

VoIP with Common Channel Signaling (CCS)

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Introduction

This document illustrates the configurations necessary for the two routers in this document to communicate via Voice over IP (VoIP) and Common Channel Signaling (CCS) over a digital PRI.

It is important to note that in this configuration, the two routers are connected back-to-back over an IP segment. In most topologies however, the voice-enabled routers can exist anywhere. Usually, the voice routers are connected via LAN connectivity to other routers that are connected to the WAN. This is important to note because if your voice routers are not connected over a leased-line, all WAN connectivity configuration commands are configured on those routers that are connected to the WAN, and not on the voice routers, as they are in the configurations in this document.

While a Cisco 3640 router and a Cisco AS5300 router are used in this configuration example, these configurations can also be used for Cisco 2600 series routers.

Prerequisites

Requirements

Before you can configure your Cisco router to use VoIP, it is best if you understand the concepts of Quality of Service (QoS) features in Cisco IOS® software. To learn more about QoS features, refer to *Queuing, Traffic Shaping, and Filtering and QoS Signaling* from the Cisco IOS QoS page on Cisco.com.

Components Used

The information in this document is based on these software and hardware versions:

- Cisco 2600 and 3640 Series Routers
- Cisco AS5300

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Conventions

For more information on document conventions, refer to Cisco Technical Tips Conventions.

T1 Signaling: CAS and CCS

Signaling in the Telephony world provides functions such as supervising and advertising line status, alerting devices when a call is trying to connect, and routing and addressing information.

There are two different types of signaling information within the T1 world:

- CCS
- Channel Associated Signaling (CAS)

CCS

CCS is the transmission of signaling information out of the information band. The most notable and widely used form of this signaling type is ISDN. One disadvantage to the use of an ISDN PRI is the removal of one DS0, or voice channel. In this case, for signaling use. Therefore, one T1 would have twenty-three DS0s, or B-channels for user data, and one DS0, or D-channel for signaling. It is possible to control multiple PRIs with a single D-channel with each using Non Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS). Therefore, you can configure the other PRIs in the NFAS group to use all twenty-four DS0s as B-channels. The use of PRI signaling ensures the maximum possible connection rates, especially with the advent of 56 K modems. This illustrates the clear channel capability of ISDN.

Another disadvantage of using CCS (as seen in the network diagram) is that the PBX needs a digital T1 PRI card, which is more expensive than an E&M signaling card. An E&M signaling card is used in the same network diagram if you run CAS between the AS5300 and the PBX.

CAS

CAS is the transmission of signaling information within the information band, or *in-band signaling*. This means that voice signals travel on the same circuits as line status, address, and alerting signals. As there are twenty-four channels on a full T1 line, CAS interleaves signaling packets within voice packets. Therefore, there are a full twenty-four channels to use for voice.

Various types of CAS signaling are available in the T1 world. The most common forms of CAS signaling are loopstart, groundstart, and E&M signaling. The biggest disadvantage of CAS signaling is that the network uses bits from information IP packets, such as voice packets, to perform signaling functions. CAS signaling is thus often referred to as *robbed-bit signaling*.

CAS is not the optimal choice when one attempts to achieve the highest possible connection rates with modems. Most modems can adjust to the signal quality and still give high-speed reliable connections. However, the use of 56 K modems on CAS lines drops the connection speeds by almost 2 K in the downstream direction of communication per trunk that uses CAS signaling.

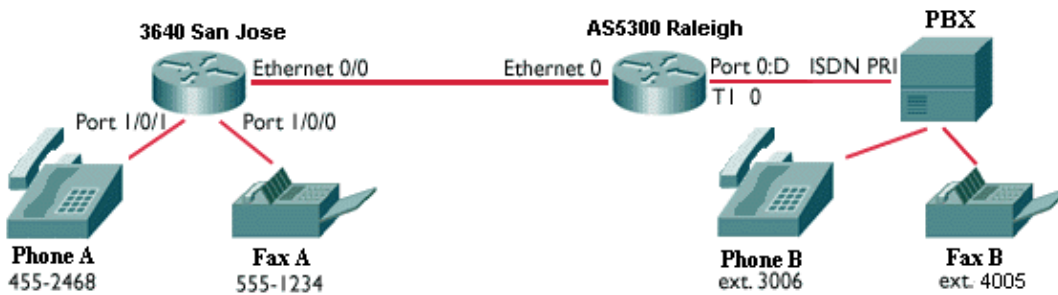
Configure

In this section, you are presented with the information to configure the features described in this document.

Note: To find additional information on the commands used in this document, use the Command Lookup Tool (registered customers only).

Network Diagram

This document uses this network setup:



Configurations

This document uses these configurations:

- Cisco 3640 San Jose
- Cisco AS5300 Raleigh

Cisco 3640 San Jose
<pre>sanjose3640A#show run Building configuration... Current configuration: ! version 12.0 service timestamps debug uptime service timestamps log uptime no service password-encryption ! hostname 3640 ! logging buffered 60000 debugging enable password cisco ! no ip subnet-zero ! ! ! ! voice-port 1/0/0 ! voice-port 1/0/1 ! voice-port 3/0/0 operation 4-wire ! voice-port 3/0/1 operation 4-wire</pre>

```
!  
voice-port 3/1/0  
!  
voice-port 3/1/1  
!  
dial-peer voice 1 pots  
  
!--- More on dial peers.  
  
destination-pattern 4552468  
port 1/0/1  
!  
dial-peer voice 2 voip  
destination-pattern 3006  
session target ipv4:10.2.1.2  
!  
dial-peer voice 3 pots  
destination-pattern 5551234  
port 1/0/0  
!  
dial-peer voice 4 voip  
destination-pattern 4005  
fax-rate 9600  
session target ipv4:10.2.1.2  
!  
interface Ethernet0/0  
ip address 10.2.1.1 255.255.255.0  
no ip directed-broadcast  
!  
interface Serial2/0  
no ip address  
no ip directed-broadcast  
no ip mroute-cache  
shutdown  
no fair-queue  
clockrate 64000  
!  
interface Serial2/1  
no ip address  
no ip directed-broadcast  
shutdown  
clockrate 38000  
!  
interface Serial2/2  
no ip address  
no ip directed-broadcast  
shutdown  
!  
interface Serial2/3  
no ip address  
no ip directed-broadcast  
shutdown  
!  
ip classless  
no ip http server  
!  
!  
!  
line con 0  
transport input none  
line aux 0  
line vty 0 4  
password cisco  
login  
!  
end
```

Cisco AS5300 Raleigh

```
AS5300#show run
Building configuration...

Current configuration:
!
version 11.3
service timestamps debug uptime
service timestamps log uptime
no service password-encryption
!
hostname AS5300
!
boot system flash c5300-js-mz_113-6_na2.bin
enable password cisco
!
isdn switch-type primary-dms100
!
!
controller T1 0
 framing esf
 clock source line primary
 linecode b8zs
 pri-group timeslots 1-24
!
controller T1 1
 clock source internal
!
controller T1 2
 clock source internal
!
controller T1 3
 clock source internal
!
!
dial-peer voice 1 voip

!--- More on dial peers.

 destination-pattern 4552468
 session target ipv4:10.2.1.1
!
dial-peer voice 2 pots
 destination-pattern 3...
 direct-inward-dial
 port 0:D
 prefix 3
!
dial-peer voice 4 pots
 destination-pattern 4...
 direct-inward-dial
 port 0:D
 prefix 4
!
dial-peer voice 3 voip
 destination-pattern 5551234
 fax-rate 9600
 session target ipv4:10.2.1.1
!
!
voice-port 0:D
!
interface Ethernet0
 ip address 10.2.1.2 255.255.255.0
!
```

```
interface Serial0:23
  no ip address
  isdn switch-type primary-dms100
  isdn tei-negotiation first-call
  isdn incoming-voice modem
  no cdp enable
!
interface FastEthernet0
  no ip address
  shutdown
!
ip classless
!
logging buffered 60000 debugging
!
!
line con 0
line aux 0
line vty 0 4
  password cisco
  login
!
end
```

Verify

There is currently no verification procedure available for this configuration.

Troubleshoot

This section provides information you can use to troubleshoot your configuration.

Troubleshooting Commands

Certain **show** commands are supported by the Output Interpreter Tool (registered customers only) , which allows you to view an analysis of **show** command output.

Note: Before issuing **debug** commands, refer to Important Information on Debug Commands.

- **debug voip ccapi inout** Used to trace the execution path through the call control API, which serves as the interface between the call session application and the underlying network-specific software. You can use the output from this command to understand how calls are handled by the router.
- **debug vpm all** Used to enable all of the debug vpm commands: **debug vpm spi**, **debug vpm signal**, and **debug vpm dsp**.

Note: This debug generates a lot of output.

- **show call active voice** Used to display the contents of the active call table, which shows all of the calls currently connected through the router.
 - **show call history voice** Used to display the call history table. The call history table contains a listing of all calls connected through this router in descending time order since VoIP was enabled. You can display subsets of the call history table by using specific keywords.
 - **show voice port** Used to display configuration information about a specific voice port.
-

Related Information

- **Voice Technology Support**
 - **Voice and IP Communications Product Support**
 - **Recommended Reading: Troubleshooting Cisco IP Telephony**
 - **Technical Support – Cisco Systems**
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