

# packetcable-em transport radius

To configure a packet-cable billing instance, use the **packetcable-em transport radius** command in the SBE billing configuration mode. To disable the packet-cable billing instance, use the **no** form of this command.

**packetcable-em** *method-index* **transport radius** *RADIUS-client-name*

**no packetcable-em** *method-index* **transport radius** *RADIUS-client-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>method-index</i>	Specifies the packetcable billing instance. The range is 0 to 7.
<i>RADIUS-client-name</i>	The RADIUS client name. The maximum size is 80 characters.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE billing configuration (config-sbc-sbe-billing)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

*The following example* configures packet-cable billing instances of four with a RADIUS client name of 'test':

```
Router# configure terminal
Router# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
(config-sbc-sbe)# billing
(config-sbc-sbe-billing)# packetcable-em 4 transport radius test
(config-sbc-sbe-billing-packetcable-em)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>activate (radius)</b>	Activates the billing functionality after configuration is committed.
<b>billing</b>	Configures billing.
ldr-check	Configures the time of day (local time) to run the Long Duration Check (LDR).
<b>local-address ipv4</b>	Configures the local IPv4 address that appears in the CDR.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
method packetcable-em	Enable the packet-cable billing method.
show sbc sbe billing remote	Displays the local and billing configurations.

# parameter-editor

To add a parameter editor associated with a header, use the **parameter-editor** command in the SIP Header Editor element configuration mode. To remove a parameter editor, use the **no** form of this command.

**parameter-editor** *editor-name*

**no parameter-editor**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>editor-name</i>	Name of the parameter editor.
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<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.
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<b>Command Modes</b>	SIP Header Editor element configuration (config-sbc-sbe-sip-hdr-ele)
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.
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The parameter editor should be initially configured using the **sip parameter-editor** command in the SBE configuration mode.

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to add a parameter editor to the header element of a header editor:
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```
Router# config
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip parameter-editor parmprof1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-prm)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip header-editor headerprof1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-hdr)# header To
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-hdr-ele)# parameter-editor parmprof1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>sip method-editor</b>	Configures a method editor.
	<b>sip header-editor</b>	Configures a header editor.
	<b>sip parameter-editor</b>	Configures a parameter editor.
	<b>sip body-editor</b>	Configures a body editor.



# parameter-profile

To add a parameter profile associated with a header, use the **parameter-profile** command in SBE configuration mode. To remove the parameter profile, use the **no** form of this command.

**parameter-profile** *profile-name*

**no parameter-profile** *profile-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>profile name</i>	Name of the parameter profile.
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<b>Defaults</b>	No default behavior or values are available.	
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<b>Command Modes</b>	SIP header configuration element (config-sbc-sbe-sip-hdr-ele)	
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<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.	
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<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to add a parameter profile to the header element for a header profile:	
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```
Router# config
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip header-profile headerprof1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-hdr)# header To
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-hdr-ele)# parameter-profile parmprof1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>sip method-profile</b>	Configures a method-profile.
	<b>sip header-profile</b>	Configures a header profile.

# parameter (editor)

To add a parameter to an editor, use the **parameter** command in the SIP Parameter Editor configuration mode. To remove a parameter from an editor, use the **no** form of this command.

**parameter** *parameter-name*

**no parameter** *parameter-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>parameter-name</i>	Name of the parameter to be added to the parameter editor. Valid names are 1 to 32 characters in length (inclusive) and are case-sensitive.
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## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SIP Parameter Editor configuration (config-sbc-sbe-mep-prm)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

Use the **parameter** command to enter the SIP Parameter Editor Element configuration mode.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **parameter** command adds a parameter named user to the parameter editor:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip parameter-editor paramedit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-prm)# parameter user
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-prm-ele)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>action</b>	Configures the action to be taken in an editor.
<b>parameter-editor</b>	Configures a parameter editor.

# parameter (session border controller)

To add a parameter with a specified name to a SIP message profile, use the **parameter** command in SBE SIP parameter-profile configuration mode. To remove the method from the profile, use the **no** form of this command.

```
parameter {parameter name}
```

```
no parameter {parameter name}
```

Syntax Description	<i>parameter name</i>	Name of the parameter added to the parameter profile. Valid names are 1 to 32 characters in length (inclusive) and are case-sensitive.
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Defaults	No default behavior or values are available.
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Command Modes	SIP parameter-profile configuration
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
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If a configuration is loaded on top of an active configuration, warnings are generated to notify that the configuration cannot be modified. If you must modify the entire configuration by loading a new one, please remove the existing configuration first.

Examples	The following example shows how the <b>parameter</b> command adds a parameter named user to the parameter profile Myprofile:
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```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip parameter-profile Myprofile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-prm)# parameter user
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-prm-ele)# action add-not-present value phone
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>action</b>	Configures the action to take in a profile.
	<b>parameter-profile</b>	Configures a parameter profile.

# pass-body

To permit SIP message bodies to pass through [for non-vital SIP methods accepted by a method profile] in the SIP method profile mode of an SBE entity, use the **pass-body** command in SIP method configuration mode. To remove the message bodies out of non-vital SIP messages accepted by the method profile, use the **no** form of this command.

**pass-body**

**no pass-body**

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

**Defaults** By default, the message bodies are removed out of non-vital SIP messages.

**Command Modes** SIP method (config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how the **pass-body** command permits SIP message bodies to pass through for non-vital SIP methods accepted by method profile test1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip method-profile test1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)# pass-body
```

# payload-type asymmetric

To configure an SBC to support Asymmetric payload types, use the **payload-type asymmetric** command. Use the **no** form of this command to disallow an SBC from supporting Asymmetric payload types.

**payload-type asymmetric {allowed | disallowed}**

**no payload-type asymmetric {allowed | disallowed}**

Syntax Description	allowed	Specifies that asymmetric payload types be allowed.
	disallowed	Specifies that asymmetric payload types are not allowed.

**Command Default** *By default, Asymmetric payload types are allowed.*

**Command Modes** Configure CAC Policy CAC Table (config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section that follows shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the SBC to specify support for asymmetric payload types on the mySBC SBC:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# cac-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy)# first-cac-table my_table
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy)# cac-table TAB1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# table-type policy-set
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# entry 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)# action cac-complete
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)# payload-type asymmetric allowed
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)# complete
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# cac-policy-set global 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# end
Router#
```

Following is a command output for the command **show sbc sbe cac-policy-set** command:

```
(config)#show sbc RAND sbe cac-policy-set 1 TAB1
```

```
SBC Service "RAND"
```

```
CAC Policy Set 1
```

```
Active policy set: Yes
Description:
Averaging period: 60 sec
First CAC table: TAB1
First CAC scope: global
```

```
Table name: TAB1
```

```
Description:
Table type: policy-set
Total call setup failures (due to non-media limits): 0
```

```
Entry 1
```

```
CAC scope:
CAC scope prefix length: 0
Action: CAC complete
Number of call setup failures (due to non-media limits): 0
Max calls per scope:           Unlimited           Max call rate per scope:       Unlimited
Max in-call message rate:      Unlimited           Max out-call message rate:     Unlimited
Max reg. per scope:           Unlimited           Max reg. rate per scope:       Unlimited
Max channels per scope:        Unlimited           Max updates per scope:         Unlimited
Early media:                   Allowed           Early media direction:         Both
Early media timeout:           None             Transcoder per scope:          Allowed
Callee Bandwidth-Field:       AS-to-TIAS       Caller Bandwidth-Field:        None
Asymmetric Payload Types: Allowed           Media bypass:                 Allowed
Renegotiate Strategy:         Delta
Max bandwidth per scope:      Unlimited
SRTP Transport:               Trusted-Only (by default)
Caller hold setting:           Standard
Callee hold setting:          Standard
Caller privacy setting:        Never hide
Callee privacy setting:       Never hide
Caller voice QoS profile:      Default
Callee voice QoS profile:     Default
Caller video QoS profile:      Default
Callee video QoS profile:     Default
Caller sig QoS profile:        Default
Callee sig QoS profile:       Default
Caller inbound SDP policy:     None
Callee inbound SDP policy:    None
Caller outbound SDP policy:    None
Callee outbound SDP policy:   None
SDP Media profile              :           None
Caller media disabled:         None
Callee media disabled:        None
Caller unsignaled secure media: Not Allowed
Callee unsignaled secure media: Not Allowed
Caller tel-event payload type: Default
Callee tel-event payload type: Default
Media flag:                    None

Restrict codecs to list:       Default
Restrict caller codecs to list: Default
Restrict callee codecs to list: Default
Caller media-type:             Inherit (default)
Callee media-type:            Inherit (default)
Maximum Call Duration:         Unlimited
```



# peer (session border controller)

To create an IMS peer and configure the name and IPv4 address of the peer, use the **peer** command in diameter configuration mode. To remove the peer, use the no form of this command.

**peer** *peer-name* [**vpn** *vpn-name*] {**ipv4** *ipv4-address* | *dns-name*} [**port** *port-number*]

**no peer** *peer-name* [**vpn** *vpn-name*] {**ipv4** *ipv4-address* | *dns-name*} [**port** *port-number*]

## Syntax Description

<i>peer-name</i>	Specifies the name of the peer. The maximum length is characters.
<b>ipv4</b> <i>ipv4-address</i>   <i>dns-name</i>	Assigns a standard IPv4 address to the peer, or a DNS FQDN.
<b>vpn</b> <i>vpn-name</i>	Name of the existing VPN to assign to the peer.
<b>port</b> <i>port-number</i>	Assigns a port number to the peer connect socket. The range is 1 to 65535. The default is 3868.

## Defaults

If port is not specified, the default port number of the peer is 3868.

## Command Modes

Diameter configuration (config-sbc-sbe-diameter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.



### Note

When you configure the peer with a VPN, only the IPv4 address can be configured with it. You cannot use the DNS name.

## Examples

The following example shows how to create an IMS peer:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc MySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# diameter
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)# peer Peer1 ipv4 10.10.10.10
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>diameter</b>	Enables the Diameter protocol on a node and enter the Diameter configuration mode.
	<b>origin-realm</b>	Configures the domain name of an IMS local realm.
	<b>origin-host</b>	Configures the domain name of an IMS local host.
	<b>peer</b>	Creates an IMS peer and configure the name and IPv4 address of the peer.
	<b>realm (diameter)</b>	Configures a peer and assign the peer to a realm.
	<b>show sbc sbe diameter</b>	Displays the configuration information for the Diameter protocol.
	<b>show sbc sbe diameter peers</b>	Displays the configuration information for IMS peers.
	<b>show sbc sbe diameter stats</b>	Displays the transport statistics for an IMS peer.
	<b>ims rx</b>	Configures an IMS Rx interface for access adjacency
	<b>ims pani</b>	Configures the P-Access-Network-Info (PANI) header process preference for an adjacency.
	<b>ims realm</b>	Configures an IMS realm for use by an IMS Rx interface.
	<b>ims rx preliminary-aar-forbid</b>	Prevents preliminary AAR messages from being sent in an IMS Rx session.
	<b>ims media-service</b>	Configures a CAC table to allow the use of media resources and 3rd party transcoding resources as well as Rx resources.

# phone-proxy

To specify the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency, use the **phone-proxy** command in the SIP adjacency configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the phone proxy, use the **no** form of this command.

**phone-proxy** *phone-proxy-name*

**no phone-proxy** *phone-proxy-name*

## Syntax Description

*phone-proxy-name*      Name of the phone proxy.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SIP adjacency configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run this command. In addition, note that you must run the **no complete** command in the phone proxy configuration mode before you can run the **no phone-proxy** *phone-proxy-name* command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to use the **phone-proxy** command to specify that you want to associate the pp phone proxy with the pp-adj adjacency:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip pp-adj
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# phone-proxy pp
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.
<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
<b>record-entry trustpoint</b>	Specifies the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file.
<b>sbc ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy</b>	Configures a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy tftp-address</b>	Configures the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy.
<b>session-timeout</b>	Configures the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open.
<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

# ping-bad-rsp-codes

To configure the congestion response codes on SIP Adjacency by sending SIP OPTIONS pings to it , use the **ping-bad-rsp-codes** command in adjacency ping option mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable congestion response codes on SIP Adjacency.

**ping-bad-rsp-codes**

**no ping-bad-rsp-codes**

## Syntax Description

<b>range</b>	The response code range that SBC considers as ping failure indication. The default value range is from 300 to 399.
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## Defaults

*range* = 300 to 399

## Command Modes

Ping option (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the congestion response codes on SIP adjacency by sending SIP OPTIONS pings:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# ping-bad-rsp-codes ranges 300,398
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)#
```

# ping-enable

To configure the adjacency to poll its remote peer by sending SIP OPTIONS pings to it and to enter the ping option mode, use the **ping-enable** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable polling the remote peer for the adjacency.

**ping-enable**

**no ping-enable**

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

**Defaults** Options pings are disabled by default.

**Command Modes** Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the adjacency to poll its remote peer by sending SIP OPTIONS pings:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)#
```

# ping-fail-count

To configure the number of consecutive pings that must fail before the adjacencies peer is deemed to be unavailable, use the **ping-fail-count** command in ping option mode. Use the **no** form of this command to set the fail count to default.

**ping-fail-count** *fail-count*

**no ping-fail-count**

## Syntax Description

<b>fail-count</b>	The number of consecutive failures before the peer is deemed to be unavailable. The possible values are 1 to 4294967295.  Note that this does not apply to the converse, that is, if an endpoint has been marked as unavailable, it only takes a single successful ping to mark it as available again.  This field may be changed while active, though this will not take effect until the next ping transaction completes, and will not retroactively cause a peer marked as unavailable to become available again without a subsequent successful ping response.
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## Defaults

*fail-count* = 3

## Command Modes

Ping option (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the number of consecutive pings that must fail before the adjacencies peer is deemed to be unavailable:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# ping-fail-count 10
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)#
```

# ping-interval

To configure the interval between SIP OPTIONS pings which are sent to the remote peer, use the **ping-interval** command in ping option mode. Use the **no** form of this command to set the interval to default.

**ping-interval** *interval*

**no ping-interval**

Syntax Description	interval	The number of seconds. The possible values are 1 to 2147483.
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Defaults	32 seconds
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Command Modes	Ping option (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)
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Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
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Examples	The following example shows how to configure the interval between SIP OPTIONS pings that are sent to the remote peer to 100 seconds:
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```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# ping-interval 100
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)#
```

# ping-lifetime

To configure the duration for which SBC waits for a response to an options ping for the adjacency, use the **ping-lifetime** command in ping option mode. Use the **no** form of this command to set the duration to default.

**ping-lifetime** *duration*

**no ping-lifetime**

## Syntax Description

<b>duration</b>	The number of seconds. The possible values are 1 to 2147483.
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## Defaults

32 seconds

## Command Modes

Ping option (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

If no response is received in the duration time, then the ping is deemed to have failed.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the duration for which SBC waits for a response to an options ping for the adjacency to 100 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# ping-lifetime 100
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)#
```

# ping-suppression

To configure SBC to send ping when required on sip Adjacency, use the **ping-suppression** command in ping option mode. Use the **no** form of this command to disable sending pings on SIP adjacency.

**ping-suppression**

**no ping-suppression**

## Syntax Description

### options

ood-reqeust—SBC considers a peer reachable when any out of dialog (or dialog creating) request is received, excluding OPTIONS and REGISTER messages.

ood-response—SBC considers a peer reachable when any out of dialog (or dialog creating) 2xx response is received, excluding OPTIONS and REGISTER messages.

ind-request—SBC considers a peer reachable when any in dialog request is received.

ind-response—SBC considers a peer reachable when any in dialog 2xx response is received.

The default value is none.

## Defaults

*options* = none

## Command Modes

Ping option (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure SBC to send ping when required on sip Adjacency by sending SIP OPTIONS pings:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# ping-enable
```

```
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# ping-suppression odd-request  
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-ping)# exit  
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)#
```

# policy (session border controller)

To configure the packetization period policy, use the **policy** command in the codec list configuration mode. To deconfigure the packetization period policy, use the **no** form of this command.

```
policy { minimum | transrating }
```

```
no policy
```

Syntax Description	minimum	Specifies that the packetization period is the minimum.
	<b>transrating</b>	Specifies that the packetization period is transrating.

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** Codec list (sbc-codec-list)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure a minimum packetization period policy using the **policy** command in the codec list configuration mode:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# codec-list my_codecs
Router(config-sbc-sbe-codec-list)# policy minimum
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>codec list</b>	Creates a codec list.
	<b>codec</b>	Sets a minimum packetization period for a codec.
	<b>packetization-period</b>	

# port-range

To create a port range associated with an IPv4 or IPv6 media address, or a pool of IPv4 or IPv6 media addresses, use the **port-range** command in the corresponding SBC media address configuration mode, the SBC media address pool configuration mode, the SBC-DBE media address configuration mode, or the SBC-DBE media address pool configuration mode. To delete a port range, use the **no** form of this command.

**port-range** {*min-port*} {*max-port*} [**any** | **voice** | **video** | **signaling** | **fax** | **tag** *tag-string*]

**no port-range** {*min-port*} {*max-port*} [**any** | **voice** | **video** | **signaling** | **fax** | **tag**]

Syntax Description		
<i>min-port</i>		The starting port number of the range. The possible values are 1 to 65535, but the <i>min-port</i> value specified must be less than or equal to the <i>max-port</i> value specified. If a <i>min-port</i> value is not configured, the default value is 16384.
<i>max-port</i>		The ending port number of the range. The possible values are 1 to 65535, but the <i>max-port</i> value specified must be greater than or equal to the <i>min-port</i> value specified. If a <i>max-port</i> value is not configured, the default value is 32767.
<b>any</b>		(Optional) Specifies that the class of service (CoS) affinity for the port range is any CoS. If a CoS value is not configured, this is the default value.
voice		(Optional) Specifies that the CoS affinity for the port range is voice.
video		(Optional) Specifies that the CoS affinity for the port range is video.
signaling		(Optional) Specifies that the CoS affinity for the port range is signaling.
fax		(Optional) Specifies that the CoS affinity for the port range is fax.
tag		(Optional) Specifies a tag that is to be matched when allocating ports.
<i>tag-string</i>		The port-range tag string that is to be matched to the incoming calls.

**Command Default** If the **port-range** command is not configured, the default *min-port* value is 16384, the default *max-port* value is 32767, and the default CoS affinity is **any**.

**Command Modes** SBC media address configuration (cfg-sbc-media-address)  
SBC media address pool configuration (cfg-sbc-media-address pool)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was modified for the unified SBC.
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was modified. IPv6 support and the <b>tag</b> keyword were added.

## Usage Guidelines

Use the **port-range** command in the media address configuration mode to specify a port range for a single media address.

Use the **media-address** command to enter the media address configuration mode before entering the **port-range** command for a single media address.

Use the **port-range** command in the media address pool configuration mode to specify a port range for a pool of media addresses.

Use the **media-address pool** command to enter the media address pool configuration mode before entering the **port-range** command for a pool of media addresses.

## Examples

The following example for a unified SBC shows how to create a port range of 10000 to 20000 associated with the IPv4 address 10.10.10.1 within a media address or pool of media addresses for the port range for any CoS:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc global
Router(config-sbc)# media-address ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router(config-sbc-media-address)# port-range 10000 20000 any
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to create a port range of 10000 to 20000 associated with the IPv4 address 10.10.10.1 within a media address or pool of media addresses for the port range for any CoS:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc dbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe)# media-address ipv4 10.10.10.1
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address pool)# port-range 10000 20000 any
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to create a port range of 10000 to 20000 associated with a pool of sequential IPv4 media addresses from 10.10.10.1 through 10.10.10.20 for any CoS:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc dbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe)# media-address pool ipv4 10.10.10.1 10.10.10.20
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address pool)# port-range 10000 20000 any
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to create a new port range between 10000 to 20000 with a service class affinity of voice for a single media address:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address)# port-range 10000 20000 voice
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to modify the service class affinity set for the media address by the previous example to any CoS:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address)# port-range 10000 20000 any
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to delete the port range set for the media address by the previous example:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address)# no port-range 10000 20000
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to create a new port range between 10000 to 20000 with a service class affinity of voice for a pool of media addresses:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address pool)# port-range 10000 20000 voice
```

The following example for a distributed SBC shows how to modify the service class affinity set for the pool of media addresses by the previous example to any CoS:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address pool) # port-range 10000 20000 any
```

The following example for a distributed SBC deletes the port range set for the pool of media addresses by the previous example:

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-media-address pool) # no port-range 10000 20000
```

---

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>media-address</b>	Adds an IPv4 or IPv6 address to the set of addresses that can be used by the DBE as a local media address.
<b>media-address pool</b>	Creates a pool of IPv4 or IPv6 addresses that can be used by the DBE as local media addresses.

---

# port (session border controller)

To configure a port for a redundant peer, use the **port** command in adjacency Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) peer configuration mode. To deconfigure a port, use the **no** form of this command.

**port** *port*

**no port** *port*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port</i>	The <b>port</b> of a redundant peer. The range is from <b>0</b> to <b>65535</b> .
---------------------------	-------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	Default port is 5060.
------------------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adjacency SIP peer configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip-peer)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section that follows shows the hierarchy of the modes and modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how the <b>port</b> command is used to configure a port for a redundant peer on a SIP adjacency:
-----------------	--

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbe-adj-sip)# redundant peer 1
Router(config-sbe-adj-sip-peer)# port 2
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>address</b>	Configures either an IP address or a host name to act as the redundant peer.
	<b>network</b>	Configures either an IPv4 or IPv6 network in a redundant peer.
	<b>priority</b>	Configures a redundant peer's priority.
	<b>redundant peer</b>	Configures an alternative signaling peer for an adjacency.



## port (SBE H.248)

To configure an SBE to use a given IPv4 H.248 port for H.248 communications when acting as a media gateway controller, use the port command in H.248 control address mode. To delete a given IPv4 H.248 port, use the **no** form of this command.

**port** *port-number*

**no port** *port-number*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-number</i>	Specifies the listening port number. The range is from 1 to 9999.
---------------------------	--------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	No default behavior or values are available.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	H.248 control address (config-sbc-sbe-ctrl-h248)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to configure an SBE to use port 2000:
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# control address h248 index 0
Router(config-sbc-sbe-ctrl-h248)# ipv4 1.1.1.1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-ctrl-h248)# port 2000
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>control address h248 index</b>	Selects index value and enters H.248 control address mode.
	<b>ipv4 (SBE H.248)</b>	Configures an SBE to use a given IPv4 H.248 control address.
	<b>transport (SBE H.248)</b>	Configures an SBE to use a certain transport for H.248 communications.

# precedence (session border controller)

To configure the precedence of the routing entry, use the *precedence* command in RTG routing table entry configuration mode. To deconfigure the precedence of the routing entry, use the **no** form of this command.

*precedence precedence*

**no** *precedence precedence*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>precedence</i>	Range: [0-0xFFFFFFFF]. A value of 0 means the entry will never be matched. Zero is the default.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Zero is the default.
-----------------	----------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	RTG routing table entry configuration (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable-entry)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>If more than one entry matches the current time, selection is based on precedence.</p> <p>To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.</p>
-------------------------	---

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure an SBE to use port 2000:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-category-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# entry 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable-entry)# precedence 0
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# end
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	Command	Description
	<b>entry</b>	Creates or modifies an entry in a table.



# preferred-transport

To set the preferred transport protocol for SIP signaling on an adjacency, use the **preferred-transport** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode.

**preferred-transport {tcp | udp}**

**no preferred-transport**

Syntax Description		
	<i>tcp</i>	Sets the preferred transport to TCP.
	<i>udp</i>	Sets the preferred transport to UDP.

**Defaults** Adjacencies use UDP by default.

**Command Modes** Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following command sets the preferred transport of the SipAdj1 adjacency to TCP:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipAdj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# preferred-transport tcp
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# exit
```

# prefix (session border controller)

To configure whether the match-address of this entry matches the start of the source or destination address, use the **prefix** command in the routing table configuration mode. To delete the table-type in the routing table, use the **no** form of this command.

**prefix**

**no prefix**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

By default, the match-address is not be denoted as a prefix.

## Command Modes

Routing table entry (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable-entry)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure an entry to match dialed numbers starting with 9:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-dst-address-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# entry 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable-entry)# match-address 9
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable-entry)# prefix
```

# priority (session border controller)

To configure the priority of the accounting or authentication server, use the **priority** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To disable any previously set priority, use the **no** form of this command.

**priority** *pri*

**no priority**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>pri</i> Specifies the priority. Range is 1 to 10.
---------------------------	--

<b>Defaults</b>	By default, this command assumes that <i>pri</i> is 1.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server accounting (config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser) Server authentication (config-sbc-sbe-auth)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

The priority determines which of the configured servers is selected as the default server and where all requests are sent. A RADIUS client contacts the RADIUS servers sequentially, in order of priority, to establish an active RADIUS session. Each RADIUS client sends call detail records to the currently active RADIUS server.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to configure accounting servers acctsvr as priority 1 and acctsvr2 as priority 2 on mySbc for RADIUS client instance radius1:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# radius accounting radius1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# server acctsvr
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# priority 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# server acctsvr2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# priority 2
```

# privacy restrict outbound

To configure an H.323 adjacency to apply privacy restriction on outbound messages if the user requests it, use the **privacy restrict outbound** command in the adjacency H.323 configuration mode. To disallow privacy restriction on outbound messages sent out by the adjacency, use the **no** form of this command.

**privacy restrict outbound**

**no privacy restrict outbound**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Adjacency H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **privacy restrict outbound** command is used to configure an H.323 adjacency to apply privacy restriction on outbound messages if a user requests it:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency h323 h323ToIsp422
Router(config-sbe-adj-h323)# privacy restrict outbound
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>allow private info</b>	Configures an H.323 adjacency to allow private information on messages sent out by the H.323 adjacency.

# privacy (session border controller)

To configure the trust level for determining whether the privacy service should be applied, use the **privacy** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. To disable the trust level, use the **no** form of this command.

**privacy** [**inherit-profile** | **trusted** | **untrusted**]

**no privacy**

## Syntax Description

<b>inherit-profile</b>	Specifies that the trust level for determining whether privacy services are required is derived from the adjacencies inherit-profile.
<b>trusted</b>	Specifies that the adjacency is trusted and does not require privacy services to be applied.
<b>untrusted</b>	Specifies that the adjacency is not trusted and requires privacy services to be applied.

## Defaults

By default, the trust level is set to **inherit-profile**.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the trust level of the SIP adjacency to trusted:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SIPP
Router(config-sbe-adj-sip)# privacy trusted
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>adjacency</b>	Configures an adjacency for an SBC.
<b>inherit-profile</b>	Configures a global inherit profile for the SIP adjacency.



# profile (session border controller)

To apply a delegate registration profile to a delegate registration subscriber, use the **profile** command in subscriber-delegate configuration mode. To remove the delegate registration profile, use the **no profile** command.

**profile** {profile name}

**no profile** {profile name}

## Syntax Description

<i>profile name</i>	This is the name of the delegate client registration profile that can be applied to a delegate subscriber.  The profile name is a string field of 24 characters maximum length.
---------------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

subscriber-delegate configuration mode (config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

apply the delegate registration profile, created previously with the **delegate-profile** command, to a delegate registration subscriber

After a delegate profile is configured, the following profile parameters may optionally be configured:

- duration
- retry-count
- retry-interval
- refresh-buffer

Delegate registration is done underneath the SBE configuration for globally unique subscribers.

## Examples

The following example configures a provisioned delegate registration profile that can be applied to a delegate registration subscriber and configures a delegate registration for delegate client (aor=sip:bob@isp.example). The delegate registration profile is configured with a duration expiration time of 1000 seconds, a retry count of 5 times, a retry interval of 60 seconds, and a refresh timeout time of 200 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# delegate-profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# duration 1000
```

```

Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-count 5
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-interval 60
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# refresh-buffer 200
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# subscriber sip:bob@isp.example
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# sip-contact sip:steve@10.1.1.2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# adjacency CallMgrB
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# delegate-registration sip:registrar@1.1.1.1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# adjacency CallMgrA
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# activate
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# end

```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
delegate-profile	Configures a delegate registration profile that is applied to a delegate registration subscriber.
sip-contact	Configures the SIP contact information for a specified Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) for a delegate subscriber
delegate-registration	Configures a delegate registration for a delegate client.
show sbc sbe sip subscribers	Displays subscribers for whom Provisioned Delegate Registration has been provisioned.
show sbc sbe sip delegate-profile	Displays subscriber profiles for whom Provisioned Delegate Registration has been configured.

# qos fax

To **configure a fax QoS profile**, use the **qos fax** command in SBE configuration mode. To **destroy the given profile**, use the **no** form of this command.

**qos fax** *qos-name*

**no qos fax** *qos-name*

Syntax Description	
	<i>qos-name</i> Specifies the QoS profile. The string <b>default</b> is reserved.

Defaults	
	No default behavior or values are available.

Command Modes	
	SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

Examples	
	The following example shows how to enter the mode for configuring a fax QoS profile named residential:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# qos fax residential
Router(config-sbc-sbe-fax)# exit
```

# qos sig

To **configure a signaling QoS profile**, use the **qos sig** command in SBE configuration mode. To **destroy the given profile**, use the **no** form of this command.

```
qos sig qos-name
```

```
no qos sig qos-name
```

Syntax Description	<i>qos-name</i>	Specifies the name of an existing QoS profile. The string <b>default</b> is reserved.
--------------------	-----------------	---

Defaults	No default behavior or values are available.
----------	--

Command Modes	SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)
---------------	------------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
------------------	--

Examples	The following example shows how <b>qos sig</b> command enters the mode for configuring a signaling QoS profile residential:
----------	---

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# qos sig residential
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sig)# exit
```

# qos video

To **configure a video QoS profile**, use the **qos video** command in the SBE configuration mode. To **destroy the given profile**, use the **no** form of this command

```
qos video qos-name
```

```
no qos video qos-name
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>qos-name</i> Specifies the QoS profile. The string <b>default</b> is reserved.

Defaults	
	No default behavior or values are available.

Command Modes	
	SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

Examples	
	The following example shows how to enter the mode for configuring a video QoS profile named residential:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# qos video residential
Router(config-sbc-sbe-video)# exit
```

# qos voice

To **configure a voice QoS profile**, use the **qos voice** command in SBE configuration mode. To **destroy the given profile**, use the **no** form of this command.

```
qos voice qos-name
```

```
no qos voice qos-name
```

Syntax Description	
	<i>qos-name</i> Specifies the QoS profile. The string <b>default</b> is reserved.

Defaults	
	No default behavior or values are available.

Command Modes	
	SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	
	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

Examples	
	The following example shows how to enter the mode for configuring a voice QoS profile named residential:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# qos voice residential
Router(config-sbc-sbe-voice)# exit
```

# range (session border controller)

To map a range of response codes to a response code, use the **range** command in the session initiation protocol (SIP) method profile map configuration mode or the SIP method editor map configuration mode. To **remove the mapping**, use the **no** form of this command.

**range** *statuscoderange value statuscodevalue*

**no range** *statuscoderange*

## Syntax Description

<b>statuscoderange</b>	Range of response codes. These are specified by a three-digit number, where the first digit has the range 0 to 6, the second digit has the range 0 to 9/X, and the third digit has the range 0 to 9/X. X is a wild card.
<b>value</b>	Specifies the value of the range the response code is mapped to.
<b>statuscodevalue</b>	Range of the response code. This is mapped to the specified three-digit number, where the first digit has the range 0 to 6, the second digit has the range 0 to 9, and the third digit has the range 0 to 9.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SIP method profile map configuration (config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele-map)

SIP method editor map configuration (config-sbc-sbe-mep-mth-ele-map)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was modified. This command was added in the SIP method editor map configuration mode.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **method** command adds a method, test, to the Myprofile method profile:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc test
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip method-profile mthdprof1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)# method INVITE
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele)# map-status-code
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele)# map-status-code
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele-map)# range 5XX value 500
```

The following example shows how to specify the range for mapping the response codes received for a method:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc test
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip method-editor MethodEditor1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)# method INVITE
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele)# map-status-code
Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth-ele-map)# range 5XX value 500
```

# ras retry (session border controller)

To configure an H.323 Registration, Admission, and Status (RAS) retry count for an RAS transaction type, use the **ras retry** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return to the default value for the specified RAS transaction type, use the **no** form of this command.

**ras retry** {arq | brq | drq | grq | rrq | urq} value

**no ras retry** {arq | brq | drq | grq | rrq | urq} value

## Syntax Description

<b>arq</b>	Specifies an admission request (ARQ) transaction.
<b>brq</b>	Specifies a bandwidth request (BRQ) transaction.
<b>drq</b>	Specifies a disengage request (DRQ) transaction.
<b>grq</b>	Specifies a gatekeeper request (GRQ) transaction.
<b>rrq</b>	Specifies a registration request (RRQ) transaction.
<b>urq</b>	Specifies an unregistration request (URQ) transaction.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the retry count value. Valid values are 0 to 30.

## Command Default

The default values are 2 for all except URQ which is 1.

## Command Modes

Adjacency H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)  
 H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-h323)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **ras retry** command configures an H.323 RAS retry count in Adjacency H.323 configuration mode:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency h323 h323ToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)# ras retry arq 5
```

The following example shows how the **ras retry** command configures an H.323 RAS retry count in H.323 configuration mode:

```
Router# configure
```

```
Router(config)# sbc mySbc  
Router(config-sbc)# sbe  
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# h323  
Router(config-sbc-sbe-h323)# ras retry arq 5
```

# ras rrq

To configure the registration request (RRQ), use the **ras rrq** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**ras rrq** { **keepalive** | **ttl** } *value*

**no ras rrq** { **keepalive** | **ttl** } *value*

## Syntax Description

<b>keepalive</b>	Specifies keepalive messages used to refresh an H.323 adjacency.
<b>ttl</b>	Specifies time to live (TTL) for an RRQ request.
<i>value</i>	Specifies the <b>keepalive</b> or <b>ttl</b> value. Valid values for <b>keepalive</b> are from 15000 to 150000 milliseconds. Valid values for <b>ttl</b> are from 16 to 300 seconds.
	The <b>ttl</b> value must be higher than the <b>keepalive</b> value.

## Command Default

The default **keepalive** value is 45000 milliseconds.

The default **ttl** value is 2 seconds.

## Command Modes

Adjacency H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)

H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-h323)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **ras rrq** command configures H.323 RAS RRQ in adjacency H.323 configuration mode:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency h323 h323ToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)# ras rrq ttl 100
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)# ras rrq keepalive 60
```

The following example shows how the **ras rrq** command configures RAS RRQ in H.323 configuration mode:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
```

```
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# h323
Router(config-sbc-sbe-h323)# ras rrq ttl 100
Router(config-sbc-sbe-h323)# ras rrq keepalive 60
```

# ras timeout (session border controller)

To configure an H.323 RAS timeout interval, use the **ras timeout** command in the appropriate configuration mode. To return to the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**ras timeout** { **arq** | **brq** | **drq** | **grq** | **rrq** | **urq** } *value*

**no ras timeout** { **arq** | **brq** | **drq** | **grq** | **rrq** | **urq** } *value*

## Syntax Description

<b>arq</b>	Specifies ARQ transaction.
<b>brq</b>	Specifies BRQ transaction.
<b>drq</b>	Specifies DRQ transaction.
<b>grq</b>	Specifies GRQ transaction.
<b>rrq</b>	Specifies RRQ transaction.
<b>urq</b>	Specifies URQ transaction.
<i>value</i>	Specifies timeout value (seconds). Valid values are from 1000 to 45000 milliseconds.

## Command Default

The default values vary depending on the transaction type.

## Command Modes

Adjacency H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)  
 H.323 configuration (config-sbc-sbe-h323)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **ras timeout** command configures an H.323 RAS timeout interval in adjacency H.323 configuration mode.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency h323 h323ToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-h323)# ras timeout arq 1
```

The following example shows how the **ras timeout** command configures an H.323 RAS timeout interval in H.323 configuration mode.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# h323
Router(config-sbc-sbe-h323)# ras timeout arq 1
```

# realm

To configure an adjacency with the realm that it belongs to as part of configuring an IP Realm under an adjacency, use the **realm** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. To remove the IP realm from the adjacency, use the **no realm** command.

**realm** *{IP realm identifier}*

**no realm** *{IP realm identifier}*

## Syntax Description

<i>IP realm identifier</i>	The IP Realm Identifier is used to indicate to which packet network the media addresses belong. The IP Realm identifier is a string, which may be in a domain name format, for example, “mynet.net” or any other string format.  The format of the realm string is up to the user with certain restrictions. Realms strings are case insensitive and are made up of the characters described in the table in the “IP Realm Support” chapter of the <i>Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) Configuration Guide: Unified Model</i> .
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## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was introduced on the unified model on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

In the SBC unified model, use the **realm** command to tag the adjacencies with the realm that they belong to. This will enable subsequent calls to use media addresses from that realm.

## Examples

The following example shows how to tag the SIP adjacency Cisco-gw with the realm cisco.com:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip Cisco-gw
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# realm cisco.com
```

The following example shows the running configuration after the SIP adjacency Cisco-gw is tagged with the realm cisco.com:

```
Router# show run
adjacency sip Cisco-gw
signaling-address ipv4 200.100.50.8
realm cisco.com
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	adjacency	Configures an adjacency for a Session Border Controller (SBC) service.
	media-address ipv4	Configures an IPv4 address to the set of addresses that can be used by the data border element (DBE) as a local media address.
	media-address pool ipv4	Configures a pool of sequential IPv4 media addresses that can be used by the data border element (DBE) as local media addresses.

# realm (diameter)

To configure a peer and assign the peer to a realm, use the **realm** command in diameter configuration mode. To remove the peer from the realm, use the no form of this command.

**realm** *realm-name* [**app rx**] **peer** *peer-name* [**priority** *priority*]

**no realm** *realm-name* [**app rx**] **peer** *peer-name* [**priority** *priority*]

## Syntax Description

<i>realm-name</i>	Name of the existing route realm in which to assign the peer. The maximum length is 63.
<b>app rx</b>	The type of application for this route entry. Currently only Rx is valid.
<b>peer</b> <i>peer-name</i>	Name of the existing peer.
<b>priority</b> <i>priority</i>	Specifies the priority of the peer. The range is 1 to 100. The default 1.

## Defaults

If priority is not specified, the default priority of the peer is 1.

## Command Modes

Diameter configuration (config-sbc-sbe-diameter)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure a peer and assign the peer to a realm:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc MySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# diameter
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)# origin-realm Realm1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)# peer Peer1 ipv4 10.10.10.10
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)# realm Realm1 app rx peer Peer1 priority 2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-diameter)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>diameter</b>	Enables the Diameter protocol on a node and enter the Diameter configuration mode.
<b>origin-realm</b>	Configures the domain name of an IMS local realm.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>origin-host</b>	Configures the domain name of an IMS local host.
<b>peer</b>	Creates an IMS peer and configure the name and IPv4 address of the peer.
<b>realm (diameter)</b>	Configures a peer and assign the peer to a realm.
<b>show sbc sbe diameter</b>	Displays the configuration information for the Diameter protocol.
<b>show sbc sbe diameter peers</b>	Displays the configuration information for IMS peers.
<b>show sbc sbe diameter stats</b>	Displays the transport statistics for an IMS peer.
<b>ims rx</b>	Configures an IMS Rx interface for access adjacency
<b>ims pani</b>	Configures the P-Access-Network-Info (PANI) header process preference for an adjacency.
<b>ims realm</b>	Configures an IMS realm for use by an IMS Rx interface.
<b>ims rx preliminary-aar-forbid</b>	Prevents preliminary AAR messages from being sent in an IMS Rx session.
<b>ims media-service</b>	Configures a CAC table to allow the use of media resources and 3rd party transcoding resources as well as Rx resources.

# reason

To enable the entry of a user into a mode for configuring a limit to a specific event type on the source (a port, IP address, VPN, and global address space), use the **reason** command in SBE blacklist mode. The **no** form of this command returns the event to its previous values.

**reason** {*event* | *description*}

**no reason**

## Syntax Description

<i>event</i>	The event type that should trigger the limit can be defined as any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>authentication-failure</b>—Requests that fail authentication.</li> <li>• <b>bad-address</b>—Packets from unexpected addresses.</li> <li>• <b>corrupt-message</b>—Signaling packets that are corrupt and cannot be decoded.</li> <li>• <b>endpoint-registration</b>—Endpoint registrations.</li> <li>• <b>cac-policy-rejection</b>—Requests that are rejected by the configured CAC policy.</li> <li>• <b>rtg-policy-rejection</b>—Requests that fail to be routed onward by SBC.</li> <li>• <b>na-policy-rejection</b>—Requests that are rejected by the configured number analysis policy.</li> </ul>
<i>description</i>	Helpful description of the event that should trigger blacklisting.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE blacklist (config-sbc-sbe-blacklist)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	The event type policy-rejection and routing-failure was changed to cac-policy-rejection and rtg-policy-rejection. A new na-policy-rejection event type was also introduced.

## Usage Guidelines

The event field can only take the strings described in the Syntax Description.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows the use of the **reason** command in context:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# blacklist
Router(config-sbc-sbe-blacklist)# ipv4 125.12.12.15
Router(config-sbc-sbe-blacklist-ipv4)# reason authentication-failure
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>critical-alert-size</b>	Configures the number of specified events that most occur before a critical alert is triggered.
<b>major-alert-size</b>	Configures the number of specified events that most occur before a major alert is triggered.
<b>minor-alert-size</b>	Configures the number of specified events that most occur before a minor alert is triggered.
<b>trigger-size</b>	Defines the number of the specified events from the specified source that are allowed before blacklisting is triggered, and blocks all the packets from the source.
<b>trigger-period</b>	Defines the period over which events are considered. For details, see the description of the <b>trigger-size</b> command.
<b>timeout</b>	Defines the length of time for which packets from the source are blocked, should the limit be exceeded.
<b>show sbc sbe blacklist configured-limits</b>	Lists the explicitly configured limits, showing only the configured sources. Values not explicitly defined for each source are within brackets.
<b>show sbc sbe blacklist source</b>	Lists the limits in force for a particular source (whether they are from defaults or are explicitly configured) in a form in which they can be entered in the CLI. Also listed are any defaults for a smaller scope configured at this address. Values not explicitly configured (and therefore inherited from other defaults) are within brackets.
<b>show sbc sbe blacklist current-blacklisting</b>	Lists the limits that cause sources to be blacklisted.

# record-entry trustpoint

To specify the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file, use the **record-entry trustpoint** command in the CTL file configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the trustpoint, use the **no** form of this command.

**record-entry [capf | selfsigned] trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*

**no record-entry [capf | selfsigned] trustpoint** *trustpoint-name*

## Syntax Description

<b>capf</b>	Specifies that the trustpoint is created using the CAPF certificate imported from Cisco Unified Communications Manager to the router.
<b>selfsigned</b>	Specifies that the trustpoint is self-signed by the router.
<b>trustpoint</b> <i>trustpoint-name</i>	Specifies the name of the trustpoint.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

CTL file configuration (config-ctl-file)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to use the **record-entry trustpoint** command to create the capf-ca trustpoint:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router (config)# sbc ctl-file myctl
Router (config-ctl-file)# description cluster-test
Router (config-ctl-file)# record-entry capf trustpoint capf-ca
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.
<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
<b>phone-proxy</b>	Specifies the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency.
<b>sbc ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy</b>	Configures a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy tftp-address</b>	Configures the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy.
<b>session-timeout</b>	Configures the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open.
<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

# redirect-limit

To configure the maximum number of redirections that SBC performs on a call, use the **redirect-limit command** in SBE configuration **mode**. The **no** form of this command returns the adjacency to the default behavior.

**redirect-limit** *limit*

**no redirect-limit** *limit*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	limit	Specifies the maximum number of SIP 3xx retry attempts. The range is 0 to 200.
---------------------------	-------	--

**Command Default** The default number of redirections is 2.

**Command Modes** SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the maximum number of SIP 3xx retries as 4:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# redirect-limit 4
```

# redirect-mode

To configure the behavior of SBC on receipt of a 3xx response to an invite from the SIP adjacency, use the **redirect-mode** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. The no form of this command returns the adjacency to the default behavior.

```
redirect-mode {pass-through | recurse}
```

```
no redirect-mode {pass-through | recurse}
```

Syntax Description	pass-through	recurse
	Passes all 3xx responses back to the caller.	On 300, 301, 302, and 305 invite responses, the SBC resends the invite to the first listed contact address, or else passes the 3xx responses back.

**Command Default** pass-through

**Command Modes** Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to resend an invite to the first listed contact address or else pass the 3xx responses back to the sender:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip test1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# redirect-mode recurse
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	redirect-limit	Configures the maximum number of redirections SBC performs on a call.

# redundant peer

To configure an alternative signaling peer for an adjacency, use the **redundant peer** command in the adjacency SIP configuration mode. To deconfigure an alternative signaling peer, use the **no** form of this command.

**redundant peer** *index*

**no redundant peer** *index*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>index</i>	The index number of a peer, ranging from 1 to 5.
---------------------------	--------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.	
------------------------	--	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)	
----------------------	--	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section that follows shows the hierarchy of the modes and modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	---

**Examples** The following example shows how the **redundant peer** command is used to configure an alternative signaling peer for an adjacency:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip adj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# redundant peer 1
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>priority</b>	Configures a redundant peer's priority.
	<b>address</b>	Configures either an IP address or a host name to act as the redundant peer.
	<b>network</b>	Configures either an IPv4 or IPv6 network in a redundant peer.
	<b>port</b>	Configures a port for the redundant peer.
	<b>signaling-peer-switch</b>	Configures a SIP adjacency to switch the signaling peer to an available destination.
	<b>signaling-peer-priority</b>	Configures the priority of a signaling peer on a SIP adjacency.
	<b>force-signaling-peer</b>	Forces SIP messages to go to a configured signaling peer.



# refresh-buffer

To configure the length of time by which the Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) attempts to renew or refresh the address location with a delegate registration before the specified expiration time, use the **refresh-buffer** command in subscriber delegate profile configuration mode. To reset the refresh time to the default refresh time, use the **no refresh-buffer** command.

**refresh-buffer** *{timeout in secs}*

**no refresh-buffer** *{timeout in secs}*

Syntax Description	<i>timeout in secs</i>	This is the refresh expiration time in seconds. The range is 1 to 2,147,483 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.
--------------------	------------------------	---

**Command Default** The default refresh expiration time is 30 seconds.

**Command Modes** Subscriber delegate profile configuration mode (config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** This is the length of time by which the SBC attempts to renew or refresh the address location with a delegate registration before the specified expiration time (configured with the **duration** command). This is one of the delegate profile parameters you can configure.

After a delegate profile is configured, the following profile parameters may optionally be configured:

- duration
- retry-count
- retry-interval
- refresh-buffer

**Examples** The following example configures a provisioned delegate registration profile that can be applied to a delegate registration subscriber and configures a delegate registration for delegate client (aor=sip:bob@isp.example). The delegate registration profile is configured with a duration expiration time of 1000 seconds, a retry count of 5 times, a retry interval of 60 seconds, and a refresh timeout time of 200 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# delegate-profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# duration 1000
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-count 5
```

```

Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-interval 60
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# refresh-buffer 200
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# subscriber sip:bob@isp.example
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# sip-contact sip:steve@10.1.1.2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# adjacency CallMgrB
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# delegate-registration sip:registrar@1.1.1.1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# adjacency CallMgrA
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# activate
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# end

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
duration	Configures the length of time in seconds during which the SBC tries to perform delegate registration before stopping.
retry-count	Configures the number of times the SBC repeats the delegate registration processing after the retry interval ends.
retry-interval (registration)	Configures the length of time the SBC waits before it retries delegate registration.
delegate-profile	Configures a delegate registration profile that is applied to a delegate registration subscriber.
delegate-registration	Configures a delegate registration for a delegate client.
show sbc sbe sip delegate-profile	Displays subscriber profiles for whom Provisioned Delegate Registration has been configured.

# reg-min-expiry

To configure the minimum registration period in seconds on the SIP adjacency, use the **reg-min-expiry** command in the adjacency SIP configuration mode. To enter the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

*reg-min-expiry period*

*no reg-min-expiry period*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>period</i>	The minimum expiry period in seconds. The range is 1 to 2000000.
<b>Defaults</b>	3000 seconds	
<b>Command Modes</b>	Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)	
<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

This is the minimum expiry period accepted on a subscriber registration if not fast-pathing, or the minimum-expiry period passed onward if fast-pathing is in use.

The minimum registration period cannot be changed after an adjacency has been configured. To change the minimum registration period, remove the adjacency by running **no sbc sbc-name sbe adjacency sip adjacency-name** command and then reconfigure the adjacency.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to enable the register minimum expiry on the SIP adjacency SipToIsp42 to 300 seconds:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# reg-min-expiry 300
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# exit
```

# registration aggregate

To enable Aggregate Registration, use the **registration aggregate** command in adjacency sip configuration mode. To disable Aggregate Registration, use the **no registration aggregate** command.

**registration aggregate**

**no registration aggregate**

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

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** adjacency sip configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** This command enables Aggregate Registration support from the specified SIP adjacency facing the Registrar server.

**Examples** The following example enables Aggregate Registration on adjacency Cary-IP-PBX, which has a preset access profile specified because it faces an access device on a UNI network. The last three commands in the configuration, entered in the correct order, enable the aggregate registration call routing to work.

```
sbc mySbc
sbe
  adjacency sip Cary-IP-PBX
  registration rewrite-register
  inherit profile preset-access
  registration aggregate
  header-name to passthrough
  request-line request-uri rewrite
```

The following example displays detailed output for adjacency Cary-IP-PBX, including the “Register Aggregate:” field that shows Aggregate Registration is “Enabled.”

```
Router# show sbc mySbc sbe adjacencies Cary-IP-PBX detail
SBC Service "mySBC"
  Adjacency Cary-IP-PBX (SIP)
    Status:                Attached
    Signaling address:     100.100.100.100:5060, VRF Admin
    Signaling-peer:        10.10.51.10:5060
    Force next hop:        No
    Account:
    Group:                  None
```

```

In header profile:      Default
Out header profile:    Default
In method profile:     Default
Out method profile:    Default
In UA option prof:     Default
Out UA option prof:    Default
In proxy opt prof:     Default
Out proxy opt prof:    Default
Priority set name:      None
Local-id:              None
Rewrite REGISTER:      Off
Target address:        None
Register Out Timer:    1800 seconds
Register Aggregate:    Enabled
NAT Status:            Auto Detect
Reg-min-expiry:        30 seconds
Fast-register:         Enabled
Fast-register-int:     30 seconds
Authenticated mode:    None
Authenticated realm:   None
Auth. nonce life time: 300 seconds
IMS visited NetID:     None
Inherit profile:       Default
Force next hop:        No
Home network Id:       None
UnEncrypt key data:    None
SIPi passthrough:     No
Rewrite from domain:   Yes
Rewrite to header:     Yes
Media passthrough:     No
Preferred transport:   UDP
Hunting Triggers:      Global Triggers
Redirect mode:          Pass-through
Security:               Untrusted
Outbound-flood-rate:   None
Ping-enabled:          No
Signaling Peer Status: Not Tested
Rewrite Request-uri:  Enabled
Registration Monitor:  Disabled
    
```

The following is a configuration example showing that Aggregate Registration and SoftSwitch Shielding are configured:

```

sbc test
sbe
sip header-profile myheader
  header P-Called-Party-ID entry 1
  action pass
adjacency sip sippa      =====> Adjacency facing IP-PBX
  header-profile inbound myheader
  header-profile outbound myheader
  inherit profile preset-access
  preferred-transport udp
  signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
  signaling-port 5080
  remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
  signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
  signaling-peer-port 5080
  registration rewrite-register
  account sipp-a
  registration aggregate
  fast-register disable
  header-name to passthrough
    
```

```

request-line request-uri rewrite

attach
adjacency sip sippb      =====> Adjacency facing REGISTRAR
nat force-off
header-profile inbound myheader
header-profile outbound myheader
inherit profile preset-core
preferred-transport udp
signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
signaling-port 5082
remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
signaling-peer-port 5082
account sipp-b
registration target address 100.100.1.64
registration target port 5084
fast-register disable
attach
cac-policy-set 1
first-cac-table mytable
first-cac-scope src-adjacency
cac-table mytable
  table-type limit adjacency
  entry 1
    match-value sippa
    max-num-calls 10
    action cac-complete
  complete
cac-policy-set global 1
call-policy-set 1
first-call-routing-table src-acc-table
first-reg-routing-table src-acc-table
rtg-src-adjacency-table src-acc-table
  entry 1
    action complete
    dst-adjacency sippb
    match-adjacency sippa
  entry 2
    action complete
    dst-adjacency sippa
    match-adjacency sippb
  complete
call-policy-set 2
call-policy-set default 1
!
vdbe global
unexpected-source-alerting
media-address ipv4 99.99.103.156
media-timeout 9999
activate
!
Softswitch shielding config
=====
sbc test
sbe
adjacency sip sippa
signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
signaling-port 5080
remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
signaling-peer-port 5080
registration rewrite-register
account sipp-a

```

```

attach
adjacency sip sipb
 signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
 signaling-port 5082
 remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
 signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
 signaling-peer-port 5082
 account sipb
 registration outgoing timer 86400
 registration target address 100.100.1.64
 registration target port 5084
 attach
call-policy-set 1
 first-call-routing-table src-acc-table
 first-reg-routing-table src-acc-table
 rtg-src-adjacency-table src-acc-table
 entry 1
  action complete
  dst-adjacency sipb
  match-adjacency sipba
 entry 2
  action complete
  dst-adjacency sipba
  match-adjacency sippb
 complete
call-policy-set default 1
!
media-address ipv4 99.99.103.156
media-timeout 9999
activate
!
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
registration monitor	Enables the Registrar server to monitor subscriber event changes due to registration changes.
registration outgoing timer	Enable SoftSwitch Shielding by setting the registration timeout timer for the time interval when Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) forwards outgoing registration messages.
registration rewrite-register	Configures the SIP register request rewriting on an adjacency.
inherit profile	Configures a global inherit profile for the SIP adjacency.
adjacency	Configures the adjacency facing the registrar.

# registration contact username

To configure a contact username in a SIP REGISTER request to either pass through unchanged or be allowed to be modified, use the **registration contact username** command in the Adjacency SIP configuration mode. To reset to the default, use the **no** form of this command.

*registration contact username* [*passthrough* | *rewrite* [**numeric** | **userid-and-numeric**]]

*no registration contact username* [*passthrough* | *rewrite* [**numeric** | **userid-and-numeric**]]

## Syntax Description

<i>passthrough</i>	Specifies that the contact username in a SIP REGISTER request is passed through unchanged.
<i>rewrite</i>	Allows the contact username in a SIP REGISTER request to be changed or rewritten.
<b>numeric</b>	Rewrites the contact username in a SIP REGISTER request as an originating hashed numeric value.
<b>userid-and-numeric</b>	Rewrites the contact username in a SIP REGISTER request as an originating user ID and a hashed numeric value.

## Command Default

By default, the contact username in a SIP REGISTER request can be changed or rewritten.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was modified. The <b>numeric</b> and <b>userid-and-numeric</b> keywords were added.

## Usage Guidelines

The **registration contact-username** command must be configured on the adjacency facing the registrar.

The **registration contact username** command with the **passthrough** option allows you to specify that the contact username in the SIP REGISTER request should be passed through unchanged when rewriting contacts. The **passthrough** option disambiguates subscribers who register from different devices with the same private username by using a unique local port number when multiple contact URIs are registered for the same public ID.

The range of valid signaling ports are configured with the **signaling-port** command on a registrar-facing adjacency. If **signaling-port** is not configured on the adjacency, the SBC is not able to disambiguate subscribers who register from different devices with the same username.



### Note

If a contact username is longer than 32 characters, the username is not passed, and the contact username is rewritten as a hashed value.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to pass a single contact username unchanged:

```
adjacency sip SIPPlReg
group SIPPlReg
inherit profile preset-core
signaling-address ipv4 192.168.101.1
statistics-setting summary
signaling-port 5060 5062
remote-address ipv4 192.168.101.12 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 192.168.101.12
signaling-peer-port 7068
registration target address 192.168.101.12
registration target port 7069
registration contact username passthrough
attach
```

```
REGISTER UE to SBC (packet flow)
REGISTER sip:1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP 192.169.0.1;branch=z9hG4bK+ddil+5489756
From: <sip:bob@registrar.com>;tag=tag
To: <sip:bob@registrar.com>
Call-ID: reg00001@upstream.com
CSeq: 1 REGISTER
Contact: <sip:bob@1.1.1.1>
Expires: 60
```

```
REGISTER SBC to Core (packet flow)
REGISTER sip:registrar.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP
192.168.101.1:5060;branch=z9hG4bK+a1a6922fdaa29911319b1d263134925c1+1.2.3.4+1
Max-Forwards: 70
From: <sip:bob@registrar.com>;tag=192.168.101.1+1+14e5461d+b196176d
Content-Length: 0
To: <sip:bob@registrar.com>
Call-ID: 83d9583ea51ae624b897ec6881114e84@192.168.101.1
CSeq: 1 REGISTER
Contact: <sip:bob@192.168.101.1:5060>
```

The following is an example flow of multiple registrations for the same subscriber. The example shows how a sequence of REGISTER requests registering multiple contacts behaves. This example assumes that all the headers, apart from the contact headers, are omitted from the requests, and that the registrar-facing adjacency has a signaling port range of 5060 to 5063 (this means that four local ports are available).

```
adjacency sip SIPPlReg
group SIPPlReg
inherit profile preset-core
signaling-address ipv4 192.168.101.1
statistics-setting summary
signaling-port 5060 5063
remote-address ipv4 192.168.101.12 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 192.168.101.12
signaling-peer-port 7068
registration target address 192.168.101.12
registration target port 7069
registration contact username passthrough
attach
```

1. A REGISTER is received registering two contact addresses for the number 5551234:

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip:bob@1.1.1.1>
Contact: <sip:robert@1.1.1.1>
```

- The SBC forwards this REGISTER to the registrar after rewriting the contact address and port:

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip:bob@192.168.101.1:5060>
Contact: <sip:robert@192.168.101.1:5061>
```

- Another REGISTER is received for the number 5551234, registering another endpoint with a duplicate username:

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip:bob@2.2.2.2>
```

- The SBC forwards this to the registrar, passing the username through unchanged:

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip:bob@192.168.101.1:5062>
```

- A third endpoint is registered for the same number. This endpoint provides a very long contact name in the Contact field:

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip:this_is_an_extremely_long_contact_username@2.2.2.2>
```

- The SBC forwards this request to the registrar and rewrites the username because it is over the maximum passthrough length (32):

```
REGISTER sip:5551234@1.2.3.4 SIP/2.0
Contact: <sip: 6e83bca53a48bd629a153a93ff8f4af1@192.168.101.1:5063>
```

The following example shows how to rewrite a contact username in a SIP REGISTER request as an originating user ID and a hashed numeric value:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SIPP
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration contact username rewrite userid-and-numeric
```

The following examples show the SIP headers when the **userid-and-numeric** keyword is used:

- Incoming register at the SBC:

```
From: <sip:1234@example.com>;tag=1111
To: <sip:1234@example.com>
Contact: <sip:1234@1.1.1.1>;expires=3600
```

- Outgoing register from the SBC:

```
From: <sip:1234@example.com>;tag=1234
To: <sip:1234@example.com>
Contact: <sip:1234-j1j2j3j4@10.10.10.1>;expires=3600
```

The following example shows how to rewrite a contact username in a SIP REGISTER request as an originating hashed numeric value:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SIPP
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration contact username rewrite numeric
```

The following examples show the SIP headers when the **numeric** keyword is used:

- Incoming register at the SBC:

```
From: <sip:1234@example.com>;tag=1111
To: <sip:1234@example.com>
Contact: <sip:1234@1.1.1.1>;expires=3600
```

- Outgoing register from the SBC:

```
From: <sip:1234@example.com>;tag=1234
To: <sip:1234@example.com>
Contact: <sip:12345678@10.10.10.1>;expires=3600
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>registration rewrite-register</b>	Configures the SIP register request rewriting.
signaling-port	Configures a range of valid signaling ports on a registrar-facing adjacency to allow the SBC to disambiguate subscribers who register from different devices with the same username.

# registration monitor

To enable the Registrar server to monitor subscriber event changes due to registration changes, use the **registration monitor** command in adjacency sip configuration mode. To disable registration monitoring, use the **no registration monitor** command.

**registration monitor**

**no registration monitor**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

adjacency sip configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

This command enables the Registrar server to monitor event subscriptions due to changes to the state of the registration. Subscription changes for each subscriber that re-registers with the Registrar server situation on the specified adjacency may cause Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) to add, remove, or update the subscriber state.

## Examples

The following example shows how registration monitoring is enabled:

```
sbc Raleigh-SBC
sbe
  adjacency sip Cary-IP-PBX
  registration monitor
```

The following example displays detailed output for adjacency Cary-IP-PBX, including the “Registration Monitor:” field that shows Registration Monitoring is “Enabled:”

```
Router# show sbc mySBC sbe adjacencies Cary-IP-PBX detail
SBC Service "mySbc"
Adjacency Cary-IP-PBX (SIP)
  Status:                Attached
  Signaling address:     100.100.100.100:5060, VRF Admin
  Signaling-peer:        10.10.51.10:5060
  Force next hop:        No
  Account:
  Group:                  None
  In header profile:     Default
  Out header profile:    Default
  In method profile:     Default
```

```

Out method profile:      Default
In UA option prof:      Default
Out UA option prof:     Default
In proxy opt prof:      Default
Out proxy opt prof:     Default
Priority set name:       None
Local-id:                None
Rewrite REGISTER:       Off
Target address:          None
Register Out Timer:     1800 seconds
Register Aggregate:     Enabled
NAT Status:              Auto Detect
Reg-min-expiry:         30 seconds
Fast-register:           Enabled
Fast-register-int:      30 seconds
Authenticated mode:     None
Authenticated realm:    None
Auth. nonce life time:  300 seconds
IMS visited NetID:      None
Inherit profile:         Default
Force next hop:          No
Home network Id:         None
UnEncrypt key data:     None
SIPi passthrough:       No
Rewrite from domain:    Yes
Rewrite to header:      Yes
Media passthrough:      No
Preferred transport:    UDP
Hunting Triggers:       Global Triggers
Redirect mode:           Pass-through
Security:                Untrusted
Outbound-flood-rate:    None
Ping-enabled:            No
Signaling Peer Status:  Not Tested
Rewrite Request-uri:    Disabled
Registration Monitor: Enabled
    
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
registration aggregate	Enables Aggregate Registration.
registration outgoing timer	Enables SoftSwitch Shielding by setting the registration timeout timer for the time interval when Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) forwards outgoing registration messages.
registration rewrite-register	Configures the SIP register request rewriting on an adjacency.
inherit profile	Configures a global inherit profile for the SIP adjacency.
adjacency	Configures the adjacency facing the registrar.

# registration outgoing timer

To enable SoftSwitch Shielding by setting the registration outgoing timer for the time interval when Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) forwards outgoing registration messages, use the **registration outgoing timer** command in adjacency sip configuration mode. To set the outgoing time interval to zero and disable SoftSwitch Shielding, use the **no registration outgoing timer** command.

**registration outgoing timer** *{sec}*

**no registration outgoing timer** *{sec}*

## Syntax Description

<i>sec</i>	Specifies number of seconds. The value is 1 to 2147483647 seconds. The default is zero.
------------	--

## Command Default

The default value of zero disables SoftSwitch Shielding.

## Command Modes

adjacency sip configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

This command enables SoftSwitch Shielding. It sets the registration timeout timer for the time interval in seconds when Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) keeps forwarding outgoing REGISTER messages to the softswitch before timing out.

## Examples

The following example configures SoftSwitch Shielding on adjacency “SoftSwitch:”

```
sbc mySbc
sbe
 adjacency sip SoftSwitch
  registration outgoing timer <sec>
  registration rewrite-register
  inherit profile preset-core
```

The following is a configuration example showing that SoftSwitch Shielding is configured for adjacency sippb:

```
SoftSwitch Shielding Configuration
=====
sbc test
sbe
 adjacency sip sippa
  signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
  signaling-port 5080
```

```

remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
signaling-peer-port 5080
registration rewrite-register
account sipp-a
attach
adjacency sip sippb
signaling-address ipv4 99.99.103.150
signaling-port 5082
remote-address ipv4 100.100.1.64 255.255.255.255
signaling-peer 100.100.1.64
signaling-peer-port 5082
account sipp-b
registration outgoing timer 86400
registration target address 100.100.1.64
registration target port 5084
attach
call-policy-set 1
first-call-routing-table src-acc-table
first-reg-routing-table src-acc-table
rtg-src-adjacency-table src-acc-table
entry 1
  action complete
  dst-adjacency sippb
  match-adjacency sippa
entry 2
  action complete
  dst-adjacency sippa
  match-adjacency sippb
complete
call-policy-set default 1
!
media-address ipv4 99.99.103.156
media-timeout 9999
activate
!
```

The following example shows detailed information for sippb adjacency, including the “Register Out Interval” field that indicates SoftSwitch Shielding is enabled with a timeout interval of 86400 seconds or 24 hours:

```

show sbc test sbe adjacencies sippb detail
SBC Service "test"
Adjacency sippb (SIP)
  Status:                Attached
  Signaling address:     99.99.103.150:5082
  Signaling-peer:        100.100.1.64:5082
  Force next hop:        No
  Account:                sipp-b
  Group:                  None
  In header profile:     Default
  Out header profile:    Default
  In method profile:     Default
  Out method profile:    Default
  In UA option prof:     Default
  Out UA option prof:    Default
  In proxy opt prof:     Default
  Out proxy opt prof:    Default
  Priority set name:      None
  Local-id:               None
  Rewrite REGISTER:      Off
  Target address:        100.100.1.64:5084
```

```

NAT Status:           Auto Detect
Reg-min-expiry:       3000 seconds
Fast-register:        Enabled
Fast-register-int:    30 seconds
Register aggregate:   Disabled
Register Out Interval: 86400 seconds
Authenticated mode:   None
Authenticated realm:  None
Auth. nonce life time: 300 seconds
IMS visited NetID:    None
Inherit profile:      Default
Force next hop:       No
Home network Id:      None
UnEncrypt key data:   None
SIPI passthrough:    No
Rewrite from domain:  Yes
Rewrite to header:    Yes
Media passthrough:    No
Client authentication: No
Hunting Triggers:     Global Triggers
Redirect mode:         Pass-through
Security:              Untrusted-Unencrypted
Signaling Peer Status: Not Tested
Rewrite Request-uri:  Disabled
Registration Monitor:  Disabled
DTMF SIP NOTIFY Relay: Enabled
DTMF SIP NOTIFY Interval: 2000
DTMF SIP default duration: 200
DTMF Preferred Method: SIP NOTIFY

```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
registration monitor	Enables the Registrar server to monitor subscriber event changes due to registration changes.
registration aggregate	Enables Aggregate Registration.
delegate-registration	Configures Provisioned Delegate Registration for a specific delegate client.

# registration required

To specify that registration is required for a call to proceed, use **registration required** command in the SBC SBE Adjacency SIP mode. Use the **no** form of this command to specify that registration is not required for the call to proceed.

**registration required**

**no registration required**

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

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** SBC SBE Adjacency SIP (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.6	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode.

**Examples** The following example specifies that registration is required for a call to proceed on the SIP adjacency CORE:

```
Router# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)# sbc test
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip CORE
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration required
```

The following show command output provide details on the above configuration. Note the value of the registration required field:

```
Router# show sbc test sbe adjacencies CORE detail
SBC Service "test"
Adjacency CORE (SIP)
  Status: Detached
  Signaling address: 44.21.171.8:default
  Signaling-peer: :5060 (Default)
  Force next hop: No
  Account:
  Group: None
  In header profile: Default
  Out header profile: Default
  In method profile: Default
  Out method profile: Default
  In body profile: None
```

```

Out body profile:      None
In UA option prof:    Default
Out UA option prof:   Default
In proxy opt prof:    Default
Out proxy opt prof:   Default
Priority set name:     None
Local-id:             None
Rewrite REGISTER:     Off
Register contact username: Rewrite
Target address:       None
NAT Status:           Auto Detect
Reg-min-expiry:       3000 seconds
Fast-register:        Enabled
Fast-register-int:    30 seconds
Register aggregate:   Disabled
Registration Required: Enabled
Register Out Interval: 0 seconds
Parse username params: Disabled
Supported timer insert: Disabled
Suppress Expires:     Disabled
p-asserted-id header-value: not defined
p-assert-id assert:   Disabled
Authenticated mode:   None
Authenticated realm:  None
Auth. nonce life time: 300 seconds
IMS visited NetID:    None
Inherit profile:      Default
Force next hop:       No
Home network Id:      None
UnEncrypt key data:   None
SIPI passthrough:     No
Passthrough headers:
Media passthrough:    No
Incoming 100rel strip: No
Incoming 100rel supp: No
Out 100rel supp add:  No
Out 100rel req add:   No
Parse TGID parms:     No
IP-FQDN inbound:
IP-FQDN outbound:
FQDN-IP inbound:
FQDN-IP outbound:
Outbound Flood Rate:  None
Hunting Triggers:     Global Triggers
Add transport=tls param: Disabled
Redirect mode:         Pass-through
Security:              Untrusted-Unencrypted
TLS mutual authentication: No
Ping:                  Disabled
Ping Interval:         32 seconds
Ping Life Time:        32 seconds
Ping Peer Fail Count:  3
Ping Trap sending:     Enabled
Ping Peer Status:      Not Tested
Rewrite Request-uri:   Disabled
Registration Monitor:  Disabled
DTMF SIP NOTIFY Relay: Enabled
DTMF SIP NOTIFY Interval: 2000
DTMF SIP default duration: 200
DTMF Preferred Method: SIP NOTIFY
Realm                  : None
Statistics setting:    Summary

```

# registration rewrite-register

To configure the SIP register request rewriting, use the **registration rewrite-register** command in Adjacency SIP configuration mode. To deconfigure the register request rewriting, use the **no** form of this command.

**registration rewrite-register**

**no registration rewrite-register**

## Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **registration rewrite-register** command configures the SIP register request rewriting on SIP adjacency SipToIsp42.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration rewrite-register
```

# registration target address

To set the address to be used when an outbound SIP register request rewriting occurs, use the **registration target address** command in Adjacency SIP configuration mode. To remove the address, use the **no** form of this command.

**registration target address** *host address*

**no registration target address** *host address*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>host address</i>	Specifies the host address to use when an outbound SIP register request rewriting occurs. This parameter can be a DNS name or an IPv4 address in dotted decimal format. Valid strings are from 1 to 255 characters in length.
---------------------------	---------------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	No default behavior or values are available.
-----------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)
----------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how the <b>registration target address</b> command sets the target address for SIP adjacency SipToIsp42 as example.com:
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration target address example.com
```

# registration target port

To set the port to be used when an outbound SIP REGISTER request rewriting occurs, use the **registration target port** command in Adjacency SIP configuration mode. To enter the default value, use the **no** form of this command.

**registration target port** *port-number*

**no registration target port** *port-number*

## Syntax Description

<i>port-number</i>	Specifies the port number to use when an outbound SIP REGISTER request rewriting occurs. Valid values can be from 1 to 65535. If you enter the default value of <b>0</b> , no port address is set.
--------------------	--

## Defaults

Default value is 0. This cannot be directly entered.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **registration target port** command sets the port number for SIP adjacency SipToIsp42 as 5070:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration target port 5070
```

# registration unencrypted-convert

To enable the conversion of SIPS URIs to SIP URIs on a trusted-unencrypted adjacency, use the **registration unencrypted-convert** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**registration unencrypted-convert**

**no registration unencrypted-convert**

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

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how the **registration unencrypted-convert** command is used to enable the conversion of SIPS URIs to SIP URIs on the my\_adjacency adjacency:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip my_adjacency
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# registration unencrypted-convert
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
registration aggregate	Enables aggregate registration.
registration contact username	Configures a contact username in a SIP REGISTER request to either pass through unchanged or be allowed to be modified.
registration monitor	Enables the registrar server to monitor subscriber event changes due to registration changes.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
registration outgoing timer	Enables SoftSwitch Shielding by setting the registration outgoing timer for the time interval when the Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) forwards outgoing registration messages.
registration required	Specifies that registration is required for a call to proceed.
registration rewrite-register	Configures the SIP register request rewriting.
registration target address	Sets the address to be used when an outbound SIP register request rewriting occurs.
registration target port	Sets the port to be used when an outbound SIP REGISTER request rewriting occurs.

# reject-threshold

To configure the memory threshold and reject rate for new calls, use the **reject-threshold** command. Use the **no** form of this command to restore the default values.

```
reject-threshold [level] memory [percentage] [reject rate]
```

```
[no] reject-threshold [level] memory [percentage]
```

Syntax Description		
	<i>level</i>	Level of threshold. Values are: minor, major, and critical.
	<i>percentage</i>	Percentage of total processor memory remaining. The value range is from 6 to 50.
	<i>reject rate</i>	Number of new calls to be rejected out of each 10 calls.

**Command Modes** Configure SBC SBE (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section that follows shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

Follow these rules when configuring the threshold using this command:

- Percentage for minor level must be greater than current major level.
- Percentage for major level must be greater than current critical level.
- Percentage for major level must be less than current minor level.
- Percentage for critical level must be less than current major level.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the minor memory congestion level set when 30 percentage of total memory is available. The reject rate at this level is set to 0:

```
(config)# sbc mySBC
(config-sbc)# sbe
(config-sbc-sbe)# reject-threshold minor memory 30 0
```

The following example shows how to restore the default major memory threshold and drop rate:

```
(config)# sbc mySBC
(config-sbc)# sbe
(config-sbc-sbe)# no reject-threshold major memory
```

Following is an example of the show command output for reject threshold:

```
Router# show sbc mySBC sbe call-stats reject-threshold
```

Level	Memory	Trigger	Action
minor	< 25 percent	0	in 10 calls dropped
major	< 20 percent	4	in 10 calls dropped
critical	< 15 percent	9	in 10 calls dropped
halt	< 10 percent	10	in 10 calls dropped

Current level: NORMAL

Total calls rejected due to low memory threshold: 0

# remote-port (session border controller)

To define the port to connect to on the SBE for an H.248 controller, use the **remote-port** command in VDBE h248 mode.

**remote-port** *port-num*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>port-num</i>	This is the port number to be configured.  If the port is not configured or is configured with the value zero, then the H.248 default port number, 2944, is used.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Defaults</b>	Port number 2944
-----------------	------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	VDBE h248 (config-sbc-dbe-h248)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The local-port and control-address are not applied until the controller is added and the remote address is configured. Also, the controller should be deleted to delete the remote address.</p> <p>If the port is not configured, or is configured with the value zero, then the H.248 default port number, 2944, is used.</p> <p>To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.</p>
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example configures the port to 2944 on the H.248 controller with index 1:
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc dbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe) # vdbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe) # controller h248 1
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe-h248) # remote-port 2944
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe-h248) # exit
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	dbe	Enters into DBE-SBE configuration mode.
	vdbe	Configures a virtual data border element (VDBE) and enters the VDBE configuration mode.
	controller h248	Creates an H.248 controller for a DBE.

# req-timeout

To configure the ENUM request timeout period, use the **req-timeout** command in ENUM configuration mode. To return the timeout period to the default value, use the no form of this command.

**req-timeout** *timeout*

**no req-timeout** *timeout*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout</i>	ENUM request timeout period in milliseconds. The range is 0 to 2147483647.
---------------------------	----------------	--

**Defaults** The default is 5000 milliseconds.

**Command Modes** ENUM configuration (config-sbc-sbe-enum)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the ENUM request timeout period:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc MySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# enum 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-enum)# req-timeout 10000
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>activate (enum)</b>	Activates ENUM client.
	<b>dial-plan-suffix</b>	Configures the dial plan suffix used for the ENUM query.
	<b>div-address</b>	Enters the diverted-by address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a diverted-by address (inbound only).
	<b>dst-address</b>	Enters the destination address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a called party address (inbound only).
	<b>entry (enum)</b>	Configures the ENUM client entry name and enter the ENUM entry configuration mode.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>enum</b>	Configures the ENUM client ID number and enter the ENUM configuration mode.
<b>header-prio</b> <b>header-name</b>	Configures the priority of a header that is used to derive a source, destination, or diverted-by address.
<b>max-recursive-depth</b>	Configures the maximum number of recursive ENUM look-ups for non-terminal Resource Records (RR).
<b>max-responses</b>	Configures the maximum number of ENUM records returned to the routing module.
<b>req-timeout</b>	Configures the ENUM request timeout period.
<b>src-address</b>	Enters the source address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a calling party address (inbound only).
<b>server ipv4</b>	Configures the IPv4 address of a DNS server for ENUM client and optionally associate the DNS server to a VRF.
<b>show sbc sbe call-policy-set</b>	Displays configuration and status information about call policy sets.
<b>show sbc sbe enum</b>	Displays the configuration information about an ENUM client.
<b>show sbc sbe enum entry</b>	Displays the contents of an ENUM client entry.

# request-line

To configure the actions for modifying a request line, on the outbound side, use the **request-line** command in the SIP Header Editor configuration mode. To deconfigure the actions, use the **no** form of this command.

**request-line** [*entry entry-number*]

**no request-line** [*entry entry-number*]

## Syntax Description

<b>entry</b>	Specifies the filtered entry number. By default, it is 1.
<b>entry-number</b>	Entry number. It can range from 1 to 99.

## Command Default

By default, the entry number is 1.

## Command Modes

SIP Header Editor configuration (config-sbc-sbe-mep-hdr)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.3S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the actions required to modify a request line:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip header-editor Myeditor
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-hdr)# request-line
Router(config-sbc-sbe-mep-hdr-ele)# action replace-value value sip:user@host
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>blacklist</b>	Configures a SIP header or method blacklist editors on a SIP message.
<b>description</b>	Configures descriptive text for a SIP header.
<b>sip header-editor</b>	Configures a header editor.

# request-line request-uri rewrite

To request the SBC to rewrite the Request-URI to a different user and hostname before sending a request to a registered subscriber, use the **request-line request-uri rewrite** command in Adjacency SIP configuration mode.

## request-line request-uri rewrite

### Syntax Description

This command has no arguments or keywords.

### Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

### Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

### Usage Guidelines

This command is used in Aggregate Registration only and is configured on the adjacency facing the IP-PBX which requires Aggregate Registration. This command allows outgoing calls to the endpoint registered with Aggregate Registration. The SBC rewrites the Request-URI as <user>@<hostname>, before sending a request to the registered subscriber (IP-PBX) on an adjacency.

The “**request-uri**” field indicates whether this adjacency faces an aggregation device, such as an IP-PBX, which cannot route incoming messages based on the P-Called-Party-ID or To header, but only on the Request-URI.

The Request-URI would normally be set to the Contact address registered by the IP-PBX rather than an endpoint address.

Before sending a request to a registered subscriber, for example IP-PBX, on this adjacency, the SBC will rewrite the Request-URI as <user>@<hostname> where:

- <user> is taken from the P-Called-Party-ID header if present, or if not, the To header.
- <hostname> is taken from the Contact address that was registered for this subscriber.

Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) is an IP address of the subscriber. It is a string field of 62 characters maximum length.

### Examples

The following example shows the rewrite of the Request-URI to sip:bill@1.1.1.1 in an Aggregate Registration configuration:

```
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# request-line request-uri rewrite sip:bill@1.1.1.1
```

The following example enables Aggregate Registration on adjacency Cary-IP-PBX, which has a preset access profile specified because it faces an access device on a UNI network. The last three commands in the configuration, entered in the correct order, enable the aggregate registration call routing to work.

```
sbc mySbc
sbe
 adjacency sip Cary-IP-PBX
 registration rewrite-register
 inherit profile preset-access
 registration aggregate
 header-name to passthrough
 request-line request-uri rewrite
```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
header-name	Configures the contact header and passthrough header in non-REGISTER requests.
registration aggregate	Enables Aggregate Registration.

# resource-priority-set

To establish the resource priority set to be used with the specified SIP adjacency in the mode of an SBE entity, use the **resource-priority-set** command in adjacency SIP configuration mode. To remove the priority set, use the **no** form of this command.

**resource-priority-set** *resource-priority-set-name*

**no resource-priority-set** *resource-priority-set-name*

## Syntax Description

*resource-priority-set-name* Specifies the name of the resource priority set.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **resource-priority-set** command sets the SIP adjacency SipToIsp42 with the resource-priority-set named dsn:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip SipToIsp42
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# resource-priority-set dsn
```

# resource-priority

To configure the priority of a resource-priority header string, use the **resource-priority** command in resource priority mode. To deconfigure the priority, use the **no** form of this command.

**resource-priority** *value*

**no resource-priority** *value*

## Syntax Description

<i>value</i>	Specifies the string value to be assigned the priority. The <i>value</i> must be followed by the priority as shown: <i>value.priority</i> .
--------------	---

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Resource priority (config-sbc-sbe-rsrc-pri-set)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how the **resource-priority** command configures the priority for resource-priority header string dsn.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# resource-priority-set dsn
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rsrc-pri-set)# resource-priority dsn.flash
```

# response-code-mapping

To define a response code map, use the **response-code-mapping** command in SIP method-profile configuration mode. The **no** form of this command removes all mappings.

**response-code-mapping** *map*

**no response-code-mapping** *map*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<p><b>map</b> Specifies a list of SIP response codes and the value that they will be mapped to as follows:</p> <p>Response code 100: mapping not allowed.</p> <p>Response code 1xx: Maps to 1yy.</p> <p>Response code 2xx maps to 2yy.</p> <p>Response code 3xx maps to 3yy.</p> <p>Response code 4xx maps to 4yy, 5yy, or 6yy.</p> <p>Response code 5xx maps to 4yy, 5yy, or 6yy</p> <p>Response code 6xx maps to 4yy, 5yy, or 6yy</p>
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	No response code mapping.
------------------------	---------------------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SIP method-profile configuration (config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)
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<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Release</th> <th>Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4</td> <td>This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>The following example defines a response code map:</p> <pre>Router# <b>configure</b> Router(config)# <b>sbc mySbc</b> Router(config-sbc)# <b>sbe</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe)# <b>sip method-profile Myprofile</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe-sip-mth)# <b>response-code-mapping maptest</b></pre>
-----------------	--

Related Commands	Command	Description
	sip method-profile	Configures a method-profile.

# retry-count

To configure the number of times the Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) repeats the provisioned delegate registration processing after the retry interval ends, use the **retry-count** command in subscriber delegate profile configuration mode. To reset the retry count time to the default retry count time, use the **no retry-count** command.

**retry-count** *{#times to retry}*

**no retry-count** *{#times to retry}*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>#times to retry</i>	the number of times the SBC repeats the delegate registration processing after the retry interval ends. The default is 3 times. The range is 0 to 255 times.
---------------------------	------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	The default number of retries is 3 times.	
------------------------	---	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Subscriber delegate profile configuration mode (config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)	
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<b>Command History</b>	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** Configures the number of times the Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) repeats the delegate registration processing after the retry interval ends. The default is 3 times. This is one of the delegate profile parameters you can configure.

After a delegate profile is configured, the following profile parameters may optionally be configured:

- duration
- retry-count
- retry-interval
- refresh-buffer

**Examples** The following example configures a provisioned delegate registration profile that can be applied to a delegate registration subscriber and configures a delegate registration for delegate client (aor=sip:bob@isp.example). The delegate registration profile is configured with a duration expiration time of 1000 seconds, a retry count of 5 times, a retry interval of 60 seconds, and a refresh timeout time of 200 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# delegate-profile my-profile
```

```

Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# duration 1000
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-count 5
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-interval 60
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# refresh-buffer 200
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# subscriber sip:bob@isp.example
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# sip-contact sip:steve@10.1.1.2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# adjacency CallMgrB
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# delegate-registration sip:registrar@1.1.1.1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# adjacency CallMgrA
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# activate
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# end

```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
duration	Configures the length of time in seconds during which the SBC tries to perform delegate registration before stopping.
retry-interval (registration)	Configures the length of time the SBC waits before it retries delegate registration.
refresh-buffer	Configures the length of time by which the SBC attempts to refresh the address location with a delegate registration before the specified expiration time.
delegate-profile	Configures a delegate registration profile that is applied to a delegate registration subscriber.
delegate-registration	Configures a delegate registration for a delegate client.
show sbc sbe sip delegate-profile	Displays subscriber profiles for whom Provisioned Delegate Registration has been configured.

# retry-interval

To set the interval for resending an accounting request to the Radius server, use the **retry-interval** command in SBE accounting mode. To set the interval to its default, use the **no** form of this command.

**retry-interval** *range*

**no** **retry-interval** *range*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>range</i>	Range is 10-10000 ms.
---------------------------	--------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	1200 ms
------------------------	---------

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server accounting (config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser) Server authentication (config-sbc-sbe-auth)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the <b>retry-interval</b> to 1000 ms.
-----------------	--

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc uut105-1
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# radius accounting SBC1-account-1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# retry-interval 1000
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>retry-limit</b>	Sets the retry interval to the RADIUS server.
	<b>concurrent-requests</b>	Sets the maximum number of concurrent requests to the RADIUS server.
	<b>activate</b>	Activates the RADIUS client.

# retry-interval (registration)

To configure the length of time the Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition) waits before it retries provisioned delegate registration, use the **retry-interval** command in subscriber delegate profile configuration mode. To reset the retry interval to the default retry interval, use the **no retry-interval** command.

**retry-interval** *{retry time in secs}*

**no retry-interval** *{retry time in secs}*

## Syntax Description

<i>retry time in secs</i>	This is the length of time before the delegate registration processing is retried after the retry interval ends. The range is 1 to 2,147,483 seconds. The default is 30 seconds.
---------------------------	--

## Command Default

The default retry time is 30 seconds.

## Command Modes

Subscriber delegate profile configuration mode (config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

Configures the length of time the SBC waits before it retries delegate registration after the retry interval ends. The default is 30 seconds. This is one of the delegate profile parameters you can configure.

After a delegate profile is configured, the following profile parameters may optionally be configured:

- duration
- retry-count
- retry-interval
- refresh-buffer

## Examples

The following example configures a provisioned delegate registration profile that can be applied to a delegate registration subscriber and configures a delegate registration for delegate client (aor=sip:bob@isp.example). The delegate registration profile is configured with a duration expiration time of 1000 seconds, a retry count of 5 times, a retry interval of 60 seconds, and a refresh timeout time of 200 seconds:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# delegate-profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# duration 1000
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-count 5
```

```

Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# retry-interval 60
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# refresh-buffer 200
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate-prof)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# subscriber sip:bob@isp.example
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# sip-contact sip:steve@10.1.1.2
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# adjacency CallMgrB
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-contact)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-entry)# delegate-registration sip:registrar@1.1.1.1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# adjacency CallMgrA
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# profile my-profile
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# activate
Router(config-sbc-sbe-subscriber-delegate)# end

```

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
duration	Configures the length of time in seconds during which the SBC tries to perform delegate registration before stopping.
retry-count	Configures the number of times the SBC repeats the delegate registration processing after the retry interval ends.
refresh-buffer	Configures the length of time by which the SBC attempts to refresh the address location with a delegate registration before the specified expiration time.
delegate-profile	Configures a delegate registration profile that is applied to a delegate registration subscriber.
delegate-registration	Configures a delegate registration for a delegate client.
show sbc sbe sip delegate-profile	Displays subscriber profiles for whom Provisioned Delegate Registration has been configured.

# retry-limit (radius)

To set the number of times for resending an accounting request to the Radius server, use the **retry-limit** command in SBE accounting mode. To set the number to its default, use the **no** form of this command.

**retry-limit** *range*

**no** **retry-limit** *range*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>range</b>	Range for the maximum number of retries is 0-9.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	5 retries.	
------------------------	------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Server accounting (config-sbc-sbe-acc) Server authentication (config-sbc-sbe-auth)	
----------------------	---	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>The following example shows how to set the <b>retry-limit to 4 attempts</b>.</p> <pre>Router# <b>configure terminal</b> Router(config)# <b>sbc uut105-1</b> Router(config-sbc)# <b>sbe</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe)# <b>radius accounting SBC1-account-1</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# <b>retry-limit 4</b></pre>
-----------------	--

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>retry-interval</b>	Sets the retry interval to connect to the RADIUS server.
	<b>concurrent-requests</b>	Sets the maximum number of concurrent requests to the RADIUS server.
	<b>activate</b>	Activates the RADIUS client.

## retry-limit (routing table)

To set the maximum number of routing table lookup retry attempts, use the **retry-limit** command in SBE configuration mode. To set the number to its default, use the **no** form of this command.

**retry-limit 0-200**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<b>0-200</b>	Range for the maximum number of retries is 0-200.
---------------------------	--------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	3 retries.
------------------------	------------

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)
----------------------	------------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to set the <b>retry-limit to 4 attempts</b> .
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc uut105-1
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# retry-limit 4
```

# rtcp-mux

To configure the detection of RTCP streams multiplexed with RTP streams (or SRTCP streams multiplexed with SRTP streams), use the **rtcp-mux** command in the SBE configuration mode. To disable this feature, use the **no** form of the command.

**rtcp-mux**

**no rtcp-mux**

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

**Command Default** *By default, the detection of RTCP streams multiplexed with RTP streams is disabled. The same applies to SRTCP streams multiplexed with SRTP streams.*

**Command Modes** SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run this command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the detection of RTCP streams multiplexed with RTP streams using the **rtcp-mux** command. The same applies to SRTCP streams multiplexed with SRTP streams.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# rtcp-mux
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the SBE configuration mode.

# rtcp-regenerate

To generate and terminate the RTCP packets on the SPA-DSP, use the **rtcp-regenerate** command in the SBC configuration mode for the Cisco Unified Border Element: Unified Model, and from the SBC DBE configuration mode for the Cisco Unified Border Element: Distributed Model.

**rtcp-regenerate**

**no rtcp-regenerate**

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

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** SBC configuration (config-sbc) for the Unified Model  
SBC DBE configuration (config-sbc-dbe) for the Distributed Model

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4.0S	This command was introduced.

**Usage Guidelines** Use this command to generate and terminate the RTCP packets on the SPA-DSP on a Cisco ASR 1000 Series Router.

**Examples** The following example shows how to generate and terminate the RTCP packets on the SPA-DSP on the Unified Model:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# rtcp-regenerate
```

The following example shows how to generate and terminate the RTCP packets on the SPA-DSP on the Distributed Model:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC dbe
```

# rtg-carrier-id-table

To enter the configuration mode of a routing table or to create a new routing table, whose events match the carrier ID of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-carrier-id-table** command in SBE call policy set mode.

The **no** form of the command destroys the routing table. However, a routing table may not be destroyed if it is in the context of the active policy set.

**rtg-carrier-id-table** *table-name*

**no rtg-carrier-id-table** *table-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing table to be configured.
-------------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to add the carrier ID table MyCarrierIDTable:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-carrier-id-table MyCarrierIDTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>rtg-round-robin-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table, with events that have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source account.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# rtg-category-table

To enter the mode of configuration of a routing table whose entries match on the category within the context of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-category-table** command in SBE routing call policy mode.

The **no** form of the command destroys the routing table. However, a routing table may not be destroyed if it is in the context of the active policy set.

**rtg-category-table** *WORD*

**no rtg-category-table** *WORD*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>WORD</i> Name of the routing table to be configured.
---------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)
----------------------	---

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>If necessary, a new routing table is created. The user is not allowed to enter the mode of routing table configuration in the context of the active policy set.</p> <p>To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.</p>
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	<p>The following example creates the routing policy table MyRtgTable:</p> <pre>Router# <b>configure</b> Router(config)# <b>sbc mySbc</b> Router(config-sbc)# <b>sbe</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe)# <b>call-policy-set 1</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# <b>rtg-category-table MyRtgTable</b> Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# <b>end</b></pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
	<b>rtg-round-robin-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table, with events that have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source account.
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# rtg-dst-address-table

To enter the configuration mode of a routing table whose entries match on the dialed number (after number analysis) within the context of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-dst-address-table** command in the SBE routing policy mode. To remove the routing table, use the **no** form of this command.

**rtg-dst-address-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-dst-address-table** *table-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-id</i>	Specifies the name of the table.
-----------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

If necessary, a new routing table is created. The user is not allowed to enter the mode of routing table configuration in the context of the active policy set.

A routing table may not be destroyed if it is in the context of the active policy set.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command creates the routing policy table MyRtgTable:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-dst-address-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# exit
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>rtg-carrier-id-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode for creation or configuration of a routing table, with entries that match the carrier ID of an SBE call policy set.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-domain-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode for creation or configuration of a routing table, with entries that match the source domain name of an SBE call policy set.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# rtg-dst-domain-table

To enter the configuration mode of a routing table with entries that match the destination domain name of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-dst-domain-table** command in SBE call policy set mode. If no table exists, the command creates a new routing table.

The **no** form of the command deletes the routing table.

**rtg-dst-domain-table** *table-name*

**no rtg-dst-domain-table** *table-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing table to be configured.
-------------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

You cannot delete a routing table if it is in the active policy set. You cannot enter the mode of a routing table configuration in the active policy set.

## Examples

The following command creates the routing policy table *MyRtgTable*.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-dst-domain-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>rtg-carrier-id-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode for creation or configuration of a routing table, with entries that match the carrier ID of an SBE call policy set.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-domain-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode for creation or configuration of a routing table, with entries that match the source domain name of an SBE call policy set.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table

To enter the configuration mode of an existing routing table or to create a new table whose entries match the destination TGID or TGID context parameters of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table** command in SBE call policy set mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the routing table.

**rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table** *table-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>table-id</i>	ID of the routing table to be configured.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.	
------------------------	--	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)	
----------------------	---	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.
-------------------------	--

<b>Examples</b>	The following command creates a new table, MyRtgTable, whose entries match the destination TGID or TGID context parameters.
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip adj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# tgid-routing
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
	<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new table whose entries match the source TGID or TGID context parameters of an SBE policy set.
tgid-routing	Enables parsing the trunk-group identifier for call routing.

# rtg-least-cost-table

To configure the least-cost routing table and enter the mode of configuration of a routing table, use the *rtg-least-cost-table* command in SBE routing policy mode.

The **no** form of the command destroys the routing table. However, a routing table may not be destroyed if it is in the context of the active policy set.

*rtg-least-cost-table* *table\_name*

**no** *rtg-least-cost-table* *table\_name*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing table to be configured. The maximum character size is 80.
-------------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

If necessary, a new routing table is created. The user is not allowed to enter the mode of routing table configuration in the context of the active policy set.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command creates the routing policy table MyRtgTable:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-least-cost-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# end
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>rtg-round-robin-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table, with events that have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source account.
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# rtg-round-robin-table

To enter the configuration mode of a policy table, whose events have no match-value parameters or next-table actions, use the **rtg-round-robin-table** command SBE call policy set mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the table.

**rtg-round-robin-table** *table-name*

**no rtg-round-robin-table** *table-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing table to be configured.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.	
------------------------	--	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)	
----------------------	---	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

The actions of this command are restricted to setting destination adjacency. A group of adjacencies is chosen for an event if an entry in a routing table matches that event and points to a round-robin adjacency table in the next table action.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples**

The following example show how to add the round robin routing table MyRoundRobinTable:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-round-robin-table MyRoundRobinTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
rtg-carrier-id-table	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the carrier ID of an SBE policy set.
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source account.

# rtg-src-account-table

To enter the configuration mode of an existing routing table or to create a new one, with entries that match the source account, use the **rtg-src-account-table** command SBE call policy set mode.



## Note

You cannot issue this command if the table is part of the active policy set.

The **no** form of the command deletes the match value of the given entry in the routing table.

**rtg-src-account-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-src-account-table** *table-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-id</i>	ID of the routing table to be configured.
-----------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table MyRtgTable:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-src-account-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
rtg-round-robin-table	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table, with events that have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.
rtg-carrier-id-table	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the carrier ID of an SBE policy set.

# rtg-src-address-table

To enter the configuration mode of a routing table whose entries match on the dialer's number within the context of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-src-address-table** command in SBE routing policy mode. To remove the table entry, use the **no** form of this command.

**rtg-src-address-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-src-address-table** *table-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-id</i>	Specifies the name of the table.
-----------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command creates the routing policy table MyRtgTable:

```
Router# configure
Router# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-src-address-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# exit
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
rtg-src-account-table	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new table whose entries match the source account
rtg-round-robin-table	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table whose events have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.

# rtg-src-adjacency-table

To enter the configuration mode of an existing routing table or to create a new table whose entries match the source adjacency, use the **rtg-src-adjacency-table** command in SBE call policy set mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the routing table.

**rtg-src-adjacency-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-src-adjacency-table** *table-id*

## Syntax Description

<i>table-id</i>	ID of the routing table to be configured.
-----------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command creates a new table, MyRtgTable, whose entries match the source adjacency.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-src-adjacency-table MyRtgTable
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new table whose entries match the source account
<b>rtg-round-robin-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table whose events have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.



# rtg-src-domain-table

To enter the mode of a routing table configuration, with entries that match the source domain name, use the **rtg-src-domain table** command in SBE call policy set mode. If no table exists, the command creates a new routing table.



**Note**

You cannot enter the mode of a routing table configuration in the active policy set.

The **no** form of the command destroys the routing table.



**Note**

You cannot destroy a routing table if it is in the active policy set.

**rtg-src-domain-table** *table-name*

**no rtg-src-domain-table** *table-name*

**Syntax Description**

<i>table-name</i>	Name of the number analysis table within an SBE policy set, with entries matching the source account.
-------------------	---

**Command Default**

No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes**

SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

**Command History**

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples**

The following command creates the routing policy table *MyRtgTable*.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-src-domain-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.

# rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table

To enter the configuration mode of an existing routing table or to create a new table whose entries match the source TGID or TGID context parameters of an SBE policy set, use the **rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table** command in SBE call policy set mode. Use the **no** form of this command to delete the routing table.

**rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table** *table-id*

**no rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table** *table-id*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>table-id</i>	ID of the routing table to be configured.
---------------------------	-----------------	---

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.5	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following command creates a new table, MyRtgTable, whose entries match the source TGID or TGID context parameters.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip adj1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# tgid-routing
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-src-trunk-group-id-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)#
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
	<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
rtg-dst-trunk-group-id-table	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new table whose entries match the destination TGID or TGID context parameters of an SBE policy set.
tgid-routing	Enables parsing the trunk-group identifier for call routing.

# rtg-time-table

To configure time-based routing and enter the routing table mode, use the *rtg-time-table* command in SBE routing call policy mode.

The **no** form of the command destroys the routing table. However, a routing table may not be destroyed if it is in the context of the active policy set.

*rtg-time-table table\_name*

**no** *rtg-time-table table\_name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>table-name</i>	Name of the routing table to be configured.
---------------------------	-------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.	
------------------------	--	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBE routing policy (config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)	
----------------------	---	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

If necessary, a new routing table is created. The user is not allowed to enter the mode of routing table configuration in the context of the active policy set.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples**

The following command creates the routing policy table MyRtgTable:

```

Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# call-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy)# rtg-time-table MyRtgTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-rtgpolicy-rtgtable)# end
    
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>call-policy-set</b>	Enters the mode of a routing policy configuration within an SBE entity.
	<b>rtg-round-robin-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of a policy table, with events that have no match-value parameters or next-table actions.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>rtg-src-account-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source account.
<b>rtg-src-adjacency-table</b>	Enters the configuration mode of an existing routing table or creates a new one, with entries that match the source adjacency.
<b>sbc</b>	Creates a new SBC service and enters a new SBC configuration mode. Alternatively, it enters the configuration mode of an existing service.
<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of an SBE entity within an SBC service.

# sbc

To enter the mode of an SBC service (creating it if necessary), use the **sbc** command in the SBC configuration mode. To delete the service, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sbc sbc-name
```

```
no sbc sbc-name
```

---

## Syntax Description

**sbc-name** Name of the SBC service.

---



---

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

---

## Command Modes

SBC configuration mode (config-sbc)

---

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers for the unified model.

---



---

## Examples

The following command creates SBC service mySbc.

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc)# exit
```

---

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>dbe</b>	Enters into DBE-SBE configuration mode.

---

# sbc ctl-file

To create a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC, use the **sbc ctl-file** command in the SBC configuration mode. To delete the CTL file, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sbc ctl-file ctl-file-name
```

```
no sbc ctl-file ctl-file-name
```

Syntax Description	<i>ctl-file-name</i>	Name of the CTL file.
--------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

Command Default	No default behavior or values are available.
-----------------	--

Command Modes	SBC configuration mode (config)
---------------	---------------------------------

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

Usage Guidelines	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode.
------------------	---

Examples	The following example shows how to use the <b>sbc ctl-file</b> command to create the myctl file:
----------	--

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc ctl-file myctl
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
	<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.
	<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.
	<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
	<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
	<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
	<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
	<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
	<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
	<b>phone-proxy</b>	Specifies the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency.
	<b>record-entry trustpoint</b>	Specifies the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file.
	<b>sbc phone-proxy</b>	Configures a phone proxy on the SBC.
	<b>sbc phone-proxy tftp-address</b>	Configures the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy.
	<b>session-timeout</b>	Configures the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open.
	<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
	<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
	<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

# sbc dbe

To create the data border element (DBE) service on a session border controller (SBC) and enter into the SBC-DBE configuration mode, use the **sbc dbe** command in global configuration mode. To remove the DBE entity, use the **no** form of this command.

```
sbc {sbc-name} dbe
```

```
no sbc {sbc-name} dbe
```

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>sbc-name</i>	The SBC service name.
---------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values	
------------------------	-------------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Global configuration (config)	
----------------------	-------------------------------	--

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Examples** The following example creates a DBE service on an SBC called “mySbc,” and enters into SBC-DBE configuration mode:

```
Router(config)# sbc mySbc dbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe)# end
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>interface sbc</b>	Creates the session border controller (SBC) interface.

# sbc dump-alarms

To move alarm logs from the buffer to a file system, use the **sbc dump-alarms** command in privileged EXEC mode.

**sbc dump-alarms** [*file-system*]

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>file-system</i>	<p>Name of the file system to which you want the alarm logs to be moved. For example, <i>file-system</i> can be one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bootflash:</b></li> <li>• <b>flash:</b></li> <li>• <b>fpd:</b></li> <li>• <b>ftp:</b></li> <li>• <b>http:</b></li> <li>• <b>https:</b></li> <li>• <b>obfl:</b></li> <li>• <b>pram:</b></li> <li>• <b>rcp:</b></li> <li>• <b>scp:</b></li> <li>• <b>tftp:</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Note</b> If you do not specify a file system, the alarm logs are moved to the default file system.</p>
---------------------------	--------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	Privileged EXEC (#)
----------------------	---------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Release</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Modification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S</td> <td>This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Release	Modification	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.
Release	Modification				
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.				

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	<p>The following is the naming convention for the log file that is generated when you run the <b>sbc dump-alarms</b> command:</p>
-------------------------	---

*yyyymmdd\_hhmmss\_manual\_alarmtrc.log*

<b>Examples</b>	<p>The following example show how the <b>sbc dump-alarms</b> command is used to move alarm logs to the bootflash file system:</p>
-----------------	---

```
Router# sbc dump-alarms bootflash:
```

The following is the name of a sample log file that is generated when the **sbc dump-alarms** command is run on 12-May-2011 at 04:34:31:

20110512\_043431\_manual\_alarmtrc.log

**Related Commands**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>debug sbc alarm-filter</b>	Specifies the alarm types for which alarm logs must be generated.
<b>debug sbc alarm-log-level</b>	Specifies the output mode for and the alarm severity level at which alarms must be logged.
<b>sbc periodic-dump-alarms</b>	Configures periodic movement of alarm logs from the buffer to a file system.
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled for the router.

# sbc periodic-dump-alarms

To configure periodic movement of alarm logs from the buffer to a file system, use the **sbc periodic-dump-alarms** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

```
sbc periodic-dump-alarms {dump-location file-system [time-period time-period] | time-period
time-period}
```

Syntax Description	Parameter	Description
	<b>dump-location</b>	Specifies that you want the alarm logs to be stored in a file system. If you do not specify the dump location, the alarm logs are moved to the default file system.
	<i>file-system</i>	Name of the file system where you want the alarm logs to be moved. For example, <i>file-system</i> can be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>bootflash:</b></li> <li>• <b>flash:</b></li> <li>• <b>fpd:</b></li> <li>• <b>ftp:</b></li> <li>• <b>http:</b></li> <li>• <b>https:</b></li> <li>• <b>obfl:</b></li> <li>• <b>pram:</b></li> <li>• <b>rcp:</b></li> <li>• <b>scp:</b></li> <li>• <b>tftp:</b></li> </ul>
	<b>time-period</b>	Specifies that you want the logs to be moved to a file system at periodic intervals.
	<i>time-period</i>	Interval, in minutes, after which the logs must be moved. The range is from 0 to 1440. The default is 60.

**Command Default** The default is that alarm logs are moved to the default file system at 60-minute intervals.

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

### Usage Guidelines

The buffer that is used to store alarm logs may run out of free space when log files are stored in it. In addition, you may want to store alarm logs for future reference. Use the **sbc periodic-dump-alarms** command to meet the requirements created by this scenario. Use the **sbc periodic-dump-alarms time-period 0** command if you want to disable the periodic movement of alarm logs from the buffer to a file system.

### Examples

In the following example, the **sbc periodic-dump-alarms** command is used to specify that the logs must be moved to the bootflash file system at 120-minute intervals:

```
Router# sbc periodic-dump-alarms dump-location bootflash: time-period 120
```

The following is the naming convention for the log file that is generated:

```
yyyymmdd_hhmmss_periodic_alarmtrc.log
```

The following is the name of a sample log file that is generated when the **sbc periodic-dump-alarms** command is used to configure periodic dumping of log files at 1-hour intervals:

```
20110512_080005_periodic_alarmtrc.log
```

### Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>debug sbc alarm-filter</b>	Specifies the alarm types for which alarm logs must be generated.
<b>debug sbc alarm-log-level</b>	Specifies the output mode for and the alarm severity level at which alarms must be logged.
<b>sbc dump-alarms</b>	Moves alarm logs from the buffer to a file system.
<b>show debugging</b>	Displays information about the types of debugging that are enabled for the router.

# sbc phone-proxy

To configure a phone proxy on the SBC, use the **sbc phone-proxy** command in the SBC configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the phone proxy, use the **no** form of this command.

**sbc phone-proxy** *phone-proxy-name*

**no sbc phone-proxy** *phone-proxy-name*

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>phone-proxy-name</i> Name of the phone proxy.
---------------------------	--

<b>Command Default</b>	No default behavior or values are available.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBC configuration mode (config)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to use the <b>sbc phone-proxy</b> command to create the pp phone proxy:
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config)# sbc phone-proxy pp
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
	<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.
	<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.
	<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
	<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
<b>phone-proxy</b>	Specifies the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency.
<b>record-entry trustpoint</b>	Specifies the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file.
<b>sbc ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy tftp-address</b>	Configures the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy.
<b>session-timeout</b>	Configures the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open.
<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

# sbc phone-proxy tftp-address

To configure the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy, use the **sbc phone-proxy tftp-address** command in the SBC configuration mode. To unconfigure the IPv4 TFTP address, use the **no** form of this command.

**sbc phone-proxy tftp-address ipv4** *ip-address* [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **keyword**

**no sbc phone-proxy tftp-address ipv4** *ip-address* [**vrf** *vrf-name*] **keyword**

## Syntax Description

<b>ipv4</b>	Specifies the IPv4 IP address of the TFTP server.
<i>ip-address</i>	IP address of the TFTP server.
<b>vrf</b>	(Optional) Specifies that the IP address is associated with a specific VPN routing and forwarding (VRF) instance. If the VRF is not specified, the address is assumed to be an address on the global VPN.
<i>vrf-name</i>	Name of the VRF instance.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBC configuration mode (config)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run this command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to use the **sbc phone-proxy tftp-address** command to specify the IPv4 IP address of a TFTP port:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc phone-proxy tftp-address ipv4 192.168.0.109 vrf vrf1
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.
<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
<b>phone-proxy</b>	Specifies the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency.
<b>record-entry trustpoint</b>	Specifies the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file.
<b>sbc ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy</b>	Configures a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>session-timeout</b>	Configures the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open.
<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

## sbc redundancy-group tcp (session border controller)

To assign a redundancy group for the Session Border Controller (SBC) to track, use the **sbc redundancy-group tcp** command in the global configuration mode. To unassign a redundancy group, use the **no** form of this command.

**sbc redundancy-group** *group-number* **tcp**

**no sbc redundancy-group** *group-number* **tcp**

### Syntax Description

<i>group-number</i>	The redundancy group number.
<b>tcp</b>	Specifies the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), and the redundancy group protocol.

### Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

### Command Modes

Global configuration (config)

### Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

### Examples

The following example shows how to assign an redundancy group for the SBC to track:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router# sbc redundancy-group 1 tcp
```

# sc-cold-boot-delay

To configure a delay timer that delays generation of a ServiceChange coldBoot request, use the **sc-cold-boot-delay** command in VDBE configuration mode.

The **no** form of the command turns off the cold boot delay timer on the next reboot.

```
sc-cold-boot-delay delay
```

```
no sc-cold-boot-delay delay
```

## Syntax Description

<i>delay</i>	Specifies the delay in seconds, 0 through 1200 seconds.
--------------	---

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

VDBE configuration mode (config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers for distributed Session Border Controller (SBC).

## Usage Guidelines

This command is supported in distributed SBC. This command configures a delay timer that delays generation of the Service Change Cold Boot after SBC has started with the **activate** command. The delay of the Service Change Cold Boot can only occur while the system is booting. This delay allows SBC to start up and be ready to respond to a large number of SIP pinhole requests that will be initiated by the ServiceChange ColdBoot.

To disable the delay Service Change Cold Boot timer, you must issue the **no activate** command followed by an **activate** command to attach to the MGC immediately. The **no sc-cold-boot-delay** command is used to make sure that the delayed SC mode doesn't occur on the next reboot.

Use the **show sbc dbe controllers** command to display the configured delay and the time remaining before the Service Change will be issued.

## Examples

The following command describes a DBE configuration where a delay timer is configured to 120 seconds to delay generation of a ServiceChange coldBoot request:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc global dbe
Router(config-sbc-dbe)# vdbe global
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# h248-version 3
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# h248-napt-package napt
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# local-port 2970
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# control-address h248 ipv4 200.50.1.40
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# controller h248 2
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe-h248)# remote-address ipv4 200.50.1.254
```

```
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe-h248)# remote-port 2970
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe-h248)# exit
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# attach-controllers
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# sc-cold-boot-delay 120
Router(config-sbc-dbe-vdbe)# exit
Router(config-sbc-dbe)# activate
```

The following example shows that the configured activation delay is 112 seconds, which is the time remaining before the Service Change is issued, and the controller status is detached.

```
Router# show sbc global dbe controllers
SBC Service "global"
  vDBE in DBE location 1

  DBE Admin Status:      Activation Delayed 112 seconds
  Media gateway controller in use:
    H.248 controller address
      200.50.1.254:2970
    Status:      Detached

                        Sent          Received    Failed

Retried
  Requests    1            0            0            1
  Replies     0            0            0            0

Segmentation:
  MGC PDU Size:  N/A
  MG PDU Size:   N/A
  MGC Seg timer: N/A
  MG Seg timer:  N/A
  Segments Sent: N/A
  Segments Rcvd: N/A

Configured controllers:
  H.248 controller 2:
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
activate	To initiate the DBE service of the SBC.
show sbc dbe controllers	Lists the MGCs and controller address configured on each DBE.

# script-set lua

To configure a script set composed of scripts written using the Lua programming language, use the **script-set** command in the SBE configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the script set, use the **no** form of this command.

**script-set** *script-set-number* **lua**

**no script-set** *script-set-number*

## Syntax Description

<i>script-set-number</i>	Specifies the script set number.
--------------------------	----------------------------------

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 100 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run this command.

## Examples

In the following example, the **script-set** command is used to configure a script set with the script order number 10:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# script-set 10 lua
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>active-script-set</b>	Activates a script set,
<b>clear sbc sbe script-set-stats</b>	Clears the stored statistics related to a script set.
<b>complete</b>	Completes a CAC policy set, call policy set, or script set after committing the full set.
<b>editor</b>	Specifies the order in which a particular editor must be applied.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>editor-list</b>	Specifies the stage at which the editors must be applied.
<b>editor type</b>	Configures an editor type to be applied on a SIP adjacency.
<b>filename</b>	Specifies the path and name of the script file written using the Lua programming language.
<b>load-order</b>	Specifies the load order of a script in a script set.
<b>script</b>	Configures a script written using the Lua programming language.
<b>show sbc sbe editors</b>	Displays a list of all the editors registered on the SBC.
<b>show sbc sbe script-set</b>	Displays a summary of the details pertaining to all the configured script sets or the details of a specified script set.
<b>sip header-editor</b>	Configures a header editor.
<b>sip method-editor</b>	Configures a method editor.
<b>sip option-editor</b>	Configures an option editor.
<b>sip parameter-editor</b>	Configures a parameter editor.
<b>test sbc message sip filename script-set editors</b>	Tests the message editing functionality of the SBC.
<b>test script-set</b>	Tests the working of a script set.
<b>type</b>	Specifies the type of a script written using the Lua programming language.

# script

To configure a script written using the Lua programming language, use the **script** command in the SBE script-set configuration mode. To remove the configuration of the script, use the **no** form of this command.

**script** *script-name*

**no script** *script-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>script-name</i>	Specifies the name of the script.
--------------------	-----------------------------------

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

SBE script-set configuration (config-sbc-sbe-script-set)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.4S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 100 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run this command.

## Examples

In the following example, the **script** command is used to configure a script file with the name mySBCScript:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# script-set 10 lua
Router(config-sbc-sbe-script-set)# script mySBCScript
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>active-script-set</b>	Activates a script set,
<b>clear sbc sbe script-set-stats</b>	Clears the stored statistics related to a script set.
<b>complete</b>	Completes a CAC policy set, call policy set, or script set after committing the full set.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>editor</b>	Specifies the order in which a particular editor must be applied.
<b>editor-list</b>	Specifies the stage at which the editors must be applied.
<b>editor type</b>	Configures an editor type to be applied on a SIP adjacency.
<b>filename</b>	Specifies the path and name of the script file written using the Lua programming language.
<b>load-order</b>	Specifies the load order of a script in a script set.
<b>show sbc sbe editors</b>	Displays a list of all the editors registered on the SBC.
<b>show sbc sbe script-set</b>	Displays a summary of the details pertaining to all the configured script sets or the details of a specified script set.
<b>script-set lua</b>	Configures a script set composed of scripts written using the Lua programming language.
<b>sip header-editor</b>	Configures a header editor.
<b>sip method-editor</b>	Configures a method editor.
<b>sip option-editor</b>	Configures an option editor.
<b>sip parameter-editor</b>	Configures a parameter editor.
<b>test sbc message sip filename script-set editors</b>	Tests the message editing functionality of the SBC.
<b>test script-set</b>	Tests the working of a script set.
<b>type</b>	Specifies the type of a script written using the Lua programming language.

# sdp repeat answer

To configure SBC to repeat an agreed Session Description Protocol (SDP), in a 200 INVITE response, after the successful provisioning of an offer-answer exchange when needed, use the **sdp repeat answer** command in CAC table entry configuration mode. To restore the default, where agreed SDPs are not repeated, use the no form of this command.

**sdp repeat answer**

**no sdp repeat answer**

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

**Defaults** By default, an agreed SDP in a 200 INVITE response is not repeated.

**Command Modes** CAC table entry configuration (config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to configure the repeat of an Session Description Protocol (SDP), in a 200 INVITE response, after the successful provisioning of an offer-answer exchange:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# cac-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy)# cac-table cac-tbl-1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# table-type policy-set
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# entry 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)# sdp repeat answer
```

# secure-media

To configure the Session Border Controller (SBC) to enable a DTLS or SRTP media passthrough, use the **secure-media** command in the SBE configuration mode. To disable the media passthrough, use the no form of this command.

**secure-media**

**no secure-media**

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

**Defaults** The media passthrough is disabled.

**Command Modes** SBE configuration (config-sbc-sbe)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Examples** The following example configures the SBC to treat every media flow as an encrypted media flow. This allows media packets, such as DTLS and SRTP packets, to pass through the SBC.

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc global
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# secure-media
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	<b>sbc</b>	Creates the SBC service on Cisco Unified Border Element (SP Edition).
	<b>sbe</b>	Enters the mode of the signaling border element (SBE) function of the SBC.

# security (session border controller)

To implement transport-level security on a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) adjacency, use the **security** command in SBE adjacency SIP configuration mode. To indicate that the adjacency cannot be secured, use the **no** form of this command.

*security [untrusted | trusted-encrypted | untrusted-encrypted | trusted-unencrypted]*

*no security [untrusted | trusted-encrypted | untrusted-encrypted | trusted-unencrypted]*

## Syntax Description

<i>untrusted</i>	Specifies that this adjacency is not secured by any means. This is the default.
<i>trusted-encrypted</i>	Specifies that the encrypted signaling is used to ensure security on this adjacency.
<i>untrusted-encrypted</i>	Specifies that the adjacency is untrusted and SSL/TLS encryption is used.
<i>trusted-unencrypted</i>	Specifies that a non-encryption mechanism is used to guarantee secure signaling for all messages on this adjacency.

## Defaults

untrusted is the default.

## Command Modes

Adjacency SIP configuration (config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

Any number of accounting servers can be specified. Call Detail Reports are sent to the accounting server with the highest priority upon call termination.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command configures accounting servers castor and pollux on mySbc for RADIUS client instance radius1:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# sip adjacency test
Router(config-sbc-sbe-adj-sip)# security trusted-encrypted
```

# server-retry disable

To disable the SBC from automatically retrying a failed RADIUS server, use the **server-retry disable** command in the server authentication mode or the server accounting mode. Use the **no** form of this command to enable the SBC to automatically retry a failed RADIUS server.

## server-retry disable

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

**Command Default** No default behavior or values are available.

**Command Modes** Server accounting (config-sbc-sbe-acc)  
Server authentication (config-sbc-sbe-auth)

Command History	Release	Modification
	Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines** To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

If you have disabled the SBC from automatically retrying a failed RADIUS server with the **server-retry disable** command, you must use the **service sbc sbe radius accounting** command to reactivate the connection between the SBC and a RADIUS server after connectivity is lost or to restart billing after connectivity is restored.

**Examples** The following example shows how to stop the SBC from automatically retrying a failed RADIUS server:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# radius authentication
Router(config-sbc-sbe-auth)# server-retry disable
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
service sbc sbe radius accounting	Reactivates connection between the SBC and a RADIUS server after connectivity is lost or to restart billing after connectivity is restored.

# server ipv4

To configure the IPv4 address of a DNS server for ENUM client and optionally associate the DNS server to a VRF, use the **server ipv4** command in ENUM entry configuration mode. To remove IPv4 address of a DNS server for ENUM client, use the no form of this command.

```
server ipv4 ip_address [vrf vrf_name]
```

```
no server ipv4 ip_address [vrf vrf_name]
```

## Syntax Description

<i>ip_address</i>	Specifies the IPv4 address in standard format: <i>A.B.C.D.</i>
<b>vrf</b> <i>vrf_name</i>	(Optional) Specifies the VRF for the DNS server.

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

ENUM entry configuration (config-sbc-sbe-enum-entry)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.1S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following example shows how to configure the IPv4 address of a DNS server for ENUM client and associate the DNS server to a VRF:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc MySBC
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# enum 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-enum)# entry ENUM_1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-enum-entry)# server ipv4 10.10.10.10 vrf VRF1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-enum-entry)#
```

## Related Commands

Command	Description
<b>activate (enum)</b>	Activates ENUM client.
<b>dial-plan-suffix</b>	Configures the dial plan suffix used for the ENUM query.
<b>div-address</b>	Enters the diverted-by address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a diverted-by address (inbound only).

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>dst-address</b>	Enters the destination address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a called party address (inbound only).
<b>entry (enum)</b>	Configures the ENUM client entry name and enter the ENUM entry configuration mode.
<b>enum</b>	Configures the ENUM client ID number and enter the ENUM configuration mode.
<b>header-prio</b> <b>header-name</b>	Configures the priority of a header that is used to derive a source, destination, or diverted-by address.
<b>max-recursive-depth</b>	Configures the maximum number of recursive ENUM look-ups for non-terminal Resource Records (RR).
<b>max-responses</b>	Configures the maximum number of ENUM records returned to the routing module.
<b>req-timeout</b>	Configures the ENUM request timeout period.
<b>src-address</b>	Enters the source address mode to set the priority of the header or headers from which to derive a calling party address (inbound only).
<b>server ipv4</b>	Configures the IPv4 address of a DNS server for ENUM client and optionally associate the DNS server to a VRF.
<b>show sbc sbe call-policy-set</b>	Displays configuration and status information about call policy sets.
<b>show sbc sbe enum</b>	Displays the configuration information about an ENUM client.
<b>show sbc sbe enum entry</b>	Displays the contents of an ENUM client entry.

# server (session border controller)

To enter a mode for configuring ordered lists of RADIUS accounting and RADIUS authentication servers, use the **server** command in server accounting and server authentication configuration modes. Use the **no** form of the command to leave the mode.

*server server-name*

*no server server-name*

## Syntax Description

<i>server-name</i>	Name of the server (local to this SBE).
--------------------	---

## Defaults

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Server accounting (config-sbc-sbe-acc)

Server authentication (config-sbc-sbe-auth)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

Any number of accounting servers and authentication servers can be specified. Call Detail Reports are sent to the accounting server or authentication server with the highest priority upon call termination.

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run the command.

## Examples

The following command configures accounting servers castor and pollux on mySbc for RADIUS client instance radius1:

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config)# sbc mySbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# radius accounting radius1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# server castor
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# address ipv4 200.200.200.12
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# exit
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc)# server pollux
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# address ipv4 200.200.200.15
Router(config-sbc-sbe-acc-ser)# exit
```

# service sbc sbe radius accounting

To reactivate connection between the SBC and a RADIUS server after connectivity is lost or to restart remote billing after connectivity is restored, use the **service sbc sbe radius accounting** command in the Privileged EXEC mode.

**service sbc name sbe radius accounting radius client name {resend | server word reactivate}**

## Syntax Description

resend	Restarts remote billing between SBC and RADIUS on the reactivated RADIUS server connection for new billing requests.
server	RADIUS account server commands.
name	Specifies the name of the SBC service.
radius client	Specifies the name of the RADIUS client.
<i>word</i>	Specifies the server name.
reactivate	Reactivates the connection between SBC and RADIUS server. You need to do this to manually recover the connection after it has failed.

## Command Default

No default behavior or values are available.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.4	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Examples

The following example shows how to resend cached messages:

```
Router# service sbc test sbe radius accounting acc resend
```

The following example shows how to reactivate connection to a RADIUS server:

```
Router# service sbc test sbe radius accounting acc server svr reactivate
```

# session-refresh renegotiation

To enable or disable renegotiation of media bypass after session refreshes, use the **session-refresh renegotiation** command in the CAC table entry configuration mode. To remove this configuration, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-refresh renegotiation {allow | suppress}**

**no session-refresh renegotiation**

## Syntax Description

allow	Specifies that an offer that contains duplicate SDP must be processed using the normal offer-answer rules. Media reservations can change, and interworking functions can be renegotiated.
suppress	Specifies that an offer that contains duplicate SDP must be processed using the session refresh variant of the offer-answer rules. Media reservations are not changed, and interworking functions are not renegotiated. The SBC forwards the last sent offer or answer regardless of the offer or answer that was received.

## Command Default

The default is that the session refresh strategy for the call is not affected by this CAC policy entry.

## Command Modes

CAC table entry configuration (config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable-entry)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

## Usage Guidelines

To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of the modes required to run the command.

**Examples**

The following example shows how to disable renegotiation of media bypass after the session refreshes:

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc mysbc
Router(config-sbc)# sbe
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# adjacency sip
Router(config-sbc-sbe)# cac-policy-set 1
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy)# cac-table MyTable
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# table-type src-adjacency
Router(config-sbc-sbe-cacpolicy-cactable)# entry 1
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>cac-policy-set</b>	Creates a policy set, copies an existing complete policy set, or swaps the references of a complete policy set to another policy set.
<b>cac-table</b>	Creates or configures an admission control table.
<b>entry</b>	Creates or modifies an entry in a table or an SDP media profile.
<b>table-type</b>	Configures a CAC table type that enables the priority of the call to be used as a criterion in a CAC policy.

# session-timeout

To configure the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open, use the **session-timeout** command in the SBC configuration mode. To unconfigure the maximum amount of time for which a TFTP session can remain open, use the **no** form of this command.

**session-timeout** *timeout-interval*

**no session-timeout**

<b>Syntax Description</b>	<i>timeout-interval</i>	Session timeout interval, in seconds. The range is from 60 to 6000. The default is 180.
---------------------------	-------------------------	---

<b>Command Default</b>	The default timeout interval is 180 seconds.
------------------------	--

<b>Command Modes</b>	SBC configuration mode (config)
----------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Command History</b>	<b>Release</b>	<b>Modification</b>
	Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

<b>Usage Guidelines</b>	To use this command, you must be in the correct configuration mode. The Examples section shows the hierarchy of modes required to run this command.
-------------------------	---

<b>Examples</b>	The following example shows how to use the <b>session-timeout</b> command to set the timeout interval to 200 seconds:
-----------------	---

```
Router# configure terminal
Router(config)# sbc phone-proxy pp
Router(config-phone-proxy)# description cluster-test
Router(config-phone-proxy)# tftp-server address ipv4 192.168.0.101 local-address ipv4
192.168.0.109 vrf vrf1
Router(config-phone-proxy)# ctl-file myctl
Router(config-phone-proxy)# access-secure
Router(config-phone-proxy)# disable-service-settings
Router(config-phone-proxy)# capf-address ipv4 192.168.0.102
Router(config-phone-proxy)# session-timeout 200
```

<b>Related Commands</b>	<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
	<b>access-secure</b>	Specifies that phones on nontrusted networks must access a phone proxy configured on the SBC in secure mode only.
	<b>attach (phone proxy)</b>	Associates a phone proxy with a SIP adjacency.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>capf-address ipv4</b>	Specifies the local IP address that is used by the Certificate Authority Proxy Function (CAPF) service for Locally Significant Certificate (LSC) updates.
<b>complete (phone proxy)</b>	Specifies that the configuration of a phone proxy on the SBC is completed.
<b>ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file for a phone cluster managed by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>debug sbc high-availability phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to the High Availability feature of the phone proxy.
<b>debug sbc phone-proxy</b>	Enables debug logging of data pertaining to phone proxy connections.
<b>disable service-settings</b>	Disables the service settings configured on Cisco Unified Communications Manager.
<b>max-concurrent-sessions</b>	Specifies the maximum number of TFTP sessions that can run concurrently on a phone proxy.
<b>phone-proxy</b>	Specifies the phone proxy that you want to associate with a SIP adjacency.
<b>record-entry trustpoint</b>	Specifies the trustpoint to be used for the creation of the Certificate Trust List (CTL) file.
<b>sbc ctl-file</b>	Creates a certificate trust list (CTL) file while configuring a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy</b>	Configures a phone proxy on the SBC.
<b>sbc phone-proxy tftp-address</b>	Configures the IPv4 TFTP address for defining the port range of a phone proxy.
<b>show sbc ctl-file</b>	Displays information about a specific certificate trust list (CTL) file or all CTL files configured on the SBC.
<b>show sbc phone-proxy</b>	Displays either summary information or information about the sessions of either all phone proxies sessions or a specific phone proxy session.
<b>tftp-server address</b>	Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server that you have configured to work in conjunction with Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

# show debugging

To display information about the types of debugging that are enabled for your router, use the **show debugging** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

## show debugging

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

**Command Modes** Privileged EXEC (#)

Command History	Release	Modification
	11.1	This command was introduced.
	12.3(7)T	The output of this command was enhanced to show TCP Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN) configuration.
	12.2(33)SRA	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(33)SRA.
	12.2(31)SB2	This command was integrated into Cisco IOS Release 12.2(31)SB2.
	12.2SX	This command is supported in the Cisco IOS Release 12.2SX train. Support in a specific 12.2SX release of this train depends on your feature set, platform, and platform hardware.
	12.4(20)T	The output of this command was enhanced to show the user-group debugging configuration.
	3.5.0S	This command was implemented on Cisco IOS XE Release 3.5.0S. In addition, the output of this command was enhanced to display the output of the <b>debug sbc alarm-filter</b> command and the <b>debug sbc alarm-log-level</b> command.

**Examples** The following is sample output of the **show debugging** command. In this example, the remote host is neither configured nor connected.

```
Router# show debugging
!
TCP:
  TCP Packet debugging is on
  TCP ECN debugging is on
!
Router# telnet 10.1.25.234
!
Trying 10.1.25.234 ...
!
00:02:48: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 out ECN-setup SYN
00:02:48: tcp0: O CLOSED 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
          OPTS 4 ECE CWR SYN WIN 4128
00:02:50: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:02:50: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 65535 to 2920
00:02:50: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
          OPTS 4 ECE CWR SYN WIN 4128
00:02:54: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
```

```

00:02:54: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:02:54: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 ECE CWR SYN WIN 4128
00:03:02: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:03:02: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:03:02: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 ECE CWR SYN WIN 4128
00:03:18: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 SYN with ECN disabled
00:03:18: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:03:18: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:03:18: tcp0: O SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 SYN WIN 4128
00:03:20: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:03:20: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:03:20: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 SYN WIN 4128
00:03:24: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:03:24: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:03:24: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 SYN WIN 4128
00:03:32: 10.1.25.31:11001 <---> 10.1.25.234:23 congestion window changes
00:03:32: cwnd from 1460 to 1460, ssthresh from 2920 to 2920
00:03:32: tcp0: R SYNSENT 10.1.25.234:11001 10.1.25.31:23 seq 1922220018
      OPTS 4 SYN WIN 4128
!Connection timed out; remote host not responding

```

The following is sample output of the **show debugging** command when user-group debugging is configured:

```

Router# show debugging
!
usergroup:
  Usergroup Deletions debugging is on
  Usergroup Additions debugging is on
  Usergroup Database debugging is on
  Usergroup API debugging is on
!

```

The following is sample output of the **show debugging** command when SNAP debugging is configured:

```

Router# show debugging
Persistent variable debugging is currently All

SNAP Server Debugging ON

SNAP Client Debugging ON
Router#

```

Table 1 describes the significant fields in the output.

**Table 1** *show debugging Field Descriptions*

<b>Field</b>	<b>Description</b>
OPTS 4	Bytes of TCP expressed as a number. In this case, the bytes are 4.
ECE	Echo congestion experience.
CWR	Congestion window reduced.
SYN	Synchronize connections—Request to synchronize sequence numbers, used when a TCP connection is being opened.
WIN 4128	Advertised window size, in bytes. In this case, the bytes are 4128.
cwnd	Congestion window (cwnd)—Indicates that the window size has changed.
ssthresh	Slow-start threshold (ssthresh)—Variable used by TCP to determine whether or not to use slow-start or congestion avoidance.
usergroup	Statically defined user group to which source IP addresses are associated.

# show monitor event-trace sbc ha

To display the event trace messages for the Session Border Controller (SBC), use the **show monitor event-trace sbc** command in the privileged EXEC mode.

```
show monitor event-trace sbc ha {all [detail] | back {minutes | hours:minutes} [detail] | clock
hours:minutes [day month] [detail] | from-boot [seconds] [detail] | latest [detail] |
parameters}1
```

## Syntax Description

<b>ha</b>	Displays the event trace messages pertaining to the SBC high availability.
<b>all</b>	Displays all the event trace messages that are currently in memory pertaining to the SBC high availability.
<b>detail</b>	(Optional) Displays detailed trace information.
<b>back</b>	Specifies how far back from the current time you want to view messages. For example, you can view messages displayed over the last 30 minutes.
<i>minutes</i>	Time argument in minutes. The time argument is specified in the minutes format (mmm).
<i>hours:minutes</i>	Time argument in hours and minutes. The time argument is specified in the hours and minutes format (hh:mm).
<b>clock</b>	Displays event trace messages starting from a specific time in the hours and minutes format (hh:mm).
<i>day month</i>	(Optional) The day of the month (from 1 to 31), and the name of the month.
<b>from-boot</b>	Displays event trace messages that started after booting.
<i>seconds</i>	(Optional) Specifies the number of seconds to display event trace messages after booting. Range: 0 to the number of seconds elapsed since the boot.
<b>latest</b>	Displays only the event trace messages since the last <b>show monitor event-trace sbc ha</b> command was entered.
parameters	Displays the trace parameters. The parameters displayed are the size (number of trace messages) of the trace file and whether stacktrace is disabled.

## Command Modes

Privileged EXEC (#)

## Command History

Release	Modification
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.1	This command was introduced.
Cisco IOS XE Release 2.3	The <b>sbc_ha</b> keyword was bifurcated into two keywords, <b>sbc</b> and <b>ha</b> .
Cisco IOS XE Release 3.2S	This command was introduced on the Cisco ASR 1000 Series Aggregation Services Routers.

**Usage Guidelines**

Use the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command to display trace message information pertaining to the SBC high availability.

The trace function is not locked when information is displayed on the console, which means that the new trace messages can be accumulated in memory. If entries are accumulated faster than they may be displayed, some messages can be lost. If this happens, the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command generates a message indicating that some messages may be lost. However, messages continue to be displayed on the console. If the number of lost messages is excessive, the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command stops displaying messages.

**Examples**

The following is a sample output of the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha all** command. In the following example, all the messages from the SBC high availability events are displayed:

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha all

*Jan 16 07:21:49.718: RF: Is Active, from boot = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:49.720: IPC: Initialised as master
*Jan 16 07:21:49.720: RF: Active reached, from boot = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:59.448: ILT: Registered on 48, result = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:21:59.448: RF: Start SM on 48
*Jan 16 07:49:02.523: IPC: Session to peer opened
*Jan 16 07:49:02.605: ISSU: Negotiation starting
*Jan 16 07:49:02.605: RF: Delaying progression at 300
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: ISSU: Negotiation done
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Negotiation result = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Peer state change, peer state = 0x1
*Jan 16 07:49:02.617: RF: Resuming progression at event 300
*Jan 16 07:50:00.853: ISSU: Transformed transmit message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.853: IPC: Queuing message type SBC_HA_MPF_CAPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.854: IPC: Queued message type SBC_HA_MPF_CAPS_MSG_TYPE
```

[Table 2](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 2** *show monitor event-trace sbc ha all Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
RF:	Redundancy Facility (RF) events. RF controls and drives the high availability redundancy events.
IPC:	Interprocess communication (IPC) messages.
ILT:	Interlocation Transport (ILT) events. ILT is the interface and mechanism for transporting the SBC high availability data.
ISSU:	In Service Software Upgrade (ISSU) events.

The following is a sample output of the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest** command. This command displays the messages from the SBC high availability events since the last **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command was entered.

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest

*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Sent message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Received message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ISSU: Transformed received message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Received IPS for PID 0x30105000, type = 0x16820002
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Target 49 is remote, for PID 0x31105000
```

```
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ILT: Send IPS to PID 0x31105000, type = 0x16820001
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: ISSU: Transformed transmit message
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Queuing message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Queued message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
*Jan 16 07:50:00.922: IPC: Sent message type SBC_HA_SEND_IPS_MSG_TYPE
```

This command displays the messages since the last **show monitor event-trace sbc ha** command was entered.

[Table 3](#) describes the significant fields shown in the display.

**Table 3** *show monitor event-trace sbc ha latest Field Descriptions*

Field	Description
IPC:	IPC messages.
ILT:	ILT events. ILT is the interface and mechanism for transporting SBC high availability data.
ISSU:	ISSU events.

The following is a sample output of the **show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters** command. This command displays the number of event trace messages in the trace file, and whether stacktrace is disabled.

```
Router# show monitor event-trace sbc ha parameters
```

```
Trace has 2048 entries
Stacktrace is disabled by default
```

**Related Commands**

Command	Description
<b>monitor event-trace sbc ha (EXEC)</b>	Monitors and controls the event trace function for the SBC.
<b>monitor event-trace sbc ha (global)</b>	Configures event tracing for the SBC.