Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Tutorial

Cisco's Unified Communications Management Solution
About This Tutorial

- Explore the Unified Communications environment and tools for provisioning phone services
- Highlight the key features of Cisco’s Solution - Provisioning Manager
- Follow along with various scenarios detailing how to use Provisioning Manager
- Provide system administration guidelines for Provisioning Manager
- Provide links to additional information on Provisioning Manager

About This Tutorial

This tutorial on Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM) provides self-paced training focused on using the key features of the PM application.

The tutorial is structured as a series of self-paced chapters that explore the architecture, key features, common usage, and system administration guidelines for the product. Also included as part of the tutorial is a helpful reference section containing links to technical documents on component products, concepts, and terminology. The tutorial material is presented through text, illustrations, hypertext links, and typical scenarios.

This tutorial is an excellent resource to introduce you to using the many features found in the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager product, as well as, its interaction with other related products.
How the Tutorial is Organized

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<th>Introduction</th>
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How This Tutorial Is Organized

The tutorial is divided into five chapters:

Chapter 1: Introduction
This chapter describes Unified Communications and highlights both the need for management and the challenges often encountered in the provisioning of IP phone services.

Chapter 2: Provisioning Manager Product Features
This chapter discusses the key features of the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM) application. The product is presented through both discussions of the major functional components and screen shots of many key product features.

Chapter 3: Provisioning Manager Scenarios
This chapter walks you through step-by-step examples to provide hands-on experience using the PM application. The case studies begin with steps on how to get started, followed by using various features to provision IP phone services in both existing and new deployments.

Chapter 4: System Administration Guidelines
This chapter provides information about the PM client and server requirements, software installation guidelines, security administration, periodic maintenance, and troubleshooting tips.

Chapter 5: References
This chapter contains a list of additional product information, such as links to related white papers and documentation.
Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Introduction

Chapter 1
Chapter 1 Outline

- Managing Unified Communications
  - Environment
  - Need
  - Provisioning Challenges
- Cisco's Solution
  - Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager
  - Unified Communications Management Suite

Chapter 1 Outline

It’s no secret that companies can enjoy many benefits by converging their voice and data networks. With converged networks becoming more and more the norm, the industry has seen a rapid introduction of new media-rich applications providing end-users with more and more communications flexibility to achieve even greater levels of convenience and productivity. As in all network related fields, Cisco continues to be a leader offering a vast integrated portfolio of communications related products and services.

As with data networks, the main goal is to provide the end-user with a high-level service that is consistent on a day-to-day basis. Because communication networks differ in operation, the network manager needs a whole new set of tools to help simplify and expedite his day-to-day duties.

This chapter first presents the Unified Communications’ environment and associated management tasks. Since this tutorial is focusing on the provisioning of voice services, the challenges associated with provisioning tasks are presented next, followed by the introduction of Cisco’s management tool for performing these tasks, Provisioning Manager, and a brief discussion on Cisco’s entire Unified Communications Management suite of tools.
Managing Unified Communications

- Managing Unified Communications
- Cisco’s Solution
Unified Communications Defined

Cisco Unified Communications is an integrated and open portfolio of products and applications that unify and simplify all forms of communications, independent of location, time, or device.

Communications that…
- Eliminate Chaos
- Improve Processes
- Enhance Productivity
- Control Costs
- Increase Satisfaction
- Improve Competitive Advantage

Unified Communications Defined

Today’s organizations must contend with increasingly complex communication environments featuring a wide array of communication methods. Employees, business partners, and customers communicate with one another through infinite combinations of phones, voice messaging, e-mail, fax, mobile clients, and rich-media conferencing. Too often, however, these tools are not used as effectively as they could be. The result is information overload and misdirected communications that delay decisions, slow down processes, and reduce productivity.

IP communications solutions have proven their ability to help organizations solve such problems, enabling them to streamline business processes and reduce costs. For years, companies of all sizes have been realizing the benefits that carrying voice, data, and video communications across a common, IP infrastructure can bring.

Today, with the Cisco Unified Communications system of voice and IP communications products, those benefits are greater than ever. Instead of simply connecting products, the Cisco Unified Communications system provides structure and intelligence that helps organizations integrate their communications more closely with business processes, and ensure information reaches recipients quickly, through the most appropriate medium.

Businesses can collaborate in real time using advanced applications such as videoconferencing; integrated voice and Web conferencing; mobile IP soft phones; voicemail; and more—from an integrated, easy-to-use interface. The solution saves time and helps control costs, while improving productivity and competitiveness. In a 2005 Sage Research study, 86 percent of companies using Unified Communications reported that productivity benefits have grown. More than 60 percent reported savings of three or more hours per week for each mobile worker. Such studies confirm that migrating to a Unified Communications system provides a substantial return on investment (ROI) and a reduced total cost of ownership (TCO).

The Cisco Unified Communications portfolio is an integral part of the Cisco Business Communications Solution—an integrated solution for organizations of all sizes that also includes network infrastructure, security, network management products, wireless connectivity, and a lifecycle services approach, along with flexible deployment and management options, financing packages, and third-party communications applications.
Managing Unified Communications

Environment

The broad range of Cisco Unified Communications products provides enormous flexibility

What provides value in terms of flexibility makes the need for unified management more critical than ever before

Effective management of Unified Communications systems requires management of all components

Managing Unified Communications

Most companies have spent a considerable amount of resources to design and implement a network management strategy for the data network. Surely the addition of voice and voice services to the network won’t change the management strategy? Unfortunately, with the introduction of any new technology or service to the network, the network management plan must be revised to meet the special management requirements of the new technology or service.

The network management plan may have been originally created to manage data, which by nature is bursty and tolerant of delay and jitter. This is in direct contrast with voice and video transmission, which is highly susceptible to delay and jitter. Therefore, new management techniques must be implemented to ensure proper operation of both types of traffic. Further with the IP-enabling of voice services, a network manager must now ensure these services will be available across the network at all times, this includes the availability and proper operation of the IP infrastructure, as well as, the proper configuration and availability of the communication related call control services and communication applications.

Each of these components is essential to a successful Unified Communications deployment and therefore should be managed accordingly in order to provide the end-user with complete spectrum of their offered advantages.
Unified Communications Management Needs

Network management is often incorrectly cited as being just the ability to detect faults and ascertain network performance. Although these are certainly major functions of network management, in reality, network management is much more. The broader definition of network management is the ongoing process of observing the network to ensure proper operation, and the controlling of the network to provide the services offered by the various technologies employed. Network management is performed throughout the entire network lifecycle.

The life cycle of a network deployment can be broken down into three major phases: Planning and Design, Implementation, and Operation and Maintenance. The slide above lists many of the management tasks for each phase of a Unified Communications deployment and are also summarized below:

**Planning and Design**: the need to ensure hardware compliance (readiness) for voice applications. This includes proper IOS versions, and availability of QoS.

**Implementation**: the need to configure call processors, gateways, and gatekeepers to implement the desired voice structure.

**Operation / Maintenance**: the need to add and change subscriber services, analyze usage trends, ensure availability, detail performance, and detect, isolate, and diagnose faults.

This tutorial focuses on the two areas highlighted in the figure above.
Managing Unified Communications
Provisioning Challenges

- When provisioning IP telephony services, there are separate interfaces for each component to be configured
  - “Simple” provisioning tasks often require highly skilled personnel
- The provisioning workflow process is typically not well defined or difficult to control and monitor
- The inventory is not integrated with provisioning workflow, making tasks more difficult

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Provisioning Challenges

This tutorial will focus on provisioning tasks, so let’s take a look at some of the challenges associated with provisioning related tasks.

Perhaps the biggest challenge is the fact that to provision a new service for a subscriber may require the configuration of several applications. This means not only having expertise on each of these systems, but also knowing each separate interface. This requires time (to perform and learn), which is often a precious commodity in the day of a network administrator (who more often than not is wearing many different hats), and is prone to operator error. Hence, simple day-to-day provisioning tasks are often being handled by the highly skilled staff member, which keeps them from performing tasks better suited to their talents.

Further, the actual provisioning of a new phone, requires many intermediate physical steps such as retrieving the phone from the inventory (if there is one, and the phone requested actually physical exists in the inventory), shipping the phone, and even possibly getting someone to first approve the request. With all these steps, the possibility of an order getting “lost” or “delayed” is very real.

Though this is a common task, it requires expertise, consumes time, and is prone to errors. A good network management tool will directly address these problems by simplifying the task (concealing configuration steps, thus reducing the dependency on expertise), reducing or eliminating mistakes, and saving time.
Cisco’s Solution

- Managing Unified Communications
- Cisco’s Solution
Cisco’s Solution
Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

A web-based, integrated provisioning solution used to manage IP telephony and related unified messaging services

- Unified: single interface
- Simplified: business-process & user-oriented
- Rapid: <1 minute for activation
- Accurate: Reduce manual & duplicate entry errors
- User-friendly: template-based interface & business abstraction

Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM) is a user-friendly web-based, integrated provisioning solution used to provision Cisco Unified Communications initial deployments and implementations, as well as, providing ongoing operational provisioning and activation for individual subscriber service requests.

PM answers the biggest provisioning challenge by simplifying and expediting the provisioning process through a single unified interface eliminating the need to learn multiple application interfaces, as well as, any command level configuration. With PM, day-to-day provisioning tasks no longer require the expertise of highly skilled staff member, thus saving money and freeing their time. Further, PM can be used across the enterprise to provide provisioning services for many calling domains.
## Cisco’s Solution

**Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 1 Tasks</th>
<th>Day 2 Tasks</th>
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</table>
| ▪ Pre-configure and push Dial-Plan components and other ‘common’ constructs to end systems  
  – Templates provide consistency  
  ▪ Batch processing of total ‘services’ for subscribers | ▪ Managing subscribers and ordering subscriber services  
  – Can use provisioning workflow with optional checkpoints for each task (authorization, asset assignment, shipping, and receiving)  
  – Provisioning policy can be set at several levels  
  – Administration can be delegated by domain  
  ▪ Tracking and reporting of subscriber assets |

- Auditing and tracking of all configuration changes on the underlying applications
- Auto population and periodic synchronization of data from Cisco Unified Communications Manager, Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express, Unity, Unity Express, and Unity Connection for system configuration and subscriber information

### Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager can be used for both Day 1 and Day 2 provisioning tasks driving down the costs of both the initial deployment and on-going day-to-day operations.

**Day 1** – Using a powerful template capability, a network administrator can define and configure common constructs for provisioning call and messaging systems. These templates can be reused for new sites or location deployments. A batch provisioning capability allows for the rollout of a large number of subscribers at once.

**Day 2** – After Day 1, PM provides the mechanism to quickly and accurately provision and activate subscriber services. Policies can be defined at various levels that dictates who can manage that level, how the business level services map onto the Cisco Unified set of call and messaging applications, and which types of subscribers are permitted to order which standard services.

Additionally, PM creates an audit trail of all configuration changes, and synchronizes on-demand with any defined CallManager and Unity system for configuration and subscriber information.

PM greatly simplifies the provisioning and activating of subscriber services, while retaining the overall ability to manage and provide services that leverage the underlying Cisco Unified applications. Costs are reduced; time to dial tone is reduced; errors are practically eliminated. Subscribers are more satisfied, and the company’s voice administrators are freer to focus on higher value activities rather than repetitive operational issues.
### Cisco’s Solution
#### Unified Communications Management Suite

The Cisco Unified Communications Management Suite is a comprehensive portfolio of tools that provide management capabilities for all tasks associated with the Unified Communications lifecycle.

- **Readiness Assessment Manager** – Assists the network designer to ensure the network is ready to support communication traffic.
- **Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager** – As previously described, provides the ability to configure voice constructs on Cisco CallManager, CallManager Express, Unity, Unity Express, and Unity Connection systems, as well as, provision and activate subscriber services.
- **CiscoWorks Voice Manager** - Provides enhanced capabilities to configure and provision voice ports, create and modify dial plans, and collect call history data on Cisco IOS routers with Gatekeeper and Gateway capabilities.
- **Cisco Unified Service Statistics Manager** – Provides trending information to assist in planning upgrades and monitoring performance.
- **Cisco Unified Service Monitor** - Continuously monitors active calls supported by the Cisco Unified Communications system and provides near-real-time notification when the voice quality of a call fails to meet a user-defined quality threshold.
- **Cisco Unified Operations Manager** - Provides comprehensive monitoring and diagnostics for the entire Unified Communications system, including the multiple applications as well as the underlying transport infrastructure.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan and Design</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Operation / Maintenance</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>Manage Moves, Adds, Changes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Hardware / software compliance</td>
<td>• Deploy and Provision</td>
<td>• Manage Moves, Adds, Changes</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Predict overall call quality</td>
<td>• Voice infrastructure provisioning</td>
<td>• Endpoint devices</td>
</tr>
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<td>• Best practice analysis</td>
<td>• Dial plans &amp; partitioning</td>
<td>• Users, services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Batch provisioning</td>
<td>• Phones, lines, voicemail, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CiscoWorks Voice Manager</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cisco Unified Service Monitor</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cisco Unified Operations Manager</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gateway/Gatekeeper Configuration</strong></td>
<td><strong>Track and Report on User Experience</strong></td>
<td><strong>Monitor and Diagnose</strong></td>
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<td>• Voice port configuration</td>
<td>• Voice quality using sensors</td>
<td>• Service-level views</td>
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<td>• GW/GK dial plans</td>
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<td>• Proactive testing including SCCP &amp; SIP phones</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Track inventory changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Video endpoint support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Phone-to-phone testing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Unified Communications Management Suite
Cisco’s Solution
Unified Communications Management Suite

Empowering Customers to be More Efficient While Operating the Unified Communication System

Productivity  Simplification  Automation

Unified Communications Management Suite
The Cisco Unified Communications Management Suite is designed to work with the Cisco Unified Communication portfolio of products to improve productivity and reduce total cost of ownership through automation, integration, and simplification.
Thank You!

Continue on to Chapter 2 to discover the many features of Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager.

Cisco Systems
Chapter 2 Outline

- Overview
- Functional Architecture
- Features
- Benefits

Chapter 2 Outline

As outlined in Chapter 1, provisioning voice services for subscribers has traditionally required expertise on numerous systems, is time consuming, and can be prone to human error. Further, with no easy way to quickly and concisely view the voice infrastructure configuration, consistency issues could easily arise, and subscribers may inadvertently be configured with more or less privileges than intended.

To mitigate, and in many cases completely eliminate, these inherent issues with manual provisioning, Chapter 1 introduced Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM). This chapter will further explore the many features and benefits of PM.

Chapter 3 will then provide a jump start guide to simplifying voice services, by provisioning and activating services using PM through a series of real world scenarios.
Overview

- Overview
- Functional Architecture
- Features
- Benefits
Overview

Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM) is a web-based GUI application that provides voice administrators with an easy to use management application for managing IP communications services in an integrated IP telephony, voicemail, and unified messaging environment.

PM acts as a single interface to voice application servers allowing for simple voice infrastructure configuration and subscriber services' provisioning and activation. Using an infrastructure import feature, PM is just as effective managing existing deployments, as it is managing new ones.
Overview
Multi-Dimensional Policy

Provisioning Manager provides a set of business-level management abstractions, which are policy driven through the use of automation, for managing subscriber services across the Cisco Unified Communications infrastructure.

Domains
- A secure locally administered sub-division of the enterprise, which defines operational capabilities for a group of subscribers.

Service Areas
- Subscriber services are mapped to the devices and applications in the voice network.

Subscriber Types
- Policies define the types of products and services that can be ordered.

Multi-Dimensional Policy

The goal of any management platform is to simplify tasks. PM simplifies provisioning tasks by providing a set of business-level management abstractions. Policies are assigned to these abstractions, which then facilitates automation and reduces the daily reliance on experts.

We will briefly described these abstractions here; and in Chapter 3, they will be used in the scenarios.

**Domains**: The concept of domains allows the enterprise to be sub-divided into secure, separately administered partitions for a set of subscribers. Each domain has a set of policies that define the operational capabilities for the subscriber services ordered within the domain.

**Service Areas**: Abstractions defined within domains that basically define IP telephony and message services (i.e. dial plan) for a subset of subscribers (based on Subscriber Type – see below) within the domain. For example, one service area may allow the assigned Subscriber Types to make long distance calls, where another service area would restrict the subscribers of the assigned Subscriber Types to local calls only.

**Subscriber Types**: Subscribers are assigned a Subscriber Type whose policies define products and services that they can order.
Functional Architecture

- Overview
- Functional Architecture
- Features
- Benefits
Functional Architecture - Administration

PM can be broken down into two basic functions:

• Administration
• Ordering

Administrator’s use a standard web browser to access PM to add and configure voice applications, and to configure and set policies on the various business abstractions. When either pushing or pulling voice infrastructure configurations, PM will contact the appropriate voice application using its preferred access protocol (HTTP/S, Telnet/SSH, or JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)).

Note(s):

• The Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) API is the industry standard for database-independent connectivity between the Java programming language and a wide range of databases – SQL databases and other tabular data sources, such as spreadsheets or flat files. The JDBC API provides a call-level API for SQL-based database access.
• Microsoft Windows using the MS-SQL database and Linux based versions use an Informix database.
Functional Architecture - Ordering

When using PM to create subscribers and order subscriber services, the PM user launches a standard web browser to access PM. Once the order has been processed through the configurable ordering workflow, PM will 'activate' it by configuring the appropriate processors using their preferred access protocol (HTTP/S, Telnet/SSH, or JDBC). This single web-based interface simplifies the ordering process and alleviates the necessity of expertise on multiple systems to provision and activate.
Features

- Overview
- Functional Architecture
- Features
- Benefits
Features

Day 1 Activities – Voice Infrastructure Configuration

Create, extend, and push voice infrastructure components of call and messaging systems

Day 1 Activities – Voice Infrastructure Configuration

In this section, we will take a look at the key features of PM. As noted in Chapter 1, PM can be used for both Day 1 and Day 2 provisioning tasks, driving down the cost of both the initial deployment and on-going day-to-day operations.

On Day 1 of voice deployments, the main activity is the configuration of the voice infrastructure. Using a powerful template capability, a network administrator can define and configure common constructs for provisioning call and messaging systems. These templates can be created using keyword substitutions to facilitate reuse for additional new site or location deployments. As PM configures the voice processors and applications, it records the settings, which will be needed when configuring PM business abstractions to simplify the ordering and provisioning of subscriber services.

Provisioning Manager is not limited to new deployments, but can also manage existing deployments by importing the existing voice infrastructure configuration. These settings will again be used to configure PM business abstractions, which simplify the ordering and provisioning of subscriber services.

The template feature can also be used to extend any voice deployment.
Features

Day 1 Activities – Batch Service Processing

Batch processing of total ‘services’ for subscribers

- Enables easy rollouts of new offices
- Simplifies the transition off of legacy systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OrderType</th>
<th>UserID</th>
<th>FirstName</th>
<th>LastName</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>ProductName</th>
<th>PhoneType</th>
<th>ServiceName</th>
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<th>EnableExtension</th>
<th>NickName</th>
<th>EnabSignature</th>
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</table>

Tab delimited spreadsheet

Day 1 Activities – Batch Service Processing

 Typically, any new rollout of IP voice capabilities will also require the provisioning of a large number of subscriber services on Day 1. Subscriber services may be ordered using the Web interface on an individual basis for a single subscriber. However, when deploying a large number of services, it is often desirable to combine these together into a single batch, which can be scheduled to run at a later time. PM includes an easy to use batch provisioning capability, which permits a single batch to contain multiple types of orders: add, change, or cancel (i.e a batch can contain a combination of phone and voicemail additions or changes).
Day 2 Activities – Subscriber Services

In order to reduce the costs related to on-going day-to-day subscriber service management, the provisioning process needs to be simplified and automated without losing administrative control. PM greatly simplifies this process by removing the complexities associated with the mapping of subscribers to voice constructs (i.e. dial plans) and the configuration of multiple voice applications.

PM provides a single, easy to use GUI interface that allows total management of subscribers and their services. From this GUI, an administrator can view the subscribers active services, view the history and details of services ordered for the subscriber, and order, change, or upgrade services for the subscriber.
Day 2 Activities – Ordering Services

Provisioning Manager permits standard voice services (phone, line, and voicemail, for example) to be ordered for subscribers (the owner of the individual phone, voicemail, etc). The available products and services available to a specific subscriber depend on the policy associated with the subscriber’s Subscriber Type.

An ordering wizard guides the order administrator quickly and accurately through the provisioning of the product or service without requiring them to have an underlying knowledge of the voice applications that are delivering those services or the interfaces required to configure them.
Day 2 Activities – Provisioning Attribute

Provisioning Manager can be configured by a system administrator at several policy levels (domain, subscriber type, service area, or on an individual order basis) with service attributes that will be applied to the services of an order during activation. This allows flexibility and again relieves the ordering administrator from having to fully understand voice provisioning.
Day 2 Activities – Order Processing

Though PM allows for the automation of provisioning, control can be maintained using a workflow, which provides administrative activities acting as checkpoints (approval, assignment, shipping, and receiving).

Individual workflow activities can be enabled or disabled and assigned to different PM administrative users resulting in many possible workflow arrangements. If enabled, processing will stop until the assigned PM user accepts the order and takes the appropriate action. Once the action is acknowledged, the processing will continue. Any disabled steps will be automatically acknowledged by PM.
Role-Based Provisioning

Provisioning Manager users are assigned various user roles, which define the user’s access to certain functions exposed via the web interface.

The system or global administrator user role allows the user total access to PM. This user is typically an IP telephony expert and configures PM’s business abstractions with the appropriate configurations to reflect the provisioning to take place on the underlying voice applications.

Other users are assigned to a specific domain and their user roles are based on the activity steps of the ordering workflow. A domain user can be assigned more than one user role. In the example above, the workflow in a specific domain has been configured to wait for approval, assignment, and receiving. Different domain users have been assigned to perform the different activities. For example,

- Mary is responsible for placing the order.
- David must then approve the order before order processing can continue.
- Once approved, Bill selects a phone and assigns a MAC address to the order.
- Since shipping is not enabled, PM automatically acknowledges that step and the order waits at the receiving step.
- Mary, who is also assigned to receiving, waits to acknowledge the order until she is sure the phone is in place on the subscriber’s desk. Once Mary acknowledges the receiving step, the order is provisioned and activated on the underlying voice applications.
Inventory Management

PM keeps a searchable inventory of phones and Directory Numbers (DN). Phones and DNs can also be added and reserved for a specific subscriber.

Inventory Management

PM keeps an inventory of both phones and Directory Numbers (DN). The phone database includes in-use and also available phones. Available phones can be reserved for specific subscribers. If the assignment step in the ordering workflow is disabled, PM will select an available phone from the inventory and assign its MAC address to the order prior to acknowledging the step.

The Directory Number database tracks in-use numbers, but also allows available numbers to be reserved for specific subscribers.
Reports

PM provides a number of pre-configured standard reports that allows the global administrator to quickly view various configurations and assignments.

Global PM administrators can also create custom reports by searching for any object in the PM inventory.
Features

Application Support

- Cisco Unified CallManager
  - 4.0(2), 4.1(3), 4.2(1)
- Cisco Unified CallManager Express
  - 3.3, 3.4
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager
  - 5.0(4), 5.1(1), 6.0
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express
  - 4.0, 4.1
- Cisco Unity
  - 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0
- Cisco Unity Express
  - 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.0
- Cisco Unity Connection
  - 1.1.1, 2.0
- Cisco Unified IP Phones.

Refer to the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager Compatibility Information for specific versions that have been certified in testing:

Application Support

The underlying voice applications supported by Provisioning Manager v1.1 are:

- Cisco Unified CallManager
  - 4.0(2), 4.1(3), 4.2(1)
- Cisco Unified CallManager Express
  - 3.3, 3.4
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager
  - 5.0(4), 5.1(1), 6.0
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express
  - 4.0, 4.1
- Cisco Unity
  - 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0
- Cisco Unity Express
  - 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.0
- Cisco Unity Connection
  - 1.1.1, 2.0
- Cisco Unified IP Phones.

Note(s):
- Consult the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager Compatibility Information for specific versions that have been certified in testing:
Benefits

- Overview
- Functional Architecture
- Features
- Benefits
Benefits

- Manage existing or new Unified Communications deployments
- Greatly simplifies the process of provisioning and activating subscriber services
  - Errors are practically eliminated
  - Reduced time to dial-tone
  - Permits defining standard configurations, which can be reused for new sites or location deployments
  - Batch provisioning permits the rollout of large numbers of subscribers at once
- Lower operational costs through automation
- IP communications professionals are free to focus on higher value activities than repetitive operational issues

Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager provides a reliable and scalable web-based solution to manage a company’s new or existing Unified Communications deployment. PM greatly simplifies the process of provisioning and activating subscriber services through use of business abstractions and automation. The result is quicker time to dial tone and reduced costs by eliminating configuration errors and reliance on IP voice experts for routine day-to-day operations.
Thank You!

Continue on to Chapter 3 to use the many features of Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager.

Cisco Systems
Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Usage Scenarios

Chapter 3
Chapter 3 Outline

To facilitate your learning, this chapter follows the exploits of a fictitious company as they deploy Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager to simplify their IP telephony provisioning.

The presented scenarios detail the actual steps that the fictitious company will use to meet their IP telephony management goals for subscriber services. The scenarios cover all the major features of Provisioning Manager including: managing existing VoIP deployments, bringing new deployments on-line, and of course the ordering and provisioning of subscriber services.
Network Description

- Network Description
- Getting Started
- Existing VoIP Deployment Setup
- Advanced Policy & Management
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Chambers Engineering

Chambers Engineering, a fictional French-based engineering firm with operations in multiple countries, is in the progress of migrating its voice services to IP telephony. This migration began with an initial deployment of Cisco CallManager and Unity at their Paris headquarters, and is being rolled out to other company locations over the next 24 months. The current deployment provides different voice services depending on the subscriber's role within the company (employee, contractor, executive, etc.)

As Chambers Engineering readies to broaden the deployment, they have run into several hurdles. The most pressing is the fact that their voice experts are spending large portions of their time provisioning subscriber services instead of the more critical tasks of designing and configuring the voice infrastructure at the branch locations. A number of employees in different regions have been tasked with taking over day-to-day operations for subscriber services within their assigned regions, but the daunting task of learning multiple interfaces, and training time with the voice experts, has delayed the turn over.

Chambers Engineering has decided to deploy Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager to allow the assigned employees to easily administer subscriber services without having to learn details about Cisco CallManager and Unity systems. Further, Provisioning Manager will be used to help the voice experts to more quickly and consistently bring new deployments on-line.

Using Provisioning Manager, Chambers Engineering will be able to drive down the initial cost of deployment, and set policies on how they can delegate management of ongoing adds, changes, and deletions of services to staff who are not IP voice experts.
Getting Started

- Network Description
- **Getting Started**
- Existing VoIP Deployment Setup
- Advanced Policy & Management
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 1 Outline

Getting Started

- PM Concepts
  - Domains
  - Service Areas
  - Users vs. Subscribers
  - Ordering Workflow
  - Business Rules
  - Provisioning Attributes
  - Basic Task Flow
- Login
- Navigation
- Create Subscriber Type

Scenario 1 Outline

Prior to using Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM), users must first understand several concepts that will help dictate how to set-up and use PM. After covering these concepts, and how they apply to Chambers Engineering’s IP voice deployment, the lead voice engineer, Phil, will log into PM and begin using PM to create a new Subscriber Type, which will define the policies for calling and ordering.

Note(s):
- Creating a new Subscriber Type is not necessary for all PM deployments. The example is provided in this chapter to highlight how the Subscriber Type business abstraction can be used to control provisioning policy for a class of subscribers.
Domains and Service Areas

Chapter 2 introduced the fact that PM uses business abstractions to help set and control policy. The first was the concept of a Domain. PM allows the enterprise to be sub-divided into separate partitions, Domains, that can be configured with policies and can be locally administered.

Perhaps the easiest way to best understand a Domain is in an example of PM being used in a multi-departmental enterprise with business units in different areas. A Domain could be created for each business unit or geographical area. In turn, each business unit or geographical area would then be provided with one or more administrator accounts for their Domain. These administrators could then log into PM, but will only be able to order and provision services for subscribers in their Domain, and will have no knowledge of any other Domains or subscribers within PM.

Each Domain has one or more Service Areas defined within them. Each Service Area basically defines the dial plan for one or more types of subscribers, and is typically associated with a site or location of the enterprise. Simple examples of Service Areas might include: one that allows local calls only that is assigned to contractors and lobby phones, and another that allows all calls including international ones that is available to executive subscribers only. This abstraction greatly simplifies the provisioning process as the Domain administrator does not need to understand which call processor, route partition, call search space or any other voice provisioning related attribute to use. These attributes would have been previously associated with the Service Area by an overall PM administrator who is more than likely a IP voice expert. In the simple example above, a Domain administrator who is ordering services for a lobby phone subscriber, will only be allowed to provision the subscriber in the “local calls only” Service Area.

The following provides some basic configuration details about Domains and services areas:

- One or more call processors are associated with each Domain, one or more message processors can optionally be associated with each Domain
- A call or message processor can be a member of more than one Domain
- Domain Users (administrators) are assigned task privileges within a single Domain
- Subscribers are assigned a Subscriber Type and are members of a single Domain
- A single call processor and optionally a single message processor are assigned to each Service Area
- Service Areas are typically associated to geographical locations, and include dial plan constructs (location, route partition, calling search spaces, etc.)
- One or more Subscriber Types can be assigned to each Service Area
Chambers Engineering Domain Plan

Let's take a look at how Chambers Engineering plans to use the Domain concept for their PM deployment. They want administrative duties based on regions, all offices in France to be administered as an entity, all offices in and around Germany to be administered as an entity, and all North America Field offices to be administered as an entity. Hence they will create three Domains: France, Germany, and North America.

Notice that the Domains have nothing to do with the location or use of the processors. The Nice office will host a CallManager, but Munich subscribers will also be provisioned on it. At the same time, the Munich offices will share a Unity processor hosted in the Frankfurt offices.

Note(s):

- The Service Areas in the diagram above have been simplified to show office locations. In reality each location will have multiple Service Areas (i.e. In Paris HQ there may be a local, national, and international Service Area)
Users vs. Subscribers

The next concept to discuss is the difference between a PM user and a subscriber. They are two different entities, but unfortunately a subscriber often times gets called a user, which can lead to some confusion.

A PM user is personnel with authorization to perform various tasks within PM (i.e. set policy, order services, etc). The PM tasks the user can perform depend on their assigned user roles, which will be discussed shortly.

There are two basic types of PM users: a Global user which has complete authorization to perform any task in PM. The user created at install, pmadmin, has global administrative rights. The other basic user type is a Domain Specific user. Users of this type only have privilege to perform tasks within their assigned Domain. Their roles are related to steps of the ordering workflow (discussed later in this section).

What causes some of the confusion is that subscriber services can also be ordered for PM users, thus making them subscribers (discussed shortly).
**User Roles**

Before defining subscribers in detail, let's look at the different user roles available. Besides the all encompassing global administrative role, a Global type user can be created that only has the right to modify if and when system cleanup activities will take place (see Chapter 4 for details on this function).

As previously mentioned, Domain specific users can only perform tasks within their assigned Domain and those tasks are basically associated with steps of the ordering workflow. The possible Domain specific user roles are shown in the chart above. For example, a Domain specific user with the "Approval" user role can only perform the PM task of approving orders for subscriber services within his assigned Domain. More than one user role can be assigned to a Domain specific user.

**Note(s):**

- The user roles and the listed rights will be easier to understand after the ordering workflow is discussed later in this chapter.
**PM Concepts**

**Users vs. Subscribers**

A **Subscriber** is an entity, which uses IP telephony services provided by the underlying voice applications.

- Subscriber Type defines the products that can be provisioned for subscribers of this type
  - Default Subscriber Types:
    - Employee
    - Contractor
    - Manager
    - Senior Manager
    - Executive
    - Operator
  - Default Subscriber Role Types can be modified in a global template or a per Domain basis
  - Default Domain Subscriber Role Types take on values of global template Subscriber Types at time of Domain creation only
  - If Provisioning Manager **Self-Care mode** is enabled, a subscriber can order services for themselves; thus a Subscriber can also be a PM User

**Users vs. Subscribers**

As discussed, a PM user is someone who has privilege within PM to perform some tasks. On the other hand, a subscriber is an entity, which uses IP telephony services provided by the underlying voice applications.

Subscribers created within PM are assigned to a specific Domain and one or more Subscriber Types. A Subscriber Type is a PM business abstraction that defines the products and services that PM can provision for a subscriber of this type. By default, PM defines several Subscriber Types as listed in the chart above. The products and services available for each of these Subscriber Types can be modified globally providing a baseline for each new Domain created, or on a per Domain basis.

The difference between subscriber and user can be confusing if PM is configured for Self-Care mode, which allows a Subscriber to view his history and even order services for themselves, thus becoming also a PM user.

**Best Practice:**

- If Self-Care mode is enabled, the ordering workflow should at least require approval prior to provisioning.
Provisioning Attributes

Both call and messaging services have many attributes that can be assigned and further define and enhance the service provided to the subscriber. For example, one attribute that can be defined on a phone as an enhancement to its use, is the setting of speed dials. Within PM, these settings are known as Provisioning Attributes, and can be set at multiple levels within PM to enforce policy; again simplifying the overall provisioning of subscriber services.

Provisioning attributes can be set for Domains, Subscriber Types, Service Areas, and during order entry. This order also defines the order of precedence in the event that the same attribute is set at multiple levels.

Let's look at a brief example to help clarify this.

- A policy at Chambers Engineering states that no subscribers in any of the offices in France are to have video capabilities on their phones except the executives.
- One way to implement this would be to set the phone attribute VideoEnable to “false” at the Domain level, and “true” for the Executive Subscriber Type.
- Now, all orders for phones in the France Domain will set VideoEnabled to “false”, but for subscribers of type Executive, this will be overridden with a value of “true”.
- If an individual employee has also given clearance for video privileges, his “false” setting can be overridden during order entry.
Big Picture

With the concepts discussed so far we can take a look at the overall PM structure with respect to order provisioning to give you an idea of the constructs that need to be created and/or defined within PM.

In the chart above, we see a concept of the Domain and its attributes. Associated with each Domain are the types of subscribers that can be assigned to this Domain, the Provisioning Attributes set at this level, the associated call and message processors, and the defined Service Areas.

The attributes associated with a Service Area include:

- The Provisioning Attributes set at this level
- The subset of Domain Subscriber Types that will be provisioned according to the dial plan defined by this Service Area
- A block of directory numbers
- A single call processor of those assigned to the Domain, and optionally a single message processor of those assigned to the Domain. Once the processors are assigned for the Service Area, the appropriate dial plan constructs can be selected based on those available on the selected processor.

Subscribers are created as members of a Domain, and are given a Subscriber Type, which defines the products and services that can be ordered for them. Associated with each Subscriber Type is also a set of Provisioning Attributes.

Finally, a number of PM users are defined as administrators to the Domain, each with a set of user roles defining the tasks they can perform using PM.

We can now start to see how once properly configured, PM simplifies the ordering and provisioning of subscriber services for the less experienced administrator. An experienced voice engineer first configures the appropriate Service Areas to reflect different dial plans, and then a Domain administrator will create a subscriber within the Domain and assign a Subscriber Type. When ordering services for that subscriber, they will be given a list of products and services to choose from as defined by the Subscriber Type attributes. Once selected and configured (i.e., type of phone), the Domain administrator then selects from a list of a Service Areas that the Subscriber Type has been assigned to. PM then handles the rest; the Domain administrator did not have to know about dial plan constructs or any of the interfaces to the various voice applications – simple and basically immune to errors!
Ordering Workflow

Once the order has been placed, what exactly does PM do with it? PM has a built-in ordering workflow to coordinate activities in the ordering process. The activities include approving the order, assigning a phone to the order, shipping the product, and receiving the product. This workflow can be customized to fit the customer’s exact needs by enabling or disabling each step, and assigning the enabled steps to a PM user role. By default, all steps are disabled.

If any step of the workflow is enabled, the order processing will wait at that point in the workflow for a user, with the user role assigned to the workflow step, to take appropriate action. Once the action has been completed, that user would inform PM, and the order processing will continue.
PM Concepts

Business Rules

Provisioning Manager contains a pre-defined set of Business Rules that control:

- Processing of orders
- Behavior of synchronization process
- Default values for various objects

Control steps of the ordering workflow:

- IsAuthorizationRequiredForAddOrder = False
- PhoneAssignmentDoneBy = Assignment
- PhoneShippingDoneBy = Shipping
- PhoneReceiptDoneBy = OrderOwner

Rules can be set per Domain or in a global template assigned to all new Domains

Business Rules

We have mentioned several times that some PM concepts are configurable. This is achieved by configuring Business Rules. The Business Rules are used to control the processing of orders, the behavior of synchronizing with call and message processors, and to set default values for various objects used repeatedly within PM.

Business Rules can be applied to a global template which provides the starting set of rules when a Domain is created, and can also be modified on a per Domain basis. Business Rules can only be configured by a global PM administrator.
Basic Task Flow

Before we actually follow Chamber Engineering’s PM deployment, let’s briefly look at a high level PM task flow.

The first step should be fairly obvious – adding of devices to PM. Since PM will be actually configuring call and message processors, you must not only inform PM about them, but also how to communicate with them.

After adding the devices to PM, the PM administrator could optionally attend to some global configurations including the modifying of the global templates which define Subscriber Types and Business Rules. These modifications would then be applied to new Domains as they are created.

The next step is to create one or more Domains and assign the appropriate call and message processors to them. Next, PM needs to know the voice infrastructure components of each processor in the Domain. This may entail either the creation of the configurations using templates and pushing them out to the processors, or import of any existing configurations.

Once PM is aware of the configured voice infrastructure, the Service Areas mapping dial plans to Subscriber Types can be created and configured.

Finally, PM users for each Domain should be created and assigned the appropriate user roles according to the ordering workflow to be utilized.

At this point the ‘experts’ hand-over PM to the Domain administrators to order, update, and change subscriber services.

Note(s):

• At any time after the Domain has been created, the Subscriber Types, Business Rules, and/or Provisioning Attributes specific to it may be modified. This also holds true for the configuration of Provisioning Attributes for Subscriber Types and Service Areas.
Logging In

Chambers Engineering has installed PM and they are ready to get started. All the initial setup of PM is typically done by a IP voice expert, so one of Chambers best, (we will call him Phil) is ready to get started. Let's follow Phil and his peers as they configure and use PM.

1. Phil opens a standard web browser on his PC (see Chapter 4 for supported versions) and enters the hostname or IP address of the PM server as a URL and is then redirected to the URL for login.

http://<server-name or IP address>

This will redirect you to the following URL for login:

http://<server-name or IP address>/cupm/Login

2. The PM login screen is displayed. During installation a global administrator account is created with the default login of pmadmin. Phil enters this and the password, also assigned at installation, and clicks the Login button.
Navigation - Administrator

Once the user is authenticated, the PM desktop is loaded. The desktop will vary depending on the user roles associated with the user logging in. Only the tasks associated with the user’s roles will be displayed. In Phil’s case, all task are displayed since he is logged in as the global administrator.

Before starting, let’s take a moment to understand the desktop layout.

The main features of Provisioning Manager are organized as tabs across the top of the desktop. The currently selected tab is identifiable by the different color of the tab. These tabs are the various categories of tasks in Provisioning Manager:

- **Provisioning Dashboard** – Allows for the creation of subscribers, viewing of there current services and ordering history, ordering of services, and activities related to the ordering workflow
- **Infrastructure Configuration** – Allows the management of processors, Domains, and service areas. Also used for the creation of templates to configure processors with voice infrastructure components, and the bulk provisioning of subscribers and their services
- **Advanced Setup** – Allows for the creation of policy (Provisioning Attributes, Subscriber Types, and Business Rules), and the maintenance of phones and directory number inventories
- **System Administration** – Allows for the creation of PM users, system maintenance, and reporting

Immediately under the tabs are the options associated with the selected major task category. To select one of these options, simply click on it. The selected option will be in black bold text. At this point, the selected option may have a dialog box associated with it, which will be displayed in the task area. The selected option may also have sub-tasks associated with it. These will be listed in a task menu on the left-hand side of the desktop. Again, to select one of the sub-tasks, simply click it and its text will become bold to identify it as the selected task.
Navigation - Ordering

The screen shot above depicts the PM desktop presented to a PM user who only has the ‘Ordering’ user role. Notice that they only have a single tab - Provisioning Dashboard. The options available to this user are also limited. A third possible option would be displayed if the User had any of the user roles associated with workflow activities (approval, assignment, shipping, receiving).

This screen shot also shows a sub-menu that was mentioned on the previous page.
New Subscriber Type

Phil is now ready to begin using PM. Reviewing the Chambers Engineering’s VoIP deployment plan, Phil notices a policy for lobby phones that limits not only the calling area, but also the types of products and services that can be ordered for them.

Phil can control the calling area though appropriate configuration of a Service Area. Phil can also control the products and services available for ordering via a Subscriber Type. Since none of the default Subscriber Types (Employee, Contractor, Manager, Senior Manager, Executive, Operator) covers this type of subscriber, Phil needs to create a new one. He will create it in the Global Domain Template so it will be part of all new Domains. Once a Domain is created, the attributes Phil originally assigned to the new Subscriber Type can be modified for use within this Domain without affecting the Global Domain Template assignments.
Getting Started
Create New Subscriber Type

All office locations will need to provision phones for their lobbies
- Create a new Subscriber Type for Facilities
- Configure globally to be default for all Domains

Create New Subscriber Type
To create a new Subscriber Type in the Global Domain Template, Phil uses the following steps:

1. Phil selects the Advanced Setup tab.
2. The options bar displays three choices, Phil selects Policies
3. A sub-menu appears on the left-side of the desktop with possible policy tasks, Phil selects Subscriber Roles
4. The task area of the desktop displays the Subscriber Role Configuration – Configure a Subscriber Role Type dialog. It can be used to create new Subscriber Types or modify existing ones. Phil clicks on New Subscriber Role
5. The Subscriber Role Configuration – Configure a New Subscriber Role Type dialog is now displayed. Phil selects Customer Domain Template from the Domain pull-down menu (At this time it would be the only option since no Domains have been created yet). Phil also enters a name for this Subscriber Role – Facilities.
6. Phil clicks Save to create the new Subscriber Type.
Getting Started
Configure Subscriber Type

Configure Subscriber Type

Once PM has created the new Subscriber Type, the Subscriber Role Configuration – View Subscriber Role Type dialog shows its details. Since it was just created, no products or services are listed as being associated with this Subscriber Type.

7. Phil selects the Associate Products option (see next page)

Note(s):

• This result dialog is what would appear had you selected View Subscriber Role as opposed to a New Subscriber Role.
Getting Started
Configure Subscriber Role Type (Cont.)

Configure Subscriber Type

The Subscriber Role Configuration – Associate Products dialog is displayed listing all possible phones and services (that PM is aware of) that can be associated with the Subscriber Type. Phil can select phone and line types, base products like line, phone, voice mail, etc, and/or bundled products like phone service which includes base products phone and line.

8. Phil selects two types of phones, that the line can only be auto-assigned, and that only the phone service bundle can be ordered.

9. Click Save when finished configuring the products to be associated with the Subscriber Type, Facilities.

Phil has successfully created a new Subscriber Type and associated products and services in accordance with Chambers policy. The Subscriber Type, Facilities, will be available to all new Domains. If necessary, once the Domain is created, the Facilities Subscriber Type for the Domain can be modified using similar steps as just detailed except, using the View Subscriber Role option instead of the New Subscriber Role option and selecting the specific Domain instead of Customer Domain Template.
Existing VoIP Deployment Setup

- Network Description
- Getting Started
- **Existing VoIP Deployment Setup**
- Advanced Policy & Management
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 2 Outline
Existing VoIP Deployment Setup

- Setup Devices
  - Add Call and Message Processors
  - Infrastructure Sync
  - Subscriber Sync
- Setup Deployment
  - Create Domain
  - Create Service Areas
  - Domain Sync
- User Administration

Scenario 2 Outline
Chambers Engineering had already deployed IP voice services in the Paris Headquarter prior to installing Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager. Moving forward, however, they wish to do all further voice infrastructure configuring and subscriber service provisioning using PM. To do so, Phil must make PM aware of the current voice infrastructure configuration and map it into PM business abstractions. This scenario will follow Phil as he configures PM to manage Chambers Engineering’s existing VoIP deployment.
Setup Devices

Phil's first task will be to add the Paris HQ call and message processors to PM. After that he will synchronize the existing infrastructure components and subscriber data into the PM database.
Add Call Processors

Phil uses the following steps to add the Paris HQ call and message processors to PM:

1. Phil selects the **Infrastructure Configuration** tab
2. A set of dashboards are displayed that provide shortcuts to the various tasks. So rather than selecting the Setup Devices option and then the Call Processors task that will be displayed in a sub-menu, Phil simply selects **Call Processors** in the displayed Setup Devices dashboard.

Note(s):

- The Setup Devices dashboard will indicate the number of call and message processors defined in PM. Clicking the small icon arrow next to the number will open a dialog listing the processors, their device type, and the time of their last synchronization with PM.
- Only the "Publisher" Call Processor is added to PM. PM only communicates with the Publisher and not the Subscriber.
Add Call Processors (Cont.)

3. The Call Processor Configuration – Configure a Call Processor dialog is displayed. Phil selects the New Call Processor option.

4. The dialog changes to Call Processor Configuration – Configure a New Call Processor dialog which contains entry boxes for details about the call processor to add. Phil enters the following:
   - Name: ParisHQ
   - Type: CallManager
   - IP Address: Address of Call Manager
   - Version: Version of Call Manager

   Once the version is entered additional fields will be displayed depending on the version selected, in this case:
   - Device Protocol: HTTPS (how PM will talk to processor)
   - User Name: Call Processor administrator login
   - Password: Call Processor administrator account

   Extension mobility details, service name and service URL, can also be added if available. If EM details are not added, PM users will not be able to order EM related products.

5. Phil clicks Save to add the call processor.

Phil would repeat these steps to add any additional call processors.

Note(s):

- To modify any of these settings at a later time, select Infrastructure Configuration > Setup Devices > Call Processors then View Call Processors, select appropriate one from the list, then click Update.
- Adding message processors is optional, but would follow steps similar to those for adding a call processor.
**Infrastructure Sync**

The next task is for Phil to have PM query the call processor to retrieve its current infrastructure configurations (i.e., route partitions, calling search spaces, translation patterns, etc.) After clicking Save to add the call processor to PM, the Call Processor Configuration – View a Call Processor dialog displays details about the processor.

1. From this dialog, Phil clicks the Synchronize option, which causes two options for synchronization to appear. Phil clicks Start for the Infrastructure option.

The sync process begins and a percentage complete bar is displayed. This step can take a bit of time to complete. Phil could go on to other aspects of the setup or just wait. To get back to this screen, select Infrastructure Configuration > Setup Devices > Call Processors, next select View Call Processors, and then select the call processor from the list. The display will show the status of the Synchronization task. When finished, the details for the Call Processor will indicate the start and completion times and a status message.
Setup Devices
Subscriber Sync

Discovery all objects in CCM related to individual subscribers.
For example:
- Configured Phones
- Configured Lines
- Device Profiles

Subscriber Sync

The next step is for PM to retrieve the current subscriber data (i.e. subscriber, configured phones, configured lines, etc.). Phil selects the Start button for the Subscribers Synchronization. Again a percentage complete bar will be displayed and when finished the details for the Call Processor will indicate the start and completion times and a status message.

At this point, PM is aware of the Chamber Engineering's current VoIP deployment.

Note(s):
- The process for synchronizing a message processor's configuration and subscriber information is identical.
Setup Deployment

With PM now aware of the current voice infrastructure deployed at Chambers Engineering, Phil needs to map it into PM’s business abstractions so future provisioning can be done using PM.

According to Chambers Engineering’s management plan, all offices in France will be managed as a single entity. Therefore, Phil will create a Domain and appropriate Service Areas to support the Paris Headquarter offices. One such Service Area will be created for provisioning of Lobby phones. As their voice deployment efforts continue, Phil can add Service Areas for the Nice office.
Create Domain

To create a Domain for administering services to all subscribers at office locations in France, Phil uses the following steps:

1. Phil selects the **Infrastructure Configuration** tab.
2. Next Phil selects the **Setup Deployment** option.
3. A sub-menu appears on the left-side of the desktop and Phil selects **Domains**. Alternatively, Phil could have selected the Domains option in the Setup Deployment dashboard displayed after selecting the Infrastructure Configuration tab.
4. The **Domain Configuration – Configure a Domain** dialog is displayed. Phil selects the **New Domain** option.
5. The dialog changes to display 2 entry boxes. Phil enters the Domain Name as **France**, and provides a brief description.
6. Phil clicks the **Save** button to create the Domain. (see next page)

Note(s):

- To view or modify the configuration of an existing Domain, use the **View Domain** option.
Configure Domain

After creating the Domain the Domain Configuration – Update Domain dialog is displayed. It is primarily used to associate processors with the Domain, but can also be used as a launch point for creating, viewing, and modifying Service Areas within the Domain. Phil uses the following steps to configure the France Domain he just created:

1. Phil clicks the small arrow icon to the right of the Call Processor(s) entry box which opens a dialog listing all call processors that have been added to PM. Phil selects the ParisHQ call processor to associate it with the France Domain. Phil would follow a similar procedure to associate message processors.

2. Click Save to update the France Domain's configuration.

Note(s):

- One or more call processor can be associated with a Domain. Message processors are optional, but multiple ones can be associated.
Create Service Areas

The next step is perhaps one of the most critical as Phil must create Service Areas for the France Domain to reflect dial plans for different types of subscribers according to the Chambers Engineering deployment plan. The Service Area business abstraction greatly simplifies subscriber provisioning because the Domain Administrator only needs to assign a Service Area to a subscriber and not the individual components such as Calling Search Space and Route Partition.

Earlier Phil created a new Subscriber Type to cover lobby phones. Using the following steps, Phil will create a Service Area specifically for lobby phones:

1. Phil selects the Infrastructure Configuration tab.
2. Next Phil selects the Setup Deployment option.
3. A sub-menu appears on the left-side of the desktop and Phil selects Service Areas. Alternatively, Phil could have selected the Service Areas option in the Setup Deployment dashboard displayed after selecting the Infrastructure Configuration tab.
4. The Service Area Configuration – Configure a Service Area dialog is displayed. Phil selects the New Service Area option.
5. The dialog changes to display 2 entry boxes. Phil enters the Service Area ID as ParisLobby, and uses the pull-down Domain menu to select the France Domain. Use a descriptive name to facilitate the understanding of the dial plan the Service Area represents.
6. Phil clicks the Save button to create the Service Area. (see next page)

Note(s):
- To view or modify the configuration of an existing Service Area, use the View Service Area option.
Configure Service Area

After creating the Service Area the *Service Area Configuration – Edit Service Area* dialog is displayed. It is used to define the parameters of a dial plan. Phil uses the following steps to configure the “ParisLobby” Service Area he just created:

1. Phil uses the pull-down menus to select the appropriate values.
   - **Call Processor Settings:**
     - Name: Select the ParisHQ call processor.
     - Once this field is set, the remain options will be populated based on the values retrieved from the selected call processor during the infrastructure synchronization task. Phil uses the appropriate values to create a dial plan for lobby phones according to the Chambers Engineering IP voice deployment plan.
   - **Unified Message Processor Settings:**
     - Identical procedure to the call processor settings. Defining a message processor in a service area is optional. For the ParisLobby Service Area a message processor is not needed because the IP voice deployment plan does not allow voice mail on the lobby phones.
   - **Subscriber Roles:**
     - Phil selects **Facilities** – The Facilities Subscriber Role was specifically created for lobby phones. It limits the type of phones and services that can be ordered. More than one Subscriber type can be chosen.
   - **Directory Number Block(s):**
     - A feature of PM is the ability to assign a block of numbers to a Service Area. Use the notepad icon to configure a set of directory numbers to be assigned (auto-configured) when provisioning a subscriber in this Service Area.

2. Click **Save** to update the ParisLobby Service Area’s configuration.
Setup Deployment
Domain Sync

Put existing subscribers discovered during Call Processor Subscriber Sync into the Domain and appropriate Service Area

Domain Sync behavior is controlled by the following business rules:
• AssociateAllUsersInCallProcessor
• AssociateUserByDeptCode

Domain Sync
After creating all the necessary Service Areas within the France Domain, the next step is to associate existing subscribers (imported during subscriber synchronization) with the appropriate Domain and Service Area.

By performing a Domain synchronization, the imported subscribers will be placed into a Domain and then mapped into the appropriate PM Service Area within the Domain. This is done to not only allow PM users to view subscriber configurations, but to also modify and update them using PM.

The Domain synchronization behavior is controlled by a couple of Business Rules. One rule simply puts all subscribers imported into the Domain performing the sync. The other rule, only places subscribers with a Department name listed by the rule into the Domain. For our example, the first rule is enabled since at this time only a single Domain exists.

Phil uses the following steps to perform a Domain synchronization:

1. Phil selects the Infrastructure Configuration tab.
2. Next Phil selects the Setup Deployment option.
3. A sub-menu appears on the left-side of the desktop and Phil selects Domains.
4. The Domain Configuration – Configure a Domain dialog is displayed. Phil selects the View Domain option.
5. The Choose a Domain dialog changes to a listing of all Domains. Phil selects France. Alternatively, Phil could have selected the arrow icon next to the Domains option in the Setup Deployment dashboard displayed after selecting the Infrastructure Configuration tab and selected the France Domain from the list displayed.
6. The Domain Configuration – View Domain dialog is displayed showing the current configuration for the France Domain. Phil clicks the Synchronize option. A percentage completion bar will be displayed. When the synchronization is complete details about its start and completed time and a status message will be displayed under the configuration details.
User Administration

The PM configuration that Phil has performed up to this point is enough for him to begin managing subscribers and their services. However, this is a task that he wants to hand-off to less experienced staff member. We'll finish this scenario by detailing how Phil would create the PM users assigned to handle provisioning tasks in the France Domain.

According to Chambers Engineering’s IP voice deployment plans, Mary will be responsible for ordering, changing, and updating all subscriber services in the France Domain. David, Mary’s boss wants to be informed about all subscriber provisioning, so he has asked to approve any order prior to it being provisioned.

To meet this requirement, Phil must create two new PM users to administer the France Domain, and assign them with the appropriate user privileges for their job responsibilities.
Create User

To recap, a PM user is staff member who should be allowed to perform tasks within PM. The following steps detail how Phil creates an account for Mary in the France Domain and assigns her ordering privileges:

1. Phil selects the System Administration tab.
2. Next Phil selects the Manage Users option.
3. The Manage User – Create User or Select User to Update dialog is displayed. Phil enters the appropriate information for user Mary, and uses the Domain pull-down menu to assign Mary to the France Domain.
4. Phil clicks Create to create Mary's account. (see next page)

Note(s):

- To update an existing user, click the arrow icon to the right of the User ID entry box. A dialog is displayed listing all existing users. Then, select the user to update.
User Administration
Set User Password

5. Upon creation of the user, the Manage User – Update or Remove User dialog is displayed. To add a password for user Mary, Phil clicks the Manage Passwords option.

6. The dialog changes to Password Management. Phil selects Provisioning Manager Login from the “Select password to modify” pull-down menu, and adds and confirms the password.

7. To have this value take effect, Phil clicks Set to New Value.

8. Phil clicks Done to return to the Update or Remove User dialog.

9. Next, Phil needs to assign user roles to Mary. Phil can click either the Manage Authentication Roles option or the Edit button to the right of the Assigned Roles entry box (illustrated above).

Note(s):
- If a password is not set for a newly created user, the default is the same as the User ID.
- A user can change their password when logged in, by clicking their User ID, displayed as the logged in user in the upper right-hand corner of the PM desktop.
Assign User Roles

10. The Manage User – Assign User Authorization Roles dialog is displayed. Phil selects the Ordering, Advanced Ordering, and Advanced Assignment user roles. This will allow Mary to order subscriber services, configure Provisioning Attributes, and assign the physical phone (MAC address) for the order.

11. Phil clicks Update to have the roles assigned.

12. Phil clicks Done to return to the Update or Remove User dialog where he can see the roles have been assigned to Mary.

Note(s):

- Phil follows the same steps to create a user account for David, but during User Authorization Role assignment, Phil only selects the Approval user role.
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Advanced Policy and Management

- Network Description
- Getting Started
- Existing VoIP Deployment Setup
- **Advanced Policy & Management**
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 3 Outline

At this point, Mary and David could begin using PM to manage subscribers and their services in the France Domain. However, PM allows for additional configurations to further control PM’s execution and the provisioning itself.

In this scenario, we will explore the configuration of Business Rules and Provisioning Attributes as they relate to Chambers Engineering’s IP voice deployment plan.
Advanced Policy and Management
Business Rules Example – Configure Workflow

Desired Order Workflow in France Domain
- Approval = True
  - User David has 'Approval' user role
- Assignment = Done at time of order
  - User Mary has 'Advanced Assignment' user role
- Shipping = Workflow automatic
- Receiving = Workflow automatic

Business Rules Example – Workflow Configuration
The Chambers Engineering IP voice management plan for the offices in France states that Mary will be responsible for all subscriber ordering and phone assignment, and that David must first approve all orders before they are provisioned. Phil has already created the PM users Mary and David, and assigned them with the proper user roles to satisfy this requirement.

The next step is to configure PM so that the ordering workflow reflects this requirement. By default, all steps of the ordering workflow are set to automatic. If left in this state, any order Mary placed would be automatically provisioned without any approval.

In this example, Phil will modify the appropriate Business Rules to configure the ordering workflow in the France Domain to meet the stated requirement.
Business Rule Example
Configure Workflow

Configure workflow Business Rules so that all orders in the France Domain be approved by a user with the User Role - 'Approval'

Note - Default value for all workflow steps is 'workflow automatic'

Only user with the global user role 'Administration' can modify Business Rules

Workflow Configuration

Phil uses the following steps to edit the appropriate Business Rules in the France Domain to configure the desired processing workflow:

1. Phil selects the Advanced Setup tab.
2. Next Phil selects the Policies option.
3. A sub-menu is displayed of the left side of the PM desktop. Phil selects the Rules task.
4. The Rules Configuration – Configure a Rule dialog is displayed. From the ‘Configure Rules in Domain’ pull-down menu, Phil selects France.
5. Phil then uses the ‘Select a Rule’ pull-down menu to select IsAuthorizationRequiredForAddOrder
6. The description and current setting of the rule is displayed. Phil clicks the notepad icon to the right of the rules name to modify it (see next page)

Note(s):
- To configure a rule to be applied to all new Domains, use the ‘Configure Rules in Domain’ pull-down and select Customer Domain Template
Business Rule Example
Configure Workflow (Cont.)

Workflow Configuration (Cont.)

7. The dialog changes to allow editing. For this particular rule there is no associated data (i.e. like user roles that can be set to perform this action), only enabled or disabled. When enabled a user in the France Domain with the Approver user role must approve all add orders. Phil clicks the Enable check box.

8. Phil clicks Save to have the new rule take effect.

Note(s):
- Phil uses the same steps to also enable rules to necessitate approval for change and cancel orders (IsAuthorizationRequiredForChangeOrder and IsAuthorizationRequiredForCancelOrder)
Provisioning Attributes Example – Speed Dial

When provisioning phones, lines, voice mail, and extension mobility there are many possible attributes that can be set. Setting them for each provisioning instance would require substantial time and be prone to human error. PM allows Provisioning Attributes to be set at the Domain, Subscriber Type, and Service Area levels that will be assigned to provisioning orders, thus simplifying the process. A PM user with the Advanced Ordering user role can also override any of these settings when placing an order.

Let’s look at an example of setting a Speed Dial for Security on all Lobby Phones. For this example, we will configure the attribute at the Service Area level.

Note(s):

- Setting the attribute at the Service Area level takes precedence over any Speed Dials that may have been set at the Domain or Subscriber Type level.
Provisioning Attributes Example
Speed Dial

Set Speed Dial attributes for the ParisLobby Service Area

Only user with the global user role 'Administration' can modify Provisioning Attributes for a Domain or Service Area

Provisioning Attributes can also be edited from the appropriate Create/Update tasks (i.e. Infrastructure Configuration > Setup Deployment > Service Areas)

Speed Dial
Phil uses the following steps to edit the Provisioning Attributes for the Service Area - ParisLobby. Any phone provisioning using the ParisLobby Service Area will be assigned these attributes:

1. Phil selects the Advanced Setup tab.
2. Next, Phil selects the Policies option.
3. A sub-menu is displayed of the left side of the PM desktop. Phil selects the Provisioning Attributes task.
4. The Launching Provisioning Attributes Management – Choose a Provisioning Attributes Assignment Level to Start dialog is displayed. Phil selects the Service Area option.
5. A dialog is displayed listing all configured Service Areas in PM. Phil selects ParisLobby. (see next page)
Provisioning Attributes Example

Speed Dial (Cont.)

6. The Service Area Configuration – Provisioning Attribute Management dialog is displayed. It lists only the products that can be provisioned for this Service Area. Notice that there is no entry for voicemail. This is because no message processor was defined for the ParisLobby Service Area. Phil expands the Phone entry.

7. All Phone attributes are displayed. Phil finds the one related to Speed Dial and clicks the notepad icon to the right of the entry to modify it.

8. A new dialog is displayed. Phil enters the directory number for Security and enters the label Security.

9. Phil clicks Update which saves the attribute, and presents another entry line.

10. Phil clicks Done when finished adding speed dial information.

All phones provisioned using the ParisLobby Service Area will have a Speed Dial entry for Security displayed on their phone’s display.
Managing Orders

- Network Description
- Getting Started
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- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 4 Outline
Managing Orders

- Create Subscriber
- Order Services
  - Phone and Line
    - Order Status
    - Workflow Step
    - Order Completion
  - Shared Line
  - Change Phone
  - Change Owner

Scenario 4 Outline
Phil is now ready to turn over PM to Mary for managing the subscribers in the France Domain. This scenario will follow her steps as she creates a subscriber and orders a number of services.
Managing Orders

Mary’s first activity with PM is to create a subscriber for a phone to be placed in the main lobby. She will then order a phone and line for the subscriber, called “MainLobby”.

David will need to approve the order before it can be provisioned and activated.
Create Subscriber

Mary logs into PM with the account created by the PM admin, Phil. Notice that her PM desktop doesn’t have as many tabs and options as Phil’s did. Since Mary was configured to only have ordering user rights, only the tabs and options pertaining to the ordering task are displayed.

As seen above in Mary’s PM desktop, she can basically create subscribers and order services for them. Because of her assigned Domain, Mary can do this only for the France Domain. This is not a problem because from Mary’s perspective she has no reason to know that PM is being used by any other areas.

Let’s follow Mary as she creates a subscriber for the phone to be placed in the main lobby of the Paris Headquarters:

1. Mary selects the Provisioning Dashboard tab (her only option so it will be selected by default)
2. A set of dashboards are displayed that provide shortcuts to the various tasks. So rather than selecting the Manage Subscribers option and then the Add Subscribers task that will be displayed in a sub-menu, Mary simply selects Add Subscriber in the Manage Subscribers dashboard.
3. The Manage a Subscriber – Create Subscriber or Select Subscriber to Update dialog is displayed. Mary adds information pertaining to this subscriber’s account, ID, first and last name, a contact phone number and email address, and department. Notice that she did not need to select a Domain because she only has rights in the France Domain. She must also assign the type of subscriber. Remember, Subscriber Type dictates the products and services that can be ordered. Mary uses the Add and Remove buttons until the Assigned Subscriber Type is Facilities.
4. Mary clicks Create to create this subscriber account.

Note(s):
- If Phil (pmadmin) was logged in and creating a subscriber, he would also have a pull-down menu to select the Domain to place the subscriber in.
- To modify subscriber information, click the arrow icon to the right of the Subscriber ID entry field. A list of subscribers in the Domain of the user logged in will be listed (or all subscribers if global admin). Select the subscriber to modify.
Phone and Line

After creating the subscriber, the dialog will display the account information and have options to view or order services for this subscriber. However, after creating the MainLobby subscriber, Mary went on to create many other subscribers; so in order for her to order services for MainLobby, she needs to use the following steps:

1. Mary selects the **Provisioning Dashboard** tab (her only option so it will be selected by default)
2. This time instead of using the dashboard shortcuts, she selects the **Manage Orders** option.
3. The next step is to select which subscriber Mary will manage orders for. The **Search Subscribers for Ordering Services** dialog is displayed. Mary can use any of the account fields to search on and use an * as a wildcard. Mary enters **MainLobby** in the Subscriber ID field.
4. Mary clicks **Search** and PM presents a list of the subscribers matching her query. In this case, there is only one subscriber listed.
5. Mary clicks on **MainLobby** to select it. (see next page)
Phone and Line, (Cont.-1)

The desktop now displays the subscriber’s record. The record is used to order services, view the subscriber’s current services (if any), and view a history of orders for the subscriber. As the scenario continues, you will have a chance to see subscriber records with more details than the one presented above.

6. MainLobby’s subscriber record only lists a single bundle of products that can be ordered. The products listed depend on the products associated with the Subscriber Type of the subscriber, and the devices defined in the Domain (i.e. if the Domain does not have any message processors defined then voicemail will not be offered as a service even if it is associated with the Subscriber Type). Mary selects Phone Service to begin the ordering process.

7. The bottom half of the subscriber record changes into an Order Entry Wizard. The first step of the wizard describes what is being ordered. In this case, it is a single extension number and a single IP handset. Mary clicks Continue for the next step of the wizard. (see next page)
Phone and Line, (Cont.-2)

8. The second step of the wizard configures the line. In this case, the Subscriber Type only allows an auto-assigned line so there is no selection to be made. The other possibility, if associated with the Subscriber Type, is to choose a line, which allows the user doing the ordering to assign the Directory Number. Mary simply clicks Continue to go to the next step in the wizard.

9. This step of the wizard is also used to configure a product being ordered. This time it’s the phone. Mary uses the pull-down list to select a phone type. Again this list is based on the products associated with the Subscriber Type assigned to this subscriber. Once a phone is selected, a sample picture of the phone is displayed. Since Mary was also granted the Advanced Assignment user role, she can now assign the actual phone by entering its MAC address.

10. Mary clicks Continue to move to the final step of this wizard. (see next page)
Order Services
Phone and Line, (Cont.-3)

11. If the Subscriber Type was defined in more than one Service Area, Mary would need to select the appropriate one (good reason for descriptive naming of Service Areas). Here, Mary does nothing because Facilities was only associated with the ParisLobby Service Area. Mary must also select the appropriate Phone Button Template to use and finally which line on the phone the extension will be attached to.

12. Mary is satisfied with her selections, and clicks Confirm to place the order.

13. The Confirmation of Order dialog is displayed providing Mary with the Order Number to help her track it. Mary clicks Done.

Note(s):
- Many of the fields and available options will differ depending on the products being ordered.
Phone and Line – Status

Once the order is placed, it enters the ordering workflow where it goes through the steps of approval, assignment, shipping, and receiving. The steps are handled either automatically by PM or must have manual intervention by a PM user before proceeding. The workflow processing is defined by the setting of Business rules as discussed in the previous scenario.

Mary wants to check on the status of this order and uses the following steps to do so:

1. Mary selects the Provisioning Dashboard tab (her only option so it will be selected by default)

2. A set of dashboards are displayed that provide shortcuts to the various tasks. The Manage Order Dashboard contains a summary of currently being provisioned orders. Mary selects the Waiting total since she has only made one order so far. She could also have selected the Search Orders option or any option that would eventually display the MainLobby's subscriber record (see next page).
Phone and Line – Status, (Cont.)

The list of orders in the ‘Waiting’ state is displayed. Mary’s order for subscriber MainLobby is listed and indicates it is waiting for approval. This is exactly what the workflow was configured in the previous scenario to do; wait for approval by a user with the Approver user role.
Phone and Line – Workflow Completion

The order will remain in the waiting state until it is approved. Phil configured David with the Approver user role in the France Domain. Therefore, before the order will continue on in the workflow, David must log into PM, and approve the order.

The screenshot above depicts David’s PM desktop. Notice that the only task he can perform is titled My Activities. The My Activities task is used to handle the manual steps of the workflow assigned to the PM user logged in. If you were to look back a few pages, you would notice that Mary’s desktop did not include this task because her account was not configured to handle any workflow steps.

For this order to proceed, David uses the following steps to approve the order:

1. David selects the Provisioning Dashboard tab (his only option so it will be selected by default)
2. A single dashboard is displayed. At the bottom of the My Activities dashboard is a status of the number of orders waiting for action by David. To view them, David selects the My Activities option.
3. A list of orders waiting for David’s action is displayed. David selects Order 1 for MainLobby (see next page)

Note(s):

• There are many more options available for the Global Administrator under the Manage Activities dashboard including: My Activities, All Activities, Activities for a Group, Activities for a User. The last three only allows the Global Administrator to look at the activities, but not act on them. The Global Administrator can only act on the activities listed under My Activities.
Order Services
Phone and Line – Workflow Completion, (Cont.)

4. The Viewing Activity dialog is displayed. It presents details about what was ordered. David’s first order of business is to either accept or decline the responsibility of approving this order. The Decline option may be selected if there were other users with the approval right that David wanted to defer to. In this case, David selects Accept.

5. At this point, David can choose to delegate this activity to another user or accept or reject it himself. David can add comments to this order that will appear in the order history for the subscriber. David selects Approve to approve the order.

Based on his assigned user roles, David’s job is done and he can do nothing further using PM, including checking the order’s progress.
Order Services
Phone and Line – Order Completion

Phone and Line – Order Completion

Once approved the order moved through the remainder of the workflow automatically (because no other user interventions were configured with the Business Rules), and was activated. Mary uses the same procedure as earlier to search for the order to get its status, where she sees that it completed successfully.

The subscriber, phone, and line were all configured in the CallManager ParisHQ by PM, and once the IP Phone is installed in the lobby, it is ready for use.
Order Services
Shared Line

Matt and Susan will have their own phones but share a line.

Matt's phone and line have already been provisioned, Mary first searches the subscriber records to determine the DN to be shared.

Susan's phone and line are provisioned by Mary. The line is assigned to the existing line DN=65000.

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Shared Line

Chambers Engineering is a progressive company that allows job sharing. Matt is the current Training Coordinator, but will now be sharing the job with new hire Susan. Both Matt and Susan have their own desk and phone, but both need to be able to answer the Training Coordinator's line from their desks.

To meet this requirement, Mary will first search for Matt's subscriber record to determine the number to be shared, and then provision Susan with a phone and the shared number.
Order Services
Shared Line – Determine Line to be Shared

Subscribers Matt and Susan will be sharing a line

Matt has already been provisioned a phone. First step is to determine his assigned extension that he will be sharing.

Could also use Provisioning Dashboard > Manage subscribers > Search Subscribers

Shared Line – Determine the Line to be Shared

Matt’s phone was previously provisioned, so his current number will be the one shared with Susan. Mary’s first task is to determine Matt’s current directory number. Mary doesn’t want to rely on the published phone directory as it may be out-of-date, so she will search for Matt’s subscriber records to determine what was provisioned for him.

1. Mary selects the Provisioning Dashboard tab (her only option so it will be selected by default)
2. She next selects the Manage Orders option.
3. A sub-menu is displayed on the left side of the PM desktop, Mary selects Search Orders.
4. A Search dialog is displayed allowing Mary to search for orders using a combination of Order Details, Subscriber Information, and/or Order Dates. Mary enters Matt’s subscriber ID in the Subscriber Login entry box.
5. Mary clicks Search (see next page).

Note(s):
• Mary could have also selected the Manage Subscribers option to search for Matt’s subscriber records.
Order Services
Shared Line - Determine Line to be Shared, (Cont.)

6. A dialog appears, displaying a list of orders matching Mary’s search parameters. She locates one related to Matt, and clicks on the subscriber in the Subscriber field to launch Matt’s subscriber records.

7. Matt’s Subscriber Record Details are displayed listing task options, order history, and current products. Under current products, Mary notes that the directory number associated with Line 1 on Matt’s phone is 65000. This is the line that will be shared with Susan.
Order Services
Shared Line – Order Susan’s Phone and Line

A new subscriber has already been created for Susan. Use Provisioning Dashboard > Manage Orders > Order Subscriber Services to search for subscriber Susan.

Shared Line – Order Susan’s Phone and Line

With the information about Matt’s line, Mary uses the following steps to order phone services for Susan:

1. Mary selects Provisioning Dashboard > Manage Orders > Order Subscriber Services to search for subscriber Susan and launch the Products Ordering dialog.

2. From the Products Ordering dialog, she selects Phone Service from the list of available products for ordering.

3. The lower portion of the dialog displays the first step of the ordering wizard detailing what was selected for ordering. Mary clicks Continue to move to the next step of the ordering wizard (see next page)

Note(s):

- Subscriber Susan was given a Subscriber Type of employee which has more products and services associated with it than the Facilities Subscriber Type detailed earlier in this scenario.
Order Services
Shared Line – Order Susan’s Phone and Line, (Cont.-1)

4. The second step of the wizard is used to configure parameters for the line. Mary selects **Chosen Line** from the Line Type pull-down menu. A new entry box is now displayed asking for the Directory Number. Mary enters Matt’s extension - 65000.

5. Mary clicks **Continue** to advance to the next step of the wizard.

6. The third step of the wizard is used to configure parameters for the phone. Mary selects a Cisco 7960 from the Phone Type pull-down menu. A picture of a 7960 is displayed. Since Mary has the Advanced Assignment user role assigned to her, she enters the MAC address of the phone she has selected to be placed on Susan’s desk.

7. Mary clicks **Continue** to advance to the final step of the wizard (see next page).
Order Services
Shared Line – Order Susan’s Phone and Line, (Cont.-2)

8. In the final step of the wizard, Mary needs to select a Service Area, if more than one exists. In this case, the Employee Subscriber Type is only associated with the FranceNationwide Service Area, so no selection is necessary. Mary also selects the Standard 7960 Phone Button template, and Line 1 as the Line Position to use for the extension.

9. Mary clicks **Confirm** to enter the order.

10. A confirmation dialog is displayed providing the order number. Mary clicks **Done**.

At this point the order enters the ordering workflow and, as before, will wait until David logs in and approves the order.
Shared Line – Verify Order

Once David has approved the order, the phone and line are provisioned on the ParisHQ CallManager and activated. Looking at the details in Susan’s subscriber record, Mary can see that Susan’s line was set to 65000, and the icon (illustrated above) indicates that it is a shared line.
Order Services
Change Phone

Change Matt’s physical phone

Matt
DN=65000

Change To

Change Phone
It seems that most of Matt’s calls these days require input from others in the room. He has decided that changing his phone to a conference model would simplify his life and has asked Mary to make it happen.
Change Phone

Mary uses the following steps to change Matt’s phone:

1. Mary selects **Provisioning Dashboard > Manage Subscribers > Search Subscribers** to search for subscriber Matt and launch his Subscriber Record. Under the current products provisioned section, Mary locates the phone entry and clicks the expand icon.

2. This displays a number of tasks that can be executed. Mary clicks **Change**.

3. The Order Wizard is opened in the lower portion of the record. The first step of the wizard indicates the products being ordered. Mary clicks **Continue** to move to the next step of the wizard (see next page).
Change Phone, (Cont.)

4. The next step is used to configure parameters for products being ordered. In this case, Mary selects a Cisco 7936 from the Phone Type pull-down menu. A picture of a 7936 is displayed. Since Mary has the Advanced Assignment user role assigned to her, she enters the MAC address of the phone she has selected to replace the one on Matt’s desk.

5. Mary clicks Continue to advance to the final step of the wizard.

6. The final step of this wizard would be to assign Service Area, Phone Button Template, and Line position, but in this case, there is nothing to be selected. Mary clicks Confirm to enter the order. A confirmation dialog is displayed providing the order number. Mary clicks Done.

At this point the order enters the ordering workflow and, as before, will wait until David logs in and approves the order.

Note(s):

• Since Mary has also been assigned the user role Advanced Ordering, an Advanced Ordering Options button is displayed on the final step of the wizard allowing Mary to set Provisioning Attributes.
Order Services
Change Phone – Verify Order

Once David has approved the order, the new phone is provisioned on the ParisHQ CallManager and activated. Looking at the details of Matt’s subscriber record, Mary can see that Matt’s provisioned phone is now a model Cisco 7936.
Order Services
Change Owner

- Susan is changing positions and Steve will take her place.
- Replace Susan with Steve as the new owner.

Susan has found a full-time position within the company and is being transferred. Luckily, Steve is looking for a part-time position and applies for Susan’s old position of shared Training Coordinator with Matt. Mary needs to update current provisioning to show Steve as the new owner of Susan’s phone services.
Change Owner

Mary uses the following steps to make Steve the new owner of Susan's services:

1. Mary selects **Provisioning Dashboard > Manage Subscribers > Search Subscribers** to search for subscriber Susan and launch her Subscriber Record. Under the current products provisioned section, Mary locates the phone entry and clicks the expand icon.

2. This displays a number of tasks that can be executed. Mary clicks **Change Owner**.

3. The Change Owner Wizard is opened in the lower portion of the record. The first step of the wizard indicates the existing products and current owner. Mary clicks **Continue** to move to the next step of the wizard (see next page).
Change Owner, (Cont.)

4. The next step is used to select a new owner. Mary clicks the arrow icon to the right of the Choose New Owner entry to display a list of existing subscribers.

5. Mary selects subscriber steveb as the new owner.

6. Mary clicks Continue to advance to the final stage of this wizard.

7. A confirmation for this order shows Steve will be the new owner of Susan’s phone and associated lines. Mary clicks Submit to enter the order. A confirmation dialog is displayed providing the order number. Mary clicks Done.

At this point the order enters the ordering workflow and, as before, will wait until David logs in and approves the order before being provisioned and activated.

Note(s):
- Steve must have already been configured as a subscriber prior to being set as the new owner.
Order Services
Change Owner – Verify Order

Once David has approved the order, Susan’s phone and associated lines are provisioned for Steve on the ParisHQ CallManager. Looking at the details of Steve’s subscriber record, Mary can see that Steve now owns Susan’s phone and associated line. Notice that the line is still shared with Matt (shared icon is displayed).
Adding Sites

- Network Description
- Getting Started
- Existing VoIP Deployment Setup
- Advanced Policy & Management
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 5 Outline

Adding Sites

- Task Flow
- Configuration Templates Overview
- Create Template
- Push Template

Scenario 5 Outline

Chambers Engineering is now ready to bring additional offices on-line. This scenario looks at how PM can be used to configure the voice infrastructure.
Adding Sites
Task Flow

1. Setup Devices
   - Add NiceMunich Processors (Call & Message) to PM
2. Setup Deployment
   - Add NiceMunich CCM to France Domain
   - Create Germany Domain
     - Add NiceMunich CCM
3. Provision Voice Network
   - Create Template(s) to configure CCMs
   - Push Template(s)
4. Setup Deployment
   - Create Service Areas for Nice and Munich offices in the France and Germany Domains as needed
   - Sync both Domains
5. Admin
   - Add or modify Subscriber Types as needed in both Domains
   - Create Users to administrate the Germany Domain
   - Set Provisioning Attributes
6. Manage Orders

Adding Sites - Task Flow

There is only one real difference between the task flow for managing an existing IP voice deployment and deploying a new one. Instead of importing the existing voice infrastructure into PM, PM can be used to configure and push the voice infrastructure. This capability could also be used to extend an existing deployment as well.

Since most task flow steps have already been covered in previous scenarios, this scenario will focus on the task of using PM to create and push voice infrastructure configurations.

Prior to this step, Phil (the PM global administrator):

- Added the call and message processor that will be used to provision subscribers in the Nice and Munich offices to PM.
- Associated the NiceMunich CCM to the France Domain. This will allow Mary to order services for the Nice subscribers.
- Created a Germany Domain to allow for the administration of voice services to Germany and nearby offices, separate from the France administration.
- Associated the NiceMunich CCM with the Germany Domain to allow Germany Domain administrators to order subscriber services for Munich subscribers.
Adding Sites

Phil needs to configure the NiceMunich CCM with voice constructs, such as: Route Partitions, Translation Patterns, Calling Search Spaces, etc. After the voice infrastructure configuration is complete, Phil can continue with the PM configuration by adding Services Areas for the Nice and Munich sites.

In this scenario, Phil will use the PM Configuration Templates to create generic templates for configuring basic voice infrastructure components that can then be reused when deploying future processors.

When the voice infrastructure is configured by PM, it is immediately aware of the configuration. Therefore, infrastructure synchronization is not necessary for PM to learn about the voice infrastructure that it configured.
Add Sites
Configuration Templates Overview

Configuration Templates provide the ability to create or extend CallManagers, CallManager Express, and Unity Express configurations in a consistent reusable manner.

Configuration templates allow replaceable keywords for consistency across devices.

CallManager configuration templates provide a list of configurable items and include configuration boxes for all necessary attributes.

CallManager Express and Unity Express configuration templates are created by adding the appropriate IOS commands.

Configuration Templates Overview

Configuration Templates provide PM with the ability to create or expand CallManager, CallManager Express, and Unity Express configurations in a consistent reusable manner.

The left-side of the illustration above displays a list of the constructs that PM can configure on a CallManager via a template. The template can be constructed generically using keywords (variables) that are replaced at run-time to allow for both consistency and reuse. Typically, templates are created by grouping together similar voice constructs that build upon one another, and are then executed in the appropriate order.

Configuration Templates for CallManager Express and Unity Express simply contain IOS commands, but can also take advantage of the keyword replacement feature.

This is a task that can only be performed by a global PM administrator.
Create Template

Let’s peek over Phil’s shoulder as he creates a generic template for defining Route Partitions and Calling Search Spaces that can be reused when he brings other sites on-line.

1. Phil selects the Infrastructure Configuration tab.

2. A set of dashboards are displayed that provide shortcuts to the various tasks. So rather than selecting the Provision Network option and then the Configuration Templates task that will be displayed in a sub-menu, Phil simply selects Configuration Templates in the Provision Network dashboard (see next page).
Create Template (Cont.)

3. The Template Configuration- Setup Configuration Template dialog is displayed. Icons exist that allow Phil to open an existing template or create a new one. Phil selects the Notepad Icon to create a new template.

4. A Explorer User Prompt window is displayed. Phil enters a name for the template. Phil tries to make the name as descriptive as possible to reflect that it will be used for creating Route Partitions and Calling Search Spaces for new sites. Phil enters Site_RP_CSS.

5. Phil clicks OK to create the new template.

6. The Template Configuration – Setup Configuration Template is displayed. There are several icons next to the template name that would allow Phil to select a different template, create a new template, or delete this template. There is also a button that allows Phil to Add a new item to the template which he selects now (see next page).
Create Template – Add Items

Templates are a collection of voice infrastructure constructs. They can be added one at a time or in mass by adding another existing template. Phil uses the following steps to add an item to the template:

7. After selecting the Add a new Item button, the Template Configuration – Add a Configuration Item dialog is displayed. Phil has a choice of adding either a new item or an existing template. Phil selects the New Item radio button.

8. Next, Phil must select the type of device that this template will configure. He selects CallManager from the pull-down list. This changes the remaining input fields.

9. Phil then selects the type of item to add and configure. From the Item Type pull-down menu, Phil selects Route Partition.

10. The configuration fields depend on the item selected. In this case, two parameters are displayed, one to name the Route Partition and the other to provide a description.

   Phil will use the keyword construct to make this template reusable. The construct $(KEYWORD)$ is used to create a variable that will be replaced at configuration time. Phil enters ${SITE}_Local to represent a site local Route Partition (i.e. Nice_Local).

11. Phil clicks Save to enter this item into the template and save the template. Phil continues adding items in this manner (steps 6-11) until finished (see next page).

Note(s):
- If CallManager Express or Unity Express were chosen as the Device Type, the remaining input fields will be an entry box to enter IOS commands.
Create Template – Keyword List

When the items of a Configuration Template are executed, they will be configured on the processor in the order they appear in the template. Therefore, Phil must make sure he maintains any dependencies. If he needs to re-order the list, he can use the up/down arrow icons next to each item to put them in the proper order.

Once the order is set, Phil can create a keyword replacement or select an existing one. Phil creates a keyword replacement using the following steps:

1. In the upper right-hand corner of the Template Configuration – Setup Configuration Template dialog, Phil finds a couple of icons associated with the Keyword Substitution list. Phil selects the Notepad Icon to create a new substitution list.

2. An Explorer User Prompt window is displayed. Phil enters a meaningful name for this list.

3. Phil clicks OK and returns to the Template Configuration – Keyword List dialog. The dialog has a single row that asks for the Keyword to be replaced and the replacement value. Since Phil will be using this template instance to configure Route Partitions and Calling Search Spaces for Nice he enters SITE as the keyword and NICE as the value.

4. Phil clicks Update to add the keyword substitution to the list. A new row for more substitutions will appear.

5. Since no additional substitutions are required, Phil clicks Done.

Note(s):

- Phil will later use this same template to configure Route Partitions and Calling Search Spaces for Munich. He will just need to create a new Keyword Substitution List defining Site as the keyword and MUNICH as the value.
Create Template – Generate Configuration

Phil now has a Keyword Substitution List selected. The remaining steps to generate the configuration basically tell the template which CallManager to configure. The other two selection areas in the Generate Configuration area of the dialog are basically filters that allow you to select the appropriate device to configure. Phil uses the following steps to make sure this configuration is done on the NiceMunich CCM:

1. Using the Domain pull-down list, Phil selects France since Nice provisioning will be handled by Mary – the ordering administrator of the France Domain.
2. The Device pull-down is now populated with all CallManagers associated with the France Domain. Phil selects the NiceMunich CCM.
3. Ensure that the Keyword Substitution List is the one Phil created previously.
4. Phil is now ready to generate the configuration and clicks the Generate Configuration button (see next page).

Note(s):

- Before configuring new CCMs, it is important to add them first to PM and then associated them with all appropriate Domains. Before starting this effort, Phil had added the NiceMunich CCM and associated it with both the France and Germany Domains.
- If the Service Area filter is used, then the Device field will be selected automatically since only a single call processor can be associated with a Service Area.
Push Template

Once the configuration is generated from the template, the Batch Provisioning – Configure a Batch Project dialog is displayed. The lower portion of the dialog lists the batch action steps that will be executed. Clicking on the View link shows the details of the action. When Phil clicks one, he sees that the Keyword substitution was made and the proper name will be created.

Phil has the option to schedule the push (provisioning) operation or to execute it immediately. Phil selects Now for immediate execution.
Results

Leaving this dialog open, Phil can track the results of the configuration. If Phil performed other PM activities, thus closing this dialog, he could check the results later by selecting Infrastructure Configuration > Provision Network > Batch Provisioning, then clicking the arrow icon, and finally selecting the batch provisioning job from the displayed list.

Phil notes that the configuration of Route Partitions and Calling Search Spaces, used for provisioning the Nice office, were completed successfully on the NiceMunich CCM.

Note(s):
- All changes were made following the order process so they can be searched like any other order to see what changes were made, who made the changes, etc.
Batch Provisioning

- Network Description
- Getting Started
- Existing VoIP Deployment Setup
- Advanced Policy & Management
- Managing Orders
- Adding Sites
- Batch Provisioning
Scenario 6 Outline
Batch Provisioning

- Overview
- Create Batch Action File
- Create Batch Project
- Upload Batch Action File
- Execute Batch Project
- Results

Scenario 6 Outline

Once Phil is finished configuring PM for the Nice and Munich offices, he wants to quickly bring all subscribers on-line without using PM repeatedly to creating the subscriber and then order their services.

This scenario looks at how PM can be used to create a Batch Project to provision subscribers and their services.
Batch Provisioning Overview

The Batch Provisioning feature allows you to create a large number of subscribers and provision their services automatically:

- Enables easy roll-outs of new offices
- Simplifies the transition off of legacy systems

Batch Provisioning Overview

Although PM provides a simple GUI for managing subscribers, it would be time consuming to use the GUI if a large number of subscriber services need to be provisioned at once.

The Batch Provisioning feature of PM allows you to easily not only create many subscribers, but also provision their services. The administrator needs to create a batch action file detailing the subscriber, their services, and any necessary parameters.

The left-hand side of the graphic above displays the list of possible variables that can be included in the batch action file. The variables marked with an asterisk are mandatory.

This is a task that can only be performed by a Global PM Administrator.

Note(s):

- The PM server includes several sample batch action files for common service provisioning tasks located in the <install-dir>/sep/ipt/config/sample/batchProvisioning folder.
Batch Provisioning
Provision Services for Nice Office Subscribers

Batch Provision
The Nice office is ready to go on-line for IP communications. IP phones have already been placed on employees’ desks. Phil could turn the task of provisioning all the subscriber services over to Mary (France Domain ordering administrator), but using the GUI to configure one subscriber at a time will be too time consuming, considering their analog phones have already been removed. So Phil will use the Batch Provisioning feature to quickly provision all Nice employees at once.
Batch Provisioning
Create Batch Action File

Add and provision a group of subscribers

To create a batch action file, create a spreadsheet of users, phones, and lines and then convert it to a tab-delimited text file

File should be saved to client PC and not on PM server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OrderType</th>
<th>UserID</th>
<th>FirstName</th>
<th>LastName</th>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>ProductName</th>
<th>Phone Type</th>
<th>ServiceArea</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
<th>Enable Extension Mobility</th>
<th>Line Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>marcel</td>
<td>Marcel</td>
<td>Dussel</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Phone Service Cisco 7900</td>
<td>NiceEmployee</td>
<td>000595a3b000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Auto-Assigned Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>ropp</td>
<td>Patrick</td>
<td>Roy</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Phone Service Cisco 7960</td>
<td>NiceEmployee</td>
<td>000595a3b000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Auto-Assigned Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>luc</td>
<td>Luc</td>
<td>Robiaile</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Phone Service Cisco 7960</td>
<td>NiceEmployee</td>
<td>000595a3b000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Auto-Assigned Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add</td>
<td>steve</td>
<td>Steve</td>
<td>Duchene</td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Phone Service Cisco 7960</td>
<td>NiceEmployee</td>
<td>000595a3b000</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Auto-Assigned Line</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The action file must contain a single row of column headers
- The data columns can be in any order
- Any number of non-required attributes can be included

Create Batch Action File

Phil's first task is to create a Batch Action File detailing the subscribers and their services.

Phil copies one of the sample files to his local PC and opens it in Microsoft Excel (using a spreadsheet application facilitates this process) to give him a head start.

Phil then quickly enters all necessary information and saves the file as a tab-delimited file on his local PC.
Batch Provisioning
Create Batch Project

Now that the Batch Action File is created, Phil needs to use the following steps to upload the file to the PM server and execute it:

1. Phil selects the **Infrastructure Configuration** tab.

2. A set of dashboards are displayed that provide shortcuts to the various tasks. So rather than selecting the Provision Network option and then the Batch Provisioning task that will be displayed in a sub-menu, Phil simply selects **Batch Provisioning** in the Provision Network dashboard (see next page).
Create Batch project (Cont.)

3. The Batch Provisioning – Configure a Batch Project dialog is displayed. Icons exist that allow Phil to open an existing project or create a new one. Phil selects the Notepad Icon to create a new project.

4. The Batch Provisioning – Create a New Batch Project dialog is displayed. Phil enters a meaningful name and adds notes detailing the purpose of the project.

5. Phil clicks Create to create the new project (see next page).
Batch Provisioning
Upload Batch Action File

5. The **Batch Provisioning – Configure a Batch Project** dialog is re-displayed with details of the project. (This screen was also seen after generating the configuration from the infrastructure template.) Under the Batch Project Actions portion of the dialog, Phil clicks the **Upload a Batch Action File** button.

6. The **Batch Provisioning Configuration – Upload a Batch Action File** dialog is displayed. Phil uses the **Browse** button to find the Batch Action File that he created on his local PC and then clicks **ADD** (see next page).

---

**Upload Batch Action File**

5. The Batch Provisioning – Configure a Batch Project dialog is re-displayed with details of the project. (This screen was also seen after generating the configuration from the infrastructure template.) Under the Batch Project Actions portion of the dialog, Phil clicks the **Upload a Batch Action File** button.

6. The **Batch Provisioning Configuration – Upload a Batch Action File** dialog is displayed. Phil uses the **Browse** button to find the Batch Action File that he created on his local PC and then clicks **ADD** (see next page).
Execute Batch Action File

The Batch Provisioning – Configure a Batch Project dialog is again re-displayed, only this time, the individual actions from the Batch Action File are loaded. Clicking on the View link next to any action shows its details.

Phil has the option to schedule the push (provisioning) operation or to execute it immediately. Phil selects Now to execute them immediately.
Batch Provisioning

Results

Leaving this dialog open, Phil can track the results of the subscriber service provisioning. If Phil performed other PM activities, thus closing this dialog, he could return at a later time to check the results by selecting Infrastructure Configuration > Provision Network > Batch Provisioning, then clicking the arrow icon, and finally selecting the batch provisioning job from the displayed list.

Phil searches for one of the subscribers just provisioned and reviews the details of their subscriber record to verify that the service was provisioned and activated as expected.

Note(s):
- All batches are created, managed, and tracked as orders, thus all the same workflow and policies are applied to them as if they were manually executed by the GUI.
Thank You!

This chapter has demonstrated the use of most PM features in a simulated real-world environment. The reader should now have a good understanding of how to use PM to manage provisioning tasks in their enterprise.

Continue on to Chapter 4 to learn about some of the PM system administrative tasks not yet discussed.

Cisco Systems
Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager
System Administration
Chapter 4
Chapter 4 Outline

- Requirements
  - System Capacity
  - Server
  - Client
  - Applications
  - Ports
- Installation Guidelines
  - Licensing
- Additional Administration Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips

Chapter 4 Outline

This chapter covers system administration aspects of Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM). The chapter starts out by presenting the basic requirements for both the PM server and the client used to access the server, as well as, the requirements for preparing the voice applications in order to be managed by PM. Following the requirements, the remaining sections cover installation guidelines, additional administration tasks not covered in Chapters 2 or 3, periodic maintenance tasks, and some helpful troubleshooting tips.

For detailed installation steps, refer to the Installation and Setup Guide for Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager.
System Requirements

- Requirements
- Installation Guidelines
- Additional Administrative Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Requirements
System Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Maximum Supported Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Users/Subscribers</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phones</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lines</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory Numbers</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device Profiles</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Unified CallManager</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Unified CallManager Express</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Unified Unity</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Unified Unity Connection</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisco Unified Unity Express</td>
<td>No Limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System Capacity
The table above presents the current maximum number of supported elements that can be managed by Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager.

Note(s):
- The actual number of phones supported by Provisioning Manager depends on the applied license. More details on licensing will be presented in the next section.
- An evaluation license is limited to 100 phones, 5 call processors, and 2 message processors.
Requirements

Server

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Up to 1000 Phones</th>
<th>Up to 10,000 Phones</th>
<th>Up to 30,000 Phones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Processor</strong></td>
<td>Single 3.0-GHz Intel P4 Processor</td>
<td>Single 3.0-GHz Intel P4 Processor</td>
<td>2 machine deployment: • App. – Dual 3.0 GHz Intel P4 • DB – Dual 3.0 GHz Intel P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Memory</strong></td>
<td>2 GB</td>
<td>4 GB</td>
<td>4 GB each machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Swap</strong></td>
<td>2 - 4 GB</td>
<td>4 - 8 GB</td>
<td>4 - 8 GB each machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drive Space</strong></td>
<td>30 GB</td>
<td>60 GB</td>
<td>Application - 30 GB Database – 80 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Software</strong></td>
<td>Windows Server 2003 Standard or Enterprise with SP2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Minimum requirements

Check Release Notes for most up-to-date requirements

Server Requirements

The chart above details the sizing requirements for the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager server depending on the size of the deployment.

Note(s):

- It is always a good idea to check the latest release notes for up-to-date information regarding system requirements.
### Special Notes

**Memory**

On 4 GB system, Windows only detects 3.5 GB of RAM even though your system has 4 GB installed.

If you want to choose the medium or large installation when installing Provisioning Manager, you must first enable all 4 GB of RAM on the system - Refer to install guide for procedure

**Other Software**

Provisioning Manager has been tested with the following software:

- Cisco Security Agent 5.0 (Disable prior to installing)
- McAfee Virus Scan Enterprise 8.0

- Check Release Notes for most up-to-date requirements
- Exclude virus scan of the following: `pgsql` folder and `postmaster.exe` file (see Student Guide for locations)

### Server Requirements, (Cont.)

On 4 GB system, Windows only detects 3.5 GB of RAM even though your system has 4 GB installed. If you want to choose the medium or large installation when installing PM, you must first enable all 4 GB of RAM on the system. Do the following:

1. On the Provisioning Manager system, in Windows right-click **My Computer**.
2. Select **Properties**.
3. Select the **Advanced** tab.
4. Under Startup and Recovery, click **Settings**.
5. Click **Edit**. The boot.ini file opens.
6. In the file, add `/PAE` in line starting with `"multi(0)disk(0)rdisk(0)partition(1)\WINDOWS=...``
7. Restart the system.

PM has undergone interoperability testing with the following software:

- Cisco Security Agent 5.0
- McAfee Virus Scan Enterprise 8.0 (Patch 11)

**Note(s):**

- Cisco Security Agent must be disabled during installation of PM.
- Exclude the following from virus scanning: The `pgsql` folder (if you selected the default location during installation, it is C:\CUPM\pgsql). The `postmaster.exe` file (located in the CUPM\pgsql\bin folder).
Requirements

Client

Client Requirements

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processor</td>
<td>1 GHz Intel P4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memory</td>
<td>1 GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swap</td>
<td>1 – 2 GB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| System Software  | • Windows XP with SP2  
                    • Windows Server 2003 Standard or Enterprise with SP2 |
| Additional Software | • Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 with SP2  
                     • Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0  
                     • Mozilla 1.7 |

* Minimum requirements

Check Release Notes for most up-to-date requirements

Client Requirements

Access to a PM server is achieved using a standard web browser. PM has been tested and certified only on PC compatible systems running Windows XP or Windows 2003, and using Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0 Service Pack 2 (SP2), Microsoft Internet Explorer 7.0, or Mozilla 1.7.

Note(s):

- It is always a good idea to check the latest release notes for up-to-date information regarding system requirements.
- Clients not conforming to the above requirements may also work, but have not been tested and certified by Cisco, and therefore will not be supported should problems arise.
Requirements

Supported Application Versions

- Cisco Unified CallManager
  - 4.0(2), 4.1(3), 4.2(1), 4.2(3)
- Cisco Unified CallManager Express
  - 3.3, 3.4
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager
  - 5.0(4), 5.1(1), 6.0
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express
  - 4.0, 4.1
- Cisco Unity
  - 4.0, 4.1, 4.2, 5.0
- Cisco Unity Express
  - 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.0
- Cisco Unity Connection
  - 1.1.1, 2.0
- Cisco Unified IP Phones.

Refer to the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager Compatibility Information for specific versions that have been certified in testing:


Requirements – Supported Application Versions

Refer to the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager Compatibility Information for specific versions that have been certified in testing:

Requirements
Pre-Setup of End Systems (Call Processors)

Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM):
- No specific pre-configuration is required for Provisioning Manager. However, the following conditions should already have been met during a normal installation or upgrade
  - CUCM and IIS services are running
  - Voice mail ports are configured (if Unity is deployed)
  - Configured to ‘Not Allow AutoRegistration of Phones’ (this functionality exists within UCPM)
  - Create a User account with Administrator privileges to be used by UCPM for access to the CUCM; Notes for multilevel administration access (MLA):
    - If MLA is enabled, a username and password of a multilevel administration access account with full access to the Standard Serviceability Functional Group is required.
    - If MLA is not enabled, then the username or password of an account with administrative privilege is needed.
  - Note: if using CUCM 4.x, you must increase the setting for ‘Maximum Search Result’ if you have more than 500 users.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express (CME):
- Disable ‘Auto Allocation of Numbers’ (Configure using IOS interface)
- CME 4.0 and later - Disable of ‘ephone auto-registration’ (Configure using IOS interface)

Pre-Setup of End Systems (Call Processors)
Some minimal configuration is required on end systems before you can use them with Provisioning Manager. The chart above and the text following describe the pre-configuration steps required for the various call processor applications.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM):
No specific pre-configuration is required for Provisioning Manager. However, the following conditions should already have been met during a normal installation or upgrade
- CUCM and IIS services are running
- Voice mail ports are configured (if Unity is deployed)
- Configured to ‘Not Allow AutoRegistration of Phones’ (this functionality exists within UCPM)
- Create a User account with Administrator privileges to be used by UCPM for access to the CUCM; Notes for multilevel administration access (MLA):
  - If MLA is enabled, a username and password of a multilevel administration access account with full access to the Standard Serviceability Functional Group is required.
  - If MLA is not enabled, then the username or password of an account with administrative privilege is needed.
- Note: if using CUCM 4.x, you must increase the setting for ‘Maximum Search Result’ if you have more than 500 users.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express (CME):
- Disable ‘Auto Allocation of Numbers’ (Configure using IOS interface)
- CME 4.0 and later - Disable of ‘ephone auto-registration’ (Configure using IOS interface)
Requirements
Pre-Setup of End Systems (Message Processors)

Cisco Unity and Cisco Unity Connection (v1.1.1 only)
- Configure message store with Microsoft Exchange 2000 or 2003 (Required for Cisco Unity only)
- Integrate with one or more CUCMs
- Create a SQL Server user and password that can be used by CUPM to access Cisco Unity or Cisco Unity Connection database and the SQL Server master database
- Verify the TCP/IP port used by Cisco Unity or Cisco Unity Connection. This port number is needed when adding a Message Processor in CUPM.
- Define Class of Service and Subscriber templates

Since Unity Connection v1.1.1 uses JDBC to interface with CUPM, it requires the pre-configuration of a JDBC account on the SQL server. For Unity Connection 2.0, a HTTP/SOAP based interface is used and that just needs the administrator password of Unity Connection.

Cisco Unity Express
- Determine the Service Engine Interface number. The Service Engine Interface number is needed when adding a Cisco Unity Express to CUPM.

Check see the Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager Supported Device Table for most up-to-date certified device versions

Pre-Setup of End Systems (Message Processors)
Some minimal configuration is required on end systems before you can use them with Provisioning Manager. The chart above and the text following describe the pre-configuration steps required for the various message processor applications. (Refer to Installation Guide for detailed steps.)

Cisco Unity / Cisco Unity Connection (v1.1.1)
Before you can create a Unified Message Processor based on Cisco Unity or Cisco Unity Connection (only required for Cisco Unity Connection 1.1.1) in Provisioning Manager, you must do the following:
- Install and configure the message store using Microsoft Exchange 2000 or 2003. (Required for Cisco Unity only.)
- Configure an integration with one or more corresponding Cisco Unified Communications Manager systems.
- Create a SQL Server user and password that can be used by Provisioning Manager to access the SQL Server database on Cisco Unity or Cisco Unity Connection (only required for Cisco Unity Connection 1.1.1). The SQL Server user requires access to both the Cisco Unity (or Cisco Unity Connection) and master databases.
- Verify the TCP/IP port used by Cisco Unity or Cisco Unity Connection (only required for Cisco Unity Connection 1.1.1). This port number is required when you create a Unified Message Processor.
- Define Class of Service and Subscriber templates.

Cisco Unity Express
Before you can create a Unified Message Processor based on Cisco Unity Express in Provisioning Manager, you must determine the Service Engine Interface number for Cisco Unity Express. The Service Engine Interface number is required when adding a Cisco Unity Express to Provisioning Manager.
## Requirements

### Ports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Port Number</th>
<th>Service Name</th>
<th>Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>HTTP / Apache Web Server</td>
<td>CUCM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>CUCM 4.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8443</td>
<td>HTTPS</td>
<td>CUCM 5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>CUCME and CUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Telnet</td>
<td>CUCME and CUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1433</td>
<td>MS SQL</td>
<td>CU and CU Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 *</td>
<td>HTTP / Apache Web Server</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1098</td>
<td>JBoss RMI activation</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>JBoss JNDI</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1602 *</td>
<td>Network Interface &amp; Configuration Engine</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4444</td>
<td>JBoss RMI/JRMP</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4445</td>
<td>JBoss pooled invoker</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5432 *</td>
<td>Postgres database</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8008</td>
<td>JBoss Application Server</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8009</td>
<td>AJP Connector</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8083</td>
<td>JBoss Webservice</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8093</td>
<td>JBoss UILServerILService</td>
<td>PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If there is firewall between PM and the call / message processors, then the ports listed in dark gray need to be opened.*

*If there is firewall between PM and the call / message processors, then the HTTP port used by PM needs to be opened.*

*Not all ports need to be opened in firewall.*

### Ports

Before installing PM, make sure that the ports used by PM (listed above) are not used by other applications.
Installation Guidelines

- Requirements
- Installation Guidelines
- Additional Administrative Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Installation Guidelines

- Requires approximately 60 minutes to complete
- Use local Administrator account (not cloned account)
- Install on a dedicated platform with static IP Address
- Do not install it on a system with:
  - A Primary or Backup Domain Controller
  - Other management software
  - Access Control Server
  - Voice applications
- Verify server requirements and Required and Recommended Service Packs or Patches for operating system are installed
- Verify TCP, UCP ports are available for use
- Refer to Installation and Setup Guide for Provisioning Manager for installation procedure
  - Do not install under the Program Files directory
  - Have license file available or choose evaluation copy
  - Advanced install option allows you to select installation details (ports, JBoss servers, accounts, etc.)

See install guide for exact steps and options

Installation Requirements

Installation of Provisioning Manager should be performed according to the steps detailed in the Installation and Setup Guide. (A link to this guide can be found in Chapter 5.)

- Provisioning Manager should be installed using the local Administrator (not a cloned account) user account.
- Provisioning Manager requires a dedicated system; do not install it on a system with:
  - Third-party management software (such as HP OpenView or NetView).
  - Cisco Secure Access Control Server (ACS).
  - Any Cisco applications other than those that are documented to be able to coexist with Provisioning Manager
- Do not install on any of your voice application servers or on a Cisco CallManager server.
- Verify that the system date and time are set properly.

Note(s):

- Do not install Provisioning Manager under the Program Files directory.
Installation Guidelines
Licensing

The Provisioning Manager license dictates the features of PM available and the number and types of devices that can be managed.

- **Product Evaluation** – good for 90 days, limited to 100 phones, 5 call processors, and 2 message processors. Can register license file at a later date.
- **Valid License** – Can be purchased in increments of number of phones to be managed. Comes with Product Authorization Key (PAK). Register PAK and PM server MAC address at [www.cisco.com/go/license](http://www.cisco.com/go/license). A license file will be emailed. Place license file in `<PM Install Dir>/license`.

**Licensing**

Provisioning Manager requires a license to operate. If a license is not installed, Provisioning Manager operates in Evaluation mode for 90 days. An evaluation license supports 100 phones, 5 call processors, and 2 message processors.

The license enables functions within Provisioning Manager and dictates the number and types of devices that can be managed. Licenses can be bought in increments of phones supported. If multiple licenses are purchased, they are combined to determine the total number of phones supported.

A purchased license comes with a Product Authorization Key (PAK). An administrator must register this PAK along with the PM server’s MAC address at [www.cisco.com/go/license](http://www.cisco.com/go/license). When registration is complete, the administrator will receive a license file via email. This file is placed in the `<Install Dir>/license` directory. The license should take effect after a few minutes.

**Note(s):**
- The MAC address is required because PM licensing uses node-locking technology. The license file can only be used with the MAC address supplied during registration.
Installation Guidelines
License Status

System Administration > License Information

License Status Information

Unavailable features – Lists features in PM that you do not have access to based on currently installed license

Products in overdraft – Lists the types and number of devices this instance of PM is licensed for and any that are currently in an overdraft state

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Available</th>
<th>Overdraft</th>
<th>Used</th>
<th>Expiry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ltd_crm_max</td>
<td>Checks if number instances of class CallProcessor over allowed value</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>04/19/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ltd_phones_max</td>
<td>Checks if number instances of class VoiceTerminal over allowed value</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>04/19/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ltd_xmlo_max</td>
<td>Checks if number instances of class UnifiedMessageProcessor over allowed value</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>04/19/2007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

License Status

Since the license can put restrictions on the use of Provisioning Manager, there is a GUI task that allows the administrator to view the current license conditions. To view this information, select the System Administration > License Information task.

Note(s):

- If a new license does not take affect after a few minutes, verified by this task: Select the Perform Audit which will force a license update.
Additional Administrative Tasks

- Requirements
- Installation Guidelines
- Additional Administrative Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Phone Inventory

PM keeps an inventory of phones for tracking purposes. Without any interaction, this inventory will include the phones provisioned by PM and/or the phones learned during a subscriber synchronization with a call processor.

The phone inventory can also be used to add phones that are available for provisioning for all subscribers or can be reserved for a specific subscriber. To add a phone and reserve it for a subscriber, use the following steps:

1. Select the Advanced Setup tab.
2. The options bar displays three choices, select the Phone option.
3. The Phone Inventory Management – Add a Phone or Choose a Phone to Update dialog is displayed. Select a Domain to associate this phone with from the Domain pull-down menu or to make the phone available system-wide, select Global Resources.
4. Select the Model of the Phone to add from the Model pull-down menu.
5. Enter the MAC address of the phone to add in the MAC Address entry field.
6. Select Reserved from the Status pull-down menu.
7. Click the Arrow Icon to the right of the Reserved For entry field to display a list of subscribers in the selected domain. Select the subscriber to reserve the phone for.
8. Click Add to add the phone and make the reservation.

Note(s):

- To see a list of phones for a domain, select the Domain (or Global Resources to see all phones in the inventory) from the Domain pull-down list in the bottom right-hand corner of the dialog, and click Search Phones.
Directory Number Inventory

Provisioning Manager keeps an inventory of Directory Numbers:

- Add Directory Number for a Call Processor/Route Partition
- View/Update status of Directory Number
- Reserve Directory Number for specific subscribers

Global PM Administrators Only

Directory Number Inventory

PM also keeps an inventory of Directory Numbers that have been allocated. In most cases, Service Area Directory Number Blocks (DNBs) are used to allocate the directory numbers. However, you can use the Directory Number Inventory to explicitly reserve a directory number for a specific subscriber using the following step:

1. Select the Advanced Setup tab.
2. The options bar displays three choices, select the Directory Number option.
3. The Directory Number Inventory Management – Add or Update a Directory Number dialog is displayed. Select the Add a New Directory Number task.
4. Enter the number to reserve for a subscriber in the Directory Number entry box.
5. Select the Call Processor/Route Partition this number is to be part of from the Call Processor/Route Partition pull-down menu.
6. Select Reserved from the Status pull-down menu.
7. Click the Arrow Icon to the right of the Reserved For entry field to display a list of subscribers in the selected domain. Select the subscriber to reserve the phone for.
8. Click Save to add and reserve the directory number.
PM Inventory

PM tracks the information about all services and subscribers in an internal asset management or inventory system. This information can be viewed by an administrator, and advanced searches may be created and saved that permit producing report templates in HTML or Microsoft Excel format.
Sync Script

Ensure Provisioning Manager is up-to-date in the event of a manual update to a call or message processor:
- Default is manually through PM GUI
- Alternatively use the Windows Scheduler to run the sync script

<PM_DIR>/sep/build/bin/sync.bat [callprocessor] [messageprocessor] [domain] [all]

If you provide:
- The 'callprocessor' input it will run infrastructure and subscriber syncs for ALL call processors in the system.
- The 'messageprocessor' input it will run infrastructure and subscriber syncs for ALL message processors in the system.
- The 'domain' input it will execute syncs for all domains in the system.
- The 'all' input it will execute infrastructure and subscriber syncs for ALL call processors, then for all message processors, followed by domain syncs for all domains.

Sync Script

After adding a call processor from an existing deployment, the PM administrator next performs a synchronization so that PM is made aware of the existing configuration and subscriber base. Moving forward, if all configuration and subscriber provisioning is done with PM, then the call processor and PM should remain in sync. However, there is nothing other than policy keeping an IP voice administrator from making changes through the applications interface. In this case, the processor and PM would be out-of-sync.

The PM administrator can always use the GUI to perform a synchronization, but it may prove easier and more reliable to schedule a special sync job.

Using the Microsoft Windows scheduler, schedule the sync.bat job to run on a periodic basis. The script will perform synchronizations depending on the inputs to the batch job.

- If the 'callprocessor' input is provided, an infrastructure and subscriber sync for ALL call processor in the system will be executed.
- If the 'messageprocessor' input is provided, an infrastructure and subscriber syncs for ALL message processors in the system will be executed.
- If the 'domain' input is provided, syncs for all domains in the system will be executed.
- If the 'all' input is provided, the sync.bat job will execute infrastructure and subscriber syncs for ALL call processors, then all message processors, followed by domain syncs for all domains.
Integration with Operations Manager

Configuration

Integrate with Cisco Unified Operations Manager to see additional details about a subscriber’s phone:
- IP Address, CCM Address, Switch Address, Switch Port

Integration with Cisco Unified Operations Manager

Cisco Unified Operations Manager (OM) is another management product in the Cisco Unified Communications Management Suite of products. It is used for managing voice infrastructures on a day-to-day basis. As such, it contains a wealth of information on voice applications and IP phones.

PM can be integrated with OM and allow the PM administrators to get more information about a provisioned phone, like the phones IP address, the CCM the phone is registered to, and the switch and switch port the phone is connected to.

To configure the OM integration, the <Install Dir>/sep/ipt.properties file must be modified. The file contains two entries to inform PM of how to contact OM:

- `dfc.ipt.operationsmanager.host: <Enter the IP address or DNS host name of the OM server>`
- `dfc.ipt.operationsmanager.port: <Enter the OM port – 1741 by default>`

After making the changes, PM must be stopped and restarted.

Start > All Programs > Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager > Stop Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager

Start > All Programs > Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager > Start Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager
Integration with Operations Manager

Execution

- Details button added to list of Subscriber's phone tasks
- Launches Operations Manager IP Phone Details report

Integration with Cisco Unified Operations Manager (Cont.)

An additional button "DETAILS" will now be available in a Subscriber Record under Phone product. Clicking on this launches OM. You will need to provide OM credentials to continue. OM initiates an IP Phone Search on the selected phones’ MAC address and when found will display an IP Phone Details report providing additional information about the selected phone(s).
Maintenance

- Requirements
- Installation Guidelines
- Additional Administrative Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Periodic Maintenance
Database Backup

**Step 1.** On the CUPM system, stop the following services using the Control Panel: Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService

**Step 2.** Open postgres command prompt: Start > All Programs > PostgreSQL8.2 > Command Prompt

**Step 3.** Run command to backup the database, by storing the database information in a file

   \texttt{pg\_dumpall -o -U<username> >[path and fileForBackup]}

   Where \texttt{<username> is the username of the postgres administrator. Default administrator username is postgres.}

**Step 4.** If you are backing up for a new install, make backup copies of the files and directories listed in the student guide.

**Step 5.** Restart the following services using the Control Panel: Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService

---

Database Backup

**CUPM and Database on Same Machine**

It is important that the PM database be periodically backed up. This cannot be done from the Provisioning Manager’s GUI. Use these steps to backup the data in the database into a file, preferably on a different server.

This procedure requires postgres administrator level access.

1. On the Provisioning Manager system, stop the following services: Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService. Stop these services from the Control Panel. Select Start > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services; Right-click each of the services and click Stop.

2. On the Windows desktop, select Start > All Programs > PostgreSQL8.2 > Command Prompt. A command prompt opens in the \texttt{<Install directory>pgsql\bin directory.}

3. In the command prompt, run the following command and enter the postgres admin password when prompted:

   \texttt{pg\_dumpall -o –U <username> >[path and fileForBackup]}

   Where \texttt{<username> is the username of the postgres administrator. If you accepted the default, the administrator username is postgres. Note Enter the password each time that you are prompted. This command is used to backup the database, by storing the database information in a file.}

4. If you are backing up on the same install, proceed to the next step. If you are backing up for a new install, make backup copies as described in this step. In a backup folder, make copies of the following files and directories:

   \textbullet\ \texttt{<installLocation>/install.log}
   \textbullet\ \texttt{<installLocation>/sep/dfc.properties}
   \textbullet\ \texttt{<installLocation>/sep/dfc.keystore}
   \textbullet\ \texttt{<installLocation>/jboss-4.0.3SP1/server/cupm/conf/login-config.xml}

5. Start the following services: Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService. Start these services from the Control Panel. Select Start > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services; Right-click each of the services and click Start.
Periodic Maintenance

Database Restore

Step 1. If you are restoring to a new install, have the CUPM system with the new install up and running

Step 2. Shutdown Provisioning Manager (previous slide)

Step 3. Open postgres command prompt: Start > All Programs > PostgreSQL8.2 > Command Prompt

Step 4. Run command to backup the database, by storing the database information in a file: psql.exe –U <username>

Step 5. Drop the database name and role by entering several commands in the command prompt. (See Student Guide)

Step 6. Run command to restore the database: psql.exe -U<username> -d postgres < [path and fileToRestoreFrom]

Step 7. If restoring to a new install, copy the backed up files

Step 8. Restart the following services using the Control Panel: Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService

Step 9. You should perform a subscriber synchronization to all Call Unified Message Processors, and a Domain synchronization before placing any orders.

Database – Restore

CUPM and Database on Same Machine

If you have backed up your data and want to restore it, follow these steps. If you are restoring to a new install, have the system with the new install up and running before beginning this procedure. Note This procedure requires postgres administrator level access.

1. Stop Provisioning Manager services on the machine running CUPM.

2. On the Windows desktop, select Start > All Programs > PostgreSQL8.2 > Command Prompt. A command prompt opens in folder <Install directory>\pgsql\bin. Note If you accepted the default location during installation, the installation directory is C:\CUPM.

3. To enter the postgres prompt, run the following command and enter the postgres administrator password for the current install when prompted: psql.exe -U<username>

   Where <username> is the username of the postgres administrator. If you accepted the default, the administrator username is postgres.

4. Before restoring the database, you must drop the database name and role. In the command prompt, run the following commands exactly as shown, one at a time in the following order:

   • DROP DATABASE cupm;
     Where cupm is the database name to be removed. Expected output: DROP DATABASE

   • DROP ROLE <rolename>;
     Where <rolename> is the username for the SEP database user. If you accepted the default, the username is cupm. Expected output: DROP ROLE

   • ALTER ROLE <username> WITH PASSWORD '<password'>;
     Where username is the username of the postgres administrator user, and password should be the password set for the postgres administrator with backed up data. If you accepted the default administrator username, the username is postgres. Expected output: ALTER ROLE
5. Enter \q to quit the postgres prompt.

6. From the command line, run the following command, entering the password set in the previous step for the postgres user when prompted: `psql.exe -U<username> -d postgres < [path and fileToRestoreFrom]`

   Where `<username>` is the username of the postgres administrator. If you accepted the default, the administrator username is `postgres`. This command restores the database.

7. If you are restoring to the same install, proceed to the next step. If you are restoring to a new install, complete the following step to copy the backed up files. Copy back the following backed up files:
   - `<installLocation>/install.log`
   - `<installLocation>/sep/dfc.properties`
   - `<installLocation>/sep/dfc.keystore`
   - `<installLocation>/jboss-4.0.3SP1/server/cupm/conf/login-config.xml`

8. Start the following services: `Apache`, `cupm JBossService`, and `cupm NiceService`. Start these services from the Control Panel. Select `Start > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services`; Right-click each of the services and click `Start`.

**Distributed Machines**

If the CUPM and database are distributed, follow the same procedures as with a single machine backup and restore, however, review the following important notes.

- Stop the services (Apache, cupm JBossService, and cupm NiceService) and run the postgres command prompt on the system where CUPM is running.

- If restoring to a new install with a new IP address, then following these steps prior to restarting the services:
  - On the system where Provisioning Manager is running, in the file `<installLocation>/sep/dfc.properties`, find the property `dfc.postgres.host`, and change it to: `dfc.postgres.host=<New DB Server IP Address>`
  - On the Windows desktop of the machine where the database is running, go to `Start > Programs >PostgreSQL 8.2 > pgAdmin III`.
    - Double click on cupmPostgresSQL and login using the postgres administrator password.
    - Click on the SQL menu item at the top of the query window, and in the top right window pane enter the following command: `delete from nicesyseng where host='<Old NICE Server IP Address>'`
    - Click on the **Execute Query** button at the top of the query window.
    - In the Output Pane at the bottom of the screen, confirm that the result message says the query was returned successfully.
    - Exit the query window.
  - Exit the pgAdminIII window.
  - Restart Postgres on the machine where the database is running. On the Windows desktop, select `Start > Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services`. Right-click the service `cupmPostgreSQL` and click **Start**.
Data Purge

Provisioning Manager retains the following types of data:

- **Order** — When an order is placed for any product provisioning (for example; phone, line, voicemail or any bundle), an order data object is created and stored in the system.
- **ServiceAction** — Are objects that get created during the application to device communication for provisioning.
- **Workflow** — After an order is placed for a product, it goes through a workflow (approval, and shipping and receiving) before going to the service activator.

You can use the **System Administration > Data Maintenance** task to modify the retention count (number of objects to keep) for each of these three objects and schedule the purge interval. The task also gives you the option to first export the file prior to purging the data.

The default settings for the Retention Count are:

- Orders—100
- ServiceAction—100
- Workflow—50
Helpful Troubleshooting Tips

- Requirements
- Installation Guidelines
- Additional Administrative Tasks
- Maintenance
- Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Helpful Troubleshooting Tips
Log Files

PM keeps log files detailing behavior of the system

- Located in the <install-dir>/sep/logs file
- Files naming format <log-name>.log.<date-stamp>-<time-stamp>
  - Current logs have no date/time stamp
- Files backed up hourly or when they reach maximum size (default is 20 MB)
  - To change, open the <install-dir>/sep/dfc.properties file and modify the dfc.log.maxsize property to desired size
- Cannot disable, but can change amount of data written to file
  - Available logging levels: DETAIL, LOW, NORMAL (default), HIGH, and EMERGENCY
  - To change, open the <install-dir>/sep/dfc.properties file and modify the dfc.log.level property to desired level

Log File Management

Provisioning Manager writes application log files for the Service Enabling Platform (SEP) module (sep.log) and the Network Interface and Configuration Engine (NICE) service (nice.log). The log files are located in the <Installation Directory>/sep/logs folder.

You cannot disable logging. However, you can:

- Collect more data when needed by increasing the logging level
- Return to the default logging level (NORMAL)

Following are the available logging levels:

- DETAIL (provides the most information)
- LOW
- NORMAL
- HIGH
- EMERGENCY (provides the least information)

To change, open the <install-dir>/sep/dfc.properties file and modify the dfc.log.level property to desired level.

Log files are backed up every hour, or when they reach their maximum log size limit. The default size limit is 20 Mb. To change, open the <install-dir>/sep/dfc.properties file and modify the dfc.log.maxsize property to desired size. The files are saved in the format

<log_name>.log.<date stamp>-<timestamp>

the current files have no date/time stamp.
Thank You!

We hope that you have enjoyed using Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager and have found its features to be an important part of your network-management toolkit.

Cisco Systems
Reference Materials

Many Cisco reference documents have been created to help users understand the use of Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager. However, finding help and documentation can often be a challenge. This reference chapter has been created to assist you in your pursuit of additional product information. Below are links to documents and Web pages that provide further details on Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager.

- **Cisco Unified Provisioning Manager (PM)**
  - Data Sheet ([URL](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps7125/products_data_sheets_list.html))
  - Install and Upgrade Guides ([URL](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/ps7125/prod_installation_guides_list.html))
Other Related Material

- Cisco Unified Communications (URL)

- Cisco Unified Communications Management (URL)

- IP Communications and Voice Solutions (URL)

- Deployment of QoS in Converged Networks (PDF)

- QoS Configuration and Monitoring White Papers (URL)

- Network Professionals Connection (URL) <Select Network Management>
  http://forums.cisco.com/eforum/servlet/NetProf?page=main

- Cisco’s SNMP Object Navigator (URL)

Online Bug Tracker

Search for known problems on the Cisco bug tracking system tool, called Bug Toolkit.
To access Bug Toolkit, perform the following steps:
  o Click on the link above (www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/Support/Bugtool/launch_bugtool.pl)
  o Login to Cisco.com
  o Click Launch Bug Toolkit.
  o Locate Provisioning Manager from the list of Cisco Software Products
  o Then click Next.
- **Technical Notes / White Papers**
    - The objective of this paper is to provide some deployment guidelines for all areas of network management: Fault, Configuration, Accounting, Performance, and Security (FCAPS).
  - **Unified Communications Design Guides** ([URL](http://www.cisco.com/en/US/netsol/ns656/networking_solutions_design_guidances_list.html#anchor10))
    - A collection of design guides for unified communications applications and products. These guides:
      - Focus on the specific solution that is being addressed.
      - Provide an overview of relevant technologies.
      - Give a description of the architecture.
      - Offer design best practice recommendations.
      - Provide configuration examples.