



## **Cisco VG400 Voice Gateway Software Configuration Guide**

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# CHAPTER 1

## Preface

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This preface describes the audience, organization, and conventions of this document. It also provides information on how to obtain other documentation.

This preface includes the following sections:

- [Audience and Scope, on page 1](#)
- [Feature Compatibility, on page 1](#)
- [Document Conventions, on page 2](#)
- [Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page 3](#)
- [Documentation Feedback, on page 4](#)
- [Troubleshooting, on page 4](#)

## Audience and Scope

This document is designed for the person who is responsible for configuring your Cisco Enterprise router. This document is intended primarily for the following audiences:

- Customers with technical networking background and experience.
- System administrators familiar with the fundamentals of router-based internetworking but who might not be familiar with Cisco IOS software.
- System administrators who are responsible for installing and configuring internetworking equipment, and who are familiar with Cisco IOS software.

## Feature Compatibility

For more information about the Cisco IOS XE software, including features available on your device as described in the configuration guides, see the respective router documentation set.

To verify support for specific features, use the [Cisco Feature Navigator](#) tool. This tool enables you to determine the Cisco IOS XE software images that support a specific software release, feature set, or a platform.

# Document Conventions

This documentation uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
<b>^</b> or <b>Ctrl</b>	The <b>^</b> and <b>Ctrl</b> symbols represent the Control key. For example, the key combination <b>^D</b> or <b>Ctrl-D</b> means hold down the <b>Control</b> key while you press the <b>D</b> key. Keys are indicated in capital letters but are not case sensitive.
<i>string</i>	A string is a nonquoted set of characters shown in italics. For example, when setting an SNMP community string to public, do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.

The command syntax descriptions use the following conventions:

Convention	Description
<b>bold</b>	Bold text indicates commands and keywords that you enter exactly as shown.
<i>italics</i>	Italic text indicates arguments for which you supply values.
[x]	Square brackets enclose an optional element (keyword or argument).
	A vertical line indicates a choice within an optional or required set of keywords or arguments.
[x   y]	Square brackets enclosing keywords or arguments separated by a vertical line indicate an optional choice.
{x   y}	Braces enclosing keywords or arguments separated by a vertical line indicate a required choice.

Nested sets of square brackets or braces indicate optional or required choices within optional or required elements. For example, see the following table.

Convention	Description
[x {y   z}]	Braces and a vertical line within square brackets indicate a required choice within an optional element.

Examples use the following conventions:



Convention	Description
screen	Examples of information displayed on the screen are set in Courier font.
<b>bold screen</b>	Examples of text that you must enter are set in Courier bold font.
<>	Angle brackets enclose text that is not printed to the screen, such as passwords.
!	An exclamation point at the beginning of a line indicates a comment line. Exclamation points are also displayed by the Cisco IOS XE software for certain processes.
[ ]	Square brackets enclose default responses to system prompts.



**Caution** Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.



**Note** Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to materials that may not be contained in this manual.

## Communications, Services, and Additional Information

- To receive timely, relevant information from Cisco, sign up at [Cisco Profile Manager](#).
- To get the business impact you're looking for with the technologies that matter, visit [Cisco Services](#).
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- To obtain general networking, training, and certification titles, visit [Cisco Press](#).
- To find warranty information for a specific product or product family, access [Cisco Warranty Finder](#).

### Cisco Bug Search Tool

[Cisco Bug Search Tool](#) (BST) is a web-based tool that acts as a gateway to the Cisco bug tracking system that maintains a comprehensive list of defects and vulnerabilities in Cisco products and software. BST provides you with detailed defect information about your products and software.

## Documentation Feedback

To provide feedback about Cisco technical documentation, use the feedback form available in the right pane of every online document.

## Troubleshooting

For the most up-to-date, detailed troubleshooting information, see the Cisco TAC website at <https://www.cisco.com/en/US/support/index.html>.

Go to **Products by Category** and choose your product from the list, or enter the name of your product. Look under **Troubleshoot and Alerts** to find information for the issue that you are experiencing.



## CHAPTER 2

# Understanding Interface Numbering and Cisco IOS Software Basics

---

This chapter provides an overview of interface numbering in the Cisco VG400 Voice Gateway (VG). This chapter also describes how to use the Cisco IOS software commands.

This chapter consists of the following major topics:

- [Understanding Cisco IOS Software Basics, on page 5](#)
- [Upgrading to a New Cisco IOS Release, on page 7](#)
- [Where to Go Next, on page 7](#)

## Understanding Cisco IOS Software Basics

This section describes what you need to know about the Cisco IOS software before you configure the router using the CLI. Understanding these concepts will save time as you begin to use the commands. If you have never used Cisco IOS software or need a refresher, take a few minutes to read this chapter before you proceed to the next chapter.

If you are already familiar with Cisco IOS software, proceed to the [Configuring the Host Name and Password, on page 29](#) section.

This chapter includes the following:

## Getting Help

Use the question mark (?) and arrow keys to help you enter commands:

- For a list of available commands, enter a question mark:

```
Router> ?
```

- To complete a command, enter a few known characters followed by a question mark (with no space):

```
Router> s?
```

- For a list of command variables, enter the command followed by a space and a question mark:

```
Router> show ?
```

- To redisplay a command you previously entered, press the Up Arrow key. You can continue to press the Up Arrow key for more commands.

## Command Modes

The Cisco IOS user interface is divided into different modes. Each command mode permits you to configure different components on your router. The commands available at any given time depend on which mode you are currently in. Entering a question mark (?) at the prompt displays a list of commands available for each command mode. The following table lists the most common command modes.

**Table 1: Common Command Modes**

Command Mode	Access Method	Router Prompt Displayed	Exit Method
User EXEC	Log in.	Router>	Use the <b>logout</b> command.
Privileged EXEC	From user EXEC mode, enter the <b>enable</b> command.	Router#	To exit to user EXEC mode, use the <b>disable</b> , <b>exit</b> , or <b>logout</b> command.
Global configuration	From the privileged EXEC mode, enter the <b>configure terminal</b> command.	Router (config)#	To exit to privileged EXEC mode, use the <b>exit</b> or <b>end</b> command, or press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .
Interface configuration	From the global configuration mode, enter the GigabitEthernet interface command such as, <b>gigabitEthernet0/0</b> .	Router (config-if)#	To exit to global configuration mode, use the <b>exit</b> command. To exit directly to privileged EXEC mode, press <b>Ctrl-Z</b> .



### Timesaver

Each command mode restricts you to a subset of commands. If you are having trouble entering a command, check the prompt, and enter the question mark (?) for a list of available commands. You might be in the wrong command mode or be using the wrong syntax.

In the following example, notice how the prompt changes after each command, to indicate a new command mode for Cisco VG400:

```
Router> enable
Password: <enable password>
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

The last message is normal and does not indicate an error. Press **Return** to get the Router# prompt.



### Note

Press **Ctrl-Z** in any mode to immediately return to enable mode ( Router# ), instead of entering **exit**, which returns you to the previous mode.

## Undoing a Command or Feature

If you want to undo a command you entered or disable a feature, enter the keyword **no** before most commands. For example, **no ip routing**.

## Saving Configuration Changes

Enter the **copy running-config startup-config** command to save your configuration changes to nonvolatile random-access memory (NVRAM). Doing so ensures that the changes are not lost if there is a system reload or power outage. For example:

```
Router# copy running-config startup-config
Building configuration...
```

It might take a minute or two to save the configuration to NVRAM. After the configuration has been saved, the screen displays the following:

```
[OK]
Router#
```

## Upgrading to a New Cisco IOS Release

To install or upgrade to a new Cisco IOS release, see [How to Update or Upgrade Cisco IOS Software](#).

## Where to Go Next

Now that you have learned some Cisco IOS software basics, you can begin to configure the router using the CLI.

Remember that:

- You can use the question mark (?) and arrow keys to help you enter commands.
- Each command mode restricts you to a set of commands. If you have difficulty entering a command, check the prompt and then enter the question mark (?) for a list of available commands. You might be in the wrong command mode or be using the wrong syntax.
- To disable a feature, enter the keyword **no** before the command. For example, **no ip routing**.
- Save your configuration changes to NVRAM so the changes are not lost if there is a system reload or power outage.

Proceed to [Configuring the Host Name and Password, on page 29](#) to begin configuring the router.





## CHAPTER 3

# Installing the Software Using install Commands

From Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.9.1a, Cisco Voice Gateways VG400, VG420, and VG450 are shipped in install mode by default. From Cisco IOS XE 17.12.1a, Cisco Voice Gateway VG410 is also shipped in the install mode. You can boot the platform, and upgrade or downgrade to Cisco IOS XE software versions using a set of **install** commands that are detailed in the following sections.

- [Restrictions for Installing the Software Using install Commands, on page 9](#)
- [Information About Installing the Software Using install Commands, on page 9](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Installing the Software Using install Commands, on page 18](#)
- [Troubleshooting Software Installation Using install Commands, on page 26](#)

## Restrictions for Installing the Software Using install Commands

- ISSU is not covered in this feature.
- Install mode requires a reboot of the system.

## Information About Installing the Software Using install Commands

From Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.9.1a release, for devices shipped in install mode, a set of **install** commands can be used for starting, upgrading and downgrading of platforms in install mode. This update is applicable to the Cisco Voice Gateway 400 Series.

The following table describes the differences between Bundle mode and Install mode:

**Table 2: Bundle Mode vs Install Mode**

Bundle Mode	Install Mode
This mode provides a consolidated boot process, using local (hard disk, flash) or remote (TFTP) .bin image.	This mode uses the local (bootflash) packages.conf file for the boot process.
This mode uses a single .bin file.	.bin file is replaced with expanded .pkg files in this mode.

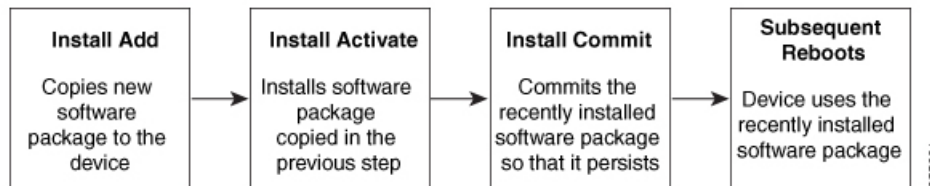
Bundle Mode	Install Mode
CLI: <code>#boot system file &lt;filename&gt;</code>	CLI: <code>#install add file bootflash: [activate commit]</code>
To upgrade in this mode, point the boot system to the new image.	To upgrade in this mode, use the <b>install</b> commands.

## Install Mode Process Flow

The install mode process flow comprises three commands to perform installation and upgrade of software on platforms—**install add**, **install activate**, and **install commit**.

The following flow chart explains the install process with **install** commands:

Process with Install Commit



The **install add** command copies the software package from a local or remote location to the platform. The location can be FTP, HTTP, HTTPS, or TFTP. The command extracts individual components of the .package file into subpackages and packages.conf files. It also validates the file to ensure that the image file is specific to the platform on which it is being installed.

The **install activate** command performs the required validations and provisions the packages previously added using the **install add** command. It also triggers a system reload.

The **install commit** command confirms the packages previously activated using the **install activate** command, and makes the updates persistent over reloads.



**Note** Installing an update replaces any previously installed software image. At any time, only one image can be installed in a device.

The following set of install commands is available:



Table 3: List of install Commands

Command	Syntax	Purpose
<b>install add</b>	<b>install add file</b> <i>location:filename.bin</i>	<p>Copies the contents of the image and the package to the software repository. File location may be local or remote. This command does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validates the file-checksum, platform compatibility checks, and so on.</li> <li>• Extracts individual components of the package into subpackages and packages.conf</li> <li>• Copies the image into the local inventory and makes it available for the next steps.</li> </ul>
<b>install activate</b>	<b>install activate</b>	<p>Activates the package added using the <b>install add</b> command.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the <b>show install summary</b> command to see which image is inactive. This image will get activated.</li> <li>• System reloads on executing this command. Confirm if you want to proceed with the activation. Use this command with the <b>prompt-level none</b> keyword to automatically ignore any confirmation prompts.</li> </ul>

Command	Syntax	Purpose
<b>(install activate) auto abort-timer</b>	<b>install activate auto-abort timer</b> <30-1200>	<p>The <b>auto-abort timer</b> starts automatically, with a default value of 120 minutes. If the <b>install commit</b> command is not executed within the time provided, the activation process is terminated, and the system returns to the last-committed state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• You can change the time value while executing the <b>install activate</b> command.</li> <li>• The <b>install commit</b> command stops the timer, and continues the installation process.</li> <li>• The <b>install activate auto-abort timer stop</b> command stops the timer without committing the package.</li> <li>• Use this command with the <b>prompt-level none</b> keyword to automatically ignore any confirmation prompts.</li> <li>• This command is valid only in the three-step install variant.</li> </ul>
<b>install commit</b>	<b>install commit</b>	<p>Commits the package activated using the <b>install activate</b> command, and makes it persistent over reloads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the <b>show install summary</b> command to see which image is uncommitted. This image will get committed.</li> </ul>

Command	Syntax	Purpose
<b>install abort</b>	<b>install abort</b>	<p>Terminates the installation and returns the system to the last-committed state.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This command is applicable only when the package is in activated status (uncommitted state).</li> <li>• If you have already committed the image using the <b>install commit</b> command, use the <b>install rollback to</b> command to return to the preferred version.</li> </ul>
<b>install remove</b>	<b>install remove {file &lt;filename&gt;   inactive}</b>	<p>Deletes inactive packages from the platform repository. Use this command to free up space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>file</b>: Removes specified files.</li> <li>• <b>inactive</b>: Removes all the inactive files.</li> </ul>
<b>install rollback to</b>	<b>install rollback to {base   label   committed   id}</b>	<p>Rolls back the software set to a saved installation point or to the last-committed installation point. The following are the characteristics of this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires reload.</li> <li>• Is applicable only when the package is in committed state.</li> <li>• Use this command with the <b>prompt-level none</b> keyword to automatically ignore any confirmation prompts.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> If you are performing install rollback to a previous image, the previous image must be installed in install mode.</p>

The following show commands are also available:

Table 4: List of show Commands

Command	Syntax	Purpose
<b>show install log</b>	<b>show install log</b>	Provides the history and details of all install operations that have been performed since the platform was booted.
<b>show install package</b>	<b>show install package</b> <filename>	Provides details about the .pkg/.bin file that is specified.
<b>show install summary</b>	<b>show install summary</b>	Provides an overview of the image versions and their corresponding install states.
<b>show install active</b>	<b>show install active</b>	Provides information about the active packages.
<b>show install inactive</b>	<b>show install inactive</b>	Provides information about the inactive packages, if any.
<b>show install committed</b>	<b>show install committed</b>	Provides information about the committed packages.
<b>show install uncommitted</b>	<b>show install uncommitted</b>	Provides information about uncommitted packages, if any.
<b>show install rollback</b>	<b>show install rollback</b> {point-id   label}	Displays the package associated with a saved installation point.
<b>show version</b>	<b>show version</b> [rp-slot] [installed   user-interface]   provisioned   running]	Displays information about the current package, along with hardware and platform information.

## Booting the Platform in Install Mode

You can install, activate, and commit a software package using a single command (one-step install) or multiple separate commands (three-step install).

If the platform is working in bundle mode, the one-step install procedure must be used to initially convert the platform from bundle mode to install mode. Subsequent installs and upgrades on the platform can be done with either one-step or three-step variants.

# One-Step Installation or Converting from Bundle Mode to Install Mode



## Note

- All the CLI actions (for example, add, activate, and so on) are executed.
- The configuration save prompt will appear if an unsaved configuration is detected.
- The reload prompt will appear after the second step in this workflow. Use the **prompt-level none** keyword to automatically ignore the confirmation prompts.
- If the prompt-level is set to None, and there is an unsaved configuration, the install fails. You must save the configuration before reissuing the command.

Use the one-step install procedure described below to convert a platform running in bundle boot mode to install mode. After the command is executed, the platform reboots in install boot mode.

Later, the one-step install procedure can also be used to upgrade the platform.

This procedure uses the **install add file activate commit** command in privileged EXEC mode to install a software package, and to upgrade the platform to a new version.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **install add file location: *filename* [activate commit]**
3. **exit**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b> <b>Example:</b> Device>enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
Step 2	<b>install add file location: <i>filename</i> [activate commit]</b> <b>Example:</b> See the following examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VG400:</b> <pre>Device#install add file bootflash:vg400-universalk9-ED-V179-THROTTLE-LATEST-20220428_010838-V1790-23.SPA.bin activate commit</pre> </li> <li>• <b>VG410:</b> <pre>Device# install add file bootflash:vg4x0-universalk9.17.12.01a.SPA.bin activate commit</pre> </li> </ul>	Copies the software install package from a local or remote location (through FTP, HTTP, HTTPS, or TFTP) to the platform and extracts the individual components of the .package file into subpackages and packages.conf files. It also performs a validation and compatibility check for the platform and image versions, activates the package, and commits the package to make it persistent across reloads.  The platform reloads after this command is run.
Step 3	<b>exit</b> <b>Example:</b>	Exits privileged EXEC mode and returns to user EXEC mode.

Command or Action	Purpose
Device# exit	

## Three-Step Installation



- Note**
- All the CLI actions (for example, add, activate, and so on) are executed.
  - The configuration save prompt will appear if an unsaved configuration is detected.
  - The reload prompt will appear after the install activate step in this workflow. Use the **prompt-level none** keyword to automatically ignore the confirmation prompts.

The three-step installation procedure can be used only after the platform is in install mode. This option provides more flexibility and control to the customer during installation.

This procedure uses individual **install add**, **install activate**, and **install commit** commands for installing a software package, and to upgrade the platform to a new version.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **install add file location: *filename***
3. **show install summary**
4. **install activate [auto-abort-timer <time>]**
5. **install abort**
6. **install commit**
7. **install rollback to committed**
8. **install remove {file filesystem: *filename* | inactive}**
9. **show install summary**
10. **exit**

### DETAILED STEPS

Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b> <b>enable</b> <b>Example:</b> Device>enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. Enter your password, if prompted.
<b>Step 2</b> <b>install add file location: <i>filename</i></b> <b>Example:</b> See the following examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VG400:</b>                Device#install add file                bootflash:vg400-universal-9.ED_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_2020428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.bin             </li> </ul>	Copies the software install package from a remote location (through FTP, HTTP, HTTPS, or TFTP) to the platform, and extracts the individual components of the .package file into subpackages and packages.conf files.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>VG410:</b></li> </ul> <pre>Device#install add file bootflash:vg410-rivesalk9-BD_V72_THRMTF_LATEST_2023028_04130_V7_12_1_1_SPA.bin</pre>	
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>show install summary</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#show install summary</pre>	(Optional) Provides an overview of the image versions and their corresponding install state.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>install activate [auto-abort-timer &lt;time&gt;]</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device# install activate auto-abort-timer 120</pre>	Activates the previously added package and reloads the platform. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When doing a full software install, do not provide a package filename.</li> <li>• In the three-step variant, <b>auto-abort-timer</b> starts automatically with the <b>install activate</b> command; the default for the timer is 120 minutes. If the <b>install commit</b> command is not run before the timer expires, the install process is automatically terminated. The platform reloads and boots up with the last committed version.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 5</b>	<b>install abort</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#install abort</pre>	(Optional) Terminates the software install activation and returns the platform to the last committed version. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use this command only when the image is in activated state and not when the image is in committed state.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 6</b>	<b>install commit</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#install commit</pre>	Commits the new package installation and makes the changes persistent over reloads.
<b>Step 7</b>	<b>install rollback to committed</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#install rollback to committed</pre>	(Optional) Rolls back the platform to the last committed state.
<b>Step 8</b>	<b>install remove {file filesystem: filename   inactive}</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#install remove inactive</pre>	(Optional) Deletes the software installation files. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>file:</b> Deletes a specific file.</li> <li>• <b>inactive:</b> Deletes all the unused and inactive installation files.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 9</b>	<b>show install summary</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Device#show install summary</pre>	(Optional) Displays information about the current state of the system. The output of this command varies according to the <b>install</b> commands run prior to this command.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 10	<b>exit</b> <b>Example:</b> Device#exit	Exits privileged EXEC mode and returns to the user EXEC mode.

## Upgrading in Install Mode

Use either the one-step installation or the three-step installation to upgrade the platform in install mode.

## Downgrading in Install Mode

Use the **install rollback** command to downgrade the platform to a previous version by pointing it to the appropriate image, provided the image you are downgrading to was installed in install mode.

The **install rollback** command reloads the platform and boots it with the previous image.



**Note** The **install rollback** command succeeds only if you have not removed the previous file using the **install remove inactive** command.

Alternatively, you can downgrade by installing the older image using the **install** commands.

## Terminating a Software Installation

You can terminate the activation of a software package in the following ways:

- When the platform reloads after activating a new image, the auto-abort-timer is triggered (in the three-step install variant). If the timer expires before issuing the **install commit** command, the installation process is terminated, and the platform reloads and boots with the last committed version of the software image.

Alternatively, use the **install auto-abort-timer stop** command to stop this timer, without using the **install commit** command. The new image remains uncommitted in this process.

- Using the **install abort** command returns the platform to the version that was running before installing the new software. Use this command before issuing the **install commit** command.

## Configuration Examples for Installing the Software Using install Commands

The following is an example of the one-step installation or converting from bundle mode to install mode:

```
install-vg400# install add file
bootflash:vg400-universalk9.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.bin
activate commit
```



```
*May 11 23:45:54.588: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_START_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Started install
add_activate_commit
bootflash:vg400-universalk9.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.bininstall_add_activate_commit:
START Wed May 11 23:45:54 UTC 2022
install_add: Adding IMG
--- Starting initial file syncing ---
Copying
bootflash:vg400-universalk9.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.bin
from R0 to R0
Info: Finished copying to the selected
Finished initial file syncing

--- Starting Add ---
Performing Add on all members
 [1] Finished Add package(s) on R0
Checking status of Add on [R0]
Add: Passed on [R0]
Finished Add

Image added. Version: 17.09.01.0.5

install_activate: Activating IMG
Following packages shall be activated:
/bootflash/vg400-firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-mono-universalk9.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-rpboot.BLD_V179_THROTTLE_LATEST_20220428_010838_V17_9_0_23.SSA.pkg

This operation may require a reload of the system. Do you want to proceed? [y/n]y

--- Starting Activate ---
Performing Activate on all members
 [1] Activate package(s) on R0

*May 11 23:47:07.393: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_AUTO_ABORT_TIMER_PROGRESS: R0/0: rollback_timer:
Install auto abort timer will expire in 7200 seconds [1] Finished Activate on R0
Checking status of Activate on [R0]
Activate: Passed on [R0]
Finished Activate

--- Starting Commit ---
Performing Commit on all members
 [1] Commit package(s) on R0
 [1] Finished Commit on R0
Checking status of Commit on [R0]
Commit: Passed on [R0]
Finished Commit operation

SUCCESS: install_add_activate_commit Wed May 11 23:47:53 UTC 2022

install-vg400#
*May 11 23:47:53.019: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_COMPLETED_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Completed install
add_activate_commitMay 11 23:4350: %PMAN-5-EXITACTION: R0/0: pvp: Process manager is
exiting: reload action requested

Initializing Hardware ...

:
Press RETURN to get started!
```

The following is an example of the three-step installation:

```

install-vg400# install add
bootflash:vg400-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin

*May 12 00:11:54.785: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_START_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Started install add

bootflash:vg400-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bininstall_add:
  START Thu May 12 00:11:54 UTC 2022
install_add: Adding IMG
--- Starting initial file syncing ---
Copying
bootflash:vg400-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin
from R0 to R0
Info: Finished copying to the selected
Finished initial file syncing

--- Starting Add ---
Performing Add on all members
  [1] Finished Add package(s) on R0
Checking status of Add on [R0]
Add: Passed on [R0]
Finished Add

Image added. Version: 17.09.01.0.158205

SUCCESS: install_add
/bootflash/vg400-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin
Thu May 12 00:12:26 UTC 2022

install-vg400#
*May 12 00:12:26.874: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_COMPLETED_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Completed install
  add bootflash:/vg400-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin
install-vg400#

install-vg400# install activate

*May 12 00:14:37.594: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_START_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Started install
  activate NONEinstall_activate: START Thu May 12 00:14:37 UTC 2022
install_activate: Activating IMG
Following packages shall be activated:
/bootflash/vg400-firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-mono-universalk9_npe.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-rpboot.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.pkg

This operation may require a reload of the system. Do you want to proceed? [y/n]y

--- Starting Activate ---
Performing Activate on all members

*May 12 00:18:06.168: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_AUTO_ABORT_TIMER_PROGRESS: R0/0: rollback_timer:
  Install auto abort timer will expire in 7200 seconds [1] Activate package(s) on R0
  [1] Finished Activate on R0
Checking status of Activate on [R0]
Activate: Passed on [R0]
Finished Activate

SUCCESS: install_activate Thu May 12 00:18:27 UTC 2022

install-vg400#
*May 12 00:18:27.511: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_COMPLETED_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Completed install
  activateMay 12 00:18:36.881: %PMAN-5-EXITACTION: R0/0: pvp: Process manager is exiting:
  reload action requested

```

```
Initializing Hardware ...
:
:

Press RETURN to get started!

install-vg400>

install-vg400# install commit

*May 12 01:20:23.889: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_START_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Started install
commitinstall_commit: START Thu May 12 01:20:23 UTC 2022
--- Starting Commit ---
Performing Commit on all members
  [1] Commit packages(s) on R0
  [1] Finished Commit packages(s) on R0
Checking status of Commit on [R0]
Commit: Passed on [R0]
Finished Commit operation

SUCCESS: install_commit Thu May 12 01:20:31 UTC 2022

install-vg400#
*May 12 01:20:31.351: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_COMPLETED_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Completed install
commit
```

The following is an example of downgrading in install mode:

```
install-vg400# install add file bootflash:vg400-universalk9.17.08.01a.SPA.bin activate
commit

*May 12 02:13:24.633: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_START_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Started install
add_activate_commit bootflash:vg400-universalk9.17.08.01a.SPA.bininstall_add_activate_commit:
START Thu May 12 02:13:24 UTC 2022
install_add: Adding IMG
--- Starting initial file syncing ---
Copying bootflash:vg400-universalk9.17.08.01a.SPA.bin from R0 to R0
Info: Finished copying to the selected
Finished initial file syncing

--- Starting Add ---
Performing Add on all members
  [1] Finished Add package(s) on R0
Checking status of Add on [R0]
Add: Passed on [R0]
Finished Add

Image added. Version: 17.08.01.0.1526

install_activate: Activating IMG
Following packages shall be activated:
/bootflash/vg400-firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700.17.08.01a.SPA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-mono-universalk9.17.08.01a.SPA.pkg
/bootflash/vg400-rpboot.17.08.01a.SPA.pkg

This operation may require a reload of the system. Do you want to proceed? [y/n]y

--- Starting Activate ---
Performing Activate on all members
```

```

[1] Activate package(s) on R0

*May 12 02:17:10.699: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_AUTO_ABORT_TIMER_PROGRESS: R0/0: rollback_timer:
Install auto abort timer will expire in 7200 seconds [1] Finished Activate on R0
Checking status of Activate on [R0]
Activate: Passed on [R0]
Finished Activate

--- Starting Commit ---
Performing Commit on all members
[1] Commit package(s) on R0
[1] Finished Commit on R0
Checking status of Commit on [R0]
Commit: Passed on [R0]
Finished Commit operation

SUCCESS: install_add_activate_commit Thu May 12 02:17:55 UTC 2022

install-vg400#
*May 12 02:17:55.312: %INSTALL-5-INSTALL_COMPLETED_INFO: R0/0: install_mgr: Completed install
add_activate_commitMay 12 02:18:08.796: %PMAN-5-EXITACTION: R0/0: pvp: Process manager is
exiting: reload action requested

Initializing Hardware ...
:
:
Press RETURN to get started!

install-vg400# show version
Cisco IOS XE Software, Version 17.08.01a
Cisco IOS Software [Cupertino], ISR Software (X86_64_LINUX_IOSD-UNIVERSALK9-M), Version
17.8.1a, RELEASE SOFTWARE (fc3)
Technical Support: http://www.cisco.com/techsupport
Copyright (c) 1986-2022 by Cisco Systems, Inc.
Compiled Wed 20-Apr-22 13:16 by mcpre

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documentation or "License Notice" file accompanying the IOS-XE software,
or the applicable URL provided on the flyer accompanying the IOS-XE
software.

ROM: 16.12(2r)

install-vg400 uptime is 1 minute
Uptime for this control processor is 4 minutes
System returned to ROM by Install
System image file is "bootflash:packages.conf"
Last reload reason: Install

This product contains cryptographic features and is subject to United
States and local country laws governing import, export, transfer and
use. Delivery of Cisco cryptographic products does not imply

```

third-party authority to import, export, distribute or use encryption. Importers, exporters, distributors and users are responsible for compliance with U.S. and local country laws. By using this product you agree to comply with applicable laws and regulations. If you are unable to comply with U.S. and local laws, return this product immediately.

A summary of U.S. laws governing Cisco cryptographic products may be found at: <http://www.cisco.com/wwl/export/crypto/tool/stqrg.html>

If you require further assistance please contact us by sending email to [export@cisco.com](mailto:export@cisco.com).

Suite License Information for Module:'esg'

```
-----
Suite                Suite Current      Type                Suite Next reboot
-----
```

Technology Package License Information:

```
-----
Technology           Technology-package   Technology-package
Current              Type                Next reboot
-----
```

Technology	Technology-package Current	Technology-package Type	Technology-package Next reboot
uck9	uck9	Smart License	uck9
securityk9	None	Smart License	None
ipbase	ipbasek9	Smart License	ipbasek9

The current throughput level is 35000 kbps

Smart Licensing Status: Smart Licensing Using Policy

cisco VG400-8FXS (1RU) processor with 1654554K/3071K bytes of memory.  
 Processor board ID FGL2517L2XS  
 Router operating mode: Autonomous  
 2 Gigabit Ethernet interfaces  
 8 Voice FXS interfaces  
 32768K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.  
 4194304K bytes of physical memory.  
 6598655K bytes of flash memory at bootflash:.

Configuration register is 0x2102

install-vg400#

The following is an example of terminating a software installation:

```
install-vg400# install abort
install_abort: START Tue May 03 18:31:20 UTC 2022
```

This operation may require a reload of the system. Do you want to proceed? [y/n]y

```
--- Starting Abort ---
Performing Abort on all members
 [1] Abort packages(s) on R0
Checking status of Abort on [R0]
Abort: Passed on [R0]
Finished Abort operation
```

```

SUCCESS: install_abort Tue May 03 18:32:43 UTC 2022
install-vg400#May  3 18:32:48.735: %PMAN-5-EXITACTION: R0/0: pvp: Process manager is exiting:
  reload action requested

Initializing Hardware ...
:
:
  Press RETURN to get started!

install-vg400>

```

The following are sample outputs for show commands:

### show install log

```

install-vg400# show install log
[0|install_op_boot]: START Thu May 12 06:22:15 Universal 2022
[0|install_op_boot]: END SUCCESS  Thu May 12 06:22:17 Universal 2022

```

### show install summary

```

install-vg400# show install summary
[ R0 ] Installed Package(s) Information:
State (St): I - Inactive, U - Activated & Uncommitted,
           C - Activated & Committed, D - Deactivated & Uncommitted

```

```

-----
Type  St   Filename/Version
-----

```

```

IMG   C    17.09.01.0.5
-----

```

```

Auto abort timer: inactive
-----

```

### show install package filesystem: filename

```

install-vg400# show install package
bootflash:vg400-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin
  Package: vg400-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin
  Size: 648938943
  Timestamp:
  Canonical path:
/bootflash/vg400-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.bin

```

```

  Raw disk-file SHA1sum:
    80700b261910c44785f46cac327b3aa81ed42edb
  Header size:      1152 bytes
  Package type:     30000
  Package flags:    0
  Header version:   3

```

```

  Internal package information:
  Name: rp_super
  BuildTime: 2022-04-26_20.04
  ReleaseDate: 2022-04-27_02.02
  BootArchitecture: i686
  RouteProcessor: goldbeach
  Platform: VG400
  User: mcpre
  PackageName: universalk9
  Build: BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6
  CardTypes:

```

Package is bootable from media and tftp.

Package contents:

```
Package: vg400-mono-universalk9.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.pkg
Size: 606901316
Timestamp:
```

```
Raw disk-file SHA1sum:
 53642fa806fa46a262aa247118272e49b48f14c0
Header size:      1092 bytes
Package type:    30000
Package flags:   0
Header version:  3
```

```
Internal package information:
Name: mono
BuildTime: 2022-04-26_20.04
ReleaseDate: 2022-04-27_02.02
BootArchitecture: i686
RouteProcessor: goldbeach
Platform: VG400
User: mcpre
PackageName: mono-universalk9
Build: BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6
CardTypes:
```

Package is bootable from media and tftp.  
Package contents:

```
Package:
vg400-firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700.BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6.SSA.pkg
Size: 2094140
Timestamp:
```

```
Raw disk-file SHA1sum:
 3cc7413e84187ee831a8b92fde7516ccff8f68b2
Header size:      1084 bytes
Package type:    40000
Package flags:   0
Header version:  3
```

```
Internal package information:
Name: firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700
BuildTime: 2022-04-26_20.04
ReleaseDate: 2022-04-27_02.02
BootArchitecture: none
RouteProcessor: goldbeach
Platform: VG400
User: mcpre
PackageName: firmware_sm_dsp_sp2700
Build: BLD_POLARIS_DEV_LATEST_20220427_001035_V17_9_0_6
CardTypes:
```

Package is not bootable.

### show install active

```
install-vg400# show install active
[ R0 ] Active Package(s) Information:
State (St): I - Inactive, U - Activated & Uncommitted,
             C - Activated & Committed, D - Deactivated & Uncommitted
-----
Type  St  Filename/Version
-----
IMG   C   17.09.01.0.5
```

```
-----
Auto abort timer: inactive
-----
```

### show install inactive

```
install-vg400# show install inactive
[ R0 ] Inactive Package(s) Information:
State (St): I - Inactive, U - Activated & Uncommitted,
           C - Activated & Committed, D - Deactivated & Uncommitted
-----
```

```
Type  St  Filename/Version
-----
```

```
No Inactive Packages
-----
```

### show install committed

```
install-vg400# show install committed
[ R0 ] Committed Package(s) Information:
State (St): I - Inactive, U - Activated & Uncommitted,
           C - Activated & Committed, D - Deactivated & Uncommitted
-----
```

```
Type  St  Filename/Version
-----
```

```
IMG   C   17.09.01.0.5
-----
```

```
-----
Auto abort timer: inactive
-----
```

### show install uncommitted

```
install-vg400# show install uncommitted
[ R0 ] Uncommitted Package(s) Information:
State (St): I - Inactive, U - Activated & Uncommitted,
           C - Activated & Committed, D - Deactivated & Uncommitted
-----
```

```
Type  St  Filename/Version
-----
```

```
No Uncommitted Packages
-----
```

## Troubleshooting Software Installation Using install Commands

**Problem** Troubleshooting the software installation

**Solution** Use the following show commands to view installation summary, logs, and software versions.

- **show install summary**
- **show install log**
- **show version**
- **show version running**

**Problem** Other installation issues

**Solution** Use the following commands to resolve installation issue:

- **dir** <install directory>



- **more location:***packages.conf*
- **show tech-support install:** this command automatically runs the **show** commands that display information specific to installation.
- **request platform software trace archive target bootflash <location>:** this command archives all the trace logs relevant to all the processes running on the system since the last reload, and saves this information in the specified location.





## CHAPTER 4

# Configuring with the Command-Line Interface

This chapter describes how to use the Cisco IOS software CLI to configure the basic Cisco VG400 analog functionality.

Follow the procedures described in this chapter to configure the Cisco VG400 Voice Gateway. Note that you can change the configuration after you have run the setup command facility.

This chapter does not describe every configuration possible—only a small portion of the most commonly used configuration procedures. For advanced configuration topics, refer to the respective technology configuration guides.

This chapter consists of the following major topics:

- [Configuring the Host Name and Password, on page 29](#)
- [Verifying the Host Name and Password, on page 31](#)
- [Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces, on page 32](#)
- [TLS 1.2 support on SCCP Gateways, on page 33](#)
- [Saving Configuration Changes, on page 38](#)

## Configuring the Host Name and Password

One of the first configuration tasks you might want to do is to configure the host name and set an encrypted password. Configuring a host name allows you to distinguish a router from another. Setting an encrypted password helps prevent unauthorized configuration changes.

### Summary Steps

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **hostname 450**
4. **enable secret guessme**
5. **line con 0**
6. **exec-timeout 0 0**
7. **exit**

## Detailed Steps

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> enable
2. Router# configure terminal
3. Router(config)# hostname 450
4. Router(config)# enable secret guessme
5. Router(config)# line con 0Router(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0
6. Router(config-line)# exit

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	Router> enable <b>Example:</b> Password: password <b>Example:</b> Router#	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password, if prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2</b>	Router# configure terminal <b>Example:</b> Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. <b>Example:</b> Router(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	Router(config)# hostname 450 <b>Example:</b>	Changes the name of Cisco VG400 to a meaningful name. Substitutes the host name to Router.
<b>Step 4</b>	Router(config)# enable secret guessme	Enters an enable secret password. This password provides access to privileged EXEC mode. When you enter enable at the user EXEC prompt ( Router> ), you must enter the enable secret password to gain access to configuration mode. Substitute your enable secret password for guessme.
<b>Step 5</b>	Router(config)# line con 0Router(config-line)# exec-timeout 0 0	Enters line configuration mode to configure the console port. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevents the Cisco VG400, EXEC mode from timing out when you do not enter any information on the console screen for an extended period.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	Router(config-line)# exit	Exits from the config-line mode and enters into the global configuration mode.

## Verifying the Host Name and Password

To verify that you configured the correct host name and password, perform the following steps:

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. Enter the **show config** command:
2. Exit global configuration mode and attempt to re-enter it using the new enable password:

### DETAILED STEPS

**Step 1** Enter the **show config** command:

**Example:**

```
Router# show config
Using 2745 out of 262136 bytes
!
version XX.X
.
.
!
hostname 450
!
enable secret 5 $1$60L4$X2JYOwoDc0.kqallo0/w8/
.
.
.
```

Check the host name and encrypted password displayed near the top of the command output.

**Step 2** Exit global configuration mode and attempt to re-enter it using the new enable password:

**Example:**

```
Router# exit
.
.
.
Router con0 is now available
Press RETURN
to get started.
Router> enable
Password: guessme
Router#
```

If you face any issues, check whether:

- Caps Lock is off.

- You entered the correct password. Passwords are case sensitive.

## Configuring a Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces

To configure a Gigabit Ethernet interface, use the configuration software provided with your Cisco VG400 Voice Gateway or network module, if any. Otherwise, for high power and flexibility, use the configuration mode (manual configuration).



**Note** Before you begin, disconnect all the WAN cables from Cisco VG400 to prevent it from running the AutoInstall process. Cisco VG400 attempts to run AutoInstall whenever you power the Voice Gateway on and there is a WAN connection on both ends. Cisco VG400 does not have a valid configuration file stored in NVRAM (for instance, when you add a new interface). It can take several minutes for Cisco VG400 to determine that AutoInstall is not connected to a remote TCP/IP host.

This section describes a basic configuration, including enabling the interface and specifying IP routing. Depending on your requirements and the protocols that you plan to route, you might have to enter other configuration commands.

Before you begin configuring the interfaces, perform the following tasks:

- Connect a console to Cisco VG400.
- Power on Cisco VG400.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> enable
2. Router# configure terminal
3. Router# ip routing
4. Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
5. Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.74.3 255.255.255.0
6. Router(config-if)# exit
7. Router(config-if)# Ctrl-z

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	Router> enable  <b>Example:</b>  Password: password  <b>Example:</b>  Router#	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password, if prompted.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 2</b>	Router# configure terminal <b>Example:</b> Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z. <b>Example:</b> Router(config)#	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	Router# ip routing <b>Example:</b> Router# ip? <b>Example:</b> ip ipc iphc-profile ipv6	Enables routing protocols as required for your global configuration. This example uses IP routing.
<b>Step 4</b>	Router(config)# interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0 <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)#	Enters interface configuration mode. If the prompt changes to Router(config-if)#, it implies that you have entered the interface configuration mode.
<b>Step 5</b>	Router(config-if)# ip address 172.16.74.3 255.255.255.0	Assigns an IP address and subnet mask to the interface.
<b>Step 6</b>	Router(config-if)# exit	Exits back to global configuration mode. Repeat Step 4 through Step 6 if your Cisco VG400 has more than one interface that you need to configure.
<b>Step 7</b>	Router(config-if)# Ctrl-z <b>Example:</b> Router#	Returns to enable mode when you finish configuring interfaces.

## TLS 1.2 support on SCCP Gateways

The TLS 1.2 support on SCCP Gateways feature details the configuration of TLS 1.2 on SCCP protocol for digital signal processor (DSP) farm including Unicast conference bridge

(CFB), Media Termination Point (MTP), and SCCP telephony control (STC) application (STCAPP).

DSP on gateways can be used as media resources for transrating or transcoding. Each media resource uses Secure Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP) to communicate with Cisco Unified Communications Manager. Currently SSL 3.1, which is equivalent to TLS1.0, is used for sending secure signals. This feature enhances the support to TLS 1.2. From Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.7.1a, TLS 1.2 is enhanced to support the Next-Generation Encryption (NGE) cipher suites.




---

**Note** Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) Version 14SU2 has been enhanced to support Secured SCCP gateways with the Subject Name field (CN Name) with or without colons, for example, AA:22:BB:44:55 or AA22BB4455.

CUCM checks the CN field of the incoming certificate from the SCCP Gateway and verifies it against the DeviceName configured in CUCM for this gateway. DeviceName contains MAC address of the gateway. CUCM converts the MAC address in the DeviceName to MAC address with colons (for example: AA:22:BB:44:55) and validates with the CN name in the Gateway's certificate. Therefore, CUCM mandates Gateway to use MAC address with colons for the CN field in the certificate, that is, subject name.

Due to new guidelines from Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA), it is a requirement not to use colons for the subject name field CN. For example, AA22BB4455.

---

### SCCP TLS connection

CiscoSSL is based on OpenSSL. SCCP uses CiscoSSL to secure the communication signals.

If a resource is configured in the secure mode, the SCCP application initiates a process to complete Transport Layer Security (TLS) handshaking. During the handshake, the server sends information to CiscoSSL about the TLS version and cipher suites supported. Previously, only SSL3.1 was supported for SCCP secure signalling. SSL3.1 is equivalent to TLS 1.0. The TLS 1.2 Support feature introduces TLS1.2 support to SCCP secure signalling.

After TLS handshaking is complete, SCCP is notified and SCCP kills the process.

If the handshaking is completed successfully, a REGISTER message is sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager through the secure tunnel. If handshaking fails and a retry is needed, a new process is initiated.




---

**Note** For SCCP-based signalling, only TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA cipher suite is supported.

---

### Cipher Suites

For SCCP-based signaling, TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA cipher suite is supported.

From Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.7.1a, the following NGE cipher suites are also supported:

- ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-SHA256
- ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384

These cipher suites enable secure voice signaling for both STCAPP analog phone and SCCP DSPFarm conferencing service. The cipher suite selection is negotiated between GW and CUCM.

The following prerequisites are applicable for using NGE cipher suites:

- Configure TLS 1.2. For more information, see *Configuring TLS*.
- Use the CUCM Release 14.1 SU1 or later, and Voice Gateways or platforms that support TLS 1.2.
- From CUCM Web UI, navigate to Cipher Management and set the CIPHER switch as NGE. For more information, [Cipher Management](#).



For more information about verifying these cipher suites, see *Verifying TLS version and Cipher Suites*.

For the SRTP encrypted media, you can use higher-grade cipher suites: AEAD-AES-128-GCM or AEAD-AES-256-GCM. These cipher suites selection is automatically negotiated between GW and CUCM for both secure analog voice and hardware conference bridge voice media. Authenticated Encryption with Associated Data (AEAD) ciphers simultaneously provide confidentiality, integrity, and authenticity, without built-in SHA algorithms to validate message integrity.

### Supported Platforms

The TLS 1.2 support on SCCP Gateways feature is supported on the following platforms:

- Cisco VG400, VG420, and VG450 Analog Voice Gateways

### Configuring TLS version for STC application

Perform the following task to configure a TLS version for the STC application:

```
enable
configure terminal
stcapp security tls-version v1.2
exit
```




---

**Note** The `stcapp security tls` command sets the TLS version to v.1.0, v1.1, or v1.2 only. If not configured explicitly, TLS v1.0 is selected by default.

---

### Configuring TLS version in Secure Mode for DSP Farm Profile

Perform the following task to configure the TLS version in secure mode for DSP farm profile:

```
enable
configure terminal
dspfarm profile 7 conference security
    tls-version v1.2
exit
```




---

**Note** Note: The `tls` command can be configured only in security mode.

---

### Verifying TLS version and Cipher Suites

Perform the following task to verify the TLS version and cipher suite:

```
# show dspfarm profile 100
Dspfarm Profile Configuration

Profile ID = 100, Service = CONFERENCING, Resource ID = 2
Profile Service Mode : secure
Trustpoint : Overlord_DSPFarm_GW
TLS Version : v1.2
TLS Cipher : ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
Profile Admin State : UP
Profile Operation State : ACTIVE
Application : SCCP Status : ASSOCIATED
Resource Provider : FLEX_DSPRM Status : UP
```

```

Total Number of Resources Configured : 10
Total Number of Resources Available : 10
Total Number of Resources Out of Service : 0
Total Number of Resources Active : 0
Maximum conference participants : 8
Codec Configuration: num_of_codecs:6
Codec : g711ulaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30 , Transcoder: Not Required
Codec : g711alaw, Maximum Packetization Period : 30 , Transcoder: Not Required
Codec : g729ar8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60 , Transcoder: Not Required
Codec : g729abr8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60 , Transcoder: Not Required
Codec : g729r8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60 , Transcoder: Not Required
Codec : g729br8, Maximum Packetization Period : 60 , Transcoder: Not Required

```

### Verifying STCAPP Application TLS version

Perform the following tasks to verify TLS version of the STCAPP application:

```

Device# show call application voice stcapp
App Status: Active
CCM Status: UP
CCM Group: 120
Registration Mode: CCM
Total Devices: 0
Total Calls in Progress: 0
Total Call Legs in Use: 0
ROH Timeout: 45
TLS Version: v1.2

# show stcapp dev voice 0/1/0
Port Identifier: 0/1/0
Device Type: ALG
Device Id: 585
Device Name: ANB3176C85F0080
Device Security Mode : Encrypted
  TLS version : TLS version 1.2
  TLS cipher : ECDHE-RSA-AES256-GCM-SHA384
Modem Capability: None
Device State: IS
Diagnostic: None
Directory Number: 80010
Dial Peer(s): 100
Dialtone after remote onhook feature: activated
Busytone after remote onhook feature: not activated
Last Event: STCAPP_CC_EV_CALL_MODIFY_DONE
Line State: ACTIVE
Line Mode: CALL_CONF
Hook State: OFFHOOK
mwi: DISABLE
vmwi: OFF
mwi config: Both
Privacy: Not configured
HG Status: Unknown
PIAR: DISABLE
Callback State: DISABLED
CWT Repetition Interval: 0 second(s) (no repetition)
Number of CCBs: 1
Global call info:
  Total CCB count = 3
  Total call leg count = 6

Call State for Connection 2 (ACTIVE): TsConnected
Connected Call Info:
  Call Reference: 33535871
  Call ID (DSP): 187

```

```

Local IP Addr: 172.19.155.8
Local IP Port: 8234
Remote IP Addr: 172.19.155.61
Remote IP Port: 8154
Calling Number: 80010
Called Number:
Codec:          g711ulaw
SRTP:          on
RX Cipher:     AEAD_AES_256_GCM
TX Cipher:     AEAD_AES_256_GCM

```

Perform the following task to verify the sRTP cipher suite for the DSPfarm connection.

```
# show sccp connection detail
```

```

bridge-info(bid, cid) - Normal bridge information(Bridge id, Calleg id)
mmbridge-info(bid, cid) - Mixed mode bridge information(Bridge id, Calleg id)

sess_id   conn_id   call-id   codec   pkt-period dtmf_method   type
bridge-info(bid, cid) mmbridge-info(bid, cid) srtp_cryptosuite
call_ref  spid        conn_id_tx
-----
16778224  -           125      N/A     N/A         rfc2833_pt thru   confmsp   All RTPSPI
Callegs   All MM-MSP Callegs   N/A         N/A
-         -           -         -         -
16778224  16777232   126      g711u   20          rfc2833_pt thru   s- rtpspi   (101,125)
          N/A              AEAD_AES_256_GCM   184
          30751576  16777219  -
16778224  16777231   124      g711u   20          rfc2833_pt thru   s- rtpspi   (100,125)
          N/A              AEAD_AES_256_GCM   184
          30751576  16777219  -

Total number of active session(s) 1, connection(s) 2, and callegs 3

```

### Verifying Call Information

To display call information for TDM and IVR calls stored in the Forwarding Plane Interface (FPI), use the **showvoipfpi calls** command. You can select a call ID and verify the cipher suite using the command **show voip fpi calls confID call\_id\_number**. In this example, cipher suite 6 is AES\_256\_GCM.

```

#show voip fpi calls
Number of Calls : 2
-----
confID correlator  AcallID  BcallID  state  event
-----
1       1          87       88       ALLOCATED  DETAIL_STAT_RSP
21      21         89       90       ALLOCATED  DETAIL_STAT_RSP

#show voip fpi calls confID 1
-----
VoIP-FPI call entry details:
-----
Call Type      :          TDM_IP   confID      :          1
correlator     :          1        call_state  :          ALLOCATED
last_event     :  DETAIL_STAT_RSP  alloc_start_time :          1796860810
modify_start_time:          0        delete_start_time:          0
Media Type(SideA):          SRTP   cipher suite :          6
-----
FPI State Machine Stats:
-----

```

```
create_req_call_entry_inserted          :          1
.....
```

**Table 5: Feature Information for TLS 1.2 support on SCCP Gateways**

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Support for NGE Cipher Suites	Cisco IOS XE Cupertino 17.7.1a	This feature supports NGE cipher suites for secure voice signaling and secure media. These cipher suites are applicable for both STCAPP analog phone and SCCP DSPFarm conferencing service.

## Saving Configuration Changes

To prevent the loss of the Cisco VG400 configuration, save the configuration changes to NVRAM.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. Router> enable
2. Router# copy running-config startup-config
3. Router(config-if)# Ctrl-z

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	Router> enable  <b>Example:</b>  Password: password  <b>Example:</b>  Router#	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password, if prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2</b>	Router# copy running-config startup-config	Saves the configuration changes to NVRAM so that the changes are not lost during resets, power cycles, or power outages.
<b>Step 3</b>	Router(config-if)# Ctrl-z  <b>Example:</b>  Router#  <b>Example:</b>  %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console	Returns to user EXEC mode.

## Enabling UC License

To enable the UC license in the Cisco VG400 Voice Gateway, perform the following steps:

### Summary Steps

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **license accept end user agreement**
4. **license boot level uck9**
5. **exit**
6. **save**
7. **reload**

### Detailed Steps

#### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **license accept end user agreement**
4. **license boot level uck9**
5. **exit**
6. **write**
7. **reload**

#### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Router&gt;enable</pre>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password, if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Router# configure terminal</pre>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>license accept end user agreement</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Router(config)# license accept end user agreement</pre>	Configures a one-time acceptance of the UC license. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accept the UC license by typing YES.</li> </ul>
Step 4	<b>license boot level uck9</b> <b>Example:</b> <pre>Router(config)# license boot level uck9</pre>	Enables the Unified Communication License Level license.

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 5</b>	<b>exit</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router(config)# exit	Returns to privileged EXEC mode.
<b>Step 6</b>	<b>write</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router# write	Saves the configuration.
<b>Step 7</b>	<b>reload</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router# reload	Reloads the router.

## Configuring the Voice Port

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. configure terminal
3. **voice-port** *slot/bay/port*
4. **description** *string*
5. **no shutdown**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
<b>Step 1</b>	<b>enable</b> <b>Example:</b>  Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password, if prompted.</li> </ul>
<b>Step 2</b>	configure terminal <b>Example:</b>  Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
<b>Step 3</b>	<b>voice-port</b> <i>slot/bay/port</i> <b>Example:</b>  Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/8	Enters voice-port configuration mode.
<b>Step 4</b>	<b>description</b> <i>string</i> <b>Example:</b>	Attaches a text string to the configuration that describes the connection for this voice port. This description appears in

	<b>Command or Action</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
	<pre>Router(config-voiceport)# description Voice Port One</pre>	various displays and is useful for tracking purpose or use of the voice port. The string argument is a character string from 1 to 255 characters in length. By default, there is no text string (describing the voice port) attached to the configuration.
<b>Step 5</b>	<p><b>no shutdown</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <pre>Router(config-voiceport)# no shutdown</pre>	Activates the voice port. If a voice port is not being used, shut down the voice port by using the shutdown command.







## CHAPTER 5

# Configuring Voice Ports

This chapter explains how to configure voice ports using the commands specific for Cisco VG400 Analog Voice Gateways and associated service modules.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Prerequisite, on page 43](#)
- [Configuring the Voice Port, on page 43](#)
- [Cisco IOS Bulk Configuration, on page 44](#)

## Prerequisite

- Before you configure voice ports on Cisco Voice Gateway VG400, you must establish a working IP network.
- To configure sipline support on a device that runs on Cisco IOS XE 17.8.1 or later, ensure that the CUCM version is 14.0 SU1 or later.

## Configuring the Voice Port

This section discuss the changes and modifications on the following commands:

### loop-length

The loop-length CLI is created to configure the analog FXS voice port. It has the following format:

```
voice-port x/y/z
```

```
[no] loop-length [long | short]
```

The loop-length CLI has the following characteristics:

- For the Cisco VG400 platform, the default is short loop-length. This command is not applicable to analog FXS on motherboard slot.
- This command is applicable to all 48 FXS voice ports on SM-D-48FXS-E and the first 4 (0-3) FXS voice ports on SM-D-72FX like the Cisco VG400 platform.
- The default FXS is short loop-length and long loop-length FXS needs to be configured.

- The first eight voice ports 0/0/0-7 can be configured as long loop (OPX-lite).
- FXS voice ports on VIC 1 (0/1/0 - 0/1/23) will not support long loop. By default, they are short-loop FXS.
- Shutdown and no shutdown are required on the voice port after loop-length is configured for it to take effect.
- Because up to 2 ren is supported on long-loop (OPX-lite) FXS, when loop-length long is configured on the FXS voice port, if its existing ren configuration is greater than 2, it will be changed automatically to 2, a message “The existing ren configuration is changed to 2” is displayed on the console.
- When loop-length short is configured on the FXS voice port, if the voice port has ring dc-offset configured, the ring dc-offset configuration will be removed. A message “The existing ring dc-offset configuration is removed” is displayed on the console.

### ren

The existing ren CLI under FXS voice port will accept value 1-2 for FXS voice port with loop-length long configured. For short loop-length analog FXS voice port, ren CLI will accept value 1-5.

### ren dc-offset

The existing ring dc-offset CLI is configurable on the long loop-length FXS voice port.

### cm-current-enhance

The existing cm-current-enhance CLI is configurable on the long loop-length FXS voice port.

### vmwi

The existing vmwi [fsk | dc-voltage] is configurable on all on-board FXS voice ports.

For configuration examples, see *Cisco VG400 Configuration Examples*.

## Cisco IOS Bulk Configuration

An optional bulk-configuration mechanism for voice-port and voice dial peer is available to save on time.

### group

The group option is added to dial-peer CLI for dial peer bulk configuration. It has the following formats:

```
dial-peer group <tag> pots
```

```
dial-peer group <tag> pots all stcapp
```

The second command from the above list will create dial peers on all analog voice ports as stcapp ports by expanding it to the following three commands:

```
dial-peer group <tag> pots
service stcapp
port all
```

The group command is specific for stcapp-controlled analog ports. Therefore, only a subset of dial peer commands are supported, which are as follows:

1. port
2. description
3. service
4. shutdown
5. preference

The port subcommand specifies what ports to configure for a specific group command. It has the following formats:

```
port <voice port#> [ans | called | dest] <E164 address> [desc <description>]
port <voice port#> [desc <description>]
port <voice port#>
port <start voice port#>-<end port#> [ans | called | dest] <E164 address> <interval>
[desc <description>]
port <start voice port#>-<end port#> [ans | called | dest] <E164 address> [desc
<description>]
port <start voice port#>-<end port#> [desc <description>]
port <start voice port#>-<end port#>
port all [ans | called | dest] <E164 address> <interval> [desc <description>]
port all [ans | called | dest] <E164 address> [desc <description>]
port all [desc <description>]
port all
```

- The voice port# is composed of slot#/subunit#/port# or slot#/port#.
- The ans is the abbreviation for answer-address, which has the same meaning as the subcommand under dial-peer voice <tag> pots.
- The called is the abbreviation for incoming called-number, which has the same meaning as the subcommand under dial-peer voice <tag> pots.
- The dest is the abbreviation for description, which has the same meaning as the subcommand under dial-peer voice <tag> pots.
- The <interval> denotes the interval value of the E164 number for each adjacent port. The default is zero and the allowable value is from 1 to 100, inclusively.
- Multiple port commands are allowed and can be removed one by one with exact port specification or all at once using no port all.
- No overlay port commands are allowed. As a result, no other port commands are allowed if port all is configured.





## CHAPTER 6

# Support for Security-Enhanced Linux

---

This chapter describes the SELinux feature, and includes the following sections:

- [Overview, on page 47](#)
- [Prerequisites for SELinux, on page 47](#)
- [Restrictions for SELinux, on page 47](#)
- [Information About SELinux, on page 47](#)
- [Configuring SELinux, on page 48](#)
- [Verifying SELinux Enablement, on page 50](#)
- [Troubleshooting SELinux, on page 51](#)

## Overview

Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) is a solution composed of Linux kernel security module and system utilities to incorporate a strong, flexible Mandatory Access Control (MAC) architecture into Cisco IOS-XE platforms.

SELinux provides an enhanced mechanism to enforce the separation of information, based on confidentiality and integrity requirements, which addresses threats of tampering and bypassing of application security mechanisms and enables the confinement of damage that malicious or flawed applications can cause.

## Prerequisites for SELinux

There are no specific prerequisites for this feature.

## Restrictions for SELinux

There are no specific restrictions for this feature.

## Information About SELinux

SELinux enforces mandatory access control policies that confine user programs and system services to the minimum privilege required to perform their assigned functionality. This reduces or eliminates the ability of

these programs and daemons to cause harm when compromised (for example, through buffer overflows or misconfigurations). This is a practical implementation of principle of least privilege by enforcing MAC on Cisco IOS-XE platforms. This confinement mechanism works independently of the traditional Linux access control mechanisms. SELinux provides the capability to define policies to control the access from an application process to any resource object, thereby allowing for the clear definition and confinement of process behavior.

SELinux can operate either in **Permissive mode** or **Enforcing mode** when enabled on a system.

- In Permissive mode, SELinux does not enforce the policy, and only generates system logs for any denials caused by violation of the resource access policy. The operation is not denied, but only logged for resource access policy violation.
- In Enforcing mode, the SELinux policy is enabled and enforced. It denies resource access based on the access policy rules, and generates system logs.

From Cisco IOS XE 17.13.1a, SELinux is enabled in Enforcing mode by default on supported Cisco IOS XE platforms. In the Enforcing mode, any system resource access that does not have the necessary allow policy is treated as a violation, and the operation is denied. The violating operation fails when a denial occurs, and system logs are generated. In Enforcing mode, the solution works in access-violation prevention mode.

## Supported Platforms

From Cisco IOS XE 17.13.1a, SELinux is enabled on the following platforms:

- Cisco 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers
- Cisco 1000 Series Integrated Services Routers
- Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers
- Cisco Catalyst 8000v Edge Software
- Cisco Catalyst 8200 Series Edge Platforms
- Cisco Catalyst 8300 Series Edge Platforms
- Cisco Catalyst 8500 and 8500L Series Edge Platforms
- Cisco VG Series Gateways: VG400, VG410, VG420, and VG450
- Cisco 1100 Terminal Services Gateway

## Configuring SELinux

There are no additional requirements or configuration steps needed to enable or use the SELinux feature in Enforcing mode.

The following commands are introduced as part of the SELinux feature:

```
set platform software selinux {default | enforcing | permissive}
platform security selinux {enforcing | permissive}
show platform software selinux
```



---

**Note** These new commands are implemented as **service internal** commands.

---

## Configuring SELinux (EXEC Mode)

Use the **set platform software selinux** command to configure SELinux in EXEC mode.

The following example shows SELinux configuration in EXEC mode:

```
Device# set platform software selinux ?

default Set SELinux mode to default
enforcing Set SELinux mode to enforcing
permissive Set SELinux mode to permissive
```

## Configuring SELinux (CONFIG Mode)

Use the **platform security selinux** command to configure SELinux in configuration mode.

The following example shows SELinux configuration in CONFIG mode:

```
Device(config)# platform security selinux

enforcing Set SELinux policy to Enforcing mode
permissive Set SELinux policy to Permissive mode

Device(config)# platform security selinux permissive

Device(config)#
*Oct 20 21:52:45.155: %IOSXE-1-PLATFORM: R0/0:
SELINUX_MODE_PROG: Platform Selinux confinement mode downgraded to permissive!

Device(config)#
```

## Examples for SELinux

The following example shows the output for changing the mode from Enforcing to Permissive:

```
**Oct 20 21:44:03.609: %IOSXE-1-PLATFORM: R0/0:
SELINUX_MODE_PROG: Platform Selinux confinement mode downgraded to permissive!"
```

The following example shows the output for changing the mode from Permissive to Enforcing:

```
**Oct 20 21:44:34.160: %IOSXE-1-PLATFORM: R0/0:
SELINUX_MODE_PROG: Platform Selinux confinement mode upgraded to enforcing!"
```



---

**Note** If the SELinux mode is changed, this change is considered a system security event, and a system log message is generated.

---

## SysLog Message Reference

<b>Facility-Severity-Mnemonic</b>	<b>%SELINUX-1-VIOLATION</b>
Severity-Meaning	Alert Level Log
Message	N/A
Message Explanation	Resource access was made by the process for which a resource access policy does not exist. The operation was flagged, and resource access was denied. A system log was generated with information that process resource access has been denied.
Component	SELINUX
Recommended Action	<p>Contact Cisco TAC with the following relevant information as attachments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The exact message as it appears on the console or in the system</li> <li>• Output of the <b>show tech-support</b> command (text file)</li> <li>• Archive of Btrace files from the box using the following command: <b>request platform software trace archive target &lt;URL&gt;</b></li> <li>• Output of the <b>show platform software selinux</b> command</li> </ul>

The following examples demonstrate sample syslog messages:

### Example 1:

```
*Nov 14 00:09:04.943: %SELINUX-1-VIOLATION: R0/0: audispd: type=AVC
msg=audit(1699927057.934:129): avc: denied { getattr } for pid=5899 comm="ls"
path="/root/test" dev="rootfs" ino=25839
scontext=system_u:system_r:polaris_iosd_t:s0
tcontext=system_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0 tclass=file permissive=0
```

### Example 2:

```
*Nov 14 00:09:04.947: %SELINUX-1-VIOLATION: R0/0: audispd: t type=AVC
msg=audit(1699927198.486:130): avc: denied { write } for pid=6012 comm="echo"
path="/root/test" dev="rootfs" ino=25839
scontext=system_u:system_r:polaris_iosd_t:s0
tcontext=system_u:object_r:admin_home_t:s0 tclass=file permissive= 0
```

## Verifying SELinux Enablement

Use the **show platform software selinux** command to view the SELinux configuration mode:



```
Device# show platform software selinux
=====
IOS-XE SELINUX STATUS
=====
SElinux Status :    Enabled
Current Mode   :    Enforcing
Config file Mode :  Enforcing
```

## Troubleshooting SELinux

If there is an instance of an SELinux violation on your device or network, please reach out to Cisco TAC with the following details:

- The message exactly as it appears on the console or in the system log. For example:

```
device#request platform software trace archive target
flash:selinux_btrace_logs
```

- Output of the **show tech-support** command (text file)
- Archive of Btrace files from the box using the following command:  
**request platform software trace archive target <URL>**
- Output of the **show platform software selinux** command

