



Maintaining the Cisco Unified Messaging Gateway System

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Copying Configurations

The following Cisco UMG EXEC commands are available to copy the startup configuration and running configuration to and from the hard disk on the Cisco UMG module, the network FTP server, and the network TFTP server.



Note

Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Copying the Startup Configuration from the Hard Disk to Another Location

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the startup configuration on the hard disk to another location:

```
copy startup-config {ftp: user-id:password@ftp-server-url | tftp:tftp-server-url}
```

Syntax Description

ftp: <i>user-id:password@</i>	Username and password for the FTP server. Include the colon (:) and the at sign (@) in your entry.
<i>ftp-server-url</i>	URL of the FTP server including directory and filename (e.g. <code>ftp://server/dir/filename</code>)
tftp: <i>tftp-server-url</i>	URL of the TFTP server including directory and filename (e.g. <code>tftp://server/dir/filename</code>)

This command is interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters in one line. The following examples illustrate this process.

In this example, the startup configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password to transfer files. The startup configuration file is saved on the FTP server with the filename **start**.

```
umg-1# copy startup-config ftp
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@ftps://server/dir/start
Source filename? temp_start
```

The following example shows the startup configuration copied to the TFTP server, which does not require a username and password. The startup configuration is saved in the TFTP directory **configs** as filename **temp_start**.

```
umg-1# copy startup-config tftp
Address or name of remote host? tftps://server/dir/temp_start
Source filename? temp_start
```



Note

Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Copying the Startup Configuration from the Network FTP Server to Another Location

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the startup configuration on the network FTP server to another location:

```
copy ftp: {running-config | startup-config} user-id:password@ftps://server/dir/filename
```

Syntax	Description
running-config	Active configuration on hard disk.
startup-config	Startup configuration on hard disk.
<i>user-id:password@</i>	Username and password for the FTP server. Include the colon (:) and the at sign (@) in your entry.
<i>ftp-server-url</i>	URL of the FTP server.

This command is interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters in one line. The following example illustrates this process.

Examples

In this example, the FTP server requires a username and password. The file start in the FTP server configs directory is copied to the startup configuration.

```
umg-1# copy ftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
Address or name or remote host? admin:messaging@tftps://server/configs
Source filename? start
```



Note

Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Copying the Running Configuration from the Hard Disk to Another Location

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the running configuration on the hard disk to another location:

```
copy running-config {ftp: user-id:password@ftps://server/dir/filename |
startup-config | tftp:tftps://server/dir/filename }
```

Syntax Description	ftp: <i>user-id:password@</i>	Username and password for the FTP server. Include the colon (:) and the at sign (@) in your entry.
	<i>ftp-server-url</i>	URL of the FTP server including directory and filename..
	startup-config	Startup configuration on hard disk.
	tftp-server-url	URL of the TFTP server including directory and filename.

When you copy the running configuration to the startup configuration, enter the command on one line.

When you copy to the FTP or TFTP server, this command becomes interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters in one line. The following example illustrates this process.

Examples

In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the FTP server, which requires a username and password. The running configuration is copied to the configs directory as file saved_start.

```
umg-1# copy running-config ftp:
Address or name of remote host? admin:messaging@ftps://server/configs
Source filename? saved_start
```

In the following example, the running configuration is copied to the startup configuration. In this instance, enter the command on a single line.

```
umg-1# copy running-config startup-config
```



Note

Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Copying the Running Configuration from the Network TFTP Server to Another Location

Starting in Cisco UMG EXEC mode, use the following command to copy the running configuration from the network TFTP server to another location:

```
copy tftp: {running-config | startup-config} tftps://server/dir/filename
```

Syntax Description	running-config	Active configuration on hard disk.
	startup-config	Startup configuration on harddisk.
	<i>tftp-server-url</i>	URL of the TFTP server.

This command is interactive and prompts you for the information. You cannot enter the parameters in one line. The following example illustrates this process.

Examples

In this example, the file `start` in directory `configs` on the TFTP server is copied to the startup configuration.

```
umg-1# copy tftp: startup-config
!!!WARNING!!! This operation will overwrite your startup configuration.
Do you wish to continue[y]? y
Address or name of remote host? tftps://server/configs
Source filename? start
```



Note

Depending on the specific TFTP server you are using, you might need to create a file with the same name on the TFTP server and verify that the file has the correct permissions before transferring the running configuration to the TFTP server.

Restoring Factory Default Values

Cisco UMG provides a command to restore the factory default values for the entire system. Restoring the system to the factory defaults erases the current configuration. This function is available in offline mode. When the system is clean, you see a message that the system will reload, and the system begins to reload. When the reload is complete, the system prompts you to go through the postinstallation process.



Caution

This operation is irreversible. All data and configuration files are erased. Use this feature with caution. We recommend that you do a full system backup before proceeding with this feature.

Perform the following steps to reset the system to Cisco UMG factory default values.

Step 1

```
umg-1# offline
```

This command puts the system into offline mode.

Step 2

```
umg-1(offline)# restore factory default
```

This operation will cause all the configuration and data on the system to be erased. This operation is not reversible. Do you wish to continue? (n)

Step 3

Do one of the following:

- Enter **n** if you want to retain the system configuration and data.

The operation is cancelled, but the system remains in offline mode. To return to online mode, enter **continue**.

- Enter **y** if you want to erase the system configuration and data.

When the system is clean, a message appears indicating that the system will start to reload. When the reload is complete, a prompt appears to start the postinstallation process.

Going Offline, Reloading, Rebooting, Shutting Down, and Going Back Online

You must take the Cisco UMG system offline before you can do any backups, reload, or restore. However, you do not go offline before shutting down the system.

Always shut down Cisco UMG before power-cycling the router to avoid data loss or file corruption.

Going Offline

Using the **offline** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode takes the system into offline/administration mode and terminates all directory exchanges and message forwarding. All outstanding messages will be stored for processing when the system goes back online. When you use the **offline** command, the system asks for confirmation. The default is **no**, so to confirm, you must enter **yes**.

Step 1 **offline**

Step 2 **y**

Examples

```
umg-1# offline
!!!WARNING!!!: If you are going
offline to do a backup, it is
recommended
that you save the current
running configuration using the
'write' command,
prior to going to the offline
state.
Putting the system offline will
terminate all end user sessions.
Are you sure you want to go
offline[n]? :y
umg-1(offline)
```

Restarting Cisco UMG

To restart the system using the starting configuration, use the **reload** and **boot disk** commands in Cisco UMG offline/administration mode. Restarting the system will terminate all end-user sessions and cause any unsaved configuration data to be lost.

Step 1 **reload**

Step 2 **boot disk**

Examples

```

umg-1(offline) reload
umg-1(offline)>
MONITOR SHUTDOWN...
EXITED: probe exit status 0
EXITED: SQL_startup.sh exit status 0
EXITED: LDAP_startup.sh exit status 0
[...]
Booting from Secure secondary boot loader..., please wait.

[BOOT-ASM]

Please enter '***' to change boot configuration:

ServicesEngine Bootloader Version : eng_bld

ServicesEngine boot-loader boot disk
[...]
STARTED: /bin/products/umg/umg_startup.sh

waiting 70 ...
SYSTEM ONLINE
umg-1#

```

Shutting Down

To halt the system, use the **shutdown** command in Cisco UMG EXEC mode. Shutting down Cisco UMG not only terminates all directory exchange and message forwarding and causes any unsaved configuration data to be lost; it also causes all registered endpoints to go offline.

These instructions apply to shutting down the software. The procedure for the hardware is described in the “[Hardware](#)” section on page 66.

The procedure for online insertion and removal of the Cisco UMG network module is described in the hardware installation guide, at

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/hw/modules/ps2797/products_installation_guide_chapter09186a008007c8ec.html



Caution

You must shut down the software before you shut down the hardware.

Software

Step 1 shutdown

Examples

```
umg-1# shutdown
```

Hardware

Press the reset button on the network module faceplate for less than 2 seconds to perform a graceful shutdown of the hard disk before removing power from the router or before starting an online insertion and removal (OIR) sequence on the router. The application may take up to 2 minutes to fully shut down.

**Warning**

If you press the shutdown button for *more than 4 seconds*, an immediate, non-graceful shutdown of the hard disk will occur and may cause file corruption on the network module's hard disk. After a non-graceful shutdown, the HD and SYS LEDs remain lit. Press the shutdown button for *less than 2 seconds* to gracefully reboot the network module.

Going Back Online

The **continue** command takes the messaging gateway back online again. All endpoints previously marked 'offline' will be marked 'online' again.

Step 1 **continue**

Examples

```
umg-1 (offline) continue
umg-1#
```

Forcing Data Convergence

Data convergence normally takes place automatically, any time an endpoint (including the mailboxes associated with it) or a messaging gateway is added, deleted, or modified. You can also force directory exchange.

**Note**

This operation applies only to Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.

Cisco UMG can request that one or all endpoints send their full directories, or just updates. The current configuring messaging gateway can request one or all peer messaging gateways to send their full directories or just updates.

The current configuring messaging gateway can also send either its full directory or just an update to all endpoints and messaging gateways in the system or to specified ones.

The following procedure requests a directory from an endpoint, then sends the current configuring Cisco UMG's updated directory to a peer messaging gateway.

Prerequisites

The location IDs of the endpoints and/or messaging gateways with which directories or updates are to be exchanged.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **directory exchange endpoint request full** [*location-id*]
2. **directory exchange messaging-gateway send update**
3. **directory exchange messaging-gateway request update**
4. **show messaging-gateway**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<pre>directory exchange endpoint request { full [location-id] update [location-id] }</pre> <p>Example: umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 42</p>	<p>Requests an endpoint to send either its full directory or the update information.</p> <p>Note This operation only applies to Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions.</p>
Step 2	<pre>directory exchange messaging-gateway send { full [location-id] update [location-id] }</pre> <p>Example: umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update</p>	<p>Sends the current configuring messaging gateway's full directory or the update information</p>
Step 3	<pre>directory exchange messaging-gateway request { full [location-id] update [location-id] }</pre> <p>Example: umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway request update</p>	<p>Requests directory exchange updates from all peer messaging gateways.</p>
Step 4	<pre>show messaging-gateway [location-id]</pre> <p>Example: umg-1# show messaging-gateway</p>	<p>Displays the location ID and hostname of any peer messaging gateways that have been configured, whether NAT is enabled for any of them, and the location ID of the current configuring messaging gateway. If a location ID other than the current configuring messaging gateway is specified, displays the named details for the specified messaging gateway.</p>

Examples

The following example illustrates requesting a full directory exchange from an endpoint, then sending out the current configuring Cisco UMG's directory update to all peer messaging gateways, and finally checking to make sure all peers were actually online to receive the update.

```
umg-1# directory exchange endpoint request full 42
umg-1# directory exchange messaging-gateway send update
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID      Hostname          NAT
-----
59000           209.165.200.224  disabled
777776         peer-1.mycompany.com  enabled

Local Gateway ID: 51000

umg-1#
```

Managing System Distribution Lists

Cisco UMG enables subscribers to send messages to system distribution lists (SDLs) with recipients (list members) on remote endpoints.

To create an SDL, from EXEC mode, enter the list manager mode to lock list management on all peer Cisco UMGs. The purpose of locking is to prevent messaging gateways getting out of sync. When you have finished configuring SDLs, you must publish them to peer messaging gateways. You can publish to all messaging gateways or you can publish to individual messaging gateways.

If you leave list manager mode without publishing SDLs, the system will automatically publish to all peer messaging gateways.

If the system encounters an SDL lock on a peer messaging gateway, it will fail to lock, and will automatically exit list manager mode. In this situation, you can wait till the lock on the peer messaging gateway is released and/or exit by using the **exit** command.

It is possible that messaging gateways' SDLs can get out of sync. If this is the case, you will be warned when you attempt to lock SDLs. The system will tell you that the current configuring Cisco UMG is out of sync with other messaging gateways. In this case, determine which messaging gateway has the latest SDL information (by using the **show list tracking version** command to look at the SDL version numbers), and publish from there. This will bring the other messaging gateway back into sync with the rest.

When you create an SDL, you must ensure the number you assign to it (which is also the number the authorized sender dials to send a message to the list) does not conflict with other SDL numbers nor with any subscriber's number.

SDLs can have members that are other lists as well as subscribers. Although you can configure an SDL without an authorized sender, no messages they must have at least one authorized sender.

To delete an SDL, use the **no list number** command in list-manager mode.

Prerequisites

- An unique SDL number. This is the number an authorized sender dials to address a message to the SDL. It is a numeric string of 1-16 digits.
- (Optional) The SDL name is an alphanumeric string. If you use this variable, the name will be validated against the names of existing SDLs.
- The authorized sender is identified by an E.164 format number; the system will accept any authorized sender, even one whose number is not in the subscriber directory.
- SDL members can be subscribers or other lists. Each one is identified by a number. The system will accept any subscriber as a member, even one whose number it does not find in the subscriber directory. However, it will not accept lists that do not exist as members.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **list-manager**
2. **list { number number | publish [location-id] }**
3. **name string**
4. **privilege number**
5. **member number type [sub | list]**
6. **member number type [sub | list]**
7. **end**
8. **show list [number | name] |**
9. **list { number number | publish [location-id] }**
10. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	list Example: umg-1# list	Enters list manager mode.
Step 2	list { number number publish [location-id] } Example: umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1111	Publishes lists to other messaging gateways or enters list manager mode and specifies an already existing list or creates a list.
Step 3	name string Example: umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name FirstList	Names a list.
Step 4	privilege number Example: umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4085550100	Grants a list member permission to send messages to the list.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	member <i>number type</i> [<i>sub</i> <i>list</i>] Example: umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550101 type sub	Specifies a list member and its type.
Step 6	member <i>number type</i> [<i>sub</i> <i>list</i>] Example: umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 2222 type list	Specifies a list member and its type.
Step 7	end Example: umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end	Exits list manager mode.
Step 8	show list [<i>number</i> <i>name</i>] Example: umg-1(listmgr)# show list	Displays all lists.
Step 9	list { number <i>number</i> publish [<i>location-id</i>] } Example: umg-1(listmgr)# list publish	Publishes lists to other messaging gateways or enters list manager mode and specifies an already existing list or creates a list.
Step 10	end Example: umg-1(listmgr)# end	Exits list manager mode.

Examples

The first example shows the output when the system fails to lock the SDLs. The second shows the out-of-sync warning, and illustrates list creation and publication.

```
umg-1# list
Locking system distribution lists...Lock manager reports failure [FAILED]
umg-1#
```

```
umg-1# list
Locking system distribution lists...[OK]
```

```
**WARNING** This UMG is out of sync and contains old information, user should probably
publish to this UMG from a peer.
```

```
SDL-Version                Last-Updated                List-Of-Remote-Gateways
-----
* 50000_20070807033625     Aug 7, 2007 3:36:25 AM     51000
-----
```

```
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# name FirstList
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 2222
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# SecondList
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmgr)# list number 1111
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# privilege 4085550100
```

```

This authorized sender [4085550100] will be added. However this authorized sender does
not exist yet!
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 4085550101 type sub
WARNING! The subscriber has been added to the list, but it doesn't exist in the subscriber
directory.

umg-1(listmgr-edit)# member 2222 type list
umg-1(listmgr-edit)# end
umg-1(listmgr)# show list
The version of system distribution list is 50000_20070815050633.

A total of 2 System Distribution List(s) have been found:

Extension      Name
-----
1111           FirstList
2222           SecondList

umg-1(listmgr)# show list 1111
Extension:      1111
Name:           FirstList
Number of members: 2
Member(s):     4085550101 (subscriber)
                2222 (list)
                # of members: 2

umg-1(listmgr)# list publish
LocationID      Status          Description
-----
51000           Published
59000           Locked(Renewed)

# of network gateways published:      1
# of network gateways failed to publish:1

umg-1(listmgr)# end
umg-1#

```

Managing System Broadcasts

You can enable a subscriber to send a system broadcast message (SBM) to all subscribers on a specified endpoint, whether local or remote. If you grant to one subscriber the broadcast privilege for all endpoints, that person can reach all subscribers in the system by sending the same message. In Cisco UMG 1.0, this means a single SBM sent to each endpoint in succession, not one SBM sent simultaneously to all endpoints.

When you configure a broadcast VPIM ID on Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions, Cisco UMG automatically picks it up when the endpoint autoregisters.

For endpoints running Cisco Unity Express 3.0 or earlier versions, not only must you configure the broadcast VPIM ID on the endpoint itself, you must also configure it on Cisco UMG when you manually provision the endpoint.



Note

Avaya Interchange does not support SBMs.

You must create at least one authorized sender (i.e., grant a broadcast privilege) for each endpoint, otherwise no subscriber can send any messages to it.

Assign broadcast location privileges to local endpoints only because Cisco UMG only validates them locally. In other words, the configuring messaging gateway should be the endpoint's primary or secondary messaging gateway.

Prerequisites

- The broadcast VPIM ID for each Cisco Unity Express endpoint (read it off the configured endpoint).
- The telephone number of at least one subscriber who is to be granted the system broadcast privilege for that endpoint. The authorized sender can be associated with any endpoint in the Cisco UMG network.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **config t**
2. **endpoint** *location-id* {**unity** | **interchange** | **cue** }
3. **broadcast-id** *broadcast-id*
4. **end**
5. **broadcast location** *location-id* **privilege**
6. **end**
7. **show endpoint local** *location-id*
8. **show broadcast location** *location-id* **privilege**

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	config t Example: umg-1# config t	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	endpoint <i>location-id</i> { unity interchange cue } Example: umg-1(config)# endpoint 11 cue	Enters endpoint configuration mode and specifies the endpoint to be provisioned, including its type.
Step 3	broadcast-id <i>broadcast-id</i> Example: umg-1(config-endpoint)# broadcast-id 0100	Configures the VPIM broadcast ID of the endpoint.
Step 4	end Example: umg-1(config-endpoint)# end	Exits endpoint configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	broadcast location <i>location-id</i> privilege <i>number</i> Example: umg-1(config)# broadcast location 11 privilege 4085550101	Creates an authorized sender for SBMs to the specified endpoint.
Step 6	end Example: umg-1(config)# end	Exits configuration mode.
Step 7	show endpoint { local [<i>location-id</i>] network [<i>location-id</i>]} Example: umg-1# show endpoint local 11	Displays details of the specified endpoint, including and in particular, its broadcast-id.
Step 8	show broadcast location <i>location-id</i> privilege Example: umg-1# show broadcast location 11 privilege	Displays the authorized sender for this endpoint.

Examples

```

umg-1# config t
umg-1(config)# endpoint 11 cue
umg-1(config-endpoint)# broadcast-id 0100
umg-1(config-endpoint)# end
umg-1(config)# broadcast location 11 privilege 4085550101
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show endpoint local 11
Location Id:          11
Hostname:             Wally
Domain:               cuesim1
Prefix:               408555
NAT:                  Disabled
Type:                 CUE
Broadcast VPIM ID:   0100
Primary Gateway ID:  50000
Secondary Gateway ID:
Status:               Auto-Registered-Offline

umg-1# show broadcast location 11 privilege
A total of 1 Authorized Sender(s) have been found for location 11:

4085550101

umg-1#

```

Deleting Peer Messaging Gateways

To delete a messaging-gateway, use the **no** form of the messaging-gateway command in Cisco UMG configuration mode.

In the following procedure the viewing activities are optional.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. (Optional) **show messaging gateway**
2. (Optional) **show messaging gateway** [*location-id*]
3. **config t**
4. **no network messaging-gateway** *location-id*
5. **end**
6. **show messaging gateway** [*location-id*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	show messaging gateway Example: umg-1# show messaging-gateway	(Optional) Displays the location ID and hostname of any peer messaging gateways that have been configured, whether NAT is enabled for any of them, and the location ID of the current configuring messaging gateway.
Step 2	show messaging gateway [<i>location-id</i>] Example: umg-1# show messaging-gateway 5	(Optional) Displays the location ID and hostname of the specified messaging gateway.
Step 3	config t Example: umg-1# config t	Enters configuration mode.
Step 4	no network messaging-gateway <i>location-id</i> Example: umg-1(config)# no network messaging-gateway 5	Clears (deletes) specified messaging gateway.
Step 5	end Example: umg-1(config)# end	Enters EXEC mode.
Step 6	show messaging gateway Example: umg-1# show messaging-gateway	Displays the location ID and hostname of any peer messaging gateways that have been configured, whether NAT is enabled for any of them, and the location ID of the current configuring messaging gateway.

Examples

```

umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID      Hostname              NAT
-----
5               www.mycompany.com    disabled
51000          192.0.0.10           disabled
59000          192.0.0.11           disabled

Local Gateway ID: 50000

umg-1# show messaging-gateway 5
LocationID:     5
Hostname:      www.mycompany.com
NAT:           disabled

umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# no network messaging-gateway 5
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show messaging-gateway
LocationID      Hostname              NAT
-----
51000          192.0.0.10 disabled
59000          192.0.0.11 disabled

Local Gateway ID: 50000

umg-1#

```

Deleting or Clearing Endpoints

To delete a manually provisioned endpoint, use **no** form of the **endpoint location-id { cue | unity | interchange }** command in Cisco UMG configuration mode on the endpoint's primary messaging gateway.

To delete an autoregistered endpoint, use the following procedure on the endpoint's primary messaging gateway.

Although the endpoint will remain online, any messages it attempts to forward will be rejected by the current configuring Cisco UMG. However, the endpoint will be able to reregister after its registration period has expired unless you either block the endpoint or set up autoregistration for it on a different messaging-gateway. In this case, remember also to change the primary messaging gateway configuration on the endpoint itself.

The **clear endpoint** command triggers directory exchange with peer messaging gateways.



Note

Cisco UMG does not display more than 250 endpoints without prompting. Use a filter to give you a better overview if you have more than a few endpoints.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **show endpoint local** [*location-id* | **filter** *filter*]
2. **clear endpoint** *location-id*
3. **show endpoint local** [*location-id* | **filter** *filter*]

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	show endpoint local [<i>location-id</i> filter <i>filter</i>] Example: umg-1# show endpoint local	Displays all remote endpoints or details for the specified remote endpoint.
Step 2	clear endpoint <i>location-id</i> Example: umg-1# clear endpoint 35	Clears the data on the current configuring gateway for the specified endpoint.
Step 3	show endpoint local [<i>location-id</i> filter <i>filter</i>] Example: umg-1(config)# show endpoint local 35	Displays all remote endpoints or details for the specified remote endpoint.

Examples

```
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 5 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location      Location      Endpoint      Primary      Secondary
ID            Prefix        Type          Gateway      Gateway
-----
33            408108        CUE           50000        59000
34            408109        CUE           50000
35            408110        CUE           50000
36            408111        CUE           50000
37            408112        CUE           50000

umg-1# clear endpoint 35
Clear all data associated with endpoint 35 [confirm]
[OK]
umg-1# show endpoint local
A total of 4 local endpoint(s) have been found:

Location      Location      Endpoint      Primary      Secondary
ID            Prefix        Type          Gateway      Gateway
-----
33            408108        CUE           50000        59000
34            408109        CUE           50000
36            408111        CUE           50000
37            408112        CUE           50000

umg-1# show endpoint local 35
Local endpoint with location id 35 has not been found.
```

Blocking Endpoint Registration

Endpoints capable of autoregistering with Cisco UMG (only Cisco Unity Express 3.1 and later versions) can be prevented from registering.

The system logic implicitly allows autoregistration for all endpoints, therefore preventing autoregistration must be explicit.

Prerequisites

The following information is required to prevent autoregistration-capable endpoints from registering.

- Location IDs for endpoints that you want to prevent from autoregistering.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. `config t`
2. `registration`
3. `block location-id location-id`
4. `end`
5. `end`
6. `show registration block`

DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>config t</code> Example: umg-1# <code>config t</code>	Enters configuration mode..
Step 2	<code>registration</code> Example: umg-1(config)# <code>registration</code>	Enters registration configuration mode.
Step 3	<code>block location-id location-id</code> Example: umg-1(config-reg)# <code>block location-id 29</code>	Prevents the specified endpoint from autoregistering.
Step 4	<code>end</code> Example: umg-1(config-reg)# <code>end</code>	Exits registration configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	end Example: umg-1(config)# end	Exits configuration mode.
Step 6	show registration block Example: umg-1# show registration block	Displays all remote endpoints or details for the specified remote endpoint.

Example:

```

umg-1# config t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
umg-1(config)# registration
umg-1(config-reg)# block location-id 34
umg-1(config-reg)# end
umg-1(config)# end
umg-1# show registration block
UMG registration block list :
location-id 34
umg-1#

```

Checking Endpoint Mailboxes

To find out which mailboxes are associated with which endpoints, see [“Locating and Viewing Individual Mailbox Details”](#) on page 54.