



# Initial Configuration Tasks

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## Configuring Smart Licensing

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## About Smart Licensing

Cisco Smart Software Licensing is a standardized licensing platform that facilitates you to deploy and manage Cisco software licenses easily and quickly. Cisco Smart Software Licensing establishes a pool of software licenses that can be used across your network in a flexible and automated manner. It also provides visibility to your purchased and deployed licenses in your network. Cisco Smart Software Licensing removes the need for Product Activation Keys (PAKs) and reduces your license activation and registration time.

## Summary Steps

1. **enable**
2. **license smart destinationAddr *url***
3. **license smart httpProxyAddr *url***
4. **license smart activate cusp *count***
5. **license smart register token\_id *token***

## Detailed Steps

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>enable</b>	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>license smart destinationAddr</b> <i>https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService</i>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>license smart destinationAddr</b> <i>https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService</i>	Connects to the central licensing server.
Step 3	<b>license smart httpProxyAddr 10.1.1.1</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>license smart httpProxyAddr 10.1.1.1</b>	Sets the HTTP(S) proxy server address for smart licensing.
Step 4	<b>license smart activate cusp count</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>license smart activate cusp 100</b>	Activates the request number of licenses. The count should be multiple of 5.
Step 5	<b>license smart register token_id token</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>license smart register token_id</b> <i>MjgXZjdKtY2RtMWY5Ny00YTk4LOI2N2MtNjcXNmYaMTkzZGFhLHE0MjA3MjY0%0AMjI5NDZ8OVoAdmNzSjdIeG4MMHIzTmZubNFzMHhKOTYyeH1UZwQzQzVIM3Jk%0AHV3MD0A3D%0N</i>	Registers the device instance with the Cisco licensing cloud. This step needs to be performed only once per device instance.  The license agent registers the product with Cisco and receives back an identity certificate. This certificate is saved and automatically used for all future communications with Cisco. The license agent automatically renews the registration information with Cisco after one year.

## Example

The following example configures Smart License on the Cisco Unified SIP Proxy:

```

se-10-0-0-0# enable
se-10-0-0-0# license smart destinationAddr
https://tools.cisco.com/its/service/oddce/services/DDCEService
se-10-0-0-0# license smart httpProxyAddr 10.1.1.1
se-10-0-0-0# license smart activate cusp 100
se-10-0-0-0# license smart register token_id
MjgXZjdKtY2RtMWY5Ny00YTk4LOI2N2MtNjcXNmYaMTkzZGFhLHE0MjA3MjY0%0AMjI5NDZ8OVoAdmNzSjdIeG4MMHIzTmZubNFzMHhKOTYyeH1UZwQzQzVIM3Jk%0AHV3MD0A3D%0N

```

# Setting Backup Parameters

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- [Prerequisites, page 3](#)
- [Summary Steps, page 3](#)
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## About Backup Parameters

Cisco Unified SIP Proxy backup and restore functions use an FTP server to store and retrieve data. The backup function copies the files from Cisco Unified SIP Proxy to the FTP server and the restore function copies the files from the FTP server to Cisco Unified SIP Proxy. The FTP server can reside anywhere in the network as long as the backup and restore functions can access it with an IP address or hostname.

All Cisco Unified SIP Proxy backup files are stored on the specified server. You can copy the backup files to other locations or servers, if necessary.

The backup parameters specify the FTP server to use for storing Cisco Unified SIP Proxy backup files and the number of backups that are stored before the system overwrites the oldest one.

## Prerequisites

- Verify that an FTP administrator or other user who can log in to the FTP server has full permission on the FTP server, such as read, write, overwrite, create, and delete permissions for files and directories.
- Gather the FTP server URL and the username and password of the FTP server login.
- Determine the number of revisions to save before the oldest backup is overwritten.

## Summary Steps

6. **configure terminal**
7. **backup server url** *backup-ftp-url* **username** *backup-ftp-username* **password** *backup-ftp-password*
8. **backup revisions number** *number*
9. **end**
10. **show backup**

## Detailed Steps

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>  <code>se-10-0-0-0# config terminal</code>	Enters configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	<pre>backup server url ftp-url username ftp-username password ftp-password}  Example: se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; backup server url ftp://main/backups username "admin" password "wxyz"  se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; backup server url ftp://192.0.2.15/backups username "admin" password "wxyz"</pre>	<p>Sets the backup parameters.</p> <p><b>Note</b> You must configure the backup server before you can configure the backup revisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>server url</b>—The <i>ftp-url</i> value is the URL to the network FTP server where the backup files will be stored.</li> <li>• The <i>ftp-username</i> and <i>ftp-password</i> values are the username and password for the network FTP server.</li> </ul> <p>In the example, <b>main</b> is the hostname of the FTP server and <b>backups</b> is the directory where backup files are stored.</p>
Step 3	<pre>backup revisions number  Example: se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; backup revisions 5</pre>	<p>Sets the number of backup files that will be stored. When the system reaches this number of backups, it deletes the oldest stored file.</p>
Step 4	<pre>end  Example: se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; end</pre>	<p>Exits configuration mode.</p>
Step 5	<pre>show backup  Example: se-10-0-0-0&gt; show backup</pre>	<p>Displays the backup server configuration information, including the FTP server URL and the maximum number of backup files available.</p>

## Example

The following example configures a backup server and displays the **show backup** output:

```
se-10-0-0-0> enable
se-10-0-0-0# configure terminal
se-10-0-0-0(config)> backup revisions 5
se-10-0-0-0(config)> backup server url ftp://10.12.0.1/ftp username "admin" password
"wxyz"
se-10-0-0-0(config)> end
se-10-0-0-0> show backup
Server URL:                               ftp://10.12.0.1/ftp
User Account on Server:
Number of Backups to Retain:              5
se-10-0-0-0>
```

### Related Topics

- For information about the CLI commands, see the [CLI Command Reference for Cisco Unified SIP Proxy Release 9.0](#).
- For information about backing up and restoring your configuration, see [Backing Up and Restoring Data](#).

# Configuring NTP Servers

When you install the Cisco Unified SIP Proxy software, the system gives you the option of adding up to two Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers. You can add additional NTP servers (the system supports up to three NTP servers), remove one or more NTP servers, or display NTP server information using the CLI.

- [Adding NTP Servers, page 5](#)
- [Removing an NTP Server, page 7](#)
- [Displaying NTP Server Information, page 8](#)

## Adding NTP Servers

- [About Adding NTP Servers, page 5](#)
- [Summary Steps, page 5](#)
- [Detailed Steps, page 6](#)
- [Examples of Adding NTP Servers, page 6](#)

## About Adding NTP Servers

You can specify an NTP server using its IP address or its hostname.

Cisco Unified SIP Proxy uses the DNS server to resolve the hostname to an IP address and stores the IP address as an NTP server. If DNS resolves the hostname to more than one IP address, Cisco Unified SIP Proxy randomly chooses one of the IP addresses that is not already designated as an NTP server. If you do not want to go with the random choice, set the **prefer** attribute for one server.

To configure an NTP server with multiple IP addresses for a hostname, repeat the configuration steps using the same hostname. Each iteration assigns the NTP server to its remaining IP addresses.

## Summary Steps

1. **configure terminal**
2. **ntp server {hostname | ip-address} [ prefer ]**
3. **end**
4. **show ntp status**
5. **show ntp configuration**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

## Detailed Steps

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>configure terminal</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0# configure terminal</code>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<code>ntp server {hostname   ip-address} [ prefer ]</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; ntp server 192.0.2.14</code> <code>se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; ntp server 192.0.2.17 prefer</code>	Specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTP server.  If more than one server is configured, the server with the <b>prefer</b> attribute is used before the others.
Step 3	<code>end</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0(config)&gt; exit</code>	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	<code>show ntp status</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0&gt; show ntp status</code>	Displays statistics about the NTP server.
Step 5	<code>show ntp configuration</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0&gt; show ntp configuration</code>	Displays the configured NTP servers.
Step 6	<code>copy running-config startup-config</code>  <b>Example:</b> <code>se-10-0-0-0&gt; copy running-config startup-config</code>	Copies the configuration changes to the startup configuration.

## Examples of Adding NTP Servers

The following commands configure the NTP server:

```
se-10-0-0-0# configure terminal
se-10-0-0-0(config)> ntp server 192.0.2.14
se-10-0-0-0(config)> exit
se-10-0-0-0>
```

The output from the `show ntp status` command looks similar to the following:

```
se-10-0-0-0> show ntp status

NTP reference server 1:      192.0.2.14
Status:                     sys.peer
Time difference (secs):     3.268110099434328E8
Time jitter (secs):         0.1719226837158203
```

## Removing an NTP Server

You can remove an NTP server using its IP address or hostname.

- [Summary Steps, page 7](#)
- [Detailed Steps, page 7](#)

### Summary Steps

1. **configure terminal**
2. **no ntp server** {hostname | ip-address}
3. **exit**
4. **show ntp status**
5. **show ntp configuration**
6. **copy running-config startup-config**

### Detailed Steps

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0# <b>configure terminal</b>	Enters configuration mode.
Step 2	<b>no ntp server</b> {hostname   ip-address}  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0(config)> <b>no ntp server 192.0.2.14</b> se-10-0-0-0(config)> <b>no ntp server myhost</b>	Specifies the hostname or IP address of the NTP server to remove.
Step 3	<b>exit</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0(config)> <b>exit</b>	Exits configuration mode.
Step 4	<b>show ntp status</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0> <b>show ntp status</b>	Displays statistics about the NTP server.
Step 5	<b>show ntp configuration</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0> <b>show ntp status</b>	Displays the configured NTP servers.
Step 6	<b>copy running-config startup-config</b>  <b>Example:</b> se-10-0-0-0> <b>copy running-config startup-config</b>	Copies the configuration changes to the startup configuration.

## Displaying NTP Server Information

- [Commands to Display NTP Server Information, page 8](#)
- [Examples of Showing NTP Server Information, page 8](#)

### Commands to Display NTP Server Information

The following commands are available to display NTP server configuration information and status:

- **show ntp associations**
- **show ntp servers**
- **show ntp source**
- **show ntp status**

### Examples of Showing NTP Server Information

The following is sample output for the **show ntp associations** command:

```
se-10-0-0-0> show ntp associations

ind assID status  conf reach auth condition  last_event cnt
=====
  1 61253  8000   yes  yes  none    reject
```

The following is sample output for the **show ntp servers** command:

```
se-10-0-0-0> show ntp servers

      remote          refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset  jitter
=====
  1.100.6.9          0.0.0.0      16 u   - 1024   0    0.000   0.000 4000.00
space reject,      x falsetick,   . excess,      - outlier
+ candidate,      # selected,    * sys.peer,    o pps.peer
```

The following is sample output for the **show ntp source** command:

```
se-10-0-0-0> show ntp source

127.0.0.1: stratum 16, offset 0.000013, synch distance 8.67201
0.0.0.0:      *Not Synchronized*
```

The following is sample output for the **show ntp status** command:

```
se-10-0-0-0> show ntp status

NTP reference server :      10.100.6.9
Status:                  reject
Time difference (secs):    0.0
Time jitter (secs):       4.0
```

#### Related Topics

- For information about the CLI commands, see the [CLI Command Reference for Cisco Unified SIP Proxy Release 9.0](#).
- For information about the initial installation of the Cisco Unified SIP Proxy system and the post installation configuration tool, see the [Installation Guide for Cisco Unified SIP Proxy Release 9.0](#).
- For information about copying the configuration, see [Copying Configurations, page 1](#).



## Setting the Time Zone

When you install the Cisco Unified SIP Proxy software, the system prompts you to set the time zone. If you need to change it, use the **clock timezone** command in Cisco Unified SIP Proxy configuration mode.

To display the time zone, use the **show clock detail** command in module EXEC mode.

### Example of Setting the Time Zone

```
se-10-0-0-0# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
se-10-0-0-0(config)# clock timezone
Please identify a location so that time zone rules can be set correctly.
Please select a continent or ocean.
1) Africa                4) Arctic Ocean        7) Australia            10) Pacific Ocean
2) Americas              5) Asia                8) Europe
3) Antarctica           6) Atlantic Ocean     9) Indian Ocean
>? 2
Please select a country.
 1) Anguilla              18) Ecuador            35) Paraguay
 2) Antigua & Barbuda    19) El Salvador        36) Peru
 3) Argentina            20) French Guiana     37) Puerto Rico
 4) Aruba                 21) Greenland          38) St Kitts & Nevis
 5) Bahamas              22) Grenada            39) St Lucia
 6) Barbados             23) Guadeloupe        40) St Pierre & Miquelon
 7) Belize               24) Guatemala         41) St Vincent
 8) Bolivia              25) Guyana             42) Suriname
 9) Brazil               26) Haiti              43) Trinidad & Tobago
10) Canada               27) Honduras          44) Turks & Caicos Is
11) Cayman Islands      28) Jamaica            45) United States
12) Chile                29) Martinique        46) Uruguay
13) Colombia            30) Mexico             47) Venezuela
14) Costa Rica          31) Montserrat        48) Virgin Islands (UK)
15) Cuba                32) Netherlands Antilles 49) Virgin Islands (US)
16) Dominica            33) Nicaragua
17) Dominican Republic 34) Panama
>? 45
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
 1) Eastern Time
 2) Eastern Time - Michigan - most locations
 3) Eastern Time - Kentucky - Louisville area
 4) Eastern Time - Kentucky - Wayne County
 5) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - most locations
 6) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Crawford County
 7) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Starke County
 8) Eastern Standard Time - Indiana - Switzerland County
 9) Central Time
10) Central Time - Michigan - Wisconsin border
11) Central Time - North Dakota - Oliver County
12) Mountain Time
13) Mountain Time - south Idaho & east Oregon
14) Mountain Time - Navajo
15) Mountain Standard Time - Arizona
16) Pacific Time
17) Alaska Time
18) Alaska Time - Alaska panhandle
19) Alaska Time - Alaska panhandle neck
20) Alaska Time - west Alaska
21) Aleutian Islands
22) Hawaii
```

```
>? 16
```

```
The following information has been given:
```

```
    United States  
    Pacific Time
```

```
Therefore TZ='America/Los_Angeles' will be used.
```

```
Local time is now:      Mon Aug 27 17:23:54 PDT 2007.
```

```
Universal Time is now:  Tue Aug 28 00:23:54 UTC 2007.
```

```
Is the above information OK?
```

```
1) Yes
```

```
2) No
```

```
>? 1
```

```
Save the change to startup configuration and reload the module for the new time zone to  
take effect.
```

```
se-10-0-0-0(config)>
```