



# Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

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The Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks feature enhances the 911 interconnect capabilities of Cisco IOS based gateways. This document describes new E911 support requirements, which includes support for Enhanced Multi-frequency (MF) signaling for Feature Group D (FGD) and Analog Centralized Automated Message Accounting (CAMA) signaling protocols per National Emergency Number Association standards. This feature supports 20-digit ANI requirements and mapping of remote party IDs (RPID) to PANI.

## Finding Feature Information in This Module

Your Cisco IOS software release may not support all of the features documented in this module. To reach links to specific feature documentation in this module and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, use the “[Feature Information for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks](#)” section on [page 38](#).

## Finding Support Information for Platforms and Cisco IOS Software Images

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at <http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

## Contents

- [Prerequisites for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks, page 2](#)
- [Restrictions for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks, page 2](#)
- [Information About Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks, page 2](#)
- [How to Configure Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks, page 6](#)
- [Configuration Examples for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks, page 13](#)
- [Additional References, page 14](#)
- [Command Reference, page 16](#)



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- [Glossary, page 37](#)

## Prerequisites for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

The following required hardware, software, and related protocols support the 20-digit ANI requirement and mapping of the remote party ID (RPID) to PANI:

- Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T or a later release
- VIC2-2FXO or VIC2-4FXO card
- Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
- CSM/SIGSM/CAS for Cisco 5x00 platforms
- HTSP/FXO driver for Cisco 3x00 platforms

## Restrictions for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

- Only the SIP signaling protocol is supported for Pseudo ANI (PANI) mapping.
- 911 trunks are provisioned to have one trunk per 10,000 subscribers and a minimum of two trunks from any one location.
- CAMA trunks for 20-digit Enhanced MF are not supported with H323 or MGCP. MGCP MF trunks are not enhanced to carry the capabilities for 20-digit Enhanced MF, so MF package are not enhanced for MGCP. H323 calls to MF trunks are not enhanced to carry the capabilities for 20-digit Enhanced MF or CAMA trunks.
- Enhanced 20-digit MF trunks are only implemented on the Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5350XM, Cisco AS5400HPX, Cisco AS5400XM, and Cisco AS5850.
- Analog CAMA is only supported on FXO cards, so this feature is only supported on these cards and the platforms that support these cards.
- CAMA trunks are only implemented on the VIC2-2FXO or VIC2-4FXO card on the Cisco 3845. Because this feature is independent of the physical chassis that the CAMA trunk card plugs into, all ISR chassis are supported as well as classic chassis that support the CAMA trunk card.
- You must upgrade to Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T or a later release to use 20-digit enhanced MF features.
- You are not required to upgrade your hardware if you want to move from 10-digit ANI support to 20-digit enhanced ANI support for E911 calls.

## Information About Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

The Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks feature enhances 911 interconnect capabilities of Cisco IOS based gateways by sending two 10-digit ANIs to an SR using Feature Group D – Operator Services (FGD-OS) and CAMA trunks.

This feature meets FCC requirements for the following:

- According the FCC, all VoIP providers must have some method of interconnect to the selective router (SR) by November 28, 2005. At that time the new minimum requirement was upgraded to support a 10-digit ANI or SS7, which provides additional digits. While 20-digit ANI is not yet a requirement, this feature provides location-based ANI and Call Back Number (CBN) capability for 911 calls.
- Compliance with Emergency Interconnect requirements for the USA and Canada.

The following additional features are supported:

- SS7 interconnect with PGW to SRs
- MF and CAMA connection to SRs with SIP
- 20-digit ANI support for MF trunks on the Cisco AS5400
- 20-digit ANI support for CAMA trunks on ISR with the CAMA interface card
- RPID is mapped to PANI and the From field is mapped to ANI based on specific configuration tasks
- New command-line interface (CLI) to configure RPID and From field mapping from SIP to PANI and ANI plus new CLI to configure the FGD EMF/Analog CAMA option to support 20-digit ANI (ANI + PANI)
- Info digit capability for FGD EMF and CAMA EMF
- Support for the CSMv6 DSP card

## FCC E911 VoIP

As part of the FCC E911 VoIP order that was released in June, 2005, the FCC mandated that providers of interconnected VoIP services must provide E911 service to all of their customers as a standard feature, rather than as an optional enhancement. It was further required that E911 service be provided from wherever the customer is using the service, whether at home or elsewhere.

As a result, an advanced E911 solution has been created that includes a method to determine a user's location without assistance from the user. This location information (ALI) is provided along with the identification information (ANI) to the SR or PSAP, where supported. Because part of the connectivity to the SR or PSAP involves FGD-OS and analog CAMA signaling, this signaling has been modified to support sending ALI (sometimes referred to as Pseudo ANI [PANI]) along with the ANI.

Figure 1 shows an E911 network using packet gateways.

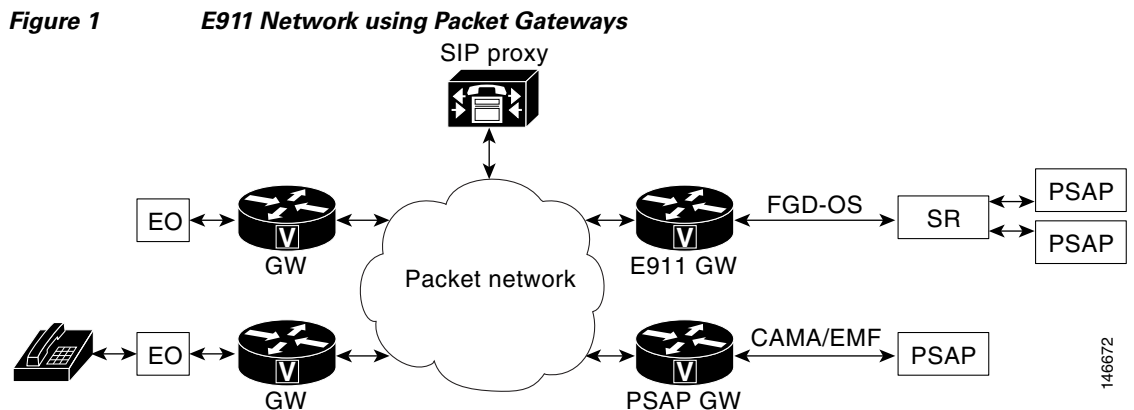
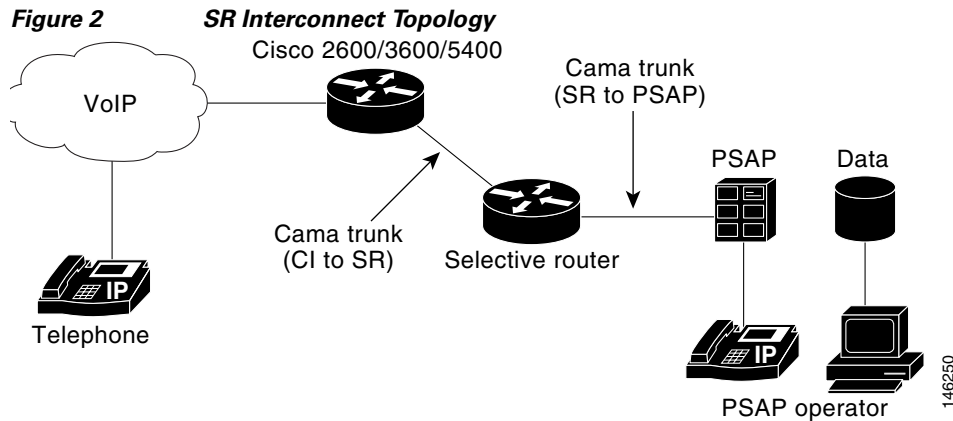


Figure 2 shows the SR interconnect topology (either CAMA or MF trunks can be used).



## 20-Digit ANI

This feature adds 20-digit ANI support (ANI plus ALI) to the following signaling processes and platforms:

- FGD MF signaling on Cisco 5x00 platforms, based on J-STD-034.7 of the Enhanced Emergency Services document.
- Analog CAMA signaling on Cisco 2x00, Cisco 3x00, and Cisco ISR platforms, based on NENA 03 002 Recommendations in the NENA Recommendation for Enhanced MF signaling, E911 TANDEM to PSAP document.

The following sections describe the requirements for 20-digit ANI support.

### SIP INVITE to FGD MF/Analog CAMA Signal Conversion

The “FROM” field in SIP INVITE message contains the call back number (CBN) and this is mapped to ANI in FGD-EMF and Analog CAMA. The RPID contains the ESQK.

### 10- and 20-Digit Support for FGD MF Signaling (POI-T8 interfaces) on Cisco 5x00 Series Gateways

- 10-digit FGD MF signaling support is available in the following format if the PANI is not available: KP+II+10 digit ANI+ST1P.
- 20-digit FGD MF signaling support (two 10 digit numbers) is available on FGD-OS in the following format: KP+II+10 digit ANI+ST+KP+7/10 digit PANI+ ST.
- STP tone support and handling is supported on Cisco 5x00 platforms on the NextPort DSP card.

### Enhanced MF Support for Analog CAMA on Cisco 3x00 Series Gateways (ISRs)

- Compliance to Enhanced MF tones and timings.
- 10-digit MF support for Analog CAMA support is available in the following format: KP+II+10 digit ANI+STP.
- 20-digit MF support for Analog CAMA support is available in the following format: KP+10 digit ANI+ST+KP+10 digit PANI+ST.

### ANI II Digit Handling at Cisco 3x00 and Cisco 5x00 Gateways

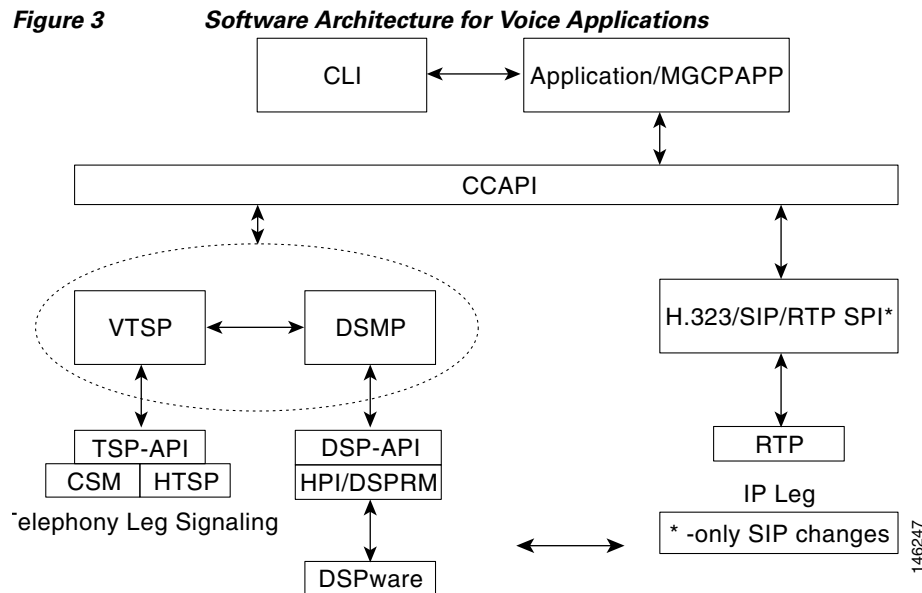
- The ANI II digits in the FGD/CAMA can be used to signal the following indications to the SR:
  - 40—Steady ANI display
  - 44—Flashing ANI display
  - 48—Test Call

### ANI Failures for Analog CAMA Interfaces

The ANI/PANI failures adhere to NENA 03 002 Specifications and are described as follows:

- If a valid ANI is not available at the E-9-1-1 tandem office, a fictitious NPA-NXX-YYYY ANI is sent to the PSAP as either 000-911-0000 or 000-911-0TTT or 000-911-TTTT (where 4 digit Emergency Services Central Office Code [ESCO] codes are supported). The digits TTT indicate the E-9-1-1 tandem switch central office number (ESCO code) associated with the originating office.
- Where trunks that deliver two telephone numbers (calling party's number and pseudo ANI) are implemented between the Central Office and the tandem office, it is conceivable that an ANI failure may occur in either or both numbers. In that case, the failure(s) shall be indicated to the PSAP as follows:
  - The received number (ANI or PANI) should be transmitted as received, and substitute 000-911-0TTT for the failed number (ANI or PANI).
  - If both numbers (ANI and PANI) fails (not received at the tandem), then the tandem will transmit 000-911-0TTT in both the ANI and the PANI.
  - TTT is the Emergency Services Central Office (ESCO) code, which is configurable under the voice-port. This can be either 3 or 4 digits long.

Figure 3 shows the voice software architecture, showing the interaction between various software modules for voice calls.



# How to Configure Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

TDM trunk configuration for 10-digit or 20-digit CAMA/MF signaling occurs at the trunk level. A gateway can be configured with some trunks supporting 10 digits and some supporting 20 digits. On existing trunks, you can enable this feature on a trunk by trunk basis. If you are setting up trunks for the first time, you must install a VoIP GW and bring trunks up to the SR as each trunk is deployed.

This section contains the following configuration tasks:

- [Enabling FGD EMF on Cisco 5x00 Platforms, page 6](#)
- [Enabling Analog CAMA on Cisco 2x00, and Cisco 3x00 ISRs, page 8](#)
- [Enabling Info Digits for FGD EMF, page 9](#)
- [Configuring ESCO Code, page 10](#)
- [Enabling e911 Support on SIP and VoIP Dial Peers, page 12](#)

## Enabling FGD EMF on Cisco 5x00 Platforms

The existing dsx1 subsystem in Cisco IOS software handles the configuration and management of the DS-0 timeslots and channels of DS1. It provides mechanisms for allocating timeslots to various signaling schemes and purposes. The **ds0-group** command in controller configuration mode is used to specify the channels and timeslots for the CAS group and CAS signaling type.

To support the new FGD variation, two new options have been added:

- 20-digit ANI (ANI + PANI) is sent as KP-II-ANI-ST-KP-PANI-ST
- 10-digit ANI is sent as KP+II+ANI+ST1P

## Prerequisites

Before configuring this feature, you must complete the following tasks:

- Configure IP routing. For more information on IP routing, see the following documentation:
  - [Cisco IOS IP Routing Protocols Configuration Guide, Release 12.4](#)
- Configure voice ports and VoIP. For more information on configuring voice ports and VoIP, see the following documentation:
  - [Cisco IOS Voice Configuration Library, Release 12.4T](#).
- Set up the call agents. For more information on setting up call agents, see the documentation that accompanies the call agents that are used in your network configuration.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **controller t1 *number***
4. **ds0-group *number* timeslots *timeslot-list* type {fgd-emf} [mf] [ani-pani] [ani]**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<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>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>controller t1 number</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# <b>controller t1</b>	Enters config-controller configuration mode.
Step 4	<b>ds0-group number timeslots timeslot range &gt;</b> <b>type {fgd-emf} [mf] [ani-pani] [ani]</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-controller)# <b>ds0-group 11</b> <b>timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ani</b>	Specifies the channels and timeslots for the CAS group and CAS signaling type and enables FGD EMF ANI. Default is <b>ani-pani</b> .

## Examples

The following examples show the options that are available to configure 20-digit ANI (ANI + PANI)

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ?
```

```
ani ANI addr info provisioned
ani-pani ANI and PANI addr info provisioned
mf MF tone signalling
<cr>
```

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ani?
ani ani-pani
```

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ani-pani ?
<cr>
```

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf mf ?
```

```
ani ANI addr info provisioned
ani-pani ANI and PANI addr info provisioned
<cr>
```

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf mf ani
```

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf mf ani-pani
```

## Verifying and Troubleshooting FGD EMF

To verify your configuration, use the **show running-config** command in global configuration mode.

To troubleshoot your configuration, use the **debug ccsip messages** command in global configuration mode.

## Enabling Analog CAMA on Cisco 2x00, and Cisco 3x00 ISRs

To configure analog CAMA on Cisco 2x00, and Cisco 3x00 ISRs, use the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **voice port** {*slot-number/subunit-number/port*}
4. **signal cama** *signaling type*

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<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>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>voice port</b> { <i>slot-number/subunit-number/port</i> }  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# <b>voice-port</b> 1/0/1	Enters voice-port configuration mode  <i>slot-number</i> —Number of the slot in the router in which the VIC is installed. Valid entries are 0 to 3, depending on the slot in which it is installed.  <i>subunit-number</i> —Subunit on the VIC in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 or 1.  <i>port</i> —Voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1.
Step 4	<b>signal cama</b> <i>signaling type</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-voiceport)# <b>signal cama</b> <b>KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST-KP-YYY-YYY-YYYY-ST CAMA</b>	Configures signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI.

## Examples

The following example shows the options that are available to configure analog CAMA:

```

Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/1
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama ?

KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST Type 2 CAMA Signaling
KP-0-NXX-XXXX-ST Type 1 CAMA Signaling
KP-2-ST Type 3 CAMA Signaling
KP-NPD-NXX-XXXX-ST Type 4 CAMA Signaling
KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST-KP-YYY-YYY-YYYY-ST CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI
<cr>

```

## Verifying and Troubleshooting Analog CAMA

To verify your configuration, use the **show running-config** command in global configuration mode.

To troubleshoot your configuration, use the **debug ccsip messages** command in global configuration mode.

## Enabling Info Digits for FGD EMF

To configure info digits for FGD EMF on the Cisco AS5x00 voice port, use the following steps. This function is enabled on the FXO interface.

For FGD EMF, the info digits can also be configured under the dial peer.

## Restrictions

The following restrictions apply to enabling info digits for GFD EMF:

- This function is not available for analog CAMA EMF signaling.
- This function is currently not supported on the Cisco 2x00, or Cisco 3x00 ISR platforms.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **voice port** {*slot-number/subunit-number/port* | *slot/port:ds0-group-no*}
4. **info-digits** *string*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode.  • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	<p><b>voice port</b> {<i>slot-number/subunit-number/port</i>   <i>slot/port:ds0-group-no</i>}</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router# <b>voice-port 1/0:1</b></p>	<p>Enters voice-port configuration mode.</p> <p><i>slot-number</i>—Number of the slot in the router in which the VIC is installed. Valid entries are 0 to 3, depending on the slot in which it is installed.</p> <p><i>subunit-number</i>—Subunit on the VIC in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 or 1.</p> <p><i>port</i>—Voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1.</p> <p><i>slot</i>—The router location in which the voice port adapter is installed. Valid entries are 0 to 3.</p> <p><i>port:</i>—Indicates the voice interface card location. Valid entries are 0 and 3.</p> <p><i>ds0-group-no</i>—Indicates the defined DS0 group number. Each defined DS0 group number is represented on a separate voice port. This allows you to define individual DS0s on the digital T1/E1 card.</p>
Step 4	<p><b>info-digits</b> <i>string</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(voice-port)# <b>info digits 91</b></p>	<p>Specifies the two-digit prefix that the router will automatically prepend to the dialed number for the given POTS dial peer.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This string must contain two digits.</p>

## Verifying and Troubleshooting Info Digits for FGD EMF

To verify your configuration, use the **show running-config** command in global configuration mode.

To troubleshoot your configuration, use the **debug ccsip messages** command in global configuration mode.

## Configuring ESCO Code

To configure Emergency Services Central Office (ESCO) code, use the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **voice port** {*slot-number/subunit-number/port* | *slot/port:ds0-group-no*}
4. **esco-code** *word*

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> <b>enable</b>	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> Router# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>voice port</b> { <i>slot-number/subunit-number/port</i>   <i>slot/port:ds0-group-no</i> }  <b>Example:</b> Router# <b>voice-port 1/0:1</b>	Enters voice-port configuration mode.  <i>slot-number</i> —Number of the slot in the router in which the VIC is installed. Valid entries are 0 to 3, depending on the slot in which it is installed.  <i>subunit-number</i> —Subunit on the VIC in which the voice port is located. Valid entries are 0 or 1.  <i>port</i> —Voice port number. Valid entries are 0 and 1.  <i>slot</i> —The router location in which the voice port adapter is installed. Valid entries are 0 to 3.  <i>port</i> —Indicates the voice interface card location. Valid entries are 0 and 3.  <i>ds0-group-no</i> —Indicates the defined DS0 group number. Each defined DS0 group number is represented on a separate voice port. This allows you to define individual DS0s on the digital T1/E1 card.
Step 4	<b>esco-code</b> <i>word</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-voiceport)# <b>esco-code 111</b>	Configures the ESCO code.  <i>word</i> —Three- or four-digit ESCO code. Valid values are 000 to 9999. Default is 000.

## Examples

The following example shows options that are available to configure ESCO code:

```
Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/

Router(config-voiceport)# ?

Voice-port configuration commands:
esco-code ESCO Code

Router(config-voiceport)# esco-code ?

WORD Three to four digit ESCO code

Router(config-voiceport)# esco-code 111 ?
<cr>
```

## Verifying and Troubleshooting ESCO Code

To verify your configuration, use the **show running-config** command in global configuration mode.

To troubleshoot your configuration, use the **debug ccsip messages** command in global configuration mode.

## Enabling e911 Support on SIP and VoIP Dial Peers

In this feature, the user portion of the “FROM” header in the SIP Invite message is mapped to ANI (CBN), and the user portion of the “RPID” header is mapped to pANI. Previously, the behavior was to use RPID as ANI and to use the FROM header in ANI only if the RPID is not present. With this feature, the RPID field is mapped to the p-ANI field and this field is then passed to the VTSP/ Distributed Stream Media Processor (DSMP) layers for mapping into the pANI. To maintain backwards compatibility, this new functionality is enabled with the **voice service voip sip e911** or **voice-class sip e911** commands. In order for the new CLI to be checked, the following conditions must be true:

- The initial INVITE has an RPID header
- The RPID header contains a user portion in the URL.
- The user portion must be numeric.

When the above is true, the SIP SPI will check if this gateway is configured for e911 support. The global and VoIP dial peer level CLI indicates whether e911 is configured. The global configuration is only checked when no dial peer is matched or if the dial peer setting is sipE911System. The dial peer value can have one of 3 values. They are as follows:

- typedef enum {
- sipE911System = 0, /\* check global config \*/
- sipE911Enable, /\* do e911 for this peer \*/

By default, the dial peer setting is set to sipE911System, which means that the global setting will be checked. If no VoIP dial peer is matched, the global CLI will be checked. The global setting will be either true or false where true indicates that e911 is enabled and false indicates that e911 is not enabled. A new boolean (globalE911Config) has been added to the voServiceSipCfg global structure. By default it is set to false, indicating that e911 is not enabled.

After the SIP SPI determines that e911 is enabled (dialpeer or global configuration mode), it will populate the pseudoANI field in ccCallInfo with the user portion of the RPID header and populate callingNumber in ccCallInfo with the user portion of the FROM header. If e911 is not enabled, the current configuration is used.

E911 is enabled with the **e911** or **voice-class sip e911** commands. To configure E911 on SIP for PANI using global or VoIP dialpeer configuration modes, use the following steps.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
  2. **configure terminal**
  3. **voice service voip sip e911** (global)
- or
4. **voice-class sip e911** (VoIP dialpeer)

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<pre>enable</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; enable</p>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<pre>configure terminal</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal</p>	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<pre>voice service voip sip e911 (SIP global)</pre> <p>or</p> <pre>voice-class sip e911 (dialpeer)</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config-term)# voice service voip</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config-dial-peer)# voice-class sip</p>	Enables e911 support for a particular dial peer in VoIP dialpeer configuration mode or enables e911 support for SIP in SIP global configuration mode.  Default for the dial peer is sipE911System.

## Examples

The following example enables e911 services on a VoIP dial peer:

```
Router(config-dial-peer)# voice-class sip e911
```

The following example enables e911 services in global configuration mode under the voice service VoIP SIP configuration mode:

```
Router(config-term)# voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)# sip
Router(conf-serv-sip)# e911
```

## Verifying and Troubleshooting e911 Support on SIP and VoIP Dial Peers

To verify your configuration, use the **show running-config** command in global configuration mode.

To troubleshoot your configuration, use the **debug ccsip messages** command in global configuration mode.

# Configuration Examples for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

This sections contains configuration examples for the Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks feature.

- [FGD EMF on Cisco 5x00 Platforms: Example, page 14](#)

- [Analog CAMA on Cisco 2x00 Platforms: Example, page 14](#)
- [Info Digits for FGD EMF and Analog CAMA EMF: Example, page 14](#)
- [ESCO Code: Example, page 14](#)
- [E911 Support on SIP and VoIP Dial Peers: Example, page 14](#)

## FGD EMF on Cisco 5x00 Platforms: Example

The following examples configure 20-digit ANI (ANI + PANI)

```
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf mf ani
Router(config-controller)# ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf mf ani-pani
```

## Analog CAMA on Cisco 2x00 Platforms: Example

The following example configures analog CAMA on a Cisco 2851:

```
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST-KP-YYY-YYY-YYYY-ST
```

## Info Digits for FGD EMF and Analog CAMA EMF: Example

The following example configures info digits for FGD EMF on a Cisco AS5x00 voice port:

```
Router(voice-port)# info digits 91
```

## ESCO Code: Example

The following example configures ESCO code on a Cisco 2851:

```
Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/
Router(config-voiceport)# esco-code 111
```

## E911 Support on SIP and VoIP Dial Peers: Example

The following example enables e911 services on a VoIP dial peer:

```
Router(config-dial-peer)# voice-class sip e911
```

The following example enables e911 services in global configuration mode under the voice service VoIP SIP configuration mode:

```
Router(config-term)# voice service voip sip e911
```

## Additional References

The Interconnect methodology from BellSouth Corporation is described at the following URL:

[http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/guides/e911/html/gewcg001/c3\\_2.htm](http://www.interconnection.bellsouth.com/guides/e911/html/gewcg001/c3_2.htm)

## Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS command references.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Cisco IOS Debug Command Reference</a></li> <li><a href="#">Cisco IOS Voice Command Reference</a></li> </ul>
Cisco IOS Voice Configuration Library, including library preface and glossary, other feature documents, and troubleshooting documentation.	<a href="#">Cisco IOS Voice Configuration Library</a>
Cisco ISR 3303 Router information.	<a href="#">Cisco ISR 3303 Routers</a>
Cisco SIP protocol information.	<a href="#">Cisco IOS SIP Configuration Guide</a>
Cross platform release notes information,	<a href="#">Release Notes, Cisco IOS Release 12.4</a>
Describes the relationship between routers, gateways, Catalyst switches, and voice network modules and cards.	<a href="#">Voice Hardware Compatibility Matrix</a>

## Standards

Standard	Title
J-STD-034.7	Wireless Enhanced Emergency Services: TIA/EIA/IS-93 Modifications
NENA 03 002	NENA Recommendations for Enhanced MF signaling, E911 TANDEM to PSAP

## MIBs

MIB	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported by this feature, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified by this feature.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL:  <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a>

## RFCs

RFC	Title
None	—

## Technical Assistance

Description	Link
The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website contains thousands of pages of searchable technical content, including links to products, technologies, solutions, technical tips, and tools. Registered Cisco.com users can log in from this page to access even more content.	<a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a>

## Command Reference

This section documents new and modified commands only:

### New Commands

- [debug csm neat](#)
- [e911](#)
- [esco-code](#)
- [voice-class sip e911](#)

### Modified Commands

- [ds-0 group \(T1\)](#)
- [signal](#)

# debug csm neat

To turn on debugging for all Call Switching Module (CSM) Voice over IP (VoIP) calls, use the **debug csm neat** command in privileged EXEC mode. To disable debugging output, use the **no** form of this command.

```
debug csm neat [slot | dspm | dsp | dsp-channel]
```

```
no debug csm neat [slot | dspm | dsp | dsp-channel]
```

## Syntax Description

*slot | dspm | dsp | dsp-channel* (Optional) Identifies the location of a particular digital signal processor (DSP) channel.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC

## Command History

12.4(9)T This command was introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The **debug csm neat** command turns on debugging for all CSM VoIP calls. If no arguments are specified, debugging is enabled for all voice calls.



### Note

The **debug csm neat** command does not display any information if you try to debug ISDN voice calls. To view debugging information about ISDN calls, use the **debug cdapi** command.

The **no debug csm neat** command turns off debugging information for all voice calls.

If the *slot*, *dspm*, *dsp*, or *dsp-channel* arguments are specified (if the specified DSP channel is engaged in a CSM call), CSM call-related debugging information is turned on for this channel. The **no** form of this command turns off debugging for that particular channel.

## Examples

The following examples show sample output from the **debug csm neat** command. The following shows that CSM has received an event from ISDN.

```
Router# debug csm neat
```

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: EVENT_FROM_ISDN::dchan_idb=0x60D7B6B8, call_id=0xCF, ces=0x1
bchan=0x0, event=0x1, cause=0x0
```

[Table 1](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 1** *debug csm neat* Field Descriptions

Field	Description
<b>dchan_idb</b>	Indicates the address of the hardware interface description block (IDB) for the D channel.
<b>call_id</b>	Indicates the call ID assigned by ISDN.

**Table 1** *debug csm neat Field Descriptions (continued)*

Field	Description
<b>call-id</b>	Indicates the call ID assigned by ISDN
<b>bchan</b>	Indicates the number of the B channel assigned for this call
<b>cause</b>	Indicates the ISDN event cause

The following example shows that CSM has allocated the CSM voice control block for the DSP device on slot 1 port 10 for this call.

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: VDEV_ALLOCATE: slot 1 and port 10 is allocated.
```

In this example, CSM must first allocate the CSM voice control block to initiate the state machine. After the voice control block has been allocated, CSM obtains from the DSP Resource Manager the actual DSP channel that will be used for the call. At that point, CSM will switch to the actual logical port number. The slot number in this example refers to the physical slot on the Cisco AS5400 access server. The port number is the logical DSP number interpreted as listed in [Table 2](#).

**Table 2** *Logical DSP Numbers*

Logical Port	Physical DSP Channel		
0	DSPRM 1	DSP 1	DSP channel 1
1	DSPRM 1	DSP 1	DSP channel 2
2	DSPRM 1	DSP 2	DSP channel 1
3	DSPRM 1	DSP 2	DSP channel 2
4	DSPRM 1	DSP 3	DSP channel 1
5	DSPRM 1	DSP 3	DSP channel 2
6	DSPRM 1	DSP 4	DSP channel 1
7	DSPRM 1	DSP 4	DSP channel 2
8	DSPRM 1	DSP 5	DSP channel 1
9	DSPRM 1	DSP 5	DSP channel 2
10	DSPRM 1	DSP 6	DSP channel 1
11	DSPRM 1	DSP 6	DSP channel 2
12	DSPRM 2	DSP 1	DSP channel 1
13	DSPRM 2	DSP 1	DSP channel 2
14	DSPRM 2	DSP 2	DSP channel 1
15	DSPRM 2	DSP 2	DSP channel 2
16	DSPRM 2	DSP 3	DSP channel 1
17	DSPRM 2	DSP 3	DSP channel 2
18	DSPRM 2	DSP 4	DSP channel 1
19	DSPRM 2	DSP 4	DSP channel 2
20	DSPRM 2	DSP 5	DSP channel 1
21	DSPRM 2	DSP 5	DSP channel 2
22	DSPRM 2	DSP 6	DSP channel 1

**Table 2** Logical DSP Numbers (continued)

Logical Port	Physical DSP Channel		
23	DSPRM 2	DSP 6	DSP channel 2
48	DSPRM 5	DSP 1	DSP channel 1
49	DSPRM 5	DSP 1	DSP channel 2
50	DSPRM 5	DSP 2	DSP channel 1
51	DSPRM 5	DSP 2	DSP channel 2
52	DSPRM 5	DSP 3	DSP channel 1
53	DSPRM 5	DSP 3	DSP channel 2
54	DSPRM 5	DSP 4	DSP channel 1
55	DSPRM 5	DSP 4	DSP channel 2
56	DSPRM 5	DSP 5	DSP channel 1
57	DSPRM 5	DSP 5	DSP channel 2
58	DSPRM 5	DSP 6	DSP channel 1
59	DSPRM 5	DSP 6	DSP channel 2

The following example shows that the function `csm_vtsp_init_tdm()` has been called with a voice control block of address 0x60B8562C. This function will be called only when the call is treated as a voice call.

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: csm_vtsp_init_tdm (voice_vdev=0x60B8562C)
```

The following example shows that CSM has obtained a DSP channel from the DSP Resource Manager:

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: csm_vtsp_init_tdm: dsprm_tdm_allocate: tdm slot 1, dspm 2, dsp 5,
dsp_channel 1csm_vtsp_init_tdm: dsprm_tdm_allocate: tdm stream 5, channel 9, bank 0,
bp_channel 10
```

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the DSP channel initialized TDM display.

**Table 3** debug csm neat TDM Channel Field Descriptions

Field	Description
<b>TDM slot 1, dspm 2, dsp 5, dsp_channel 1</b>	Indicates the physical DSP channel that will be used for this call.
<b>TDM stream 5, channel 9, bank 0, bp_channel 10</b>	Indicates the on-chip and backplane TDM channel assigned to this DSP channel. Stream 5, channel 9 gives the on-chip TDM channel mapped to the DSP; bank 0, bp_channel 10 means that the backplane stream 0 and backplane channel #1 are assigned to this DSP.

The following shows that CSM received an incoming call event from ISDN:

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: EVENT_FROM_ISDN:(00CF): DEV_INCALL at slot 1 and port 20
```

Slot 1, port 20 means the logical DSP channel 20 (mapped to DSPRM 2, DSP 5, DSP channel 1).

The following shows that the DEV\_INCALL message been translated into a CSM\_EVENT\_ISDN\_CALL message:

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: CSM_PROC_IDLE: CSM_EVENT_ISDN_CALL at slot 1, port 20
```

This message is passed to the CSM central state machine while it is in the CSM\_IDLE state and is in the CSM\_PROC\_IDLE procedure. The logical DSP channel port 20 on slot 1 is used to handle this call.

The following shows that CSM has invoked the vtsp\_ic\_notify() function with a CSM voice call control block 0x60B8562C.

```
March 18 04:05:07.052: vtsp_ic_notify : (voice_vdev= 0x60B8562C)
```

Inside this function, CSM will send a SETUP INDICATION message to the VTSP. This function will be invoked only if the call is a voice call.

The following shows that CSM received a SETUP INDICATION RESPONSE message from the VTSP as an acknowledgment.

```
March 18 04:05:07.056: csm_vtsp_call_setup_resp (vdev_info=0x60B8562C,
vtsp_cdb=0x60FCA114)
```

This means that the VTSP received the CALL SETUP INDICATION message previously sent and has proceeded to process the call.

- vdev\_info—Contains the address of the CSM voice data block.
- vtsp\_cdb—Contains the address of the VTSP call control block.

The following shows that CSM received a CALL CONNECT message from the VTSP:

```
March 18 04:05:07.596: csm_vtsp_call_connect (vtsp_cdb=0x60FCA114, voice_vdev=0x60B8562C)
```

This indicates that the VTSP received a CONNECT message for the call leg initiated to the Internet side.

- vtsp\_cdb—Contains the address of the VTSP call control block.
- voice\_vdev—Contains the address of the CSM voice data block.

The following shows that while CSM is in the CSM\_IC2\_RING state, it receives a SETUP INDICATION RESPONSE from the VTSP. This message is translated into CSM\_EVENT\_MODEM\_OFFHOOK and passed to the CSM central state machine.

```
March 18 04:05:07.596: CSM_PROC_IC2_RING: CSM_EVENT_MODEM_OFFHOOK at slot 1, port 20
```

The following shows that CSM received a CONNECT message from ISDN for the call using the logical DSP channel on slot 1 and port 20:

```
March 18 04:05:07.616: EVENT_FROM_ISDN:(00CF): DEV_CONNECTED at slot 1 and port 20
```

The following shows that CSM translated the CONNECT event from ISDN into the CSM\_EVENT\_ISDN\_CONNECTED message, which is then passed to the CSM central state machine:

```
March 18 04:05:07.616: CSM_PROC_IC4_WAIT_FOR_CARRIER: CSM_EVENT_ISDN_CONNECTED at slot 1,
port 20
```

The following shows that CSM received a CALL SETUP REQUEST from the VTSP:

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_call_setup_request (vtsp_cdb=0x60FCFA20,
vtsp_sdb=0x60DFB608)
```

This represents a request to make an outgoing call to the PSTN.

- vtsp\_cdb—Contains the address of the VTSP call control block.
- vtsp\_sdb—Contains the address of the signalling data block for the signalling interface to be used to send the outgoing call.

The following shows that the physical DSP channel has been allocated for this outgoing call:

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_call_setup_request: tdm slot 1, dspm 5, dsp 4, dsp_channel 1
```

The following shows the on-chip and backplane TDM channel assigned to this DSP channel:

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_call_setup_request: tdm stream 5, channel 25, bank 0,
bp_channel 27
```

In this sample output, tdm stream 5, channel 25, bank 0, bp\_channel 27 indicates the on-chip and backplane TDM channel assigned to this DSP channel. Stream 5, channel 25 gives the on-chip TDM channel mapped to the DSP; bank 0, bp\_channel 27 means that the backplane stream 0 and backplane channel 1 are assigned to this DSP.

The following shows the calling number and the called number for this call.

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_call_setup_request: calling number: 10001, called number:
30001
```

The following shows that the CALL SETUP REQUEST from the VTSP has been translated into the ' CSM\_EVENT\_MODEM\_OFFHOOK message and is passed to the CSM central state machine:

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: CSM_PROC_IDLE: CSM_EVENT_MODEM_OFFHOOK at slot 1, port 54
```

The logical DSP channel number for the DSP (slot 1, port 54) is now displayed, which maps to the physical DSP channel slot 1, dspm 5, dsp 4, dsp\_channel 1.

The following shows that CSM collected all the digits for dialing out:

```
May 16 12:22:27.580: CSM_PROC_OC3_COLLECT_ALL_DIGIT: CSM_EVENT_GET_ALL_DIGITS at slot 1,
port 54
```

For PRI and for applications that do not require digit collection of outdialing digits (for example, voice calls), the intermediate digit collection states are omitted and the CSM state machine moves to this state directly, pretending that the digit collection has been done.

The following shows an information message:

```
March 16 12:22:27.580: CSM_PROC_OC3_COLLECT_ALL_DIGIT: called party num: (30001) at slot
1, port 54
```

The following shows that CSM attempts to find a free signalling D channel to direct the outgoing call:

```
March 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_check_dchan (voice_vdev=0x60B8562C)
March 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_check_dchan (vtsp requested dchan=0x60D7ACB0,
dchan_idb=0x60E8ACF0)
March 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_check_dchan (voice_vdev=0x60B8562C)
March 16 12:22:27.580: csm_vtsp_check_dchan (vtsp requested dchan=0x60D7ACB0,
dchan_idb=0x60D7ACB0)
```

In the case of voice calls, the free signaling D channel must match the voice interface specified inside the signalling data block (vtsp\_sdb) passed from the VTSP.

The following shows that CSM has received an event from ISDN:

```
March 16 12:22:27.624: EVENT_FROM_ISDN::dchan_idb=0x60D7ACB0, call_id=0xA121, ces=0x1
bchan=0x1E, event=0x3, cause=0x0
```

In this sample output:

- dchan\_idb—Indicates the address of the hardware IDB for the D channel
- call\_id—Indicates the call id assigned by ISDN
- bchan—Indicates the number of the B channel assigned for this call

- cause—Indicates the ISDN event cause

The following shows that CSM has received a CALL PROCEEDING message from ISDN.

```
March 16 12:22:27.624: EVENT_FROM_ISDN:(A121): DEV_CALL_PROC at slot 1 and port 54
```

The following shows that the CALL PROCEEDING event received from ISDN has been interpreted as a CSM\_EVENT\_ISDN\_BCHAN\_ASSIGNED message:

```
*March 16 12:22:27.624: CSM_PROC_OC4_DIALING: CSM_EVENT_ISDN_BCHAN_ASSIGNED at slot 1, port 54
```

ISDN has assigned a B channel for this outgoing call. This B channel must be on the same PRI span as the signalling D channel allocated previously.

The following shows that the csm\_vtsp\_setup\_for\_oc function is called:

```
March 16 12:22:27.624: csm_vtsp_setup_for_oc (voice_vdev=0x60B8562C)
```

This is invoked when an outgoing call initiated by the VTSP receives a response from the ISDN stack.

The following shows that ISDN has sent a CONNECT message to CSM indicating that the call leg to the PSTN side has been established:

```
March 16 12:22:28.084: EVENT_FROM_ISDN::dchan_idb=0x60D7ACB0, call_id=0xA121, ces=0x1
    bchan=0x1E, event=0x4, cause=0x0
March 16 12:22:28.084: EVENT_FROM_ISDN:(A121): DEV_CONNECTED at slot 1 and port 54
```

The following shows that while CSM is in the OC5\_WAIT\_FOR\_CARRIER state, it has received the 'CONNECT' message from ISDN and has translated it into the CSM\_EVENT\_ISDN\_CONNECTED message, which is passed to the CSM central state machine:

```
March 16 12:22:28.084: CSM_PROC_OC5_WAIT_FOR_CARRIER: CSM_EVENT_ISDN_CONNECTED at slot 1, port 54
```

The following shows that the function vtsp\_confirm\_oc() has been called:

```
March 16 12:22:28.084: vtsp_confirm_oc : (voice_vdev= 0x60B8562C)
```

This is invoked after CSM received the CONNECT message from ISDN. CSM sends a confirmation of the CONNECT to the VTSP.

## ds-0 group (T1)

To specify the DS0 time slots that make up a logical voice port on a T1 controller, to specify the signaling type by which the router communicates with the PBX or PSTN, and to define T1 channels for compressed voice calls and the channel-associated signaling (CAS) method by which the router connects to the PBX or PSTN, use the **ds0-group** command in controller configuration mode. To remove the group and signaling setting, use the **no** form of this command.

**Cisco 2691, Cisco 2600XM Series, Cisco 2800 Series (Except Cisco 2801), Cisco 3660, Cisco 3700 Series, Cisco 3800 Series**

```
ds0-group ds0-group-number timeslots timeslot-list type { e&m-delay-dial | e&m-fgd |
e&m-immediate-start | e&m-lmr | e&m-wink-start | ext-sig | fgd-eana | fgd-emf [mf]
[ani-pani] [ani] | fxo-ground-start | fxo-loop-start | fxs-ground-start | fxs-loop-start }
```

```
no ds0-group ds0-group-number
```

**Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850**

```
ds0-group ds0-group-number timeslots timeslot-list [service service-type] [type [e&m-fgb [dtmf
| mf] | e&m-fgd [dtmf | mf [dnis | ani-dnis [info-digits-no-strip] | fgd-emf [ani-pani] [ani] |
service service-type] | e&m-immediate-start | fxs-ground-start | fxs-loop-start | fgd-eana
[ani-dnis | mf] | fgd-os [dnis-ani | mf] | r1-itu [dnis] | sas-ground-start | sas-loop-start |
none]]
```

```
no ds0-group ds0-group-number
```

### Syntax Description

<i>ds0-group-number</i>	A value that identifies the DS0 group. Range is 0 to 23.
<b>timeslots</b> <i>timeslot-list</i>	Lists time slots in the DS0 group. The <i>timeslot-list</i> argument is a single time-slot number, a single range of numbers, or multiple ranges of numbers separated by commas. Range is 1 to 24. Examples are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2</li> <li>• 1-15,17-24</li> <li>• 1-23</li> <li>• 2,4,6-12</li> </ul>

- **typenone**—Null signaling for external call control. Specifies the type of signaling for the DS0 group. The signaling method selection for the **type** keyword depends on the connection that you are making. The ear and mouth (E&M) interface allows connection for PBX trunk lines (tie lines) and telephone equipment. The Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) interface allows connection of basic telephone equipment and PBX. The Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) interface is for connecting the central office (CO) to a standard PBX interface where permitted by local regulations; it is often used for off-premise extensions (OPXs). Types are as follows:
  - **e&m-delay-dial**—The originating endpoint sends an off-hook signal and then waits for an off-hook signal followed by an on-hook signal from the destination.
  - **e&m-fgb**—E&M Type II Feature Group B.
  - **e&m-fgd**—E&M Type II Feature Group D.
  - **e&m-immediate-start**—E&M immediate start.
  - **e&m-lmr**—E&M Land Mobile Radio (LMR).
  - **e&m-wink-start**—The originating endpoint sends an off-hook signal and waits for a wink-start from the destination.
  - **ext-sig**—The external signaling interface specifies that the signaling traffic comes from an outside source.
  - **fgd-ena**—Feature Group D exchange access North American.
  - **fgd-emf**—FGD Enhanced MF.
  - **fgd-os**—Feature Group D operator services.
  - **fxo-ground-start**—FXO ground-start signaling.
  - **fxo-loop-start**—FXO loop-start signaling.
  - **fxs-ground-start**—FXS ground-start signaling.
  - **fxs-loop-start**—FXS loop-start signaling.
  - **none**—Null signaling for external call control.

<b>service</b> <i>service-type</i>	(Optional) Specifies the type of service. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>data</b>—Data service.</li> <li>• <b>fax</b>—Store-and-forward fax service.</li> <li>• <b>mgep</b><sup>1</sup>—Media Gateway Control Protocol service.</li> <li>• <b>sccp</b><sup>1</sup>—Simple Gateway Control Protocol service</li> <li>• <b>voice</b>—Voice service (for FGD-OS service).</li> </ul>
<b>dtmf</b>	(Optional) Specifies dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) tone signaling.
<b>mf</b>	(Optional) Specifies multifrequency (MF) tone signaling
<b>ani</b>	(Optional) Provisions ANI address information.
<b>ani-dnis</b>	(Optional) Specifies automatic number identification (ANI) and dialed number identification service (DNIS) address information provisioning for FGD OS.
<b>ani-pani</b>	(Optional) Provisions ANI and PANI address information.

<b>dnis-ani</b>	(Optional) Specifies ANI and DNIS address information provisioning for FGD EANA.
<b>dnis</b>	(Optional) Specifies DNIS address information provisioning.
<b>info-digits-no-strip</b>	(Optional) Retains info digits on the Cisco AS5x00 platforms.

- Used only with the **type none** keywords on the Cisco AS5x00 platforms.

### Defaults

There is no DS0 group. Calls are allowed in both directions.

### Command Modes

Controller configuration

### Command History

Release	Modification
11.2	This command was introduced for the Cisco AS5300 as the <b>cas-group</b> command.
11.3(1)MA	The command was introduced as the <b>voice-group</b> command for the Cisco MC3810.
12.0(1)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.0(1)T, and the <b>cas-group</b> command was implemented on the Cisco 3600 series routers.
12.0(5)T	The command was renamed <b>ds0-group</b> on the Cisco AS5300 and Cisco 2600 series and Cisco 3600 series routers. Some keyword modifications were implemented.
12.0(5)XE	This command was implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.0(7)XK	Support for this command was implemented on the Cisco MC3810. When the <b>ds0-group</b> command became available on the Cisco MC3810, the <b>voice-group</b> command was removed and no longer supported. The <b>ext-sig</b> keyword replaced the <b>ext-sig-master</b> and <b>ext-sig-slave</b> keywords that were available with the <b>voice-group</b> command.
12.0(7)XR	The <b>mgcp</b> service type was added.
12.1(2)XH	The <b>e&amp;m-fgd</b> and <b>fgd-eana</b> keywords were added for Feature Group D signaling.
12.1(5)XM	The <b>sgcp</b> keyword was removed.
12.1(3)T	This command was modified for Cisco 7500 series routers. The <b>fgd-os</b> signaling type and the <b>voice</b> service type were added.
12.2(2)XA	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5300.
12.2(2)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(2)T and implemented on the Cisco 7200 series.
12.2(4)T	Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, and Cisco AS5400 is not included in this release.
12.2(2)XB1	This command was implemented on the Cisco AS5850.
12.2(4)XM	This command was implemented on Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751 routers. Support for other Cisco platforms is not included in this release.
12.2(2)XN	Support for the <b>mgcp</b> keyword was added to Cisco CallManager 3.1 for the Cisco 2600 series, Cisco 3600 series, and Cisco VG200.

Release	Modification
12.2(8)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(8)T and implemented on the Cisco 7200 series. Support for the Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, and Cisco AS5850 is not included in this release.
12.2(11)T	This command is supported in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(11)T and Cisco CallManager 3.2. This command is supported on the Cisco IAD2420 series, Cisco AS5300, Cisco AS5350, Cisco AS5400, Cisco AS5850 in this release.
12.2(13)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. The Cisco 1750 and Cisco 1751 do not support T1 and E1 voice and data cards in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T. The Cisco 17xx platforms can support only HC DSP firmware images in this release.
12.2(15)T	This command was implemented on the Cisco 2600XM, Cisco 3725, and Cisco 3745.
12.3(4)XD	This command was modified for the Cisco 3725 and Cisco 3745. The <b>e&amp;m-lmr</b> signaling type was added.
12.3(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(7)T.
12.3(8)T	Documentation of the <b>ds0-group</b> command was divided into the individual <b>ds0-group (E1)</b> and <b>ds0-group (T1)</b> commands.
12.3(10)	The <b>info-digits-no-strip</b> keyword was added for use on the Cisco AS5x00 platforms.
12.4(9)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.4(9)T. The <b>fgd-emf</b> , <b>ani-pani</b> , and <b>ani</b> keywords were added for the Cisco 2800 and Cisco AS5x00 platforms.

### Usage Guidelines

The **ds0-group** command automatically creates a logical voice port that is numbered as follows:

- Cisco AS5300 with a T1 controller:
  - *slot/port*
- Cisco AS5850 with a T1 controller:
  - *slot/port:ds0-group-number*

Although only one voice port is created for each group, applicable calls are routed to any channel in the group.

Be sure that you take the following into account when you are configuring DS0 groups:

- Channel groups, CAS voice groups, DS0 groups, and time-division multiplexing (TDM) groups all use group numbers. All group numbers configured for channel groups, CAS voice groups, DS0 groups, and TDM groups must be unique on the local router. For example, you cannot use the same group number for a channel group and for a TDM group.
- The keywords available for the **ds0-group** command are dependent upon the Cisco IOS software release that you are using. For the most current information, go to the Cisco Feature Navigator home page at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>

- When you use command-line interface (CLI) help, the keywords for the **ds0-group** command are configuration-specific. For example, if Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) is configured, you see the **mgcp** keyword. If you are not using MGCP, you do not see the **mgcp** keyword.

**Note**

This command does not support the extended echo canceller (EC) feature on the Cisco AS5x00 series.

**Examples**

The following example enables FGD EMF:

```
controller T1 1/0
ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ani
ds0-group 11 timeslots 11 type fgd-emf ani-pani
```

The following example shows ranges of T1 controller time slots configured for FXS ground-start and FXO loop-start signaling:

```
controller T1 1/0
 framing esf
 linecode b8zs
 ds0-group 1 timeslots 1-10 type fxs-ground-start
 ds0-group 2 timeslots 11-24 type fxo-loop-start
```

The following example shows ranges of T1 controller time slots configured for FXS ground-start signaling:

```
controller T1 1/0
 ds0-group 1 timeslots 1-4 type fxs-ground-start
```

The following example illustrates setting the T1 channels for Signaling System 7 (SS7) service on any trunking gateway using the **mgcp** keyword:

```
ds0-group 0 timeslots 1-24 type none service mgcp
```

In the following example, the time slot maximum is 12 and the time slot is 1, so two voice-ports are created successfully.

```
controller T1 0/0
 ds0-group 0 timeslots 1-4 type e&m-immediate-start
 ds0-group 1 timeslots 6-12 type e&m-immediate-start
```

If a third DS0 group is added, the voice port is rejected even though the total number of voice channels is less than 16.

```
ds0-group 2 timeslots 17-18 type e&m-immediate-start
```

In the following example, the signaling type is set to E&M LMR:

```
ds0-group 0 timeslots 1-10 type e&m-lmr
```

You have the option to retain info digits when you are configuring E&M Type II Feature Group D with MF signaling and ANI/DNIS for calls being sent over IP. Info digits denote the subscriber type, and the info-digits keyword prepends info digits to the calling number.

On inbound calls from a T1 FGD voice-port with MF ANI-DNIS, when ANI information is obtained, it is passed unaltered to the next matching dial peer, either POTS or VoIP. The addition of the **info-digits-no-strip** keyword allows you to retain the info digits portion of the ANI information; the modified ANI is then passed to the next matching dial peer. Normally, info digits are not valid for calls going over IP and are, therefore, stripped off. The ability to retain info digits is particularly useful for calls that are not leaving the PSTN network and are just being hairpinned back.

In the following example, the E&M Type II Feature Group D is configured with MF signaling and ANI/DNIS over IP while retaining info digits:

```
ds0-group 0 timeslots 1-24 type e&m-fgd mf ani-dnis info-digits-no-strip
```

#### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>cas-group</b>	Configures channelized T1 time slots with robbed bit signaling.
<b>codec</b>	Specifies the voice codec rate of speech for a dial peer.
<b>codec complexity</b>	Specifies call density and codec complexity based on the codec standard that you are using.
<b>show call active voice brief</b>	Displays call information for voice calls in progress.
<b>show voice dsmp stream</b>	Displays the current session of voice Distributed Stream Media Processor (DSMP) media stream, the recent state transitions, and stream connection.
<b>voice-class sip e911</b>	Sets the dial peer configuration to sipE911System on a specific dial peer.
<b>e911</b>	Enables sipE911System services for SIP voice service VoIP.

# e911

To enable E911 system services for SIP on the VoIP dial peer, use the **e911** command in voice service VoIP configuration mode. To disable SIP E911 functionality, use the **no** form of this command.

**e911**

**no e911**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** Disabled

**Command Modes** Voice service VoIP (dial peer) configuration mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **no** form of the command disables E911 functionality from a global perspective. Output from the **show running-config** command shows whether E911 is configured. See also the **voice-class sip e911** and **debug csm neat** commands.

**Examples** The following example enables E911 services in voice service VoIP SIP configuration mode:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config-term)# voice service voip
Router(conf-voi-serv)# sip
Router(conf-serv-sip)# e911
```

The following example disables E911 functionality:

```
Router(conf-serv-sip)# no e911
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug csm neat</b>	Turns on debugging for all Call Switching Module (CSM) Voice over IP (VoIP) calls.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the current configuration information.
	<b>voice-class sip e911</b>	Configures e911 services on the voice dial peer.

# esco-code

To configure Emergency Services Central Office Code (ESCO) code, use the **esco-code** command in voice-port configuration mode. To disable ESCO code, use the **no** form of this command.

**esco-code** *word*

**no esco-code**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>word</i>	Three- to four-digit ESCO code. Valid range of digits is 000 to 9999.
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	The default is 000.	
------------------------	---------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Voice-port configuration	
----------------------	--------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example configures ESCO services using a three-digit code on a Cisco 2851:	
-----------------	--	--

```
Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/1
Router(config-voiceport)# esco-code 111
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<a href="#">voice-class sip e911</a> <a href="#">e911</a>	Sets the dial peer configuration to sipE911System on a specific dial peer. Enables sipE911System services for SIP voice service VoIP.

# signal

To specify the type of signaling for a voice port, use the **signal** command in voice-port configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

## Foreign Exchange Office (FXO) and Foreign Exchange Station (FXS) Voice Ports

```
signal { loop-start | ground-start }
```

```
no signal { loop-start | ground-start }
```

## Ear and mouth (E&M) Voice Ports

```
signal { wink-start | immediate | delay-dial | lmr }
```

```
no signal { wink-start | immediate | delay-dial | lmr }
```

## Centralized Automatic Message Accounting (CAMA) Ports

```
signal { cama { kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st | kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st | kp-2-st | kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st |  
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st } | groundstart | loopstart }
```

```
no signal { cama { kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st | kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st | kp-2-st | kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st |  
kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st } | groundstart | loopstart }
```

### Syntax Description

<b>loop-start</b>	Specifies the use of loop-start signaling. Used for FXO and FXS interfaces. With loop-start signaling, only one side of a connection can hang up. This is the default setting for FXO and FXS voice ports.  <b>Note</b> The CAMA version of this keyword is “ <b>loopstart</b> .” Both forms operate identically.
<b>cama</b>	Selects and configures the port for 911 calls.
<b>delay-dial</b>	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead. After a timing interval, the calling side looks at the supervision from the called side. If the supervision is on-hook, the calling side starts sending information as dual tone multifrequency (DTMF) digits; otherwise, the calling side waits until the called side goes on-hook and then starts sending address information. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces.
<b>ground-start</b>	Specifies the use of ground start signaling. Used for FXO and FXS interfaces. Ground start signalling allows both sides of a connection to place a call and to hang up.  <b>Note</b> The CAMA version of this keyword is “ <b>groundstart</b> .” Both forms operate identically.
<b>immediate</b>	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead and sends address information as DTMF digits. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces.
<b>kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st</b>	10-digit transmission. The E.164 number is fully transmitted.
<b>kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-y-yy-yyy-yyyy-st</b>	Supports CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI (PANI).

<b>kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st</b>	7-digit automatic number identification (ANI) transmission. The Numbering Plan Area (NPA) or area code is implied by the trunk group and is not transmitted.
<b>kp-2-st</b>	Default transmission when the CAMA trunk cannot get a corresponding Numbering Plan Digit (NPD) digit in the look-up table, or when the calling number is fewer than 10 digits in length. (NPA digits are not available.)
<b>kp-npd-nxx-xxxx-st</b>	8-digit ANI transmission, where the NPD is a single multifrequency (MF) digit that is expanded into the NPA. The NPD table is preprogrammed in the sending and receiving equipment (on each end of the MF trunk); for example: 0= 415, 1=510, 2=650, 3=916 05550100 = (415) 555-0100, 15550199 = (510) 555-0199, and so on. NPD range is from 0 to 3.
<b>lmr</b>	Specifies the use of Land Mobile Radio signaling.
<b>wink-start</b>	The calling side seizes the line by going off-hook on its E-lead then waits for a short off-hook “wink” indication on its M-lead from the called side before sending address information as DTMF digits. Used for E&M tie trunk interfaces. This is the default setting for E&M voice ports.

**Command Default**

FXO and FXS interfaces: **loop-start**  
E&M interfaces: **wink-start**  
CAMA interfaces: **loop-start**

**Command Modes**

Voice-port configuration

**Command History**

Release	Modification
11.3(1)T	This command was introduced on the Cisco 3600 series.
12.2(11)T	This command was modified to support ANI transmission.
12.3(4)XD	The <b>lmr</b> keyword was added.
12.3(7)T	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.3(7)T.
12.4(9)T	The <b>kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st</b> keyword was added to support CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI (PANI)

**Usage Guidelines**

This command applies to analog voice ports only.

Using the **signal** command for an FXO or FXS voice port changes the signal value for both voice ports on a voice port module (VPM) card.

**Note**

If you change the signal type for an FXO voice port on Cisco 3600 series routers, you need to move the appropriate jumper in the voice interface card of the voice network module. For more information about the physical characteristics of the voice network module, see the installation documentation, *Voice Network Module and Voice Interface Card Configuration Note*.

Configuring this command for an E&M voice port changes only the signal value for the selected voice port. In either case, the voice port must be shut down and then activated before the configured values are affective.

Some PBXs miss initial digits if the E&M voice port is configured for immediate start signaling. Use immediate start signaling for dial pulse outpulsing only and only on circuits for which the far end is configured to accept digits within a few milliseconds of seizure. Delay dial signaling, which is intended for use on trunks and not lines, relies on the far end to return an off-hook indication on its M-lead as soon as the circuit is seized. When a receiver is attached, the far end removes the off-hook indication to indicate that it is ready to receive digits. Delay dial must be configured on both ends to work properly. Some devices have a limited number of DTMF receivers. This type of equipment must delay the calling side until a DTMF receiver is available.

To specify which VIC2-2FXO or VIC2-4FXO card ports are designated as dedicated CAMA ports for emergency 911 calls, use the **signal cama** command. No two service areas in the existing North American telephony infrastructure supporting E911 calls have identical service implementations, and many of the factors that drive the design of emergency call handling are matters of local policy and therefore outside the scope of this document. Local policy determines which ANI format is appropriate for the specified Physical Service Access Point (PSAP) location.

The following four types of ANI transmittal schemes are based on the actual number of digits transmitted toward the E911 tandem. In each instance, the actual calling number is preceded with a key pulse (KP) followed by an information (I) field or a NPD, which is then followed by the ANI calling number, and finally is followed by a start pulse (ST), STP, ST2P, or ST3P, depending on the trunk group type in the PSTN and the traffic mix carried.

The information field is one or two digits, depending on how the circuit was ordered originally. For one-digit information fields, a value of 0 indicates that the calling number is available. A value of 1 indicates that the calling number is not available. A value of 2 indicates an ANI failure. For a complete list of values for two-digit information fields, see *SR-2275: Telcordia Notes on the Networks* at [www.telcordia.com](http://www.telcordia.com).

- **7-digit transmission (kp-0-nxx-xxxx-st):**

The calling phone number is transmitted, and the NPA is implied by the trunk group and not transmitted.

- **8-digit transmission (KP-npd-nxx-xxxx-st):**

The I field consists of single-digit NPD-to-NPA mapping. When the calling party number of 415-555-0122 places a 911 call, and the Cisco 2600 series or Cisco 3600 series has an NPD (0)-to-NPA (415) mapping, the NPA signaling format is received by the selective router at the central office (CO).




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**Note** NPD values greater than 3 are reserved for signifying error conditions.

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- **10-digit transmission (kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st):**

The E.164 number is fully transmitted.

- **20-digit transmission (kp-0-npa-nxx-xxxx-st-kp-yyy-yyy-yyyy-st):**

Twenty digits support (two 10 digit numbers) on FGD-OS in the following format, KP+II+10 digit ANI+ST+KP+7/10 digit PANI+ ST

- **kp-2-st transmission (kp-2-st):**

kp-2-st transmission is used if the PBX is unable to out-pulse the ANI. If the ANI received by the Cisco router is not as per configured values, kp-2-st is transmitted. For example, if the voice port is configured for out-pulsing a ten-digit ANI and the 911 call it receives has a seven-digit calling party number, the router transmits kp-2-st.



**Note** Emergency 911 calls are not rejected for an ANI mismatch. The call establishes a voice path. The E911 network, however, does not receive the ANI.

## Examples

The following example configures ground-start signaling as the signaling type for a voice port, which means that both sides of a connection can place a call and hang up:

```
Router(config)# voice-port 1/1/1
Router(config-voiceport)# signal ground-start
```

The following example configures a 10-digit ANI transmission:

```
Router(config)# voice-port 1/0/0
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama kp-0-npa-nxxx-xxxx-st
```

The following example configures 20-digit CAMA Signaling with ANI/Pseudo ANI:

```
Router(config-voiceport)# signal cama KP-0-NPA-NXX-XXXX-ST-KP-YYY-YYY-YYYY-ST
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>ani mapping</b>	Preprograms the NPA, or area code, into a single MF digit.
<b>show call active voice brief</b>	Displays call information for voice calls in progress.
<b>show voice dsmp stream</b>	Displays the current session of voice Distributed Stream Media Processor (DSMP) media stream, the recent state transitions, and stream connection.
<b>signal</b>	Specifies the type of signaling for a voice port.

# voice-class sip e911

To enable SIP E911 system services on a dial peer, use the **voice-class sip e911** command in VoIP dialpeer configuration mode. To disable SIP E911 services, use the **no** form of this command.

**voice-class sip e911**

**no voice-class sip e911**

**Syntax Description** This command has no arguments or keywords.

**Command Default** The dial peer uses the global setting.

**Command Modes** VoIP dialpeer configuration mode.

Command History	Release	Modification
	12.4(9)T	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** The **no** form of this command sets the dial peer configuration to disable, which indicates that E911 will not be used for this peer. Because the **no** version of the command causes non default behavior, it can be seen in the **show running-config** output. See also the **e911** and **debug csm neat** commands.

**Examples** The following examples enable and disable E911 services on a VoIP dial peer:

```
Router(config)# dial-peer voice 2
Router(config-dial-peer)# voice-class sip e911

*Jun 06 00:47:20.611: setting peer 2 to enable

Router(config-dial-peer)# no voice-class sip e911

*Jun 06 00:49:58.931: setting peer 2 to disable
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>debug csm neat</b>	Turns on debugging for all Call Switching Module (CSM) Voice over IP (VoIP) calls.
	<b>show running-config</b>	Displays the running configuration.
	<b>e911</b>	Enables SIP E911 system services for SIP voice service VoIP.

# Glossary

**ANI:** Automatic number identification. SS7 (signaling system 7) feature in which a series of digits, either analog or digital, are included in the call, identifying the telephone number of the calling device. In other words, ANI identifies the number of the calling party.

**CAMA:** Centralized Automated Message Accounting

**CSM:** Call Service Module

**DNIS:** Dialed Number Identification Service. When a call arrives at an ACD or PBX, the carrier sends a digital code on the trunk line. The switch can read this code to determine how it should dispatch the call. Typically, this value is the specific number dialed by the user. By mapping each possible code with an internal extension, the switch can provide direct inward dialing (DID).

**DSMP:** Distributed Stream Media Processor

**DSP:** Digital Signal Processor

**DTMF:** dual tone multifrequency. Tones generated when a button is pressed on a telephone, primarily used in the U.S. and Canada.

**E911:** Enhanced 911

**EMF:** Enhanced MF signaling

**ESCO:** Emergency Services Central Office Code

**ESQK:** Emergency Services Query Key

**ESRD:** Emergency Services Routing Digits

**ESRK:** Emergency Services Routing Key

**FGD-OS:** Feature Group D – Operator Services

**FXS:** Foreign Exchange Station. An FXS interface connects directly to a standard telephone and supplies ring, voltage, and dial tone. Cisco's FXS interface is an RJ-11 connector that allows connections to basic telephone service equipment, keysets, and PBXs.

**IDB:** interface description block

**ISR:** Intermediate Session Routing. Initial routing algorithm used in APPN. ISR provides node-to-node connection-oriented routing. Network outages cause sessions to fail because ISR cannot provide nondisruptive rerouting around a failure. ISR was replaced by HPR.

**KP:** Key Pulse, an MF signaling tone (digit)

**MF:** Multi-frequency, a type of signaling used on analog interoffice and 911 trunks

**NENA:** National Emergency Number Association

**PANI:** Pseudo ANI (corresponds to location information)

**PSAP:** Public Safety Answering Point

**RPID:** Remote Party Identification

**ST:** Start, an MF signaling tone (digit)

**STP:** Start Prime, an MF signaling tone (digit)

**VoIP:** Voice over IP

**VTSP:** Voice Telephony Service Provider

**Note**

See *Internetworking Terms and Acronyms* for terms not included in this glossary.

## Feature Information for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

Table 4 lists the release history for this feature.

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Cisco IOS software images are specific to a Cisco IOS software release, a feature set, and a platform. Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS software image support. Access Cisco Feature Navigator at <http://www.cisco.com/go/fn>. You must have an account on Cisco.com. If you do not have an account or have forgotten your username or password, click **Cancel** at the login dialog box and follow the instructions that appear.

**Note**

Table 4 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

**Table 4** Feature Information for Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks	12.4(9)T	The Enhanced MF for FGD and Analog CAMA Trunks feature enhances the 911 interconnect capabilities of Cisco IOS based gateways. New E911 support requirements include support for Enhanced Multi-frequency (MF) signaling for Feature Group D (FGD) and Analog Centralized Automated Message Accounting (CAMA) signaling protocols per National Emergency Number Association standards.

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