Initial Configuration Tasks

Last updated: December 2, 2010

Adding a DNS Server

If you want to configure your Cisco UMG system for VPIM functionality, add a DNS server to your system by following one of these procedures:

Adding a DNS Server: Systems with Cisco Unity

If you are using Cisco UMG with Cisco Unity, you will need to have a DNS server for failover support. The primary/secondary Cisco UMG is transparent to Cisco Unity; however, because this information is configured only on the DNS server, Cisco Unity relies on Microsoft Exchange Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) to determine to which Cisco UMG it should send outgoing messages. Cisco Unity should be able to receive messages from both primary and secondary Cisco UMGs if they share the same domain name. Map the Cisco UMG domain name to two IP addresses (primary Cisco UMG and secondary Cisco UMG) in DNS.

Adding a DNS Server: Systems without Cisco Unity

If you are not using Cisco Unity, we recommend that you do not use DNS servers. This improves message exchanging performance, allowing Cisco UMG and endpoints to use IP addresses to address each other instead of by using DNS hostnames. This can be achieved by provisioning peers with IP addresses, or by having each entity cache the resolved IP addresses from the DNS name.

Setting Backup Parameters

About Backup Parameters

Cisco UMG backup and restore functions use an FTP server to store and retrieve data. The backup function copies the files from Cisco UMG to the FTP server and the restore function copies the files from the FTP server to Cisco UMG. The FTP server can reside anywhere in the network as long as the backup and restore functions can access it with an IP address or hostname.

All Cisco UMG backup files are stored on the specified server. You can copy the backup files to other locations or servers, if necessary.

The backup parameters specify the FTP server to use for storing Cisco UMG backup files and the number of backups that are stored before the system overwrites the oldest one.

Note Cisco UMG automatically assigns an ID to each successful backup. To find out what ID has been assigned to your backup, use the **show backup history** command. For more information, see the "Restoring Files" section on page 136.

To backup or restore files, see the "Backing Up and Restoring Data" chapter.

Prerequisites

- Verify that the backup server is configured.
- Verify that an FTP administrator or a user who can log in to the FTP server has full permission on the FTP server, such as read, write, overwrite, create, and delete permissions for files and directories.
- Gather the FTP server URL and the username and password of the FTP server login.
- Determine the number of revisions to save before the oldest backup is overwritten.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **backup server url** *backup-ftp-url* **username** *backup-ftp-usrname* **password** *backup-ftp-password*
3. **backup revisions number** *number*
4. **end**
5. **show backup**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**config t** **Example:** `umg-1# config t`	Enters configuration mode.

Step 2	**backup server url** *ftp-url* **username** *ftp-username* **password** *ftp-password*}
	
	Example:
	`umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://main/backups username "admin" password "wxyz"`
	
	`umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://192.0.2.15/backups username "admin" password "wxyz"`
		Sets the backup parameters.
		Note The backup server must be configured before the backup revisions can be configured.
		• **server url**—The *ftp-url* value is the URL to the network FTP server where the backup files will be stored.
		• The *ftp-username* and *ftp-password* values are the username and password for the network FTP server.
		In the example, **main** is the hostname of the FTP server and **backups** is the directory where backup files are stored.

Step 3	**backup revisions** *number* **Example:** `umg-1(config)# backup revisions 5`	Sets the number of backup files that will be stored. When this number is reached, the system deletes the oldest stored file.
Step 4	**exit** **Example:** `umg-1(config)# exit`	Exits configuration mode.
Step 5	**show backup** **Example:** `umg-1# show backup`	Displays the backup server configuration information, including the FTP server URL and the maximum number of backup files available.

Example

The following example configures a backup server and displays the **show backup** output:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# backup revisions 5
umg-1(config)# backup server url ftp://main/umg-1backups username "admin" password "wxyz"
umg-1#(config)# end
umg-1# show backup
Server URL:                             ftp://branch/umg-1backups
User Account on Server:                 backupadmin
Security Protected:                     no
Security Enforced:                      no
Number of Backups to Retain:            5
umg-1#
```

Configuring NTP Servers

During the software postinstallation process, the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server may have been configured. If it was not configured, or if you want to change the configuration, use these procedures to add or delete NTP servers. Cisco UMG supports up to three NTP servers.

Adding NTP Servers

About Adding NTP Servers

You can specify an NTP server using its IP address or its hostname.

Cisco UMG uses the DNS server to resolve the hostname to an IP address and stores the IP address as an NTP server. If DNS resolves the hostname to more than one IP address, Cisco UMG randomly chooses one of the IP addresses that is not already designated as an NTP server. If you do not want to go with random choice, set the **prefer** attribute for one server.

To configure an NTP server with multiple IP addresses for a hostname, repeat the configuration steps using the same hostname. Each iteration assigns the NTP server to its remaining IP addresses.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **ntp server** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**prefer**]
3. **end**
4. **show ntp status**
5. **show ntp configuration**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**config t** **Example:** `umg-1# config t`	Enters configuration mode.

Step 2	**ntp server** {*hostname* | *ip-address*} [**prefer**]
	
	Example:
	`umg-1(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.14`
	`umg-1(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.17 prefer`
		Specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTP server.
		
		If more than one server is configured, the server with the **prefer** attribute is used before the others.

Step 3	**end** **Example:** `umg-1(config)# exit`	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	**show ntp status** **Example:** `umg-1# show ntp status`	Displays the NTP subsystem status.
Step 5	**show ntp configuration** **Example:** `umg-1# show ntp configuration`	Displays the configured NTP servers.
Step 6	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `umg-1# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the configuration changes to the startup configuration.

Examples of Adding NTP Servers

The following commands configure the NTP server:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server 192.0.2.14
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1#
```

The output from the **show ntp status** command looks similar to the following:

```
umg-1# show ntp status

NTP reference server 1:       10.100.6.9
Status:                       sys.peer
Time difference (secs):       3.268110099434328E8
Time jitter (secs):           0.1719226837158203
umg-1#
```

The following example configures an NTP server with a hostname that points to two IP addresses, 192.0.2.14 and 192.0.2.13:

```
umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server NTP.mine.com
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1#

umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# ntp server NTP.mine.com
umg-1(config)# exit
umg-1#
```

The output from the **show ntp status** command might look similar to the following:

```
umg-1# show ntp status

NTP reference server 1:       192.0.2.14
Status:                       sys.peer
Time difference (secs):       3.268110099434328E8
Time jitter (secs):           0.1719226837158203

NTP reference server 1:       192.0.2.13
Status:                       sys.peer
Time difference (secs):       3.268110099434328E8
Time jitter (secs):           0.1719226837158203
umg-1#
```

Removing an NTP Server

You can remove an NTP server using its IP address or hostname.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **no ntp server** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}
3. **exit**
4. **show ntp status**
5. **show ntp configuration**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**config t** **Example:** `umg-1# config t`	Enters configuration mode.

Step 2	**no ntp server** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}
	
	Example:
	`umg-1(config)# no ntp server 192.0.2.14`
	`umg-1(config)# no ntp server myhost`
		Specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTP server to remove.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	**exit** **Example:** `umg-1(config)# exit`	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	**show ntp status** **Example:** `umg-1# show ntp status`	Displays the NTP subsystem status.
Step 5	**show ntp configuration** **Example:** `umg-1# show ntp configuration`	Displays the configured NTP servers.
Step 6	**copy running-config startup-config** **Example:** `umg-1# copy running-config startup-config`	Copies the configuration changes to the startup configuration.

Displaying NTP Server Information

Commands to Display NTP Server Information

The following commands are available to display NTP server configuration information and status:

- **show ntp associations**
- **show ntp servers**
- **show ntp source**
- **show ntp status**

Examples of Showing NTP Server Information

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

```
umg-1# show ntp associations

ind assID status  conf reach auth condition  last_event cnt
===========================================================
  1 61253  8000   yes   yes  none    reject
```

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

```
umg-1# show ntp servers

     remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
 1.100.6.9       0.0.0.0         16 u    - 1024    0    0.000    0.000 4000.00
space reject,       x falsetick,       . excess,          - outlyer
+ candidate,        # selected,        * sys.peer,        o pps.peer
```

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

```
umg-1# show ntp source

127.0.0.1: stratum 16, offset 0.000013, synch distance 8.67201
0.0.0.0:        *Not Synchronized*
```

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

```
umg-1# show ntp status

NTP reference server :        10.100.6.9
Status:                       reject
Time difference (secs):       0.0
Time jitter (secs):           4.0
```

Setting the Time Zone

Typically, you set the time zone during installation. If you did not, or if you want to change it, use the **clock timezone** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode. The system will offer you a range of options to choose from.

To display the time zone, use the **show clock** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode.

Example of Setting the Time Zone

```
umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# clock timezone
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent or ocean.
1) Africa            4) Arctic Ocean     7) Australia       10) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas          5) Asia             8) Europe
3) Antarctica        6) Atlantic Ocean   9) Indian Ocean
#? 2
Please select a country.
 1) Anguilla              18) Ecuador               35) Paraguay
 2) Antigua & Barbuda     19) El Salvador           36) Peru
 3) Argentina             20) French Guiana         37) Puerto Rico
 4) Aruba                 21) Greenland             38) St Kitts & Nevis
 5) Bahamas               22) Grenada               39) St Lucia
 6) Barbados              23) Guadeloupe            40) St Pierre & Miquelon
 7) Belize                24) Guatemala             41) St Vincent
 8) Bolivia               25) Guyana                42) Suriname
 9) Brazil                26) Haiti                 43) Trinidad & Tobago
10) Canada                27) Honduras              44) Turks & Caicos Is
11) Cayman Islands        28) Jamaica               45) United States
12) Chile                 29) Martinique            46) Uruguay
13) Colombia              30) Mexico                47) Venezuela
14) Costa Rica            31) Montserrat            48) Virgin Islands (UK)
15) Cuba                  32) Netherlands Antilles  49) Virgin Islands (US)
16) Dominica              33) Nicaragua
17) Dominican Republic    34) Panama
#? 45
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
 1) Eastern Time
 2) Eastern Time - Michigan - most locations
 3) Eastern Time - Kentucky - Louisville area
 4) Eastern Time - Kentucky - Wayne County
 5) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - most locations
 6) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Crawford County
 7) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Starke County
 8) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Switzerland County
 9) Central Time
10) Central Time - Michigan - Wisconsin border
11) Central Time - North Dakota - Oliver County
12) Mountain Time
13) Mountain Time - south Idaho & east Oregon
14) Mountain Time - Navajo
15) Mountain Standard Time - Arizona
16) Pacific Time
17) Alaska Time
18) Alaska Time - Alaska panhandle
19) Alaska Time - Alaska panhandle neck
20) Alaska Time - west Alaska
21) Aleutian Islands
```

```
22) Hawaii
#? 16

The following information has been given:

        United States
        Pacific Time

Therefore TZ='America/Los_Angeles' will be used.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? 1

Local time is now:      Mon Aug 27 17:23:54 PDT 2007.
Universal Time is now:  Tue Aug 28 00:23:54 UTC 2007.
Save the change to startup configuration and reload the module for the new timez
one to take effect.
umg-1(config)#
```

Configuring Logging Operations

About Logging Operations

Cisco UMG captures messages that describe activities in the system. These messages are collected and directed to a messages.log file on the Cisco UMG module hard disk, the console, or an external system log (syslog) server. The messages.log file is the default destination.

This section describes the procedure for configuring an external server to collect the messages.

Note The external server must be configured to listen on UDP port 514 for traffic coming from the IP address of the Cisco UMG.

Prerequisites

Gather the hostname or IP address of the designated log server.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **log server address** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}
3. **exit**
4. **show running-config**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**config t** **Example:** `umg-1# config t`	Enters configuration mode.

Step 2	**log server address** {*hostname* | *ip-address*}
	
	Example:
	`umg-1(config)# log server address 10.187.240.31`
	`umg-1(config)# log server address logpc`
		Specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTP server designated as the log server.

Step 3	**exit** **Example:** `umg-1(config)# exit`	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	**show running-config** **Example:** `umg-1# show running-config`	Displays the system configuration, which includes the configured log server.

Example

The output from the **show running-config** command looks similar to the following:

```
umg-1# show running-config

clock timezone America/Los_Angeles
hostname umg-1
ip domain-name localdomain
ntp server 192.0.2.13
log server address 192.0.2.14
```