     0     0     0     0     0   0.0 sql
 58992 39248  2056 37192     0   664  2988 34864   732  15.2 superthread
 58560 38616  2900 35716     0   580  4020 33524   492  14.6 http
 81824 45188  2820 42368     0   516  4016 39336  1320  17.3 ccn
 58992 39248  2056 37192     0   664  2988 34864   732  15.2 smtp
 35912 22128  1896 20232     0   556  2920 18444   208   8.3 cli
```

Table 10 describes the fields shown in the **show processes** command output.

Table 10 show process Field Descriptions

Field	Description
State	There are two possible states: • online—The subsystem is ready to handle requests. • ready-to-go-online—The subsystem is ready, but the main processing system has not brought the subsystem online.
Health	There are two possible health conditions: • alive—The primary thread of the process exists. • dead—The primary thread of the process does not exist. Usually, a dead primary thread will cause the subsystem to restart.
CMD	The name of the subsystem.

Table 11 describes the fields shown in the **show processes cpu** command output.

Table 11 show process cpu Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Uptime (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot.
User time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system has spent executing nonprivileged code.
Kernel time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system has spent executing privileged code.
Idle time (secs)	The number of seconds since the last reboot that the system spent idle.

Table 12 describes the fields shown in the **show process memory** command output.

Table 12 show process memory Field Descriptions

Field	Description
VSZ	The size of the process address space, in kilobytes.
RSS	The amount of physical memory, in kilobytes, in use by the process.
SHR	The portion of RSS, in kilobytes, that is shared with other processes.
PVT	The portion of RSS, in kilobytes, that is private to this process.
RD	Size of file-mapped, read-only data memory, in kilobytes.
RW	Size of file-mapped, read-write data memory, in kilobytes.
EXE	Size of file-mapped, read-only executable memory, in kilobytes.
DAT	Size of non-stack, non-file mapped, read-write memory, in kilobytes.
STK	Size of native thread stacks. Non-file-mapped, read-write memory.
%PVT	The percentage of RSS that is private to this process.
CMD	The name of the subsystem.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show memory	Displays memory information.

show registration

To display the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **show registration** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show registration { block | status | users}

Syntax Description

block	Endpoints that are blocked; that is, prevented from registering.
status	Status of registered endpoints: autoregistered, offline, unreachable, deregistered.
users	Endpoint's registration credentials: username and password.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show registration** command:

```
umg-1# show registration users

umg registration users :
username 1234
username aaaa

umg-1# show registration block

umg registration block list :
location-id 34
location-id 12

umg-1# show registration status
Endpoint registration stats :
Auto-registered : 1
Offline : 2
Total number : 3

Auto-registered endpoint :
Loc. 23 : cue, registered at
Tue Aug 21 17:09:08 PDT 2007

Offline auto-registered endpoint :
Loc. 34 : cue, unreachable
Loc. 35 : cue, deregistered
```

Table 13 show registration Field Descriptions

Field	Description
username	Endpoint registration credential.
location-id	Location ID for endpoints that are blocked.
autoregistered	Description of autoregistered endpoints. Subfields: Location ID, type (Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions), time and date of registration.
Offline	Description of endpoints that are offline. Subfields: Location ID, type, comment (for example, “unreachable”).

Related Commands

Command	Description
block location-id	Specifies a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint that will be prevented from registering with Cisco UMG.
expiration	Specifies the registration lifetime of autoregistered <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
registration	Enters registration configuration mode in order to configure autoregistration parameters for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.
show endpoint	Displays a list of endpoints and their details or a specific endpoint’s details.
username	Specifies the registration credentials for autoregistering Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.

show running-config

To display the current running configuration for Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **show running-config** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show running-config [**paged**]

Syntax Description

paged	(Optional) Displays enough output to fill the current viewing screen.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays the running configuration for Cisco UMG stored in flash memory.

Use the **paged** keyword to display the output in screen-length pages.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show running-config** command:

```
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:


clock timezone America/Los_Angeles

hostname umg-1

ip domain-name mycompany.com

system language preferred "en_US"

ntp server 192.0.2.24 prefer

software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfw40XlF2eFHnZfyUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

log trace local enable

groupname Administrators create
groupname Broadcasters create

username chambers create

groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
```

```
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports
groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.22/umg_backup" credentials hidden "+EdqgXXrwvT
q9Gr22KTpoknfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWT
YHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

log server address 192.0.2.21

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

network local messaging-gateway 51000

registration
 username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x
lk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHf
mP"
 end registration

end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies network FTP server data to another location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another location.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another location.
copy tftp	Copies network TFTP server data to another location.
erase startup-config	Deletes the startup configuration.
log server address	Configures external log server.
show startup-config	Displays the startup configuration.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

show software

To display the characteristics of the installed software, use the **show software** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show software {**directory** | **download server** | **packages** | **versions**}

Syntax Description

directory	Displays the software directory.
download server	Displays the IP address of the FTP server.
packages	Displays the configured Cisco UMG application packages.
versions	Displays the current versions of the configured software and applications.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show software** command:

```
umg-1# show software download server

Download server URL is: ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp

umg-1# show software packages

Installed Packages:
 - Installer (Installer application)
 - UMG (Unified Messaging Gateway)
 - Bootloader (Primary) (Service Engine Bootloader)
 - Infrastructure (Service Engine Infrastructure)
 - Global (Global manifest)
 - Bootloader (Secondary) (Service Engine Bootloader)
 - Core (Service Engine OS Core)
 - GPL Infrastructure (Service Engine GPL Infrastructure)

umg-1# show software versions
Software Version dthf_apr6
Build Number dthf_apr6

Installed Packages:
 - Installer  dthf_apr6
 - UMG  0.0.1
 - Bootloader (Primary)  2.1.8.0
 - Infrastructure  2.3.2.0
 - Global  dthf_apr6
 - Bootloader (Secondary)  2.1.10.0
 - Core  2.3.0.2
 - GPL Infrastructure  2.2.1.0

umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
backup category	Specifies the type of data to be backed up and initiates the backup process.
copy ftp	Copies a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco UMG location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another destination.
copy tftp	Copies the network TFTP server information to another destination.
restore factory default	Restores the system to the factory defaults.
show startup-config	Displays the current startup configuration.
shutdown	Displays the software version.

show software directory

To display directory information for software download and downgrade files, use the **show software directory** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show software directory {**download** | **downgrade**}

Syntax Description

download	Displays download directory information.
downgrade	Displays downgrade directory information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Cisco UMG 1.0.1 does not support downgrade files.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show software directory download** command:

```
umg-1# show software directory download

KBytes  Directory
0       /dwnld/pkgdata

Directory listings


Directory: /dwnld/pkgdata

total 0
drwxrwxr-x  2 root daemon  48 Apr  6 16:40 .
drwxrwxr-x  4 root daemon 200 Apr  6 16:40 ..
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download clean	Downloads software packages for installing later.

show spoken-name

To display spoken-name support on the local Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **show spoken-name** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

show spoken-name

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If spoken name support is disabled on Cisco UMG, the spoken names received from <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and/or Cisco Unity will not be stored in the database.

If the network link is slow, we recommend that you disable spoken name support.

We strongly recommend that you set all messaging gateways consistently for spoken-name support, either all enabled or all disabled.

Examples

The following is an example of the **show spoken-name** command:

```
umg-1# show spoken-name
Spoken-name is enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
spoken-name	Enables spoken-name support on Cisco UMG

show startup-config

To display the current startup configuration, use the **show startup-config** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show startup-config [**paged**]

Syntax Description

paged	(Optional) Displays enough output to fill the current viewing screen.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to display the startup configuration stored on the hard disk.

Examples

The following is sample output for the **show startup-config** command:

```
umg-1# show startup-config

clock timezone America/Los_Angeles

hostname umg-1

ip domain-name (none)

software download server url "ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp" credentials hidden "6u/dKTN/h
sEuSAEfw40XlF2eFHnZfyUTSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfG
WTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

groupname Administrators create
groupname Broadcasters create

username root create
username lab create

groupname Administrators member root
groupname Administrators privilege superuser
groupname Broadcasters privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePrompts
groupname Administrators privilege broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege local-broadcast
groupname Administrators privilege ManagePublicList
groupname Administrators privilege ViewPrivateList
groupname Administrators privilege vm-imap
groupname Administrators privilege ViewHistoricalReports
```

```
groupname Administrators privilege ViewRealTimeReports

backup server url "ftp://192.0.2.23/ftp" credentials hidden "EWlTygcMhYmjazXhE/VN
XHCkplVV4KjescbDaLa4fl4WLSPFvv1rWUnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8Z
ZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmP"

translation-rules message cue src_host src_host

registration
 username-hidden umg
 end registration

translation-rules smtp cue src_host src_host

network local gateway id 50000

endpoint id 33 type unity
 hostname unity
 prefix 408
 end endpoint

security password lockout policy temp-lock
security pin lockout policy temp-lock

end
umg-1#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy ftp	Copies a new configuration from an FTP server to another Cisco UMG location.
copy running-config	Copies the running configuration to another destination.
copy startup-config	Copies the startup configuration to another destination.
copy tftp	Copies the network TFTP server information to another destination.
erase startup-config	Deletes startup configuration data.
restore factory default	Restores the system to the factory defaults.
show running-config	Displays the running configuration.
show startup-config	Displays the current startup configuration.
shutdown	Displays the software version.
write	Copies the running configuration to the startup configuration.

show statistics

To display a statistics report, use the show statistics command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show statistics

Syntax Description

This command has no keywords or arguments.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following example shows a partial output from the **show statistics** command:

```
umg-1# show statistics
SMTP Receive Failure: 0
SMTP Sent Failure: 0
SMTP Rejected: 0
NDR Message Generated: 0
DDR Message Generated: 0
Number of Lookup Request: 0
SDL Message Received: 0
SDL Message Sent: 0
SBM Message Received: 11
DirEx Message Received: 6
DirEx Message Send: 25
VPIM Message Received: 12
VPIM Message Sent: 12
Total SMTP Message Received: 18
Total SMTP Message Sent: 37
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
ddr timeout	Configures a timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR).
directory exchange endpoint request	Manually forces data convergence between autoregistered endpoints and messaging gateways.
directory exchange messaging-gateway request	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers by requesting either full directory exchange or directory updates.

Command	Description
directory exchange messaging-gateway send	Manually forces data convergence between the current messaging gateway and its peers, by sending either full directory exchange or directory updates.
ndr timeout	Configures a timeout window whose elapse will result in a non- delivery receipt (NDR).
show ddr timeout	Displays the timeout window whose elapse will result in a delayed delivery receipt (DDR).
show list	Displays a list of the system distribution lists (SDLs) that are configured.
show list privilege	Displays the authorized senders for SDLs.
show ndr timeout	Displays the timeout window whose elapse will result in a non-delivery receipt (NDR).
show translation-rule	Displays translation rules for the SMTP header for each supported endpoint.
translation-rule	Configures translation rules for both message header and SMTP header for each supported endpoint.
vpim external	Configures NAT entries for peer messaging gateways or endpoints.

show trace buffer

To display a list of events in memory, use the **show trace buffer** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show trace buffer [containing *string* **[long | short] | long [paged] | short [paged] | tail [***number* **[long | short]]]**

Syntax Description

containing *string*	(Optional) Displays only events that match a search expression.
long	(Optional) Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	(Optional) Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	(Optional) Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	(Optional) Display the latest events as they occur.
number	(Optional) Displays the most recent *number* of events.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events being captured in the memory buffer. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. You can stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters a **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters a **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows partial output from the **show trace buffer** command:

```
umg-1# show trace buffer

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=NM
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
```

```
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <a
ttrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max
_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDe
cl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <at
tr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </
attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
log console	Configures the types of messages to be displayed on the console.
log console monitor	Displays system messages on the console.
log server address	Specifies an external server for saving log messages.
log trace boot	Saves the trace configuration on rebooting.
log trace buffer save	Saves the current trace information.
show log name	Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.
show logging	Shows the types of messages that are displayed on the console.
show logs	Displays the list of available logs.

show trace store

To display a list of events from the atrace.log file, use the **show trace store** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show trace store [containing *string* **[long | short] | long [paged] | short [paged] | tail [***number* **[long | short]]]**

Syntax Description

containing *string*	(Optional) Displays only events that match a search expression.
long	(Optional) Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	(Optional) Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	(Optional) Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	(Optional) Display the latest events as they occur.
number	(Optional) Displays the most recent *number* of events.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events saved in the atrace.log file. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. The atrace.log file capacity is 10 MB on the AIM and 100 MB on the NM. When the atrace.log file reaches its limit, it is copied to the atrace.log.prev file and restarted. You can stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters a **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters a **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows a partial output from the **show trace store** command:

```
umg-1# show trace store

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=NM
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
```

```
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <a
ttrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max
_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDe
cl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <at
tr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </
attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the content of the specified log.
show logs	Displays a list of the log files.
show trace store-prev	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

show trace store-prev

To display a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file, use the **show trace store-prev** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show trace store-prev [containing *string* **[long | short] | long [paged] | short [paged] | tail [***number* **[long | short]]]**

Syntax Description

containing *string*	(Optional) Display only events that match a search expression.
long	(Optional) Displays expanded text for many error and return codes.
short	(Optional) Displays hexadecimal codes.
paged	(Optional) Displays the output a page at a time.
tail	(Optional) Display the latest events as they occur.
number	(Optional) Displays the most recent *number* of events.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

This command displays a list of the trace events being captured in the atrace.log.prev file. Use this command to monitor trace events set for debugging. The atrace.log file capacity is 10 MB on the AIM and 100 MB on the NM. When the atrace.log file reaches its limit, it is copied to the atrace.log.prev file and restarted. You may stop the output by pressing CTRL-C.

Filtering options:

show begin: Begins the output of any **show** command from a specified string.

show exclude: Filters a **show** command output so that it excludes lines that contain a particular regular expression.

show include: Filters a **show** command output so that it displays only lines that contain a particular regular expression.

Examples

The following example shows a partial output from the **show trace store-prev** command:

```
umg-1# show trace store-prev

Press <CTRL-C> to exit...
238 09/19 23:23:11.041 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
238 09/19 23:23:11.043 TRAC TIMZ 0 UTC UTC 0
800 09/19 23:28:04.152 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbLimits::WFSysdbLimits hwModuleType=NM
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
```

```
800 09/19 23:28:04.171 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limitsDir
str = /sw/apps/wf/ccnapps/limits
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml
800 09/19 23:28:04.197 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.198 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = limits
str = <?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" standalone="yes"?> <attrList> <a
ttrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <attr>max
_scripts</attr> <desc>maximum number of scripts</desc> <value>0</value> </attrDe
cl> <attrDecl purpose="CONFIG" type="INT32" maxsize="4"> <node>limits</node> <at
tr>max_prompts</attr> <desc>maximum number of prompts</desc> <value>0</value> </
attrDecl> </attrList>
800 09/19 23:28:04.199 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getNodeXml(str, str)
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 WFSysdbProp::getProp
800 09/19 23:28:04.200 WFSP MISC 0 keyName = app
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show log name	Displays the content of the specified log.
show logging	Displays the types of messages that are shown on the console.
show logs	Displays a list of the log files.
show trace store	Displays a list of events from the atrace.log.prev file.

show translation-rule

To display the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint type, use the **show translation-rule** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

show translation-rule { smtp | message }

Syntax Description

message	Display message header translation rules.
smtp	Display SMTP header translation rules.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express utilizes the ‘SMTP Envelope To’: data to route voice messages for delivery. Cisco Unity uses the ‘Message Header To:’ line, and Avaya Interchange uses the ‘SMTP Envelop From:’ and the ‘Message Envelope From:’.

Do not manipulate the translation rules unless Cisco Tech Support instructs you to do so.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **show translation-rule** command.

```
umg-1# show translation-rule message
Message Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UNITY
From User:                src-user
From Host:                to-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UMG
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
```

```
umg-1# show translation-rule smtp
SMTP Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UNITY
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UMG
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
```

Table 14 lists the significant fields shown in the display.

Table 14 show translation-rule Field Descriptions

Field	Description
message	Message header translation rules.
smtp	SMTP header translation rules.
cue	Message or SMTP header translation rules for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express.
interchange	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Avaya Interchange.
umg	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco UMG.
unity	Message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco Unity.
from-host	Src-host translation rules for an endpoint.
from-host *text*	Set source e-mail domain value.
from-host *umg-host*	Variable name used for src-host translation.
from-user	Src-user translation rules for an endpoint.
from-user *umg-user*	Variable name used for src-user translation.
to-host	Dest-host translation rules for an endpoint.
to-host *text*	Set destination e-mail domain value.
to-host *umg-host*	Variable name used for dest-host translation.
to-user	Dest-user translation rules for an endpoint.
to-user *umg-user*	Variable name used for dest-user translation.

Related Commands

Command	Description
translation-rule	Configures the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint.

shutdown

To shut down the current configuring messaging gateway, use the **shutdown** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

shutdown

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

All registered endpoints will be marked “off-line”.

Caution Always shut down the module before power-cycling the router to prevent file corruption and data loss.

Caution The shutdown is immediate. The software does not ask for confirmation.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **shutdown** command in Cisco UMG:

```
umg-1# shutdown
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
offline	Takes Cisco UMG offline.
reload	Starts Cisco UMG.

software download abort

To abort a download that is in progress, use the **software download abort** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

software download abort

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of aborting an existing download:

```
umg-1# software download abort
Download request aborted.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download clean	Downloads a complete package to install later.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download clean

To download software packages for installing later, use the **software download clean** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

software download clean {*package-file-name* | **url ftp://***ftp-server-ip-address*/*package-file-name*}

Syntax Description

package-file-name	Name of the package file for the new software.
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address*	URL of the FTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of downloading a software package to install later where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software download clean umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of downloading a software package to install later where the FTP server information is included on the command line.

```
umg-1# software download clean url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg

WARNING:: This command will download the necessary software to
WARNING:: complete a clean install.  It is recommended that a backup be done
WARNING:: before installing software.

Would you like to continue? [n] y

Downloading umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded :  63648

Validating package signature ... done

Validating package signature ... done
[17488 refs]
umg-1#
```

The following is an example of using the **software download status** command to check on the download progress.

```
umg-1# software download status

Download request in progress.
downloading file : umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
bytes downloaded : 5536224
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download server

To configure the FTP server address on the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) module, use the **software download server** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

software download server url ftp://*server-ip-address***[/***dir***]** [**username** *username* **password** *password* | **credentials hidden** *credentials*]

Syntax Description

url ftp://*server-ip-address*	IP address of the FTP server.
/dir	(Optional) The FTP directory on the server.
username *username*	(Optional) Specifies the FTP username. If this option is not used, the default is "anonymous".
password *password*	(Optional) Specifies the FTP password.
credentials hidden *credentials*	(Optional) Specifies the encrypted username and password value.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration (config)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of setting the server information with just a root directory.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with a directory different than the root directory.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with a username and password.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir username ftpuser
password ftppassword
```

The following is an example of setting the server information with an encrypted credentials string.

```
umg-1(config)# software download server url ftp://192.0.2.24/ftp_dir credentials hidden
+EdgXXrwvTekoNCDGbGiEnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35jwAAAAA=
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show software	Displays the FTP server information.

software download status

To display the progress of a software download, use the **software download status** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

software download status

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example of displaying the status of a download in progress:

```
umg-1# software download status

Download request in progress.
downloading file : cue-vm.2.0.1.prt1
bytes downloaded : 5536224

umg-1# software download status

Download request completed successfully.
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download clean	Downloads a complete package to install later.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.

software download uninstall

To upgrade to a newer version of Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) software, use the **software install upgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install upgrade {**pkg** *umg-package.**pkg*** |
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.**pkg***}

Syntax Description

pkg *umg-package.**pkg***	Specifies a package name.
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package.**pkg***	Specifies the FTP server information.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.

Cisco UMG 1.0.1 does not support upgrades or downgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software if the FTP server has been configured or the software files have been downloaded previously with the **software download upgrade** command:

```
umg-1# software install upgrade pkg umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download upgrade	Configures the FTP server information.
software download upgrade	Downloads the files for a future upgrade.
software install clean	Installs a new version of the Cisco UMG software and cleans the disk.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current Cisco UMG software to an older version.

software download upgrade

To download software for a later upgrade, use the **software download upgrade** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

software download upgrade {*package-filename* | **url ftp://***ftp-server-ip-address*[**/***dir*]/*package-filename*} [**username** *username* **password** *password*]

Syntax Description

package-filename	Name of the package file for the new software.
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address*	URL of the FTP server.
/dir	(Optional) Directory other than the default.
username *username*	(Optional) Username for the FTP server.
password *password*	(Optional) Password for the FTP server.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to download files for a future upgrade.

Cisco UMG 1.0.1 does not support upgrades or downgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of downloading a software package to upgrade later where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software download upgrade umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of downloading a software package to upgrade later where the FTP server information is included on the command line. The username and password could also be included in this command.

```
umg-1# software download upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg

WARNING:: This command will download the necessary software to
WARNING:: complete an upgrade.  It is recommended that a backup be done
WARNING:: before installing software.

Would you like to continue? [n] y
url_host :192.0.2.24
url_user :null
url_uname :anonymous
url_psword :anonymous
url_proto :ftp
url_path :/
url_fname :umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
url_url :ftp://192.0.2.24/
```

```
Downloading  umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded :  63648

Validating package signature ... done
Validating installed manifests ..........complete.
[17497 refs]
```

Note When you download the software, there are no other prompts for user input. The software package is downloaded to the Cisco UMG network module.

The following is an example of using the **software download status** command to check on the download progress.

```
umg-1# software download status

Download request in progress.
downloading file : umg-full.nme.1.0.1.prt1
bytes downloaded : 5536224

umg-1# software download status

Download request completed successfully.
```

The following example shows how to verify the download success using the **show software directory download** command.

```
umg-1# show software directory download

KBytes  Directory
0       /dwnld/pkgdata

Directory listings


Directory: /dwnld/pkgdata

total 0
drwxrwxr-x    2 root     daemon         48 Sep 15  2007 .
drwxrwxr-x    4 root     daemon        200 Sep 15  2007 ..
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
show software directory	Displays directory information for software downloads and downgrades.

software install clean

To install a new version of Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) software, use the **software install clean** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install clean {*package-filename* | **url ftp://***ftp-server-ip-address*/*package-filename*}

Syntax Description

package-filename	Name of the package file for the new software.
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address*/	URL of the FTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to download files for a new install.

Note This command cleans the disk. All configuration and data are lost after this step. For future upgrades and installations, verify that a backup has been done. If not, abort and do a backup first.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to install a new version of Cisco UMG software where the FTP server information has been set in the Cisco UMG configuration.

```
umg-1# software install clean umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of installing a new version of Cisco UMG software where the FTP server information is included on the command line.

```
umg-1# software install clean url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg

WARNING:: This command will install the necessary software to
WARNING:: complete a clean install. It is recommended that a backup be done
WARNING:: before installing software.
Would you like to continue? [n] y
```

At this point the new software loads from the FTP server and the system will restart.

```
.
.
.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine
IMPORTANT:: post installation configuration tool.
IMPORTANT::
```

```
IMPORTANT:: This is a one time process which will guide
IMPORTANT:: you through initial setup of your Service Engine.
IMPORTANT:: Once run, this process will have configured
IMPORTANT:: the system for your location.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you do not wish to continue, the system will be halted
IMPORTANT:: so it can be safely removed from the router.
IMPORTANT::
Do you wish to start configuration now (y,n)? y

IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway configuration has been found
IMPORTANT:: You can choose to restore this configuration into
IMPORTANT:: current image.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A stored configuration contains some of the data
IMPORTANT:: previous installation, but not as much as a backup.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are recovering from a disaster and do not have a
IMPORTANT:: backup, you can restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are going to restore a backup from a previous
IMPORTANT:: installation, you should not restore the saved configuration
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you choose not to restore the saved configuration,
IMPORTANT:: will be erased from flash.
IMPORTANT::
Would you like to restore the saved configuration? (y,n)y

SYSTEM ONLINE
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download abort	Aborts a download that is in progress.
software download status	Reports the status of a download in progress.
software download upgrade	Downloads an upgrade package to install later.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current Cisco UMG software to a previous version.
software install upgrade	Upgrades the current Cisco UMG software to a newer version.

software install downgrade

To downgrade to a previously installed version of Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) software, use the **software install downgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install downgrade

Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to downgrade to the previous version of Cisco UMG software. The package information was already saved on the Cisco UMG module from the previous upgrade. No FTP information is necessary.

Cisco UMG 1.0.1 does not support upgrades or downgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to downgrade to the previous version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install downgrade
```

The following example shows how to verify the downgrade success using the **show software directory downgrade** command.

```
umg-1# show software directory downgrade
KBytes  Directory
0       /dwnld/dwngrade

Directory listings


Directory: /dwnld/dwngrade

total 0
drwxrwxrwx    2 root     daemon         48 Sep 15  2007 .
drwxrwxr-x    4 root     daemon        200 Sep 15  2007 ..
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show software directory	Displays directory information for software downloads and downgrades.
software install clean	Installs a new version of the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software.
software install upgrade	Upgrades the current <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software to a newer version.

software install upgrade

To upgrade to a newer version of Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) software, use the **software install upgrade** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

software install upgrade {**pkg** *umg-package**.pkg*** |
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package**.pkg***}

Syntax Description

pkg *umg-package**.pkg***	Specifies a package name.
url ftp://*ftp-server-ip-address/umg-package**.pkg***	Specifies the FTP server information.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to upgrade to a newer version of <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software.

Cisco UMG 1.0.1 does not support upgrades or downgrades.

Examples

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software.

```
umg-1# software install upgrade url ftp://192.0.2.24/umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

The following is an example of the command to upgrade to a newer version of Cisco UMG software if the FTP server was configured or the software files were downloaded previously with the **software download upgrade** command:

```
umg-1# software install upgrade pkg umg.nme.1.0.1.pkg
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
software download upgrade	Configures the FTP server information.
software download upgrade	Downloads the files for a future upgrade.
software install clean	Installs a new version of the <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software.
software install downgrade	Downgrades the current <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express software to an older version.

software remove

To remove software installed during a download or upgrade, use the **software remove** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

software remove {all | downgradefiles | downloadfiles}

Syntax Description

all	Removes both the downgrade and the download files.
downgradefiles	Removes the downgrade files.
downloadfiles	Removes the download files.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Examples

The following is an example the **software remove** command:

```
umg-1# software remove all

Download files removed
Downgrade files removed

umg-1# software remove downgradefiles

Downgrade files removed

umg-1# software remove downloadfiles

Download files removed
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show software directory	Displays the disk usage for the download and downgrade directories.

spoken-name

To enable spoken-name support on the gateway, use the **spoken-name** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode.

spoken-name { enable | disable}

Syntax Description

enable	Enable spoken-name support.
disable	Disable spoken-name support.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If spoken name support is disabled on Cisco UMG, the spoken names received from <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express and Cisco Unity will not be stored in the database.

If the network link is slow, we recommend you disable spoken name in directory exchange.

We strongly recommend that you set all peer messaging gateways consistently for spoken-name support - either all enabled or all disabled.

Examples

The following illustrates the use of the **spoken-name** command:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# spoken-name enable
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1# show spoken-name
Spoken-name is enabled
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show spoken-name	Displays whether spoken-name support is enabled or disabled on the local messaging gateway.

T

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

trace backuprestore

To enable tracing for specified entities or activities, use the **trace backuprestore** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

trace backuprestore { all | backuprestore {conf | history | init | operation | server | all }}

Syntax Description

all	Every entity and activity
backuprestore all	All
backuprestore conf	Activity
backuprestore history	Activity
backuprestore init	Activity
backuprestore operation	Activity
backuprestore server	Activity

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use except by permission from Cisco Technical Support.

Examples

The following illustrates the use of the **trace backuprestore** command.

```
umg-1# trace backuprestore backuprestore all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
trace umg global	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg registration	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg routing	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.

trace umg global

To enable tracing for specified entities or activities, use the **trace umg global** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

trace umg global { **0_crash | 1_error | 2_warn | 3_debug | 4_info | all** }

Syntax Description

0_crash	Every entity and activity
1_error	Activity
2_warn	Activity
3_debug	Activity
4_info	Activity
all	Every activity

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use except by permission from Cisco Technical Support.

Examples

The following illustrates the use of the **trace umg global** command.

```
umg-1# trace umg global all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
trace backuprestore	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg registration	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg routing	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.

trace umg registration

To enable tracing for specified entities or activities, use the **trace umg registration** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

trace umg registration { **0_crash | 1_error | 2_warn | 3_debug | 4_info | all** }

Syntax Description

0_crash	Every entity and activity
1_error	Activity
2_warn	Activity
3_debug	Activity
4_info	Activity
all	Every activity

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use except by permission from Cisco Technical Support.

Examples

The following illustrates the use of the **trace umg registration** command.

```
umg-1# trace umg registration all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
trace backuprestore	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg global	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg routing	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.

trace umg routing

To enable tracing for specified entities or activities, use the **trace umg routing** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) EXEC mode.

trace umg routing { **all** | **gateway** | **monitor** | **route** | **sender** | **spool** }

Syntax Description

all	Every entity and activity
gateway	Activity
monitor	Activity
route	Activity
sender	Activity
spool	Activity

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use except by permission from Cisco Technical Support.

Examples

The following illustrates the use of the **trace umg routing** command.

```
umg-1# trace umg routing all
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
trace backuprestore	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg global	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.
trace umg registration	Enables tracing for specified entities or activities.

translation-rule

To configure the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint, use the **translation-rule** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) configuration mode.

translation-rule { smtp | message } {cue | interchange | umg | unity } { from-user *umg-user* **|**
from-host { *text* **|** *umg-host* **} | to-host {** *text* **|** *umg-host* **}**

Syntax Description

message	Configure message header translation rules.
smtp	Configure SMTP header translation rules.
cue	Configure message or SMTP header translation rules for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express.
interchange	Configure message or SMTP header translation rules for Avaya Interchange.
umg	Configure message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco UMG.
unity	Configure message or SMTP header translation rules for Cisco Unity.
from-host	Configure src-host translation rules for an endpoint.
from-host *text*	Set source e-mail domain value.
from-host *umg-host*	Variable name used for src-host translation.
from-user	Configure src-user translation rules for an endpoint.
from-user *umg-user*	Variable name used for src-user translation.
to-host	Configure dest-host translation rules for an endpoint.
to-host *text*	Set destination e-mail domain value.
to-host *umg-host*	Variable name used for dest-host translation.
to-user	Configure dest-user translation rules for an endpoint.
to-user *umg-user*	Variable name used for dest-user translation.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco UMG configuration

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Do not use this command unless Cisco Tech Support instructs you to do so.

<Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express utilizes the ‘SMTP Envelope To’: data to route voice messages for delivery. Cisco Unity uses the ‘Message Header To:’ line, and Avaya Interchange uses the ‘SMTP Envelop From:’ and the ‘Message Envelope From:’.

Examples

The following example illustrates the use of the **translation-rule** command.

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# translation-rule smtp cue from-host mycompany.com
Save the change to startup configuration and reload the module for the new configuration
to take effect.
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show translation-rule message
Message Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UNITY
From User:                src-user
From Host:                to-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UMG
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host

umg-1# show translation-rule smtp
SMTP Translation Rules -
CUE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                mycompany.com
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UNITY
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
INTERCHANGE
From User:                src-user
From Host:                umg-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host
UMG
From User:                src-user
From Host:                src-host
To User:                  dest-user
To Host:                  dest-host

umg-1# write memory
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show translation-rule	Displays the translation rule for the message or SMTP header for each supported endpoint type.

U

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

username

username

To specify the registration credentials for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints that will autoregister with Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG), use the **username** command in Cisco UMG registration configuration mode.

username *text* **password {encrypted | text}** *text*

no username

Syntax Description

username *text*	Endpoint username for the registration credential, that is, the endpoint's username when it registers with Cisco UMG.
password {encrypted | text } *text*	Endpoint password for the registration credential, that is, the endpoint's password when it registers with Cisco UMG. Alphanumeric string - range (1-16 characters).

Command Default

No registration credentials set.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG registration configuration (config-reg)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the credentials that Cisco UMG expects when Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints autoregister.

In parallel, set this information on the Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints so that when they go online to register with Cisco UMG, they can present the correct credentials.

The primary messaging gateway for the Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints is the one on which this command is used. If you want another Cisco UMG to be the primary messaging gateway for a Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoint, you must use the command on that other messaging gateway.

It is possible to set different credentials for different sets of Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints. Configure all the username and password sets on Cisco UMG, and configure each endpoint to have one set of credentials.

Examples

The following example sets two usernames, one for Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions endpoints in New York, and another for those in Washington DC.

```
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# username umg-ny password text wordpass1
umg-1(config-reg)# username umg-dc password text wordpass2
Leave sub menu to commit the change
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show running-config
Generating configuration:

[...]
registration
 expiration 2000
 username cue_02 password encrypted "Cnjf81Z1zXpbrA7+7/IBX0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9
J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWT
YHfmP"
 username umg password encrypted "R30jwZyreaDX3TqGSvsp5EnfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3x
lk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHfmPSd8ZZNgd+Y9J3xlk2B35j0nfGWTYHf
mP"
end registration

end
umg-1#
```

Command	Description
registration	Enters registration mode in order to configure registration connection parameters for <Abbreviation>Cisco Unity Express endpoints.
show registration	Displays the registration configurations and endpoint registration status on the current Cisco UMG.

V

Last Updated: April 16, 2010

vpim external

To configure NAT entries for peer messaging gateways or endpoints, use the **vpim external** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway (Cisco UMG) NAT configuration mode. To clear the configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

vpim external *ip_addr port-number*

no vpim external *ip_addr port-number*

Syntax Description

ip_addr	External IP address for VPIM port.
port-number	Listening port number for VPIM requests.

Command Default

The default port number for VPIM requests is 25.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG NAT configuration (config-nat)

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

If multiple messaging gateways are behind the same NAT device, endpoints should have the capability to talk to messaging gateways on other ports in addition to 80 (HTTP) and 25 (VPIM), because they may be sharing the same external IP address.

Examples

The following example sets the external IP address and listening port for VPIM requests:

```
umg# config t
umg(config)# nat endpoint id 1000
umg(config-nat)# vpim external 192.0.2.24 26
umg(config-nat)# end
umg(config)#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
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.

W

write

To write to, erase, copy, or display the running configuration, use the **write** command in Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway EXEC mode.

write [**erase** | **memory** | **terminal**]

Syntax Description

erase	(Optional) Erases the running configuration.
memory	(Optional) Writes the running configuration to the startup configuration. This is the default.
terminal	(Optional) Displays the running configuration.

Command Modes

Cisco UMG EXEC

Command History

Cisco UMG Version	Modification
1.0	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **write** or **write memory** command as a shortcut for the **copy running-config startup-config** command.

Related Commands

Command	Description
copy running-config	Copies the current running configuration to the startup configuration.
erase startup-config	Deletes the current startup configuration.

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