Introduction

Prerequisites

Requirements

Components Used

Conventions

Configure

Assign Translation Profiles

voice translation-rule Command

Translation Profile Configuration

VoIP Incoming Configuration

Dial Peer Configuration

Voice Port Configuration

Controller Translation Profile

Trunk Group Configurations

Trunk Group Member Configurations

Source IP Group Configurations

CallManager Fallback Configuartion

Call Blocking Configuration Examples

Call Blocking All Calls on a Dial Peer

Call Blocking Specific Calling Numbers

Call Blocking Specific Called Numbers

Translate Any Number to a Specific Number

Translate Inbound Seven Digit Numbers to Four Digits

Prefix the Inbound Called Number

Change Outbound Calls with a Plan and Type of Unknown to ISDN and National

Prefix the Calling Number

Make Phones Go Out Specific Ports

Make Calls from Specific Ports go to the Desired VoIP Peer with the Same Called Number

Verify

Troubleshoot

Related Information

Related Cisco Support Community Discussions

Introduction
Voice Translation Profiles introduce a new scheme to translate numbers. The older translation rules are to be gradually phased out of the system. Cisco strongly recommends you only use one scheme of translation rules. If you mix the old and new schemes, you can have unforeseen results. Central to the new scheme is the ability to perform regular expression matches and replace sub strings. The Stream EDitor (SED) utility is used to translate numbers. See the “Related Information” section for more information on SED.

This document describes highlighted features and configurations for new Voice Translation Profiles and specific examples for the most common scenarios.

The translation rules replace a sub string of the input number if the number matches the match pattern, number plan, and type present in the rule. The SED utility is used to check for a match based on the match pattern. Another ability of the translation rules is the ability to block calls on specific numbers. These rules are specified with a special keyword called 'reject'.

Features:

New translation rules follow regular expression matching similar to SED:

- An escape sequence similar to UNIX via backslashes is supported.
- The keywords 'NULL' and 'ANY' are not supported in new translation rules, but these keywords can be replaced by regular expressions similar to SED.
- Up to fifteen translation rules can be defined per translation rule table.
- Up to 1000 translation profiles can be defined. Up to 128 translation rules can be defined.

Prerequisites

Requirements

There are no specific requirements for this document.

Components Used

The information in this document is based on the Voice Gateways that run Cisco IOS Software Release 12.2(11)T or later.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Conventions

Refer to the Cisco Technical Tips Conventions for more information on document conventions.

Configure

This section presents you with the information used to configure the features described in this document.
Assign Translation Profiles

New translation rules can be referenced by a translation profile. You can define these types of call numbers in a translation profile:

- called
- calling
- redirect-called

Each type of call number in the profile can have different translation rules.

Once a translation profile is defined, it can be referenced by:

- **Trunk Group**—Two different translation profiles can be defined in a trunk group in order to perform number translation for incoming and outgoing POTS calls. If an outgoing translation profile is defined in a trunk group, the number translation is done while the outgoing call is setup.
- **Source IP Group**—A translation profile can be defined in a source IP group in order to perform number translation for incoming VoIP calls.
- **Dial Peer**—Two different translation profiles can be defined in a dial peer in order to perform number translation for incoming and outgoing calls.
- **Voice Port**—The translation profile can be defined in a voice port in order to perform number translation for incoming and outgoing POTS calls. If a voice port is also a trunk group member, then the incoming translation profile of a voice port overrides the translation profile of a trunk group.
- **Non-Facility Associated Signaling (NFAS) Interface**—The translation profile can be defined for an NFAS interface through the `translation-profile` command line from the global `voice service pots` configuration in order to perform the number translation for incoming and outgoing NFAS calls. This translation profile has a higher precedence than the translation profile of a voice port and trunk group in case a channel also belongs to a voice port and/or trunk group with the translation profile defined.
- **VoIP Incoming**—The translation profile can be defined globally for all incoming VoIP (h323/sip) calls in order to perform number translation. If an incoming H.323/SIP call is associated with a Source IP Group with a translation profile defined, then the translation profile of the Source IP Group overrides the global translation profile for incoming VoIP calls.

**voice translation-rule Command**

Issue the `voice translation-rule` command in global configuration mode in order to define a translation rule for voice calls. Use the `no` form of this command in order to delete the translation rule.

- `voice translation-rule number`
- `no voice translation-rule number`

**Note:** The `number` parameter is the unique identifier for the translation rule. The range is from 1 to 2147483647. There is no default.
rule (voice_translation-rule)

In order to define a translation rule, use the rule command in voice_translation-rule configuration mode. In order to delete the translation rule, use the no form of this command.

- **Match and Replace Rule**

  ```
  rule precedence /match-pattern/ /replace-pattern/ [type {match-type replace-type} [plan {match-type replace-type}]] no rule precedence
  ```

- **Reject Rule**

  ```
  rule precedence reject /match-pattern/ [type match-type [plan match-type]] no rule precedence
  ```

### Syntax Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>precedence</td>
<td>Priority of the translation rule. The range is from 1 to 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/match-pattern/</td>
<td>Stream editor (SED) expression that is used to match incoming call information. The slash <code>/</code> is a delimiter in the pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/replace-pattern/</td>
<td>The SED expression that is used to replace the match pattern in the call information. The slash <code>/</code> is a delimiter in the pattern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>(Optional) The numbering type match can be:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match-type</td>
<td>• abbreviated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• subscriber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>replace-type</th>
<th>(Optional) The numbering type replacement can be:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• abbreviated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• international</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• subscriber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plan</th>
<th>(Optional) The plan type match can be:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>match-type</td>
<td>• any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ermes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• isdn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• telex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>replace-type</th>
<th>The plan type replacement can be:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• ermes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• isdn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The match pattern of a translation rule is used for call-reject purposes.

**Example**

This example initiates translation rule 150. This includes two rules:

```
Router(config)# voice translation-rule 150
Router(cfg-translation-rule)# rule 1 reject
/^919\(.\)/
Router(cfg-translation-rule)# rule 2 /\(^\...\)853\(...\)/ \1525\2/
```

The voice translation rules use characters similar to Regular Expression Syntax (regexp). But, there are some minor differences and limitations. Most of the limitations are of no real concern since only digit manipulation is performed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voice Translation Rule Character</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>^</td>
<td>Match the expression at the start of a line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td>Match the expression at the end of the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Delimiter that marks the start and end of both the matching and replacement strings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\</td>
<td>Escape the special meaning of the next character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Indicates a range when not in the first/last position. Used with the[' and ''].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[list]</td>
<td>Match a single character in a list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[^list]</td>
<td>Do not match a single character specified in the list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>Match any single character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Repeat the previous regexp zero or more times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Repeat the previous regular expression one or more times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?</td>
<td>Repeat the previous regular expression zero or one time (use CTRL-V in order to enter in IOS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>Groups regular expressions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Match String</th>
<th>Replace String</th>
<th>Dialed String</th>
<th>Replaced String</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/^$/</td>
<td>/ /</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>Simple Null to Null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Expression</td>
<td>Match Groups</td>
<td>Match</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^ .*</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 NULL</td>
<td>Any to Null translation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 919555 1212</td>
<td>Match any string but no replacement. Use this to manipulate the call plan or call type.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^392(.*())/ \555/ \1/</td>
<td></td>
<td>3921212 5551212</td>
<td>Match the beginning of a variable length string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((\555)(.*)))/ \444/ \2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5551212 4441212</td>
<td>Match the beginning of the string. The second paren structure is pulled to the new string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^555(.*))/ \444/ \1/</td>
<td></td>
<td>5551212 4441212</td>
<td>Match the beginning of the string. Notice the \1 replaces the first group of the regular expression within parenthesis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((.<em>)555(.</em>)))/ \14 44\2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 919444 1212</td>
<td>Match the middle of a string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((.<em>)(555)(.</em>)))/ \14 44\3/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 919444 1212</td>
<td>Match the middle of a string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((.*)1212$)/ \13 434/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 919555 3434 555123 434</td>
<td>Match the end of a string.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>((.*)1212/ \13 434/</td>
<td></td>
<td>9195551 212 919555 3434 555123 434</td>
<td>Match the end of a string. There is no need for an implicit $ at the end for this particular example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444/ \555/</td>
<td></td>
<td>4441212 555121 2 555142 12 555144 41212</td>
<td>Match the substring.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^[135]/ /9/</td>
<td></td>
<td>12345 22345 32345 92345 22345 93245</td>
<td>Match certain numbers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^[1-35]/ /9/</td>
<td></td>
<td>1234 9234</td>
<td>Match a range.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regex</td>
<td>Match</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^[^1-35]/</code></td>
<td><code>9/</code></td>
<td>The <code>^</code> in the list means do not match these items.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^1#/</code></td>
<td><code>1#456</code></td>
<td>Match <code>1#</code> at the beginning and replace it with Null.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^\1\/(.*\)/</code></td>
<td><code>/\1/</code></td>
<td>The same as the previous expression, but composed differently.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^1\*/</code></td>
<td><code>1*456</code></td>
<td>Match <code>1*</code> in a pattern and replace it with Null.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^1\*(.*)\)/</code></td>
<td><code>/\1/</code></td>
<td>The same as the previous expression but composed slightly different.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^5+/</code></td>
<td><code>5888</code></td>
<td>This is an example of the use of the <code>+</code> option.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^\((555)\)+\(.*\)/</code></td>
<td><code>/\2/</code></td>
<td>This is another example of the <code>+</code> option. This searches for the 555 pattern repeated at the beginning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/^9?1?(919\))/</code></td>
<td><code>91955512</code></td>
<td>Here is how the `?’ string can be used. For example, if you want to strip some preceding digits that are or are not present. In this case you want to strip the leading 9 or 1 or 9 and 1 together.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/1234/</code></td>
<td><code>5551234</code></td>
<td>Match the substring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>/1234/</code></td>
<td><code>00\00/</code></td>
<td>Match the substring (same as &amp;).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Translation Profile Configuration

```
voice translation-profile <name>
translate called <translation-rule num>
translate calling <translation-rule num>
translate redirect-called <translation-rule num>
no
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>voice translation-profile &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>The size of a translation profile name is thirty-one characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate called &lt;translation rule #&gt;</td>
<td>Define the translation profile rule for the called number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate calling &lt;translation rule #&gt;</td>
<td>Define the translation profile rule for the calling number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translate redirect-called &lt;translation rule #&gt;</td>
<td>Define the translation profile rule for the redirect-called number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the signaling type of the incoming call, the calling number is equivalent to Automatic Number Identifier (ANI) or the calling line id. The redirect-called number is equivalent to redirect Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) or the original called number.

VoIP Incoming Configuration

```
voip-incoming translation-profile <name>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>voip-incoming translation-profile</td>
<td>Define a call number translation profile for all incoming VoIP calls. This CLI is mutually exclusive with the voip-incoming translation-rule command from the old style translation rules.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This VoIP incoming translation profile configuration example assigns the translation profile named "global-definition" to all incoming VoIP calls.

```
Router(config)#voip-incoming translation-profile global-definition
```

Dial Peer Configuration

Inbound Dial Peer

```
dial-peer voice <num> [pots|voip|vofr|voatm]
          translation-profile [incoming | outgoing] <name>
```

For Blocking Calls

```
dial-peer voice <num> [pots|voip]
call-block translation-profile incoming <name>
call-block disconnect-cause incoming <cause>
carrier-id source <name>
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>call-block</strong></td>
<td>Define a call blocking translation profile for incoming calls which are used by the session or Interactive Voice Response (IVR) application when the call is handled by either the session or IVR application. The size of call-block translation-profile is thirty-one characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **call-block disconnect cause incoming** | The value of this attribute is returned to the source when a call is blocked due to the incoming call number checking by the session or IVR application. A user can select these disconnect causes:  
  - Invalid-Number  
  - Unassigned-number  
  - User-Busy  
  - Call-Rejected  
  The default value of this attribute is No-Service. |
| **carrier-id**                | Defines the source carrier id in an inbound dial peer which is used as a matching key in inbound dial peer matching. This attribute is only supported in a POTS or VoIP dial peer configuration. The size of a source carrier-id is 127 characters. |
| **translation-profile incoming** | Define a call number translation profile for incoming calls. The size of the translation-profile is thirty-one characters.                                                                                     |

**Outbound Dial Peer**

dial-peer voice <num> pots  
carrier-id target <name>  
trunkgroup <num> [preference_num]  
trunkgroup <num> [preference_num]  
translation-profile outgoing <name>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>carrier-id target</strong></td>
<td>Defines the target carrier-id in an outbound dial peer which is used as a matching key in outbound dial peer matching. This attribute is only supported in a POTS or VoIP dial peer configuration. The size of a target carrier-id is 127 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>translation-profile outgoing</strong></td>
<td>Define a call number translation profile for outgoing calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>trunkgroup</strong></td>
<td>A single or multiple trunk groups can be provisioned as a target in an outbound dial peer. Up to 64 trunk groups can be defined in a dial peer. This attribute is mutually exclusive with 'port' attributes. The range of preference is 1-64.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Voice Port Configuration

```
voice-port <number>
translation-profile [incoming | outgoing] <name>
trunk-group <name> [preference]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>translation-profile incoming</td>
<td>Define a call number translation profile for incoming POTS calls. This CLI is mutually exclusive with <code>translate called</code> and <code>translate calling</code> commands from the old style rules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trunk-group</td>
<td>Define an analog voice port as a trunk group member. Assign a CAS voice port to a trunk group under the CAS Customer CLI of the controller configuration. For PRIs, assign the trunk group under the serial interface of the D-channel. On BRIs, configure the trunk group under the BRI interface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Controller Translation Profile

The controller translation profile is used for an incoming NFAS call or outgoing NFAS call which is routed through a trunk group.

```
voice service pots
translation-profile [incoming | outgoing] controller [T1 | E1] <unit#> <name>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>translation-profile</td>
<td>Define a translation profile for a controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[incoming</td>
<td>outgoing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller</td>
<td>Controller keyword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[T1</td>
<td>E1] &lt;unit#&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>Name of the translation profile name. The size of a translation profile name is 64 characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trunk Group Configurations

```
trunk group <name>
carrier-id <name>
hunt-scheme { [least-idle [even|odd] [up|down] | least-used [even|odd] [up|down] | longest-idle [even|odd] [up|down] | random | round-robin [even|odd] [up|down] | sequential [even|odd] [up|down]}
```

### Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trunk group &lt;name&gt; [&lt;&lt;preference&gt;&gt;]</td>
<td>A trunk group member can be a PRI, BRI, or CAS interface or FXS, FX0, or E&amp;M voice port. The preference number is an optional parameter which is used to sort trunk group members in order. If the preference number is not defined, then a new trunk group member becomes the last member of a trunk group. The preference number range is 0 through 63. Up to 64 members (interfaces or voice ports) can be defined to a trunk group. trunk group under <code>voice-port</code> is used to configure an analog voice port trunk group member. The trunk group member CLI that exists for ISDN PRI and BRI trunks through the <code>interface serial</code> or <code>interface bri</code> commands remains unchanged. The size of a trunk group name is 32 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier-id &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>The ID for the carrier that owns the trunk group. The size of a carrier id is 64 characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hunt-scheme</td>
<td>Specify the method used in order to select a member/channel from a trunk group for an outgoing call. - <strong>least-idle</strong> [even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>The size of a literal description about a trunk group is sixty-four characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>translation-profile</td>
<td>Define call number translation profiles for incoming and outgoing calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trunk Group Member Configurations

```plaintext
interface serial <slot/port>:<num>  
   trunk-group <name> [<<preference>>]

interface bri <number>  
   trunk-group <name> [<<preference>>]

voice-port <number>  
   trunk-group <name> [<<preference>>]

/* ds0-group trunk group configuration example */

controller T1 1/0
```
Source IP Group Configurations

voice source-group <name>
access-list <num>
carrier-id source <name>
carrier-id target <name>
description <text>
disconnect-cause <user-selected-reason>
translation-profile incoming <name>
h323zone-id <text>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>voice source-group &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>The size of a source IP group name is thirty-two characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>access-list</td>
<td>An IOS? access list id is used to identify the source of an incoming VoIP call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier-id source &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>The source carrier id is associated to an incoming VoIP call for the CSR application at the terminating gateway in order to select a target carrier that routes an outgoing POTS call. The size of a carrier-id is sixty-four characters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrier-id target &lt;name&gt;</td>
<td>The default target carrier id which can be used to match up an outbound dial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>description</td>
<td>The size of the literal description about a VoIP source group is sixty-four characters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| disconnect-cause           | The value of this attribute is returned to the source when a call is blocked due to access-list restriction. A user can select these disconnect causes:  
  - Invalid-number  
  - Unassigned-number  
  - User-busy  
  - Call-rejected  
  The default value of this attribute is No-service. |
| translation-profile incoming | Specify number translation rules that are applied to an incoming VoIP call. |
| h323zone-id <text>         | Specify the zone-id that matches the source zone id of an incoming H.323 call. The size of an h323zone-id is sixty-four characters. |

CallManager Fallback Configuration
You can also apply Translation profiles in a Cisco CallManager fallback configuration. When applied under the `call-manager-fallback` mode, the calls are translated only when the IP phones fallback to SRST mode. Under normal circumstances (when phones are registered to Cisco CallManager servers), the call made by the phones are not translated. The `translation-profile` under the `call-manager-fallback` affect the incoming and outgoing calls to the router from the IP phone. This is a different behavior than when you apply the `translation-profile` under a `dial-peer`. The `incoming` and `outgoing` commands are related to the IP phone. The `incoming` command changes the values of calls that come from the IP phone. The `outgoing` command changes the values of calls that go out of the router to the IP phone.

```
voice translation-rule 1
  rule 1 /^.*$/ /5551234/
!
!
voice translation-profile srst-in
  translate calling 1
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!
Configure a voice translation rule to block the desired calling number you want to block. This example uses 9193927393.

```plaintext
voice translation-rule 1
rule 1 reject /9193927393/
  !--- Matches the defined number string and rejects the call. ! !--- Apply the rule to a translation profile for the calling number. !--- You could also reject based on called or redirect-called numbers. !--- Invokes voice translation rule 1 in order to determine !--- which calls to reject based on the calling number. ! !--- Include the translation profile within a dial peer definition. !
  dial-peer voice 100 pots call-block translation-profile incoming call_block
  !--- Invokes the voice translation profile "call_block" on !--- inbound POTS calls that match this peer !--- in order to determine which calls to reject. call-block disconnect-cause incoming call-reject incoming called-number !--- Matches this peer for all inbound POTS calls. port 1/1:23
```

---

**Call Blocking Specific Called Numbers**

Configure a voice translation rule to match the desired called number you want to block. This example uses 3927393.

```plaintext
!
voice translation-rule 1
rule 1 reject /3927393/
  !--- Matches the defined number string and rejects the call. ! !--- Apply the rule to a translation profile for the called number. !--- You could also reject based on calling or redirect-called numbers. !--- Invokes voice translation rule 1 in order to determine which !--- calls to reject based on the called number. ! !--- Include the translation profile within a dial peer definition. !
  dial-peer voice 100 voip call-block translation-profile incoming call_block
  !--- Invokes the voice translation profile "call_block" on !--- inbound POTS calls that match this peer !--- in order to determine which calls to reject. call-block disconnect-cause incoming call-reject incoming called-number
```

---

**Translate Any Number to a Specific Number**

```plaintext
voice translation-rule 1
rule 1 /\((.*\\)/ /300/
  !--- Matches any number string and replaces it with 300. ! voice translation-profile my_profile translate called 1 !--- Invokes voice translation rule 1 to translate the called number. ! dial-peer voice 1000 pots !--- This can be any dial peer that matches the inbound call. translation-profile incoming my_profile !--- Invokes voice translation profile "my_profile" for incoming calls. direct-inward-dial incoming called-number . port 1/0:23
```

Router# test voice translation-rule 1
5551234 Matched with rule 1 Original number: 5551234 Translated number type: none
Original number plan: none Translated number plan: none

---

**Translate Inbound Seven Digit Numbers to Four Digits**

```plaintext
voice translation-rule 1
rule 1 /\498// /555/
  !--- Matches any number string that begins with 498 and !--- changes those three digits to null (removes them). rule 1 /\498// /555/ ! ! voice translation-profile Voice !--- Invokes voice translation rule 1 to translate the called number. translate called 1 ! dial-peer voice 225 pots translation-profile incoming Voice !--- Invokes voice translation profile "Voice" for incoming calls. direct-inward-dial port 1/0:23
```

Router# test voice translation-rule 1
4985555 Matched with rule 1 Original number: 4985555 Translated number: 5555
Original number type: none Translated number type: none
Original number plan: none Translated number plan: none

---

**Prefix the Inbound Called Number**
Change Outbound Calls with a Plan and Type of Unknown to ISDN and National

Prefix the Calling Number

Make Phones Go Out Specific Ports

Make Calls from Specific Ports go to the Desired VoIP Peer with the Same
### Called Number

voice translation-rule 27

```
!--- Matches anything that starts with a 7 and replaces the 7 with 27.
rule 1 /^7/ /27/ !
```

voice translation-rule 37

```
!--- Matches anything that starts with a 7 and replaces the 7 with 37.
rule 1 /^7/ /37/ !
```

voice translation-profile FXS27

```
!--- Invokes voice translation profile "FXS27" in order to translate the called number.
translate called 27 !
```

voice translation-profile FXS37

```
!--- Invokes voice translation profile "FXS37" in order to translate the called number.
translate called 37 !
```

dial-peer voice 270 voip

```
!--- Matches the called number of 27 which is translated from port 2/0. You can use a translation profile in order to change the number back to 7 here if needed.
destination-pattern 27 session target ipv4:10.1.1.2 !
```

dial-peer voice 370 voip

```
!--- Matches the called number of 37 which is translated from port 2/1. You can use a translation profile in order to change the number back to 7 here if needed.
destination-pattern 37 session target ipv4:10.1.1.3 !
```

dial-peer voice 27 pots translation-profile incoming FXS27

```
!--- Matches calls from port 2/0, and invokes voice translation profile FXS27 in order to change numbers that start with a 7 to begin with 27.
destination-pattern 27 session target port 2/0 !
```

dial-peer voice 37 pots translation-profile incoming FXS37

```
!--- Matches calls from port 2/1, and invokes voice translation profile FXS37 in order to change numbers that start with a 7 to begin with 37.
destination-pattern 37 session target port 2/1 !
```

### Verify

Certain **show** commands are supported by the [Output Interpreter Tool](https://www.customeronly.com) (registered customers only), which allows you to view an analysis of **show** command output.

You can use the **test voice translation-rule** command to test the behavior of the rule.

In order to test the functionality of a translation rule, use the **test voice translation-rule** command in privileged EXEC mode.

```
test voice translation-rule number input-test-string [type match-type [plan match-type]]
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syntax</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>number</strong></td>
<td>Specifies the number of the translation rule that is tested. The range is from 1 through 2147483647.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>input-test-string</strong></td>
<td>String that is tested by the translation rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>type match-type</strong></td>
<td>(Optional) The number type of the call. Valid values for the match-type argument are:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>abbreviated</strong> — Abbreviated representation of the complete number as supported by this network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>any</strong> — Any type of called number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>international</strong> — Number called that reaches a subscriber in another country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>national</strong> — Number called that reaches a subscriber in the same country, but outside the local network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>network</strong> — Administrative or service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
number specific to the serving network.
  - reserved —Reserved for extension.
  - subscriber —Number called that reaches a subscriber in the same local network.
  - unknown —Number of a type that is unknown to the network.

Example:

```
voice translation-rule 1 rule 1 /^555\(....\)/ /444\1/ rule 2 /777/ /888/ type national
unknown plan any isdn kearly01#test
```

The translation rule is used with this test:

**Note:** The `show voice translation-rule` and `show voice translation-profile` commands can also be useful.
This section provides information you can use to troubleshoot your configuration.

**Note:** Refer to [Important Information on Debug Commands](#) before you issue `debug` commands.

With the same translation rule, use `debug voice translation` and then run the `test voice translation-rule` command again.

```plaintext
```

The debugs show the rule does not match. Once you change the type and plan, it matches.

```plaintext
```

**Related Information**

- [Voice Translation Rules in Media Gateways](#)
- [SED Frequently Asked Questions](#)
- [Voice Technology Support](#)
- [Voice and IP Communications Product Support](#)
- [Troubleshooting Cisco IP Telephony](#)
- [Technical Support & Documentation - Cisco Systems](#)

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![Yes](https://example.com/yes.png) ![No](https://example.com/no.png)

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