

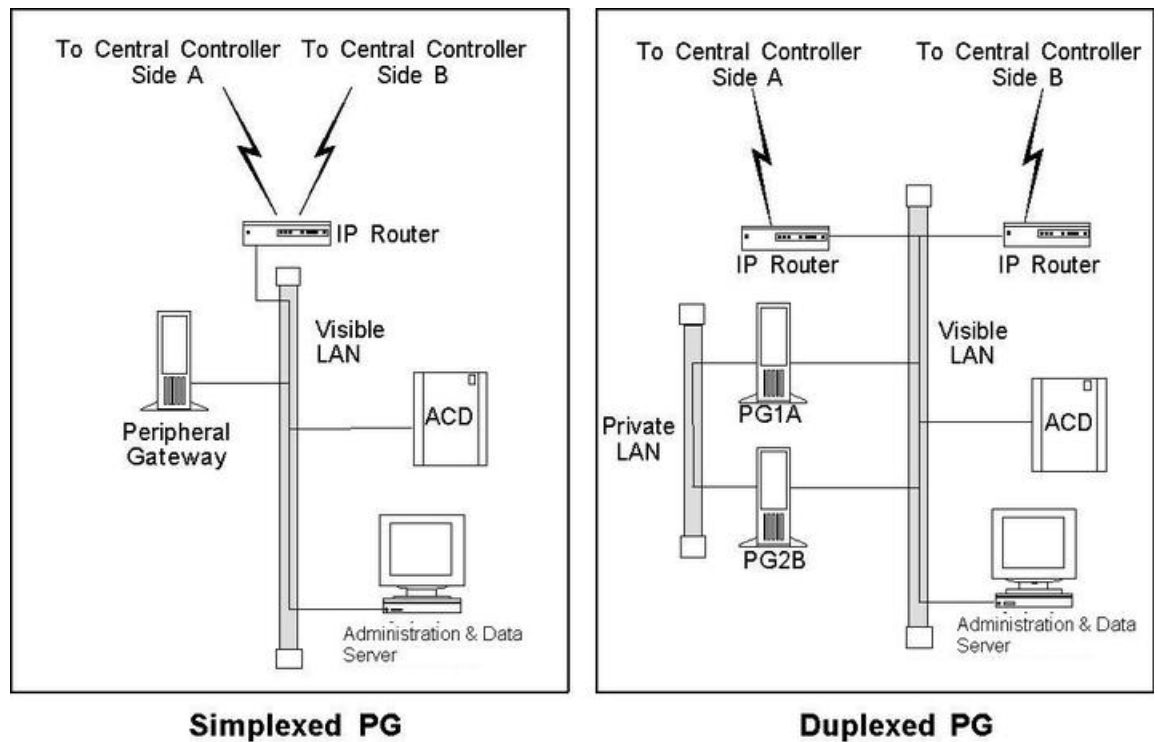


Peripheral Gateway Configurations

As part of planning for ACDs and PGs, you need to decide whether your Peripheral Gateways will be simplex or duplexed. Simplex means that one PG is used. Duplexed means that two identical PGs are used, one as a backup system. (Both PGs run simultaneously, with some processes active on both PGs. See the discussion in [Peripheral Gateway Fault Tolerance, on page 2.](#))

The following figure shows examples of simplex and duplexed contact center configurations. Typically, duplexed PGs are installed for fault tolerance.

Figure 1: PG Contact Center Configurations



Note Some ACDs can connect directly to the Unified ICM visible LAN. Others connect to the PG via serial or other types of communication links.

The Peripheral Gateway reads information from one or more peripherals at a contact center and sends status information back to the Unified ICM CallRouter. A peripheral can be an ACD, VRU, PBX, or other device that distributes calls within the contact center. If the Unified ICM system is performing post-routing, the PG also sends route requests to the CallRouter and receives routing instructions in response.

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Peripheral Gateway Fault Tolerance

Duplexed PGs are implemented to provide fault tolerance in Unified ICM software communication with peripherals. The duplexed PGs use a private network. The PG private network synchronizes certain processes within a duplexed PG pair. It also conducts “heartbeat detection”, a process by which each PG sends a heartbeat packet every 100ms to keep track of the “health” of the other PG.

PGs use a combination of the hot standby and synchronization approaches to fault tolerance. In the hot standby approach, one set of processes is called the primary, and the other is called the backup. In this model, the primary process performs the work at hand while the backup process is idle. In the event of a primary process failure, the backup process is activated and takes over. In a duplexed PG system, the Peripheral Interface Manager (PIM) processes use the hot standby approach to fault tolerance.

In the synchronization approach, the critical process is duplicated on separate computers. There is no primary and backup. Both process sets run in a synchronized fashion, processing duplicate input and producing duplicate output. Each synchronized process is an equal peer. Cisco refers to these equal peers as a synchronized process pair. In a duplexed PG system, the Open Peripheral Controller (OPC) process operates as a synchronized process pair.

The following figure shows how to use hot standby and synchronization in a duplexed Peripheral Gateway.

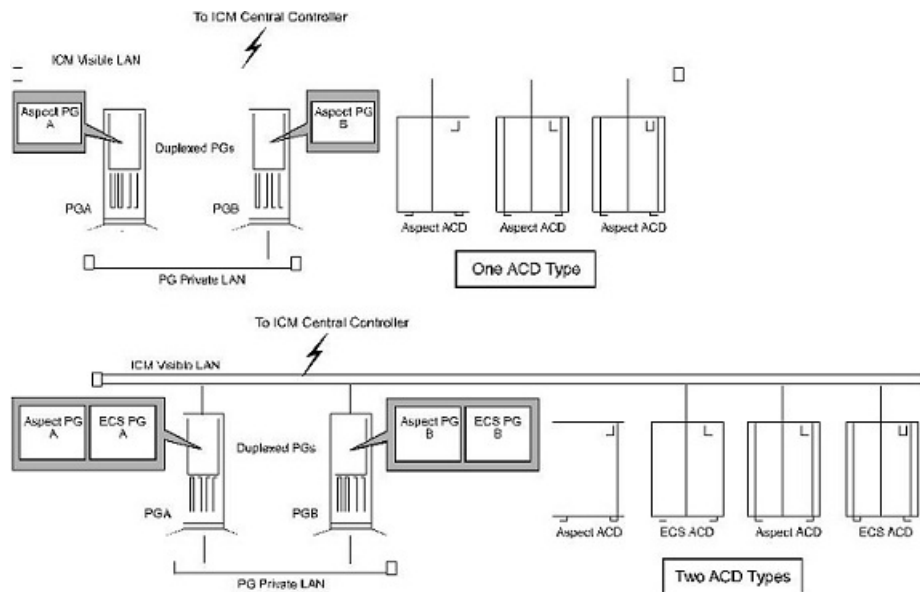
The duplexed PG architecture protects against a failure on one side of the PG. For example, if an adapter card controlling access to an ACD fails, a hot standby PIM can use the alternate PIM activation path. As shown in the preceding figure, PIM3 was activated from Side B of the PG. This might be in response to an adapter failure between the Side A PIM3 and ACD3. In this type of failure scenario, the PG can maintain communication with the attached ACD.

Only one PG Agent actively communicates with a side of the central controller. When messages arrive at the central controller, they are delivered to both sides by the central controller Synchronizer process. The PG maintains idle communication paths to both sides of the central controller in case a switch-over to the other side of the central controller or PG is necessary.

PG Platform Options

A maximum of two PGs can run on a single hardware platform. A single PG can serve only one type of ACD, but can also contain one or more VRU PIMs and/or Media Routing PIMs provided that the server hardware has the capacity to support the aggregate processing load. For a single hardware platform to serve two different types of ACDs, you need two PGs—one for each peripheral type. The following figure shows some possible PG options.

Figure 3: PG Platform Examples



As shown in the preceding figure, you can have an Aspect PG on PGA and an Aspect PG on PGB. This duplexed PG pair can serve multiple Aspect ACDs. One Aspect Peripheral Interface Manager (PIM) is added through Peripheral Gateway Setup to connect each Aspect ACD to this PG. In this example, three Aspect PIMs are installed on each PG. The PIM is the Unified ICM software interface between the PG and different types of contact center peripherals. One PIM is required for each peripheral connected to a PG.

In a mixed contact center environment, you may want to run two different types of PGs on a single hardware platform. For example, you may want to put an Aspect PG and a DEFINITY ECS PG on the same computer. In this way, one hardware platform can serve two types of ACDs provided that the hardware platform has the necessary memory and CPU capacity to support the aggregate processing load.

Considerations for PGs and PIMs

Consider the following points when you plan for PGs and PIMs:

- **Maximum PGs on a platform.** A maximum of two PGs can run on a single server platform. These PGs can be the same or different types. For example, on a single machine you can have an Aspect PG and an Avaya PG, or you can have two Avaya PGs.
- **PIMs and peripherals.** You need one PIM for each peripheral connected to the PG. The PIMs are installed with the PG software using the Peripheral Gateway Setup tool.
- **A single PG serves peripherals of the same type.** A single PG (and its associated PIMs) can serve only ACDs of the same type. For example, an Aspect PG with four PIMs can serve only four Aspect ACDs. It cannot serve three Aspect ACDs and an Avaya DEFINITY ACD. You can put VRU and Media Routing PIMs on the same PG as an ACD, but all VRU PIMs must service VRUs of the same type.
- **Using two PGs on a platform.** Before you commit to installing two PGs on a single VM, consider the expected call load for the ACDs connected to the PGs.



Note Also consider the number of CTIOS agents and number of VRU ports as factors in determining server capacity.

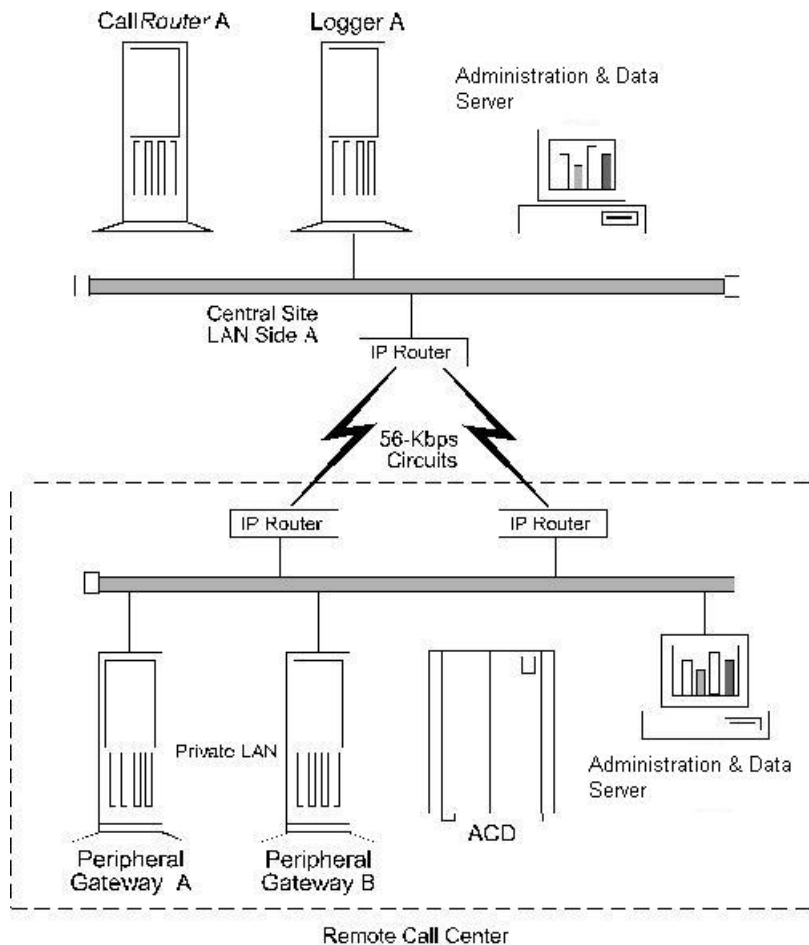
Be sure that the VM has enough memory and processing power to handle the expected call load. In addition, ensure that the bandwidth in the network between the PG and the Unified ICM central controller can handle the route request and event traffic generated by the PGs. (These same considerations apply when using multiple PIMs on a PG, but to a lesser extent.)

- **Properly sizing the PG server platform.** See the [Design Guide](#) to properly size the PG server platform and to determine which PG configuration is appropriate for your application.
- **CTI Server and an ACD PG on the same platform.** Install CTI Server and an IVR or ACD PG on the same server platform. The PG can run multiple PIMs. (The same considerations described earlier in “Using two PGs on a platform,” also apply to the CTI Server-PG configuration.)
- **UCCE Gateway.** In Unified ICM Enterprise, the UCCE Gateway PG allows the Unified ICM to pre-route calls to Unified CCE call centers and can also post-route Unified CCE calls. The UCCE Gateway feature allows Unified CCE or Unified CCX to act as enhanced ACDs connected to the Unified ICM. Refer to the *Cisco Contact Center Gateway Deployment Guide for Cisco Unified ICME/CCE* for more information.

Standard PG Configuration

In most PG configurations, the PG is located with the ACD at a contact center site. The PG communicates with the central controller via the Unified ICM visible network WAN links. These WAN links can be a dedicated circuit, or—if Quality of Service (QoS) is implemented—the corporate WAN. When Administration & Data Servers are located with PGs and ACDs at the contact center site, both PGs and Administration & Data Servers can share the WAN links to the central controller. If the PG is collocated with the Unified ICM central controller, the PGs connect directly to the Unified ICM visible LAN. The following figure shows an example of a standard PG configuration.

Figure 4: Standard PG Configuration (Duplexed PGs)



Remote ACD and VRU Connection to PGs

Some ACDs allow a remote connection to the Unified ICM Peripheral Gateway. In a remote ACD configuration, the PGs are located at the central site along with the CallRouter, Logger, and NIC. The ACD is located at a remote contact center site.

For information on remote PG support, see the ACD Supplement for the particular ACD. Usually Alcatel, Aspect, Avaya, Avaya ACC ACDs are supported over the WAN. However, in all cases, you must check with the ACD manufacturer for any WAN limitations.

The VRU PG can communicate remotely with VRU's via a TCP/IP network. However, you must ensure that the network link between the PG and VRU system provides enough bandwidth to support the call load for the VRU.

Multiple PGs Connecting to Single ACD

Connecting multiple PGs to the same ACD is required when multiple Unified ICM customers need to share the same service bureau ACD. For this configuration to be possible, the ACD must allow multiple CTI applications to share its CTI link(s). Support for multiple PG connections varies depending on the ACD platform. See the appropriate Cisco Unified ICM software ACD Supplement and contact your ACD vendor to determine the availability of this functionality.

