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Introduction

ENUM (E.164 Number Mapping) is a way of using DNS NAPTR (Name Authority PointeR) records to convert E.164 numbers into routable URIs. ENUM is defined in RFC 3761.

This document describes how to configure your network and your Cisco TelePresence Video Communication Server (Cisco VCS) to enable calls to be placed from inside or outside your network using ENUM dialing to endpoints that have registered using a URI.

To support this deployment scenario:

- The Cisco VCS must be configured with an ENUM zone and associated search rule that:
  - removes any suffixes, producing a digit-only dial string
  - specifies a DNS domain where the NAPTR records for that E.164 can be found
- The Cisco VCS must be configured with the address of at least one DNS server that is capable of resolving the NAPTR search request.
- A DNS server must be configured with NAPTR records that:
  - defines (using regular expressions) the way in which a presented E.164 number is converted to a routable URI, and
  - defines the transport protocol to be used for the call (e.g. SIP or H.323)

These steps are described in detail in the sections that follow.
Configuring the Cisco VCS

Configuring an ENUM zone and search rule

An ENUM zone on the Cisco VCS and its associated search rule are used to construct a query for a DNS server with NAPTR records that describe how to convert E.164 numbers into one or more URIs.

In this deployment scenario, we want to query DNS for NAPTR records based on the number that was dialed, ignoring any domain information that has been appended. This requires

- an ENUM zone configured with a DNS domain suffix to be used for the lookup
- a search rule that transforms incoming dialed aliases into digit only numbers

To configure an ENUM zone:
1. Go to the Zones page (VCS configuration > Zones).
2. Click New. You are taken to the Create zone page.
3. Configure the fields as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Enter the name you want to give this zone, for example “ENUM lookup zone”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Select ENUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hop count</td>
<td>Leave as default setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS suffix</td>
<td>Enter the suffix of the DNS location where the NAPTR records for this ENUM lookup are held, for example enum.search.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.323 mode</td>
<td>Select On if the result of the ENUM lookup is allowed to be used to generate an H.323 call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP mode</td>
<td>Select On if the result of the ENUM lookup is allowed to be used to generate a SIP call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Click Create zone.

To configure a search rule:
2. Click New. You are taken to the Create search rule page.
3. Configure the fields as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rule name</td>
<td>Enter a name for the rule, for example “ENUM lookup”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring the Cisco VCS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Enter a longer description of what the rule does</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Enter 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Select Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode</td>
<td>Select Alias Pattern Match</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern type</td>
<td>Select Regex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern string</td>
<td>Enter a regular expression in the format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(&lt;digit string to accept&gt;@domain)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for example (557\d{3})@vcs.domain)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern behavior</td>
<td>Select Replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replace string</td>
<td>Enter a replace string in the format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;ENUM digits to look up&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for example \1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On successful match</td>
<td>Select Continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target zone</td>
<td>Select the zone you created in the previous step</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Leave as Enabled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Click Create search rule.

In this example, the search rule filters requests to the ENUM zone so that it is only queried for certain digit strings. A transform is also applied to remove any domain that may have been added by a SIP device or by a transform in the Cisco VCS to make E164 numbers into URIs.

The above configuration means that when a call is made to 557123 or 557123@vcs.domain then this ENUM zone will perform a lookup of NAPTR records at: 3.2.1.7.5.5.enum.search.com
Configuring the Cisco VCS with a DNS server

For the Cisco VCS to perform a DNS query for an ENUM zone, it must be configured with at least one DNS server that can resolve the query for the DNS location where the NAPTR records for that particular ENUM lookup are held.

To configure the Cisco VCS with details of a DNS server to use:
1. On the Cisco VCS, go to the **DNS** page (**System configuration > DNS**):

   - **Overview**
   - **Status**
   - **System configuration**
   - **VCS configuration**
   - **Applications**
   - **Maintenance**

   ![DNS Configuration](image)

   - **DNS server**
     - Address 1
     - Address 2
     - Address 3
     - Address 4
     - Address 5

   - **DNS settings**
     - Local host name: vc2
     - Domain name: example.com

   - **Save**

2. In one of the available **Address** fields, enter the IP address of the DNS server that will be used to resolve the NAPTR query. This could be:
   - an internal DNS server that holds the NAPTR records – for example, use this if you are implementing ENUM dialing for calls within your network only
   - an internal DNS server that directs the query to an external DNS server
   - an external DNS server
Configuring NAPTR on a DNS server

A DNS server that can be queried by the Cisco VCS for ENUM lookups needs to be configured with NAPTR records containing:

- `<reverse digit order dotted E164 number> → routable address or regular expression to convert the dialed number into a routable address + transport specification (SIP or H.323)`

### BIND style configuration

For example, setting up:
- 557120 to call john.smith@example.com using SIP or H.323
- 557121 to call mary.jones@example.com using SIP
- 557122 to call peter.archibald@myco.com using H.323

### /etc/named.conf file

The *named.conf* file specifies (among other things) zones with specific domains and the files (in the */var/named* directory) that specify the zones’ configuration.

For example:

```plaintext
zone "enum.search.com." IN {
    type master;
    file "enum.enumlookups";
};
```
Configuring NAPTR on a DNS server

/var/named/<filename>

Contained in the file /var/named/enum.enumlookups are the details of the configuration of the zone; for an enum zone this contains the Start Of Authority header followed by the NAPTR records containing the reverse ordered dotted digit lookups, their translations and details of the protocol to use to route the call.

For example:

```plaintext
$TTL 60
@       IN  SOA   <server name> root ( 2009041201 ; serial number !!! change this to update record 60 ; refresh period 60 ; retry time 120 ; expire time 60 ; min ttl)

SOA = Start of Authority record

IN  NS   <server name>

NS = Name Server name

0.2.1.7.5.5  IN  NAPTR  10  100 "u" "E2U+sip" !^\.*$!john.smith@example.com!  .
1.2.1.7.5.5  IN  NAPTR  12  100 "u" "E2U+h323" !^\.*$!john.smith@example.com!  .
2.2.1.7.5.5  IN  NAPTR  10  100 "u" "E2U+sip" !^\.*$!mary.jones@example.com!  .

IN  NAPTR  10  100 "u" "E2U+h323" !^\.*$!peter.archibald@myco.com!  .

<digits dotted and reversed>

IN = Internet routing
NAPTR = record type
10 = order value (use lowest order value first)
100 = preference value if multiple entries have the same order value
"u" = the result is a routable URI
"E2U+sip" to make SIP call
"E2U+h323" to make h.323 call

Regular expression:
! = delimiter
replace 'from start to end'

- usual Regex expressions can be used
NAPTR replace field not used
```
Appendix 1 – Troubleshooting

Wireshark
TCPDUMP traces taken on Cisco VCS or in the network through which Cisco VCS’s DNS requests traverse provide a good mechanism for seeing the DNS (ENUM) request and the relevant response.

Dig
Dig is a command that allows the DNS server to be interrogated to check its configuration. Use this command from a Linux system, or download dig for Windows and run that.

Dig of a specific entry

- dig -t NAPTR 1.2.1.7.5.5.enum.search.com.

Should result in a response like this:

;; global options:  printcmd
;; Got answer:
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 1, AUTHORITY: 1, ADDITIONAL: 2

;; QUESTION SECTION:
1.2.1.7.5.5.enum.search.com. IN NAPTR

;; ANSWER SECTION:
1.2.1.7.5.5.enum.search.com. 15 IN NAPTR 10 100 "u" "E2U+sip" "!^.*$!mary.jones@example.com!" .

;; AUTHORITY SECTION:
enum.search.com. 15 IN NS <Authoritative DNS Server domain>.

;; ADDITIONAL SECTION:
<Authoritative DNS Server domain>. 3600 IN A <Authoritative DNS Server IPv4 address>
<Authoritative DNS Server domain>. 3600 IN AAAA <Authoritative DNS Server IPv6 address>

;; Query time: 1 msec
;; SERVER: <Local DNS Server IP address>##53:<Local DNS Server IP address>
;; WHEN: Mon Oct 6 16:17:33 2008
;; MSG SIZE rcvd: 182
Appendix 2 – Using Regex features of NAPTR

The incoming information to the NAPTR lookup is:

- \d\.\d\.\d\. ...\d

For example 1.2.1.7.5.5

Normal regular expression commands can be used to use these digits in the URI if required.
The Cisco implementation of TCP header compression is an adaptation of a program developed by the University of California, Berkeley (UCB) as part of UCB's public domain version of the UNIX operating system. All rights reserved. Copyright © 1981, Regents of the University of California.

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