NBX® Administrator’s Guide

V3001 Analog
V3001 BRI
V3001R
V3000 Analog
V3000 BRI
V5000

Release 6.5

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Multicast Addresses  41

3 FEATURE SETTINGS
Account Codes  43
    Feature Interaction  44
    Account Codes: Operational Modes  46
Call Pickup  49
    Group Numbers  49
Call Park  51
    Adding a Call Park Extension  51
    Changing a Call Park Extension Name  51
    Removing a Call Park Extension  51
Page Zones  52
    Page Zone Feature Support  52
Ring Patterns  53
Supervisory Monitoring  53
    Introduction to Monitoring  54
    Domains and Upgrades  55
    Domains and Privacy  56
    Announcement Tones and Supervisory Modes  58
    Supervisory Monitoring Usage Notes  61
    Supervisory Monitoring Error Conditions  63
Speed Dials  65
WhisperPage  66
    WhisperPage Permissions  68
    Using Domains For WhisperPage  68
    Feature Interaction With Whisper Page  69
    WhisperPage Restrictions  70

4 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE
System Backup  73
System Restore  76
Import / Export Data  77
Reboot/Shutdowm  78
Password Administration  79
Call Report Settings  80
    CDR Changes At Release R6.0  80
Removing a Telephone Group 110
Viewing Telephone Group Membership 111
Recording and Monitoring Telephone Calls 111
  Recording Calls Between Telephones with Different Recording Settings 112
Remote Telephones 112
Music On Hold (MOH) 112
Non-3Com Telephones 113
Creating and Managing Button Mappings 113
  Mapping Access Buttons 114
  Mappings for Telephone Users and Groups 115
Creating a Busy Lamp/Speed Dial Button Mapping 116
Creating a Delayed Ringing Pattern 116
Creating Groups and Button Mappings 117
Changing Device IP Settings 118
Configuring the 3Com Attendant Console 120
  Adding an Attendant Console 120
  Modifying an Attendant Console 121
  Viewing Attendant Console Status 121
  Removing an Attendant Console 122
  Configuring Attendant Console Buttons 122
  Changing Attendant Console IP Settings 123
  Configuring Connectivity to a 3105 Attendant Console Through the Serial Port 124
Connecting and Managing Analog Devices 126
  Adding an Analog Terminal Card 126
  Adding an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA) 128
  Modifying an Analog Terminal Port 129
  Removing an Analog Terminal Adapter 129
  Viewing The Status of an Analog Terminal Adapter 129
Advanced Settings 130

6 User Configuration
Users 131
Phantom Mailboxes 131
Class of Service (CoS) 132
7 CALL DISTRIBUTION GROUPS

Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) 135
ACD Groups 136
ACD Shifts 139
Estimated Wait Time Announcements 140
In-Queue Digit Processing and Announcements 142
ACD Group Open/Close and Announcements 142
Announcements for SIP-Mode Systems 143
Wrap-Up Time 143
Streaming ACD Data Through a TCP Socket 144
ACD Considerations 144
Hardware Limits for ACD Groups 145
ACD Operations With Call Detail Reports (CDR) 145
Display Data 145
Voice Mail Port Usage 145
Using ACD 146
ACD Groups 146
ACD Announcements 148
ACD Agents 150
ACD Statistics 151
Hunt Groups 154
Linear and Circular Hunt Groups 155
Calling Groups 156
Call Coverage 156
Hunt Group Supervisory Monitoring 157

8 PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

Configuring and Managing Analog Line Card Ports 159
Configuring a Line Card Port 160
Modifying a Line Card Port 162
Removing a Line Card Port 162
Verifying Line Card Port Status 163
Rebooting a Line Card Port 163
Advanced Settings 163
Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards 164
Adding a Digital Line Card 165
Configuring the Digital Line Card 168
169
Digital Line Card Status Lights 172
Modifying a Digital Line Card 175
Support of AT&T's 4ESS Switch Protocol 178
Adding or Modifying a Digital Line Card Group 179
Modifying Card Channels 182
Modifying IP Settings 184
Removing a Digital Line Card 185
Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location 185
Setting Up T1/E1 Logging 187
Viewing CSU State Information and Statistics 187
  T1.231 Near End 188
  T1.231 Far End 189
  TR54016 Near End 189
  TR54016 Far-End 189
  G.826 Near End 189
  G.826 Far End 190
Using Loopback Tests 190
  Enabling or Disabling Loopback Tests 191
Obtaining a Dial Tone from a PBX System 192

9 NBX MESSAGING
Group List 197
NBX Voice Mail 198
  Voice Mail Extensions 201
  Voice Mail Passwords 201
  IMAP for Integrated Voice Mail 201
  Configurable Operators 202
  Off-site Notification 205
  Status 206
  Port Usage 207
  User Usage 207
Auto Attendant 208
  Overview of Auto Attendant Features 208
  Adding an Auto Attendant 210
  Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant 221
  Managing Auto Attendants 223
Voice Application Setup Utility 225
Testing the Auto Attendant 226
Voice Profile for Internet Mail 227
Control Parameters 228
Operations Management 229
Statistics 230
Advanced Settings 231
Configuring Domain Name Server Information 234

10  **SIP-MODE OPERATIONS**
Overview of SIP Mode on the NBX Platform 235
SIP Mode Operations 235
Device Support Details 238
Feature Support 239
Platforms Supported 240
Licensing and Resource Limits 241
Dial Plan Considerations 242
SIP Mode and ACD 243
Other Applications Support 243
Call Log Support 243
SNMP Support 243
SysLog Support 243
CDR Support 243
Enabling and Configuring SIP Mode 244
Install and Configure the System for SIP Mode 244
Enable SIP Mode 245
Disable SIP Mode 245
Add Messaging 246
Create Mailboxes 247
Force Mailbox Creation 248
Configure Auto Attendants 248
Configure Music on Hold 249
Configure ACD Delayed Announcements 250
Add Trusted SIP Interfaces 253
Add an Optional IP Conferencing Module 254
Adding Telephone Users and Devices 258
Adding a Generic SIP Telephone 258
11 DIAL PLAN

Dial Plan Concepts and Overview 261
Call Process Flow 263
Inbound and Outbound Call Processing 263
System Database 264
System Dial Plan 264
Pretranslation 265
Routing 265
System Features Affected by the Dial Plan Configuration 266

Dial Plan Tables 267
Dial Plan Command Format 268
Internal Dial Plan Table 272
Incoming Dial Plan Table 272
Least Cost Routing Dial Plan Table 273
Adding New Dial Plan Tables 273

Dial Plan Pretranslators 274
Pretranslators for Incoming Calls 275
Pretranslators for Certain Outgoing Calls 276

Managing the Dial Plan Configuration File 277
Accessing the Dial Plan 278
Creating Dial Plan Configuration Files 278
Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files 279
Importing a User-Defined Dial Plan 281
Exporting (Saving) a Dial Plan Configuration File 282
Testing a Dial Plan 283
Generating a Dial Plan Report 284
Modifying a Dial Plan Configuration File 285

Outdialing Prefix Settings 286
Managing Extensions 286
Extension Settings Overview 286
Changing Extension Length and Ranges 290
How Auto Discovery Assigns Extensions 291
Modifying Extensions 292
Converting Extensions 292
Managing Extension Lists 294
12 Virtual Connections

Overview of Virtual Tie Lines 333
   VTL Connections Using Unique Extension Ranges 334
   VTL Connections Using Site Codes 335
   Conference Calls Using VTL Connections 336
How to Configure a Virtual Tie Line 338
   License Installation 338
   Dial Plan Configuration 339
   Updating the Extension List 342
   Adding VTL Devices to the Pretranslators (Optional) 343
   Verification of the Virtual Tie Line 344
Call Rerouting for Virtual Tie Lines 346
   Example Dial Plan Entries 346
Managing Existing Virtual Tie Lines 348
   Modifying a Virtual Tie Line Name 348
   Viewing and Resetting Virtual Tie Line Statistics 348
   Enabling Audio Compression for VTL Calls 349
   Enabling Silence Suppression on VTL Calls 350
Using a VTL Password 350
Configuring a VTL Password 351
Configuring VTL Passwords in the Dial Plan 351
Toll Calls Without a VTL Password 354
Music On Hold 354
Troubleshooting VTL Calls 354
TAPI Route Points 356
    Redirect Behaviors 356
    TAPI Route Point Capacities 358
    Creating a TAPI Route Point 358
    Modifying a TAPI Route Point 358
    Viewing TAPI Route Point Statistics 359
    Specifying TAPI Line Redirect Timeout 359
    TAPI Supervisory Monitoring 359
        Supervisory Monitoring Modes 360
TAPI Settings 361

13 DOWNLOADS
Software 363
LabelMaker Utility 363
Documentation and Reference Guides 364

14 LICENSING AND UPGRADES
Licenses 365
    Add a License 366
    Remove a License 366
    Usage Report 367
    Backing Up Licenses 367
    Restoring Backed-Up Licenses 367
    Obtaining Details of License History 367
Software Upgrade 368
    System Software Licensing 369
    Restricted Operation 370
    Considerations 371
    Customer Service 371
Third-Party Drivers 372
    Software Upgrades 372
15 REPORTS
Directory 373
Device List 373
System Data 374
  Disk Status 374
  Power Supply Status 374

16 NETWORK MANAGEMENT
SNMP 375
  Terminology and Acronyms 377
SNMP Managers and Agents 377
SNMP Security 378
  Community Strings 378
  User-based Security Model (USM) 379
  View-based Access Control Model (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c and SNMPv3) 379
  Traps, Notifications, and Informs 380
Special Considerations 381
MIBs and MIB Objects 381
  MIBs Used on the System 382
  Standard SNMPv3 MIBs 383
  Other IEEE/RFC MIBs 383
  3Com MIB Objects 384
  Diagnostics for 3Com MIB Objects 386
Persistent Storage 388
  Agent Conformance Reference 388
Network Management Applications 390
Applicable Endpoints 390
Syslog 392
  Transport Mechanism 393
  Terminology 393
  3Com Implementation 393
Syslog Message Components 394
  PRI (Priority) Message Component 394
  Header Component 401
MSG Component 404
Syslog Security Considerations 405
Message Forgery 405
Periodic Timestamp on Console (PTOC) 406
Event Logging 406
Maintenance Alerts 407

17 COUNTRY SETTINGS
Regional Software 409
   Install Regional Software 410
   Remove Regional Software 411
   Regional Details 411
Regional Settings 412

18 TROUBLESHOOTING
Telephone Local User Interface Utility 415
   Using the LUI Utility 416
   Using the LUI Menu Options 425
The 3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application 433
   Installing the 3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application 433
   Using the Telephone Local Configuration Application 433
Using H3PingIP 434
System-level Troubleshooting 434
   Digital Line Card Troubleshooting 436
   Alarm Conditions (Overview) 437
   Alarm Descriptions 438
   Alarms on NBX Digital Line Cards 439
Configuration and Status Reports 440
Connecting a Computer to a Serial Port 447
Servicing the Network Call Processor Battery 449
Getting Service and Support 449

A INTEGRATING THIRD-PARTY MESSAGING
Installing Software on the Third-Party Messaging Server 451
Configuring the System 452
Configuring NBXTSP on the Server 453
B ISDN COMPLETION CAUSE CODES

C CONFIGURING OPTION 184 ON A WINDOWS 2000 DHCP SERVER
Overview 461
Creating Option 184 462
Editing Option 184 Values 462
Activating Option 184 463

D CALLER ID
Forwarded Calls and Caller ID 465
Calls That Are Forwarded Multiple Times 465
Long Caller ID Character Strings 466
Specific Caller ID Situations 466
Analog Terminal Adapter and Analog Terminal Card Ports 466
3Com Legacy Link or Citel Analog Interface Card 467
Bridged Extension Telephones 467
External Calls 467
Internal Calls 468
Nortel Phones 468
Parked Calls 469
Second Incoming Call 469
TAPI Calls 469
TAPI Redirected Calls 469
VTL Calls 469
Calls Transferred to Hunt Groups 469
3Com Cordless Calls 469

E OUTBOUND CALLER ID AND 911 SERVICE
Sample Dial Plan 472
Internal 3-Digit Extensions 472
Incoming DID Section 472
Least Cost Routing Portion 473
Pretranslators (Part 1) 474
Pretranslators (Part2) 475
NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

GLOSSARY

INDEX

3Com Corporation Limited Warranty

FCC Class A Verification Statement

FCC Class B Statement

FCC Declaration of Conformity
This guide describes how to configure and manage NBX® Networked Telephony Systems. For information about how to install an NBX system for the first time, see the NBX Installation Guide.

If the information in the release notes differs from the information in this guide, follow the instructions in the release notes. Release notes are available on the NBX Resource Pack DVD.

Table 1 can help you find information in this guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How to Use This Guide</th>
<th>Table 1 Overview of This Guide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An overview of the systems</td>
<td>Chapter 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure system settings</td>
<td>Chapter 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure system features</td>
<td>Chapter 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain the system</td>
<td>Chapter 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure telephones</td>
<td>Chapter 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure user settings</td>
<td>Chapter 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure Automatic Call Distribution</td>
<td>Chapter 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure and manage digital and analog line cards</td>
<td>Chapter 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure NBX Voice Messaging (voice mail), Auto Attendant, and Voice Profile for Internet Mail (VPIM)</td>
<td>Chapter 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable and configure Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) operation</td>
<td>Chapter 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare and configure the dial plan</td>
<td>Chapter 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure Virtual Tie Lines and TAPI Rout Points</td>
<td>Chapter 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Download optional software and the LabelMaker utility</td>
<td>Chapter 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensing and upgrade information</td>
<td>Chapter 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create reports</td>
<td>Chapter 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configure SNMP, Syslog, event logging and maintenance alerts</td>
<td>Chapter 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Install and configure international language settings</td>
<td>Chapter 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1  Overview of This Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Troubleshooting information</td>
<td>Chapter 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party messaging system</td>
<td>Appendix A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDN Completion Cause Codes</td>
<td>Appendix B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Option 184 on a Windows 2000 DHCP server</td>
<td>Appendix C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caller ID behavior</td>
<td>Appendix D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephony and networking terms</td>
<td>Glossary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References to all topics in this book</td>
<td>Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC and Industry Canada information, Software End-User License Agreement, and Limited Warranty for Software and Hardware</td>
<td>page 545</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conventions

Table 2  lists conventions that are used throughout this guide.

Table 2  Notice Icons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Notice Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>Information note</td>
<td>Information that describes important features or instructions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>Caution</td>
<td>Information that alerts you to potential loss of data or potential damage to an application, device, system, or network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>![icon]</td>
<td>Warning</td>
<td>Information that alerts you to potential personal injury.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Terminology

Table 3  lists the United States and international equivalents of some of the specialized terms that are used in the NBX documentation.

Table 3  International Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term used in U.S.</th>
<th>Term used outside the U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toll restrictions</td>
<td>Call barring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pound key (#)</td>
<td>Hash key (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO (central office)</td>
<td>Telephone Exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toll-free</td>
<td>Free-phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Line Card</td>
<td>Analog Trunk Line Interface Module</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your suggestions are important to us. They help us to make the NBX documentation more useful to you.

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Please include the following information with your comments:

- Document title
- Document part number (found on the front page)
- Page number

Example:

NBX Administrator’s Guide
Part Number 900-0212-01 Rev AA
Page 25

As always, address all questions regarding the hardware and software to your authorized 3Com NBX Voice - Authorized Partner.
INTRODUCTION

The NBX Administrator’s Guide explains how to configure your NBX® system. This chapter describes these topics:

- Network-based Telephony
- NetSet Administration Utility

For information about how to install hardware components, see the NBX Installation Guide.

Network-based Telephony

3Com Networked Telephony Solutions merge telephony with networking by delivering business telephone service over a data network.

To a telephone user, a 3Com Telephone is an office telephone. You can use it to make and receive calls, transfer calls, park calls, use voice mail, and so on. Inside, the 3Com Telephone is a network device that can communicate over the LAN using Ethernet frames or IP packets. The telephone also includes a LAN port. You can connect your computer to your network through the telephone and avoid the need for a second LAN connection at the desktop.

The core of the system is the Call Processor. The Call Processor manages the processes of making and receiving calls, providing voice mail and Auto Attendant services, and responding to requests for special services, such as access to the NBX NetSet administration utility, Computer Telephony Integration (CTI) services, or the system’s IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) server.
the NBX NetSet utility is a browser-based interface that you use to configure and manage the system. The NBX NetSet utility requires any of these browsers:

- Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.5 or higher
- Netscape Navigator 7.0 or higher
- Mozilla Firefox 1.0 or higher

Figure 1 shows a sample NetSet window. The navigation menu is on the left of the window. Place the cursor over any of the functions to expand the view of that function and display all the associated options.

Figure 1  NetSet Utility - Page Zones Window

Systems present the NBX NetSet utility through an embedded web server that is integrated in the system software. NetSet passwords grant system administrators and telephone users different levels of access privileges. Individual telephone users can view or change their personal settings, such as personal speed dial lists, off-site notification settings, and ringing tones. System administrators can manage user profiles and devices, change system parameters, such as dial plan settings, and upgrade the system software.
NetSet User Interface

Figure 2 shows the NBX NetSet utility user interface. Each NetSet user interface page contains common elements.

Figure 2 User Interface Elements

- **Title Bar** — The NBX trademark followed by the system (host) name.
- **Navigation Route Bar** — The current page location, which is the selected navigation menu item and the selected submenu item.
- **Navigation Menu** — A list of all navigation groups in the NBX NetSet user interface. The navigation menu is partially or fully disabled under certain conditions. These conditions include:
  - System backup in progress: All menus are disabled.
  - System restore in progress: All menus are disabled.
  - System shutdown: All menus are disabled.
  - No system license: Only Licensing and Upgrades and System Maintenance menus are enabled.
- **Tab Menu Bar** — Displays when you click a menu item or submenu item, or when you click a link to a record.
- **Help** — Quick help text plus a button that invokes detailed help.
This chapter provides information about how to configure settings, whose effects span the entire system, and includes these topics:

- Auto Discovery
- Enable Features System-Wide
- System Identity
- Business Information
- Date and Time
- IP Settings
- Audio Settings
- Timers
- Multicast Addresses

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

**Auto Discovery**

The Auto Discovery feature simplifies initial system configuration by adding information about new devices to the configuration database. Devices include telephones, Analog Line Card ports, Digital Line Card channels, Analog Terminal Adapter ports, 3Com Attendant Consoles, and *virtual devices*, such as the pcXset Soft Telephone. Devices must have network connectivity with the Call Processor.

After the system discovers a device, the Auto Discovery process does not find that device again. To remove a device from the system database, use the NBX NetSet utility to remove the device and its database record manually. Note that if you delete a telephone user, the system does not delete the device associated with that user.
CHAPTER 2: SYSTEM SETTINGS

The system does not discover licensed devices until you enter the appropriate Group License. For more information about Group Licensing, see the NBX Installation Guide.

Table 4 summarizes Auto Discovery actions for system components.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Auto Discover Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog Line Card, and V3000 and V3001 analog line ports</td>
<td>Gathers configuration information from each port on the card, assigns a default extension, and enters the information into the configuration database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Line Card</td>
<td>Gathers configuration information from the card, assigns a default extension, and enters the information into the configuration database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After you Auto Discover the Digital Line Card, you may need to edit the dial plan to configure Direct Inward Dial (DID) numbers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com Telephones</td>
<td>Gathers configuration information from the telephone, assigns a default User Profile labeled new user, assigns the next lowest available extension number to the profile, and enters the information into the configuration database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Cards</td>
<td>Auto Discover Telephones finds both Analog Terminal Cards and Analog Terminal Adapters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Adapters</td>
<td>By default, the Auto Discover process assigns extension number 1000 (4-digit dial plan) or 100 (3-digit dial plan) as the first telephone extension. You can use the NBX NetSet utility to specify a new extension starting number. To simplify Auto Attendant configuration, start a range at a base number, for example, 1000/100, 2000/200, 3000/300, or 4000/400. The default Auto Attendant assumes that extension 1000 (4-digit dial plan) or 100 (3-digit dial plan) is the extension of a human attendant (receptionist).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 and V3001 ATA port</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com Attendant Console</td>
<td>Finds and configures any installed 3Com Attendant Consoles. The system maps the first 100 existing telephones, except for the extension that is associated with the Attendant Console, to Attendant Console buttons. The lowest extension is automatically associated with the Attendant Console. Typically, you enable Auto Discover Attendant Consoles after you have installed all your telephones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcXset Soft Telephone</td>
<td>Enables the Auto Discover feature on installations of the pcXset PC Telephone Client when the following conditions are true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ The pcXset PC Soft Telephone program is running on the host PC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ The pcXset PC Soft Telephone host computer is connected to the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ You have entered the proper license key into the NBX NetSet utility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Initial System Configuration

To use the Auto Discover feature for initial system configuration:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide.
3 Verify that the **Extensions Start At** field is set to what you want, and then click **Apply**.

For a 4-digit dial plan, extensions start by default at 1000. For a 3-digit dial plan, extensions start at 100.

*Do not specify a starting extension that begins with zero (0), which will cause the Auto Discover process to fail.*

4 Click **System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery**.

5 Select the check box for the device type that you are configuring and click **Apply**.

3Com recommends that you Auto Discover one device type at a time. See the online Help for detailed information about each field.

**Auto Discovery Notes**

- If devices are on a different subnetwork from the Call Processor, enable IP on the Call Processor **(System-Wide Settings > IP Settings)**, and each device must have IP configuration information.

- You can use DHCP to configure the telephones. You must configure the DHCP server to provide the Call Processor IP address through option 184. Also, you can use the keypad to program IP settings into each device. See “**Configuring Option 184 on a Windows 2000 DHCP Server**” on page 461 for DHCP information and “**Telephone Local User Interface Utility**” on page 415 for telephone local programming instructions.

- The Auto Discovery and software download processes may take a few moments to complete. The Call Processor initializes devices one at a time. If you have connected many new devices to the system at the same time, the Auto Discovery process requires more time.

- A fully initialized telephone displays its extension and the date and time. If there are no extensions available, the Auto Discover process fails, and the telephone’s display panel continues to display the telephone’s MAC address.

- If you are adding devices that do not have a display panel, such as 3100 Entry Telephones, connect the devices one at a time and then refresh the **Telephone Configuration > Telephones** list after you connect a device to see the extension assigned to that device.

- If you are installing a 3Com Attendant Console, connect it after you have discovered all of the telephones. The Auto Discover Attendant
Consoles process maps all existing telephone extensions to the Attendant Console.

**Disabling the Auto Discovery Feature**

After you finish the Auto Discovery process for the initial configuration, disable Auto Discovery so that the Call Processor does not continue to search for added devices.

To disable the Auto Discovery feature:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2. Click **System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery.**
3. Clear all **Auto Discover** check boxes.
4. Click **Apply.**

---

**Enable Features System-Wide**

From the System-Wide Setting page, you can make changes to these settings.

- Extensions Start at
- External Prefix
- RTP DTMF Payload Type
- Caller ID Wait Timer
- External Paging Delay
- External Page Alert Volume
- Handsfree on Internal Transfer / Camp On
- Handsfree on External Transfer / Camp On
- System-wide CLIR
- One Button Transfer
- Pulse Dialing
- Supervisory Monitoring
- Call Timer
- Music On Hold
- Music on Transfer
- Enable SIP
Enable Features System-Wide

- NBX Messaging
- IP Messaging or Third-Party Messaging
- URL for user access to IP Messaging or third-party messaging

To configure system-wide settings:
1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide.
3. See the online Help for detailed information about the settings and how to modify them.

**How Call Timer Works With Other Telephone Features**

Table 5 summarizes how Call Timer works with other PBX-type features.

**Table 5  Call Timer Behaviors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Call</td>
<td>The call duration displays on the originating telephone when the telephone user finishes dialing the destination number. The call time increments while the called number is ringing. Call Timer does not work if the caller enters an invalid internal extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| External Call| Call Timer behavior for an external call is the same as that of an internal call except in these cases:  
  - If the caller enters an invalid external number  
  - If the telephone of the called number is busy  
  In these cases, the call time continues to advance. |
| Hold         | When you put a call on hold, the system hides the Call Timer display. However, the Call Timer count continues to increment during the time that the call is on hold. When you take the call off hold, the Call Timer reappears. |
| Transfer     | When you transfer a call, the Call Timer count does not carry forward to the transfer destination. However, during the time period that the call is ringing on the transfer destination telephone, the Call Timer count continues to increment on your telephone.  
  When the telephone user to whom you transferred the call answers the call, that user sees the Call Timer count start from zero. |
System Identity

The System Identity window shows the current system settings, such as the software version, the IP address of the system, and the amount of free memory. To view system settings:

1. Click **System-Wide System Settings > System Identity.**

Table 6 describes the System Settings fields.

---

**Table 5  Call Timer Behaviors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference Call</td>
<td>The Call Timer value on the telephone that originated the call increments from the time at which the call originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Call Timer value on each telephone that is added to the conference increments from the time the conference participant answered the phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the conference originator drops other parties in the conference and stays with one party at the end, the Call Timer is based upon the total time the two parties spent in on the call, including any time before or during the conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Park</td>
<td>Call Park behavior is similar to the Transfer feature. However, if the telephone that unparks the call is the same telephone that parked the call, Call Timer displays the total time based on the time when the telephone originated the initial call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Through Auto Attendant</td>
<td>If the caller dials the main Auto Attendant number, and the Auto Attendant transfers the call to the extension of choice (or to the default destination), the called party sees the same behavior as if the call had been transferred. That is, the Call Timer count at the transfer destination starts when the called party answers the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridged Calls</td>
<td>For bridged calls, the Call Timer display depends on the off-hook indicator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> An administrative assistant answers the phone, and puts the call on hold. Then, the a site manager picks up the call. The manager sees the counter start from zero. However, if the administrative assistant puts the call on hold and retrieves it later, the administrative assistant sees that the system has defined the Call Timer display for normal hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> An administrative assistant puts a call on hold, and the manager picks up the call and then puts it on hold. Then, the administrative assistant picks up the call. In this case, the administrative assistant sees the Call Timer display as if the administrative assistant had picked up a new call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6  System Settings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software Version</td>
<td>The call control software for the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Serial #</td>
<td>The serial number on the Call Processor circuit board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Host Name</td>
<td>This is an IP setting. It is a name you can give to the system so you do not have to specify the IP address when you access the NBX NetSet utility through a browser.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Address</td>
<td>The IP address of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Gateway</td>
<td>The IP address of the destination host for any IP packet not addressed to a host on the local subnetwork.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>An IP setting that identifies the network and host portions of an IP address on the network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Protocol</td>
<td>The transport mechanism for voice packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ethernet only: All communications are at the Ethernet frame layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard IP: IP communications are used for traffic between NBX system addresses. Every device needs an IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IP On-the-Fly: An implementation of IP communications in which Layer 2 (Ethernet) devices temporarily use a Layer 3 (IP) address only when those devices need to communicate with a Layer 3 device on a different subnetwork. The system administrator defines an address pool that assigns the IP address. After the Layer 2 device returns to the idle state, the IP address returns to the pool of available addresses for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System MAC Address</td>
<td>The hardware address of the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOH MAC Address</td>
<td>The hardware address of the Music-on-Hold (MOH) device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Memory</td>
<td>Available memory on the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Memory Upgrade Installed | Indicates whether this system has had a memory upgrade. Possible values are:  
|                        | ■ Yes (V3000, V3001, V5000 systems)                                                                                                   |
|                        | ■ No (V3000, V3001, V5000 systems)                                                                                                     |
|                        | ■ N/A (NBX 100, V3001R systems)                                                                                                        |
| File System            | The file system this system uses.                                                                                                       |
|                        | ■ NBXFSV1 - The pre-release R6.0 file system.                                                                                            |
|                        | ■ NBXFSV2 - The newer file system that is shipped with release R6.0 or higher systems, which offers better performance and upgrade capabilities. |

If you upgrade an existing system to release R6.0, the system continues to use NBXFSV1.
CHAPTER 2: SYSTEM SETTINGS

Business Information
You can configure information about your business, such as business address and hours, including time of day service modes. You can also view the current mode and force the system into a different mode.

To enter business information:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Business Information.
3. See the online Help for procedures to modify these types of information:
   - Business information
   - Business hours
   - System mode

Click the Business Identity tab to display the information that you configure in the Business Information, Business Hours, and System Mode windows.

System Mode
The System Mode window lets you specify that the system operate in a particular mode or automatically. If necessary, you can force the system into a specific Time of Day Service mode without changing other system settings, such as Business Hours. If the system is in Automatic mode, it constantly compares the current time of day and day of week with the settings you establish in the Business Hours window (click System-Wide Settings > Business Information and click the Business Hours tab).

Business Hours
The Business Hours window allows you to define business hours for three separate service modes: Open, Lunch, and Other. Any time period that does not fall within these specified hours is considered Closed. Business hours link directly to time-of-day service modes and can affect other settings in the system, such as the Auto Attendant.

Table 6  System Settings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and Time</td>
<td>The current system date and time. To modify, click System-Wide Settings &gt; Set Date and Time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Start Time</td>
<td>The last time you initialized the system (boot time).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the system mode is set to Automatic, the system constantly compares the current time of day and day of week with the business hour tables. The system knows the current day of the week and proceeds across the tables in a sequential manner, looking for business hours that match the current time of day. The system examines the three tables sequentially: first the Other mode, then the Lunch mode, and then the Open mode. The system moves across the tables until it finds a match. It skips a blank table.

### Date and Time

The Date and Time window allows you to configure the following:

- **System Date and Time**
- **Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)**

### System Date and Time

Verify that the system date and time are accurate because it affects these system features:

- The 3Com telephone display panel
- Business hours behavior
- Time-dependent prompts in the Auto Attendant
- Time and date stamp on voice mail

To access the date and time settings in the NBX NetSet utility:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **System-Wide Settings > Date and Time**.
3. See the online Help for the procedure to set the system date and time.

*If you enter the system time and select a new time zone simultaneously, (that is, you do not apply the system time first) the system automatically adjusts the system time you entered to correspond to the selected time zone. For example, if the system time is set to 6:00 AM US Pacific, select the US Pacific time zone and allow the system to adjust the time automatically. If you enter 6:00 AM and then select the US Pacific time zone, the system adjusts the system time based on 6:00 AM and displays the system time as 3:00 AM US Pacific.*
Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP)

The Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) synchronizes CPU clocks across the Internet. SNTP belongs to the TCP/IP suite and works at the Application layer in the OSI model, and uses UDP port 123 for communication. SNTP Version 4 can operate in either unicast (point to point), multicast (point to multipoint), or any cast (multipoint to point).

If you need to coordinate your system time with other Internet devices, use the NBX NetSet utility to synchronize the system to an SNTP server at a specified interval.

The initialization process initializes the SNTP client and connects to an available SNTP server. The SNTP server provides the time, which the system uses. When the synchronization interval expires, the system synchronizes with the SNTP server again. Any changes to the SNTP configuration take effect when the synchronization interval expires.

The system uses the time provided by the SNTP server for all references to local time. This includes the time stamps used by the Call Processor, phones, and gateways.

If the SNTP server fails, you can configure the system to transfer server control to another active SNTP server in the list. (You have the option to identify up to three SNTP servers to the system).

See the online Help for information about the procedure to configure the system to use SNTP.

IP Settings

The IP Settings window allows you to define the network protocol settings for this system and, if you are using IP On-The-Fly, to define the range of IP addresses that the system can use to assign addresses to devices as needed.

Before you configure the IP settings, you must have all necessary network information, such as the network protocol, VLANs, Layer 3 IP information about this Call Processor, and any DNS server addresses. This information is propagated in the IP Settings window.

The IP Address Ranges window allows you to add or delete a range of IP On-the-Fly addresses.

Audio Settings

Audio Settings enable you to affect the network impact of your audio packets by enabling or disabling compression and silence suppression.
You can enable and disable these settings for the entire system and then override the system-wide setting for individual devices.

**Compression Overview**

Before voice traffic can be transmitted over a digital network, the audio waveform, an analog signal, must be encoded into a digital format. The digitized audio is packetized and delivered over the network to a destination, and then decoded back into a voice waveform. Software called a codec (coder/decoder) converts the audio information between digital and analog formats.

Digitized audio formats have different properties. Each format represents a compromise between bandwidth and audio quality, that is, high quality audio typically requires more network bandwidth. Compressing the digitized audio data can conserve bandwidth with little compromise in audio quality, but compression requires increased processing overhead when encoding and decoding the audio information. Too much processing overhead can introduce delay.

*Table 7* lists the codecs that the system supports and describes the characteristics of each one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.711</td>
<td>An International Telecommunications Union (ITU) standard for audio encoding. Encoding and decoding is fast and support is widespread. Also called MULAW or µLAW. A-law is a slight variation, which European telephone systems use. G.711 provides high quality audio at 64 Kbps. Telephone companies worldwide use G.711 encoding to provide “toll-quality audio.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPCM</td>
<td>Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM) provides good quality audio at a lower bitrate (32 Kbps) than G.711. The system uses the International Multimedia Association (IMA) version of ADPCM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>G.729, an ITU standard, employs a more sophisticated compression technique than ADPCM and it is supported worldwide. The G.729A codec compresses the audio information to 8 Kbps, although processing overhead results in actual bandwidths greater than 8 Kbps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 2: SYSTEM SETTINGS

Codec Selection

It is important to remember not to select a codec based on compression alone. Consider the trade-off between audio quality and bandwidth use.

System-Wide Audio

For system-wide audio, base the default list order on audio quality:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.722</td>
<td>best quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2</td>
<td>high quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.711</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>medium quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPCM</td>
<td>low quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTL Calls Audio

For Virtual Tie Line (VTL) audio, base the default list order on bandwidth usage:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>medium quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7  Supported Codecs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.722</td>
<td>G.722.2 is an ITU-T standard for wideband voice applications and services. G.722.2 is an adaptive multi-rate wideband codec that uses bit rates ranging from 6.6 to 23.85 Kbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2</td>
<td>G.722 is an SB-ADPCM (sub band Adaptive Pulse Code Modulation) codec. It runs ADPCM on both the low band (0 - 4000 Hz) and the high band (4000 - 8000). The raw bit rate (without network packet headers) is 64 Kbps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>G.722.2LB is a CELP (code excited linear prediction) based codec. G.722 is a 23.85 Kbps rate. G.722.2 LB has a rate of 8.85 Kbps. The standard was originally designed for wireless networks and the different rates allow for adapting to varying channel conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8  Default Order List Based on Audio Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.722</td>
<td>best quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2</td>
<td>high quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.711</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>medium quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPCM</td>
<td>low quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9  Default Order List Based on Bandwidth Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>medium quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Custom Audio

For custom audio that you define based on the needs of your site, you can choose the list order:

Table 10  Default Order List Based on Bandwidth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Codec</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Bandwidth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G.729</td>
<td>medium quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2</td>
<td>best quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADPCM</td>
<td>low quality</td>
<td>medium bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722.2LB</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>low bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.722</td>
<td>high quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G.711</td>
<td>good quality</td>
<td>high bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the audio settings that are configured on each device, 3Com provides sorted lists such as these. Each list contains the codecs supported for that device only.

For example, a default codec configuration list for a 3Com Business Telephone (that is, sorted by audio quality) may show a codec configuration list like the following:

G711  good Q  high BW
ADPCM low Q  med BW

If you have set device options for a low bandwidth connection, then the 3Com Business Telephone codec configuration list may show:

ADPCM low Q  med BW
G711  good Q  high BW
When the system negotiates which codec to choose, the process starts from the top of the list and queries devices to discover if they support the codec. If the device is supported, the system chooses the codec; otherwise, the system goes on to the next codec in the list and initiates the query process.

**Codecs and NBX Devices**

Codecs reside on the NBX devices — telephones, analog terminal adapters, and so forth. Some older devices do not support the latest codecs. Therefore, during call setup, NBX devices negotiate an encoding scheme that both devices (or all devices on a conference call) support.

Table 11 lists each device that must encode or decode audio, and shows how each device supports the available codecs. Certain devices are marked “N/A” for the G.722 codecs because those codecs are for wideband audio, which is not supported by wide area networks or across the PSTN.

**Table 11** Audio Encoding Supported by NBX Devices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>G.729</th>
<th>ADPCM</th>
<th>G.711</th>
<th>G.722</th>
<th>G.722.2</th>
<th>G.722.2LB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3Com 1102, 2102, and 2102-IR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Telephones</td>
<td>3C10121</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10226A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10228IRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10226PE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10226B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10228IRPE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10228IRB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10281PE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10281B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 2101 Basic Telephones</td>
<td>3C10248PE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10248B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3100 Entry Telephone</td>
<td>3C10399A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3101, and 3101SP Basic</td>
<td>3C10401A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephones</td>
<td>3C10401SPKRA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3101B Basic Telephone</td>
<td>3C10401B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3101SP8 Basic Telephone</td>
<td>3C10401SPKR</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3102 Business Telephone</td>
<td>3C10402A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3102B Business Telephone</td>
<td>3C10402B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone</td>
<td>3C10403A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3106C and 3107C</td>
<td>3C10406C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordless Telephones</td>
<td>3C10407C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11  Audio Encoding Supported by NBX Devices (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>G.729</th>
<th>ADPCM</th>
<th>G.711</th>
<th>G.722</th>
<th>G.722.2</th>
<th>G.722.2LB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone</td>
<td>3C10408A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Adapter</td>
<td>3C10120</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10120B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10400</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Card</td>
<td>3C10117</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10117B-INT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10117C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Line Card</td>
<td>3C10114</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10114-ANZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10114C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Line Card</td>
<td>3C10116,</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10116B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10116C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10164-ST (BRI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10164C-ST (BRI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10165</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10165C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10116D</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10165D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Silence Suppression Overview

Silence suppression is a method of reducing the number of packets transmitted during a conversation. Silence suppression can help you avoid dropped packets on a congested network. During a conversation there are periods of silence. A packet of silence takes up as much bandwidth as a packet with audio data. If you enable Silence Suppression, the telephone sends a silence indicator when it senses the start of a silent period and it suppresses all subsequent voiceless frames. When another NBX device receives this indicator, it generates and inserts white noise until it receives the next frame that contains audio data. If you enable Silence Suppression, a careful listener may notice a difference in audio quality. The background white noise generated by the receiving telephone is subtly different from the silence in an audio stream.

Silence suppression results in compromises to audio quality. Do not enable suppression unless you are trying to solve network bandwidth congestion issues that you cannot solve through other means, such as increasing network capacity.

To enable Silence Suppression, click System-Wide Settings > Audio Settings.
System timers enable you to set time-out periods for the system features that are described in Table 12.

To set timers:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **System-Wide Settings > Timers**.

**Table 12**  
System Timers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Voice Mail On</td>
<td>When a telephone’s Forward to Mail feature is enabled, sets the duration of ringing before the system forwards a call to voice mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail On Timeout</td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> If you set this time to be less than six seconds, Caller ID information is not captured in voice mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Voice Mail Off</td>
<td>When a telephone’s Forward to Mail feature is disabled, sets the duration of ringing before the system forwards a call to voice mail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mail Off Timeout</td>
<td>The system uses this setting as the default for each new telephone user that you add to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you modify this value, users added after the change use the new value as the default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telephone users added prior to the change are unaffected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Individual telephone users can modify the default setting in the Call Forward window of the User interface of the NBX NetSet utility by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>specifying the number of times the telephone rings before the system forwards a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Port Hold Timeout</td>
<td>For a call that originated on an outside line, the length of time that the call remains on hold before it rings at the extension that placed the call on hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Park Timeout</td>
<td>The length of time that a call can be parked before it rings at the extension that parked the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Timeout</td>
<td>The length of time before the system abandons a conference attempt. Applies to a blind conference only. The timeout takes effect under these conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Two people, A and B, are involved in a call and one of them attempts to blind conference another person, C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- C does not answer and C’s voice mail does not pick up the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the Conference Timeout period, the system stops ringing C’s telephone, stops attempting to conference with C, and reverts to the call between A and B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer Timeout</td>
<td>The length of time that a transferred call attempts the transfer before it rings at the extension that transferred the call.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The system uses IP multicast addressing to distribute information for these system features, which are available on Layer 2 and Layer 3 IP devices:

- Mapped line appearances
- Internal pages
- External pages
- Conference calls

The Music on Hold (MOH) feature is available on Layer 2 devices only. The IP implementation uses Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) to transmit and distribute the necessary data and audio.

If you configure your system to use IP On-the-Fly or Standard IP and your switches use IGMP Snooping, you must have an IGMP Host on the network. Typically, an IGMP Host is an IP Multicast Router or a switch that has IGMP Query capability.

### Table 12  System Timers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TAPI Line Redirect</td>
<td>The length of time before a call redirected from a TAPI route point by an external application returns to its original destination. After two failures, the call goes to the TAPI route point’s call coverage option. TAPI Line Redirect allows an external TAPI application, typically a call center application, to reroute incoming calls based on caller ID information automatically. For more information, see TAPI Route Points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp On Timeout</td>
<td>The length of time that a call can camp on a busy extension before the system returns the call to the extension that initiated the Camp On feature. The Camp On Timer can be set in increments of 10 seconds. The default value for Camp On Timer is 180 seconds. The maximum value that you can set the timer for is 600 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Callback</td>
<td>The length of time that a call can be designated for call back before the system cancels the call. The Callback Timer has default value of 12 hours. You can set the timer to have a null value. If Automatic Callback is not returned in the specified time, Automatic Callback is cancelled. A system reboot also cancels the Automatic Callback on an extension.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The system IGMP is an implementation of administratively scoped IP multicast that uses three scopes of administration:

- **Local scope** — Limited by local routers with IP addresses 239.255.0.0 through 239.255.0.16
- **Organizational local scope** — Limited by boundary routers with IP addresses 239.192.0.0 through 239.192.0.14
- **Global scope** — IP addresses 224.2.0.0 through 224.2.127.253

IGMP may not be available in all systems or network topologies. All routers between the various components must support IGMP and the necessary router protocols to establish a path for the IP multicast packets.

Each event that occurs in an IGMP setup, such as taking a telephone off the hook, causes a packet of 200 Kb to 300 Kb to be sent.

The default settings for the IP multicast addresses function in most network environments. Certain addresses are reserved.

The MAC address and the IP address displayed on any one line of the Multicast Address List window are not related.

There are two methods for selecting multicast addresses:

- **Change IP** — Lets you select a starting address for all entries. Changing IP multicast addresses is a quick way to change the range of system multicast addresses to avoid conflicts with other equipment on your network.

- **Change bins** — Lets you change a single entry by selecting from a list of available bins. Changing IP bins is useful for changing a single address that may conflict with another system device. Consult your network administrator to find out which address is in conflict and the new address to choose.

To change multicast addresses:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **System-Wide Settings > Multicast Addresses**.
3. See the online Help for more information.
This chapter provides information about configuring the system to take advantage of system features. It describes these topics:

- Account Codes
- Call Pickup
- Call Park
- Page Zones
- Ring Patterns
- Supervisory Monitoring
- Speed Dials
- WhisperPage

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### Account Codes

Account codes are additional numbers that telephone users dial to associate calls with specific functions, sources, or destinations. For example, call center operations often employ account codes to associate calls made by Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) agents with their relevant accounts for tracking purposes. (See Chapter 7 in this guide for more information about ACD.) Telephone users enter an account code while placing a call or during a call.

Verifying account codes is a global configuration setting, while enforcing account codes is by means of a Class of Service (CoS) setting. If the CoS setting enforces the account code for that particular type of call, a telephone user must enter an account code before the system routes the call.
The enforced account code does not apply to internal or emergency (911) calls.

Account codes range from two to sixteen digits. The system allows up to 5000 account codes.

The system maintains a centralized list of account codes that you can update, and can verify the account codes that telephone users enter against this list of account codes.

Account codes are classified by four operation modes, which define how strictly to enforce account code usage for outgoing calls based on Class of Service criteria. See the Account Codes: Operational Modes section of this chapter for information about operational modes.

**Feature Interaction**

This section describes the ways in which account codes interact with other features.

**Bridged Station Appearance**

Only a primary telephone can originate a call. However, once the call is answered, either the primary or the secondary telephone can place the call on hold and take it off hold. The last account code that the primary or the secondary telephone entered overrides the account code for the call.

**CO Flash**

The system does not enforce account code entry for calls that you originate by means of a CO Flash. This means that you can receive a call, perform a CO Flash, and make an external call without entering an account code.

**Conference**

During the time that forced account code mode is enabled, you must enter an account code for each leg of a conference. The account code applies to the call leg, and not to the call from which the conference is initiated. After the conference is completed, an account code entered by any telephone user overrides the account code for the conference call.

**Emergency Numbers**

The system allows emergency numbers without an account code.
Call Forwarding

You cannot specify account codes as part of a forwarding number. If you forward a call while forced account code entry is enabled, the call is forwarded and you are not prompted to enter an account code. A side effect of this feature interaction is that an internal extension could be used to forward calls to an external number and thereby circumvent forced account code entry.

International Dialing

If you enabled Force mode and a timeout occurs after you have entered the minimum number of digits and are still dialing, the system prompts you to enter an account code. After you enter the account code, you can continue entering digits for the international number.

Paging

You can use Paging without entering an account code.

Call Park

If you entered an account code before you park a call, that call is preserved when you unpark it. You can unpark calls without entering an account code. You can enter a new account code after unparking the call.

Redial

Account codes are not stored as part of the redial digits (except on analog phones), even if you specified the account code as part of a speed dial operation. If outbound digits are redialed while forced account code mode is enabled, the system prompts you to enter an account code.

Speed Dial

Phones with programmable buttons and Attendant Consoles can use speed dial with account codes. From the User interface of the NBX NetSet utility:

- Configure a one-touch speed dial with an account code. Click Directory and then the One-Touch Speed Dial tab. Use the following format in the Number field:

  [888] + Account code + # + Outbound number
You must use brackets, which indicates that 888 is a feature code.

- Configure a personal speed dial with an account code. Click Directory and then the Personal Speed Dial tab. Supply the account code separately in the Account Code field.

For security reasons, the telephone’s display panel does not display the account code during a speed dial. If the account code is valid, the display panel displays the account name.

**Call Transfer**

If you enable Forced mode, when you transfer a call, enter an account code before the second call is routed. After the transfer is complete, the account code entered on the second call leg also applies to the transferred call.

This means that the first call (prior to the start of transfer) can have account code XXX, the second call (prior to the completion of the transfer) can have account code YYY, and the transferred call has account code YYY.

**VTL**

Forced account code entry applies to all VTL calls.

**Account Codes: Operational Modes**

Before you configure account codes for your system, be sure that you are familiar with the enforcement and verification mechanisms and how they affect your call operations.

Codes are classified by one of the these modes:

- **Forced / Verified Mode**
- **Forced / Unverified Mode**
- **Unforced / Verified Mode**
- **Unforced / Unverified Mode**

**Forced / Verified Mode**

In Forced / Verified mode, the system first forces the telephone user to enter an account code and verifies that the code is correct before routing an outgoing call. The system verifies the account code against a master list that you establish.
To place an outgoing call, dial the outbound number in either of the following ways:

- Outbound number + # + Account code + #
- Feature + 888 + Account Code + # + Outbound number

In the first instance, you may not know or remember that an account code is necessary and dial only the outbound number. In this case, the telephone prompts you to enter an account code after a short period of time.

If the account code is valid, the Feature Success tone plays and the system routes the call.

If the account code is invalid:

- On a telephone with a display panel, the display panel displays the invalid account code and prompts you to enter the account code again. After three unsuccessful attempts to enter the account code, you must start over by reentering the outbound number and account code.
- On a phone without a display panel, the telephone plays the Feature Error tone and you must reenter the entire digit sequence.

The system does not require account codes for emergency calls, such as 911, and immediately routes the calls.

During the call, you can enter another valid account code using the following format:

F + 888 + Account_code + #

You can enter multiple account codes during a call; the most recently entered account code overrides the previously entered account code. In Verified account code mode, the newest account code only overrides the existing account code if it has been verified.

The account code and account name information is available in the Call Detail Reporting (CDR) data. To download the NBX Call Reports software, click Download > Applications. To enable CDR, click System Maintenance > Call Report Settings.

Enforcing account codes is applicable for outgoing external calls only.
CHAPTER 3: FEATURE SETTINGS

Forced / Unverified Mode

Forced / Unverified mode is similar to Forced / Verified mode in that the system forces you to enter an account code. However, because the system does not verify the account code, the telephone either:

- Displays the account name associated with the code.
- Displays the text string Unknown Account.

In this mode, it is possible for you to enter an invalid account code and still proceed with the call.

The account code and account name information is available in CDR.

The system only forces the use of account codes on outgoing, external calls.

Unforced / Verified Mode

In Unforced / Verified mode, the system does not force you to enter an account code. However, if you do enter an account code, the system verifies that the account code is correct.

You can enter an account code during the call using the following format:

Feature + 888 + Account_code + #

The system verifies the account code against the list of valid account codes.

- On a telephone with a display panel, an invalid account code shows the text string Unknown Account, and the call continues.
- On a telephone without a display panel, an invalid account code plays the Feature Error tone, and the call continues.

Unforced / Unverified Mode

Unforced / Unverified mode is similar to Unforced / Verified mode, but the system does not verify the account code. The telephone displays the account name if the account code is valid and the call continues.

The account code and account name information is available in CDR.
Configuring Enforcement and Verification

To enable or disable verification of outgoing calls:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Go to Feature Settings > Account Codes.
3. Enable the check box next to an account code (or create a new one before proceeding).
4. Enable or disable the Enforce account codes verification check box, as necessary.
5. Click Apply.

To enforce or relax the need for an account code:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click User Configuration > Class of Service.
3. Click a CoS Group name, which displays the Modify window.
4. Locate the Class of Service (such as International or Long Distance), and then enable or disable the corresponding Force Acct Code check box.
5. Repeat the previous step for each Class of Service.
6. Click Apply to activate the changes and leave this window open, or click OK to activate the changes and close this window.

Call Pickup

Call Pickup allows telephone users who hear a telephone ringing to answer the call on their own telephones. To enable this feature, you add telephone extensions to Call Pickup Groups.

The Call Pickup feature is not supported for hunt groups. However, it is supported for ACD groups.

Group Numbers  Table 13 summarizes the Call Pickup group numbers.
CHAPTER 3: FEATURE SETTINGS

See an NBX telephone guide for user instructions about how to use Call Pickup.

If you select Auto Add Phones to Call Pickup Group 0 (System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery), every telephone that you add to the system is a member of Call Pickup group 0 (extension 500). Any telephone can pick up calls to a telephone user who is a member of default Call Pickup Group 0. Telephone users can add or remove their own telephone extensions from the group to allow or prevent others from picking up their calls. See the NBX Telephone Guide and the User online Help for more information.

You can add telephone users to and remove them from any of the groups. Telephone users can remove themselves from Call Pickup group 0, but not from any other Call Pickup groups.

You can map Call Pickup Groups to user telephone buttons to provide one-touch access to the Call Pickup groups. See “Creating and Managing Button Mappings” in Chapter 5.

To configure call pickup groups and modify group membership:

1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2 Click Feature Settings > Call Pickup.

3 See the online Help for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Group Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V3000, V3001, V3001R, V5000</td>
<td>50 Call Pickup groups:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Group 0 through group 31 (extension 500 through 531)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Group 32 through group 49 (extension 482 through 499)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 Directed Call Pickup groups (extension 540 through 589)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>32 Call Pickup groups from group 0 (extension 500) through group 31 (extension 531)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Directed Call Pickup groups from 540 through 549</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See an NBX telephone guide for user instructions about how to use Call Pickup.
Call Park

When you park a call, anyone can retrieve it from any other telephone in the system by entering the Call Park extension that is associated with that call.

Example: You need to transfer an incoming call, but the person that you need to reach is not available. You can park the call on any unused Call Park extension, and then page the person and announce that Call Park extension. The person can then dial the Call Park extension from any internal telephone to retrieve the parked call.

These are the default system configuration extensions for Call Park:
- **4-digit dial plan**: 6000 through 6099
- **3-digit dial plan**: 601 through 609

**Adding a Call Park Extension**

To add a Call Park extension:

1. Click *Feature Settings* > *Call Park*.
2. Click *Add*.
3. Enter the number of an extension in the *Extension* field.
4. Enter a name for the extension in the *Name* field.
5. Click *OK*.

**Changing a Call Park Extension Name**

To change the name of a default Call Park extension:

1. Click *Feature Settings* > *Call Park*.
2. Click an extension.
3. Enter the new name for the Call Park extension in the *Name* field.
4. Click *OK*.

**Removing a Call Park Extension**

You can remove a Call Park extension at any time:

1. Click *Feature Settings* > *Call Park*.
2. Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to delete and click *Remove Selected*. To select all extensions, enable the *Select* check box.
3. Click *OK*. 
To replace any extension that you remove, see “Adding a Call Park Extension” on page 51.

**Page Zones**

The Page Zone feature allows you to designate a subset of devices within the system as members of a zone. Telephone users then can page members of that group only, rather than paging all devices on the system. The system supports up to 16 page zones for each system.

The system allows multiple simultaneous zone pages. However, a device that is currently paging or being paged will not respond to another page request.

A Page Zone extension must be in the external device extension range:

- 6000-7999 for a 4-digit dial plan
- 600-799 for a 3-digit dial plan

---

The default 3- and 4-digit dial plans assign extension numbers that start with 7 as diagnostic. **Diagnostics is a Class of Service that you can assign to a telephone user. For example, if you want to assign a page zone to extension 720, either change the dial plan (to make 7** an internal call) or assign the CoS permissions labelled Diagnostics to users who will be dialing the 720 page zone. To keep the dial plan and CoS defaults, use the extension range of 6000 – 6999 (or 600 – 699) for page zones.**

Many extensions in these ranges are already reserved for Call Park and other features. Typically, you choose an extension near the upper end of the external extension range. Click Reports > Device List for a list of extensions currently in use.

**Page Zone Feature Support**

The Page Zone feature supports the following features and desktop applications:

- **Caller ID** — The display panel on the device originating the zone page displays the zone page's name and extension; the recipients' display panels do not display the broadcaster's extension.
- **Hands Free** — A zone page reaches a device that has Hands Free enabled.
- **Hold** — A zone page reaches a device that has Hold enabled.
Speed Dial (Personal) — A device is able to store personal speed dial extensions as zone page extensions.

Speed Dial (System) — A device is able to store system speed dial extensions as zone page extensions.

All other features and desktop applications are not supported. A zone page does not reach a device that has Do Not Disturb enabled.

When zone paging, you cannot include devices from a different Call Processor in a local page zone. However, if your dial plan is configured to support Virtual Tie Lines (VTLs), you can include an extension on a different Call Processor in a zone page.

SIP telephones can neither initiate nor receive pages.

To configure Page Zones:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Feature Settings > Page Zones.
3. See the online Help for information about how to add, modify, and remove page zones.

Ring Patterns

You can set system-wide ring patterns, such as one, two, or three rings, to distinguish between internal and external calls.

Do not confuse ring patterns with ringer tones, which telephone users can set for their telephones from the NBX NetSet utility. For information about setting a telephone user’s ringer tones, see an NBX telephone guide or the User online Help.

To set ring patterns:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Feature Settings > Ring Patterns.
3. See the online Help for more information.

Supervisory Monitoring

Supervisory Monitoring allows a supervisor to monitor calls on the system, with or without the knowledge of the parties engaged on the
call, as a part of the quality control operations of a site. Typically, you monitor or audit calls that are routed through ACDs, Hunt Groups, or TAPI Route Points. However, you can monitor any call.

This section describes these topics:

- **Introduction to Monitoring**
- **Domains and Privacy**
- **Announcement Tones and Supervisory Modes**

**Introduction to Monitoring**

Supervisory Monitoring takes place through domains. A **domain** is a collection of telephone users who are grouped because they are logically related in some way. In this case, the telephone users in a domain are candidates for monitoring. If you enable Supervisory Monitoring in a domain, each telephone user in that domain can be monitored.

By default, **Supervisory Monitoring is disabled. You can enable or disable Supervisory Monitoring on a system-wide basis. Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide and then enable the Supervisory Monitoring check box.**

There may be situations in which a telephone user’s calls need not be monitored. In this case, the **Privacy List domain** is a special domain that contains telephone users whose calls cannot be monitored.

A monitoring session, in which an agent’s call is actively monitored, includes:

- The supervisor, or monitoring party, who is any telephone user in the system who knows the Supervisory Monitoring domain password and thus can monitor the members of the domain associated with that password.
- The **agent**, who is any telephone user who is part of a supervisory monitoring domain and who a supervisor in that domain can monitor, unless that telephone user is in the Privacy List domain.

The actual audio state, or mode, of the session may be one of the following:
You can configure announcement tones to allow the agent or the customer, or both, to know that the call is being monitored.

Domains and Upgrades
Supervisory Monitoring domains are a new feature in release R6.0. To create and manage Supervisory Monitoring domains, click Feature Settings > Supervisory Monitoring and see the online Help for more information.

Release R5.0 supported Supervisory Monitoring for calls that hunt groups, ACD groups, and route points managed. When you upgrade a release R5.0 system to release R6.0, the system creates new Supervisory Monitoring domains automatically for all existing groups for which the Supervisory Monitoring passwords were changed from the default setting. If a group’s default password was not changed in release R5.0, the system does not create a new Supervisory Domain for that group.

The new Supervisory Monitoring domains have these characteristics:

- The upgrade process transfers all relevant information from release R5.0 groups to the new release R6.0 Supervisory Monitoring domains. For example, the members of a new Supervisory Monitoring domain are the same members of the Hunt Group or the ACD Group that you created in release R5.0.

- The name of each new Supervisory Monitoring domain that the system creates during the upgrade process is the group name plus the group number of the Hunt Group or the ACD Group that had Supervisory Monitoring enabled. The new password is the group’s extension plus the former supervisory monitoring password. For example, if ACD Group 4000 had password 1234 in release R5.0, the new Supervisory Monitoring domain password in release R6.0 is 40001234.

---

**Table 14  Supervisory Monitoring Modes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Enables a supervisor to monitor a call with or without the knowledge of the agent or the external party (typically a customer).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisper</td>
<td>Enables a supervisor to coach or speak with an agent without the customer’s knowledge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barge-In</td>
<td>Enables the supervisor to speak with both the agent and the customer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
The tones that are enabled for a new Supervisory Monitoring domain are the same tones that were in effect for the Hunt Group or ACD Group before the upgrade.

The call type settings default to incoming group calls only.

**Domains and Privacy**

Be aware of the following privacy issues when you use Supervisory Monitoring on your system:

**Monitoring Ability**

A supervisor can monitor:

- All call types, which includes incoming, outgoing, and non-ACD calls.
- Anyone in the system.
- Three-party conference calls. The supervisor counts as one of the parties in a conference, which supports up to four parties at one time.

**Domains**

A domain defines logical groupings of the agents who a supervisor, or supervisors, is required to monitor.

The NBX 100 system can support up to 49 domains. All other hardware platforms can support up to 101 domains.

Anyone who has a valid Supervisory Monitoring domain password can be the supervisor and monitor domain members.

Prior to release R6.0, the supervisor had to enter the extension and password of the last hunt group, ACD, or route point that the incoming call traversed to monitor a call. This restriction is removed.

Be sure to create Supervisory Monitoring domains that specify the following information for the system:

- The Supervisory Monitoring domain’s unique name and password
- The types of calls that the supervisor can monitor (Incoming Group Only calls or All calls)
- The calling groups (ACD, Hunt Group, or TAPI Route Point) that the supervisor can monitor
- The agents or telephone users than the supervisor can monitor
- Announcement tones for Monitor, Whisper, and Barge-In modes
■ Privacy List

The Privacy List, which is a reserved system domain, specifies those telephone users whom a supervisor cannot monitor. The Privacy List is unlike other Supervisory Monitoring domains:

■ You cannot change the name of the Privacy List.
■ You can define only telephone users for the Privacy List. There are no tone settings or call type settings for this domain.
■ You cannot add Hunt groups, ACDs, or TAPI Route Points as members of the Privacy List.
■ You can add members of the Privacy List to individual domains, even though these telephone users cannot be monitored. You can track these cases using reports.

■ Call Privacy

Call Privacy allows a telephone user to prevent a call from being monitored on a call-by-call basis. Telephone users can toggle Call Privacy on and off to block or accept monitoring.

This contrasts with membership in the Privacy List domain, which ensures that a supervisor cannot monitor any calls associated with a telephone user.

You can assign a telephone user to a CoS group that allows Call Privacy so that the telephone user can use Feature Code 428 to prevent the supervisor from monitoring the current call as follows:

■ The telephone user can activate the Call Privacy feature before a call (for example, by going off-hook and dialing Feature Code 428 and then dialing an internal or external call), or during a call (for example, by dialing Feature Code 428 after answering an incoming call). If the telephone user activates Call Privacy while on a call that the supervisor is monitoring, the monitoring session ends.

■ When an active Call Privacy session ends, (that is, the telephone user activates Call Privacy, initiates a call, and then exits the call) the Call Privacy settings are no longer applicable and the next call is open to monitoring.

You can map Feature Code 428 to one of the telephone system access buttons.
Announcement Tones and Supervisory Modes

This section describes information about the following topics:

- Supervisory Monitoring Announcement Tones
- Using Monitor Mode
- Entering Whisper Mode From Monitor Mode
- Entering Barge-In Mode From Monitor Mode
- Changing Agents and Changing Modes While Monitoring

The Call Timer feature on the display panel of the telephone does not work with Supervisory Monitoring. Also, to use Supervisory Monitoring, you must use a telephone that has a display panel and Soft Keys.

Supervisory Monitoring Announcement Tones

Before you use Supervisory Monitoring, be sure that you are familiar with the announcement tone scheme. The system uses the announcement tones to indicate the status of Supervisory Monitoring to call participants.

- When the supervisor invokes either Monitor or Whisper mode, the agent may hear a tone, depending on how you configured the Supervisory Monitoring domain to which that agent belongs.
- When the supervisor invokes Barge-In mode, the agent and the external party may hear a tone, depending on how you configured the Supervisory Monitoring domain to which that agent belongs.
- When the supervisor invokes Monitor mode, a tone plays when the system prompts the supervisor to enter the agent’s extension. You cannot disable this tone.
- Each of the three modes (Monitor, Whisper, and Barge-In) has a unique announcement tone.
- The tone accompanying the prompt for the agent’s extension has the same pitch as the announcement tone.

Default Tones

Table 15 lists the default settings for Supervisory Monitoring.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Default Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monitor</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisper</td>
<td>Off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Verify that:
   - You have enabled Supervisory Monitoring.
   - You create a Supervisory Monitoring domain.
   - You know the Supervisory Monitoring domain password. A telephone user who acts as the supervisor must know the Supervisory Monitoring domain password.
   - The agent whom you want to monitor is a member of the Supervisory Monitoring domain.

2. On the telephone, press the programmable access button mapped to Monitor, or press the Feature button and use the keypad to enter Feature Code 425 for Monitor.

   The system prompts for the domain password.

3. Enter the Supervisory Monitoring Domain password, and then press either the OK menu option or # key.
   - If the password or the extension is invalid, the display panel displays an error message and allows you to reenter the password.
   - If the extension number is valid, the system plays a tone and prompts for an agent extension.

4. Enter the extension of an agent who is a member of the Supervisory Monitoring domain.

   The system checks the state of the call that you are attempting to join and uses the display panel to inform you about the call status:
   - If the agent is not on an call, the display panel displays IDLE and allows you to enter another extension.
   - If the agent is not logged into the system, the display panel displays a message to that effect, and allows you to take another action.

---

**Table 15** Supervisory Monitoring Announcement Tone Settings (Default)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Default Setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barge-In</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Using Monitor Mode**

The supervisor can use Feature Code 425 to invoke Monitor mode to monitor a conversation in progress. You can map this feature code to a button with or without a status light for individuals or groups. (Telephone users can change the button mapping for their own extensions only.)
If the agent is already being monitored, the display panel displays a message to that effect, and allows you to take another action.

If the agent is free to be monitored, the conversation becomes audible, and the system plays an announcement tone if it has been configured to do so.

While you monitor a call, you can change the agent extension and the supervisory monitoring mode.

5 To end the Monitor session, hang up the telephone receiver.

The supervisor’s display panel is the only display panel that displays menu options or indications that the Supervisory Monitoring feature is in use. (The agent’s display panel does indicate that Supervisory Monitoring is in use.)

Changing Agents and Changing Modes While Monitoring
While you listen to a call in Monitor mode, the telephone display panel provides options to allow you to choose Barge-In mode, Whisper mode, or to change to another agent’s call.

The display panel displays the extension of the agent currently being monitored, as well as these menu options:

- Whisp
- Chg
- BrgIn

Entering Whisper Mode From Monitor Mode While in Monitor mode, the supervisor can invoke Whisper mode.

The supervisor in Whisper mode can join, as well as listen to, the conversation between the agent and the customer. For example, the supervisor can provide information or a suggestion to the agent. The agent hears the supervisor’s suggestions in addition to the conversation with the customer. The customer can hear the agent only.
To enter Whisper or Barge-In mode, you must first enter Monitor mode, and then switch to the appropriate mode.

1. Press the Whisp Soft Key on your telephone.
   The agent may hear an announcement tone depending on how you configured Supervisory Monitoring.

2. Hang up the telephone receiver to end the Monitor session.

**Entering Barge-In Mode From Monitor Mode** While in Monitor mode, the supervisor can invoke Barge-In mode.

Barge-In mode immediately inserts the supervisor into the conversation with the agent and the customer. The supervisor, agent, and customer can hear and speak with the other parties in the conversation.

To enter Whisper or Barge-In mode, you must first enter Monitor mode, and then switch to the appropriate mode.

1. Press the BrgIn Soft Key on your telephone.
   The agent may hear an announcement tone, depending on the way you configured Supervisory Monitoring.

2. Hang up the receiver to end the Monitor session.

**Changing Agents While Monitoring a Conversation** While in Monitor mode, the supervisor can change which agent to monitor.

1. Press the Chg Soft Key on your telephone.
   The system prompts for the agent extension and plays a tone.

2. Enter the new extension and press the OK menu option or # key.
   The previous agent's call is no longer audible to you and the current agent's call becomes audible. The current agent may hear an announcement tone, depending on the way you configured Supervisory Monitoring.

3. Hang up the receiver to end the Monitor session.

---

**Supervisory Monitoring Usage Notes** This section describes general information about Supervisory Monitoring. Topics include:

- **Special Considerations**
- **Supervisory Monitoring Error Conditions**
Special Considerations

To configure Supervisory Monitoring, you must have Administrator access rights to the system. If you are a call supervisor, note the following issues when you monitor calls in progress:

- You can monitor calls internal to the system or external calls.
- You can monitor a call across a Virtual Tie Line (VTL).
- Any one of the parties involved in a Supervisory Monitoring environment (customer, agent, or supervisor) can put the call on hold and answer another call.
- You cannot invoke session-modifying services during a call being monitored. You can invoke the following telephone features during a call:
  - Forward voice mail
  - Do Not Disturb
  - Mute
  - Hold

The display panel displays the message Not allowed if you invoke any other features during a monitoring session.

- If the customer or the agent invokes a session-modifying service such as Transfer, Conference, Call Park, or Transfer to Voice Mail, the system drops the supervisor from the call.
- You can use third-party TAPI applications to monitor calls.
- You cannot monitor more than two calls at the same time. Of the two calls, only one can be active at any given time; the other call must be on hold.
- You can monitor other supervisors. However, you cannot monitor a supervisor who is monitoring another call.
- Multiple supervisors can monitor different calls by the same agent. However, a specific call can be monitored by one supervisor only at any one time.
- If you exit the monitoring session, the call between the customer and the agent is unaffected.
- You cannot invoke Supervisory Monitoring if the supervisor is already on an active call.
■ When you invoke **Barge-in** and either the caller or the agent subsequently puts the call on hold, you are still able to talk to the remaining party.

■ The telephone user does not need to be an agent to be in a monitored call, nor does this user have to be logged in.

■ An agent in a monitored call can transfer a call to another party.

■ A primary telephone configured with bridged extensions could receive a call that an associated secondary telephone, which is not a part of a hunt group, ACD, or route point, can answer.

**Restrictions in Monitoring ACD Calls** There are a few cases in which you cannot monitor an ACD call, though the system is processing the call as an ACD call.

■ You cannot monitor ACD calls going through call coverage to voice mail or Auto Attendant.

■ Multiple supervisors cannot monitor the same agent at the same time. Supervisory Monitoring is limited to one active supervising session for each agent.

---

**Supervisory Monitoring Error Conditions**

This section describes the most common Supervisory Monitoring errors and the results that occur. If appropriate, the table lists corrective measures that you may take to recover from errors.

- **Feature Interaction Errors**
- **Validation Errors**
- **Supervisory Monitoring Service Errors**
- **Device Errors**

**Table 16** Feature Interaction Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A feature is active on the supervisor’s phone that prevents Supervisory Monitoring.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the phone returns to the Ready state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The agent or the customer hangs up while the supervisor has the call on hold.</td>
<td>The display panel cannot display messages while a call is on hold; the supervisor’s phone immediately returns to the Ready state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supervisory Monitoring fails to start because two Supervisory Monitoring services are already active on the supervisor’s device.

The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the phone immediately returns to the Ready state.

The agent or the customer invoke a feature that cannot operate with Supervisory Monitoring while the supervisor is monitoring the call.

The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.

A feature is active on the agent’s telephone that prevents Supervisory Monitoring from starting.

The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.

An agent puts an ACD call on hold before the supervisor invokes Supervisory Monitoring.

The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.

---

**Table 16** Feature Interaction Errors

<table>
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<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the phone immediately returns to the Ready state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The agent or the customer invoke a feature that cannot operate with Supervisory Monitoring while the supervisor is monitoring the call.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A feature is active on the agent’s telephone that prevents Supervisory Monitoring from starting.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An agent puts an ACD call on hold before the supervisor invokes Supervisory Monitoring.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the option to change agents.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 17** Validation Errors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The supervisor enters an incorrect password or extension.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the system gives the supervisor the options to try again or exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The supervisor enters an incorrect password three times.</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message and the phone exits Supervisory Monitoring and returns to the Ready state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The supervisor enters the extension of a device that cannot be monitored (for example, the extension is a paging, Call Park, or Voice Mail extension).</td>
<td>The display panel displays an explanatory error message for five seconds, and then the system prompts again for the extension of an agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can create up to 100 System Speed Dial numbers. You can also create system speed dial and personal speed dial button definitions and assign them to groups.

*Do not confuse use speed dial codes with extension numbers.*

Any telephone in a Telephone Group has access to the same button definitions. Telephone users can create personal speed dial definitions for buttons that do not already have a button mapping. Telephone users can also change definitions for any buttons mapped as personal speed dial buttons, even if those buttons are defined in the Group Button Mappings.
System speed dial numbers are not subject to Class of Service (CoS) restrictions. Therefore, a speed dial number mapped to a number that is a toll call is available to telephone users even if their CoS does not allow toll calls. Personal speed dial numbers are subject to CoS.

To set up system speed dials:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Feature Settings > System Speed Dials.
3. See the online Help for information about how to configure system speed dials.

**WhisperPage**

The WhisperPage feature allows you to dial an extension that is involved in an active conversation with another person and speak to that person without the other party on the call being able to hear you.

WhisperPage is typically used in the workplace by an assistant and manager. While a manager is on a call, an assistant can start a WhisperPage session to alert the manager of an important meeting or call. During the WhisperPage session, the assistant cannot hear the manager or the third party speaking and the third party cannot hear the comments of the assistant.

If the manager is not on an active call when the assistant starts a WhisperPage session, the system places the call as if the assistant dialed the manager’s extension.

A typical WhisperPage session occurs as follows:

1. An assistant initiates a WhisperPage through Feature Code 426 or a programmed system access button, depending on the type of telephone and how it is configured.
2. The manager may hear an alert tone announcing the WhisperPage request.

The display panel on the manager’s phone shows the Caller ID of the assistant and the WhisperPage icon for 5 seconds, and then the display reverts back to the Caller ID information of the person the manager is speaking with.
The manager also has a period of time, called the Decline Time, to refuse the WhisperPage. You can configure WhisperPage behavior by enabling or disabling the alert tone and specifying the Decline Time to be 0 – 9.9 seconds in 0.1 second intervals. The default Decline Time is two seconds.

You can also configure, on a per-user basis, the WhisperPage feature success tone waiting time period that the assistant hears.

3 To accept the WhisperPage, the manager does nothing.

When the Decline Time period expires, the assistant hears a tone that indicates that the WhisperPage session is active. The display panel on the assistant’s phone displays *Whispering* and the manager’s extension to indicate that the WhisperPage session is active. The assistant can speak to the manager. The other party on the call does not hear the assistant’s comments and the assistant cannot hear the manager or the person to whom the manager is speaking.

4 To refuse the WhisperPage, the manager can invoke the Do Not Disturb (DND) feature during the Decline Time.

The assistant hears an error tone and the display panel on the assistant’s phone shows a message that indicates that the WhisperPage was unsuccessful. The manager can also invoke DND to end an active WhisperPage session. If the manager invokes DND, the feature is active until the manager disables it.

5 The assistant hangs up to end the WhisperPage session.

You can configure the WhisperPage announcement tone that the manager hears on a per-user basis:

1 Click Feature Settings > WhisperPage.
2 Click a domain and then click the extension of a member of that domain
   The system displays the Report window.
3 Type a value in the Decline Time field.
4 Click OK.

However, you cannot configure the WhisperPage feature success tone heard that the assistant hears.

You can map Feature Code 426 for WhisperPage to a telephone button for individuals or groups. Telephone users may change the button mapping for their extension only if you have extended this privilege using
the CoS function. You can configure the mapped buttons from the Button Mapping window. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones or Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups. Click a telephone extension or a telephone group name, depending on which sub menu you chose, and then click the Button Mapping tab.

**WhisperPage Permissions**

Both the manager and the assistant in a WhisperPage session must be assigned to a WhisperPage domain and have appropriate WhisperPage access privileges.

Telephone users can view their WhisperPage access privileges from within the NBX NetSet utility. WhisperPage permissions include this information:

- Whether or not the WhisperPage alert tone is enabled
- The waiting time before an initiated WhisperPage session becomes active
- Telephone users (listeners) to whom you can initiate a WhisperPage session
- Telephone users (speakers) who can initiate a WhisperPage session with you

You can define these access privileges when you create the WhisperPage domains.

**Using Domains For WhisperPage**

A domain is a grouping of telephone users who are logically associated in some way. You create domains for use with the WhisperPage feature.

Each domain must have a unique name, which you configure in the NBX NetSet utility (click Feature Settings > WhisperPage).

For each domain in the system, configure the following:

- The list of members in that domain to whom speakers can whisper.
- A list of members in that domain who can invoke the WhisperPage feature.

You can create a domain with no members. There can be a maximum of 50 domains in the system. (Some platforms may support fewer domains because of resource usage.)
The Report window shows the extensions to which a telephone user can whisper, and also shows the extensions that are able to whisper to the telephone user.

1. Click Feature Settings > WhisperPage.
2. Click a domain.
3. Click the extension of a member of that domain to display the Report window.

**Feature Interaction With Whisper Page**

This section describes how the WhisperPage feature interacts with other system features.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Assistant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account Code</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO Flash</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference drop</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COS Override</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directory</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Mail Transfer</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fwd RNA</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fwd Busy</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fwd DND</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handsfree</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hold</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Allow (no Music On Hold)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mute</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speakerphone</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call pickup</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed dial</td>
<td>Allow (ignore)</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line redirect</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toggle Fwd to VM</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3: FEATURE SETTINGS

WhisperPage

Restrictions

- Only the administrator can:
  - Create a domain
  - Add telephone users to a domain that allows WhisperPage to be invoked
  - Add telephone users to a domain that allows a WhisperPage to be received on a particular extension
  - Multiple assistants cannot whisper to the same extension at the same time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Manager</th>
<th>Assistant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>User park</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group Logging</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting Service</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Number Redial</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock unlock</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orig startup</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System info</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term startup</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User password</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp On</td>
<td>Allow - drop assistant</td>
<td>Disallow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume Up / Down</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>Allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTL merge</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridged phones</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapped Analog Line Card</td>
<td>Allow</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTLs</td>
<td>Cannot go across VTL</td>
<td>Cannot go across VTL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An assistant may initiate only two WhisperPage sessions at any one time (one or both on hold), provided that there is a line available for each session.

While using WhisperPage, if the party speaking to the manager hangs up and completes the call, the system disconnects the assistant from the call.

The system displays an error message to the assistant on the display panel and plays a feature error tone.

The assistant and the manager must be on the same system.

You cannot use the WhisperPage feature over VTL /Q.SIG/ T1 tie lines or /PRI / BRI/ T1 E&M robbed bit lines.

The system has a resource pool of 42 multicast addresses for the WhisperPage feature.

There are no limits as to the maximum number of multicast addresses that any one feature can use. It is possible for another feature to exhaust the addresses in the resource pool.

Use the DND feature to implement Decline Whisper.

On an ATA, any feature that the manager tries to invoke disconnects the assistant from the call.

If the manager presses flash hook on an ATA to enter a feature code, the system invokes hold on the manager’s device.

On an ATA, a telephone user cannot distinguish the difference between Supervisory Monitoring Whisper Mode and WhisperPage.

There is no display panel on an ATA, and the tone is identical for both features.

For more information about configuring WhisperPage, see the online Help.
This chapter describes how to manage system-level maintenance operations for the system, including:

- System Backup
- System Restore
- Import / Export Data
- Reboot/Shutdown
- Password Administration
- Call Report Settings
- Purge Database
- Manage Data
- Disk Mirroring

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

**System Backup**

You can back up a system database at any time. To ensure a successful restoration of your database, be sure that the version number of the backup file matches the version number of the system software.

For example, to restore the data on a system running release R6.0, use a backup file from release R6.0, not from release R5.1 or lower. If you restore a database that you saved on an older release, the operation will succeed. However, if there is a change in the database schema between the old and new releases, the restore will fail.

**CAUTION:** 3Com does not support the restoration of a database from an older version of the system software.
3Com recommends this backup policy:

- Back up your database before you upgrade the system software.
  A backup of your system data includes voice mail messages and licenses only if you specify that you want to include them. If voice mail and licenses are not included when the system data is backed up, you cannot specify that you want to restore voice mail and licenses during a restore operation.
  You can include only NBX Messaging voice mails in the backup file. If you use a third-party messaging system, voice message backup and restore are separate procedures that are not a part of the NBX NetSet utility.
- When you upgrade system software, answer Yes when the software prompts you to include the database in the upgrade process.
- After an upgrade, back up the database again.
- After you make any administrator-level configuration changes, back up the database.
- To ensure that you capture changes that telephone users make to their personal settings, perform frequent or, if possible, daily backups.

During a backup operation, a series of status windows tracks the steps. Some steps may occur quickly so that you do not see the status window. For example, you may see the status window appear to go from step 1 to step 4, if steps 2 and 3 complete quickly.

A system task, which is independent of all other system tasks, backs up your database. You can safely click your browser’s Back or Stop buttons, exit your browser, or shut off your computer before the backup operation completes without interfering with the backup.

If another administrator tries to back up the system database before the current backup task completes, a message warns that a backup is currently in progress.

The message includes:
- The IP address of the computer from which the backup was started.
- The time that the backup was started.
- The current step of the upgrade process.
The seven steps in the backup operation include:

1 **Backup Starting** — The system begins the backup operation. The status window displays step 1 of 7.

2 **Backing up Database** — The system locks the databases during this step. The status window displays step 2 of 7.

3 **Backing up Voice Mail** — If you enable the Include NBX Voice Mail check box, the system backs up voice mail messages for all telephone users. The system locks Auto Discovery and voice mail access during this step. The status bar displays step 3 of 7.

4 **Backing up Voice Mail Data** — The system backs up greetings and name announcements of all telephone users. The status bar displays step 4 of 7.

5 **Backing up License** — If you enable the Include NBX Licenses check box, the system backs up licenses on the system. The status bar displays step 5 of 7.

6 **Creating Backup file** — The system adds all files created during the backup process to a single backup file. The status bar displays step 6 of 7.

7 **Backup Finishing** — The system deletes temporary files created during the backup operation. The status bar displays step 7 of 7.

**Saving the Backup File**

After the system completes the backup operation, it displays the name of the backup file and gives you the opportunity to save the file in a location you choose, which is typically on the disk drive of your PC or on the disk of another computer in your network. 3Com recommends that you save the backup file when prompted to do so.

The system keeps a copy of the most recent backup file on your system. Each time you perform a backup operation on the database, the system overwrites this file.

If you choose to not save the backup file during the backup procedure or if you forget to save it, you can save it later. However, if you perform another backup, the prior backup file is no longer available.

**Cancelling a Backup Operation**

You can cancel the currently active backup operation. When you click Cancel, the system immediately asks you to confirm that you want to cancel the backup operation. If you click Yes, the system first completes
the current step of the backup operation and then cancels the backup operation.

*Depending on the size of your database, some of the steps in the backup operation can take several minutes to complete. Please allow time for the system to complete the current step and respond to your cancel command.*

### System Restore

You can restore a database using a backup file that is from the same version as the running system software. For example, to restore the data on a system running version R4.3.3, use a backup file from version R4.3.3; do not use a backup file from R4.3.2 or lower. If you restore a database that you saved on an older release, the operation will succeed. However, if there is a change in the database schema between the old and new releases, the restore will fail.

You can convert configuration data stored with an older software version to a newer software version. You may need to do this if you have installed a new version of the software but you want to use older configuration data. During normal operation, you do not need to use this function.

**CAUTION:** 3Com does not support the restoration of a database from an older version of the system software. In addition, you can severely damage an NBX 100 system if you try to restore a database from a V5000, V3000, V3001, or V3001R system. Do not attempt this operation under any circumstances.

Before you restore a database, note these considerations:

- Verify that your system has enough installed licenses to support the number of devices and ACD agents in the database that you are restoring. If you restore a database that includes more devices and ACD agents than your system has licenses for, the system cannot add those devices and ACD agents to your configuration. For more information about licensing, see the *NBX Installation Guide*.

- A backup of your system data includes voice mail messages and licenses only if you specify that you want to include them. If voice mail and licenses were not included when the system data was backed up, you cannot specify that you want to restore voice mail and licenses during a restore operation.
To restore your database from a saved backup file:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System Maintenance > System Restore.
3. Enable the appropriate radio button and do either of these steps:
   a. Browse to locate the current backup file.
   b. Use the drop-down list to select an earlier software version from which to convert configuration data.
4. Click Restore Database.
   If you chose a backup file, you can enable the Include NBX Voice Mail check box. The Include NBX Licenses check box is inactive because licenses are not part of a database migration.
   If you chose an earlier software version from which to convert configuration data, click OK when the system provides cautionary information about the effect of a restoration on system operation and prompts you to confirm that you want to restore the database.
5. Click Yes to restore the database.
   The system automatically reboots after the database file is loaded.

---

**Import / Export Data**

You can to import telephone data from a file on a PC to the database, or export telephone data from the database to a file on a PC (click System Maintenance > Import/Export Data).

The data is in .CSV format, which is a Microsoft Excel convention. This method lets you populate many telephone user records into the database in a single operation.

**CAUTION:** Be sure that you are familiar with data in this format before you import or export data. Otherwise, you may inadvertently propagate incorrect data into the database.

Each record of the data consists of the following fields:

- Extension
- First(Name)
- Last(Name)
To manage these settings, click *Telephones* and *System-Wide Settings*.

---

**Reboot/Shutdown**

You must reboot the system after you upgrade software and you must shut down the system software before you turn off power to your system.

To reboot or shutdown the system:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click *System Maintenance > Reboot/Shutdown*.
3. See the online Help for procedures to reboot and shut down the system.

**CAUTION:** If you remove power from the system without first shutting down the system software using the NBX NetSet Shutdown function, the operating system must perform a file system check during the next startup cycle to ensure file integrity. The file system check significantly increases the time it takes for the system to come to a ready state. During a file system check operation, the Call Processor’s S1 and S2 status lights flash in an alternating pattern.
The Password Administration window enables you to manage passwords. The most common use is to reset a telephone user’s forgotten password.

To set system passwords:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System Maintenance > Password Administration.
3. From the drop-down list, select which of these types of passwords you want to set:
   - **Change Administrator Password** — Resets the password for administrator access to NetSet.
     After you change an administrator password, record the new password. There is no “back door” password to use if you lose this password. If you change the default 4-digit password to an 8-digit or longer password, you cannot revert to a 4-digit password.
   - **Reset User Password** — Resets the password to a telephone user’s extension. After you reset the password, instruct the telephone user to change to a new password as soon as possible to ensure system security.
   - **Auto Attendant Password** — Limits access to Auto Attendant settings and functions.
   - **System Backup Password** — Enables automated backups from an external system.
   - **General Call Data Reporting Password** — Limits access to Call Detail Reports, an optional component of the system. See “Call Report Settings” on page 80 for more information.
   - **ACD Call Data Reporting Password** — Limits access to ACD Call Detail Reports.
   - **Virtual Tie Lines Password** — Enables calls over Virtual Tie Lines (VTLs) to “hop off” after they reach the destination system. The call then appears to originate at the destination system. See Chapter 11 for more information about setting up VTLs.
   - **Hunt Group Voice Mail Password** — Resets the password for the Hunt Group extension number.
CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

- **Hunt Group Supervisory Monitoring Password**— Resets the password that allows the Hunt Group supervisor to monitor calls to hunt group members.

- **ACD Group Voice Mail Password**— Resets the password for the ACD Group extension number.

- **ACD Group Supervisory Monitoring Password**— Resets the password that allows the ACD Group supervisor to monitor calls to ACD group agents.

- **TAPI Voice Mail Password**— Resets the password for the TAPI Route Point extension number.

- **TAPI Route Point Supervisory Monitoring Password**— Resets the password for the Hunt Group supervisor to monitor calls to hunt group members.

**Call Report Settings**

The Call Processor captures information about all outgoing and incoming calls made through the system. To view this call information in detail, install Call Reports (Downloads > Applications > NBX Call Reports) on a networked computer as specified later in this section. Then, download the call report information, which is referred to as call detail reports, from the system to a local hard drive.

After you install the NBX Call Reports software, you can:

- Retrieve calling data from the system.
- Generate formatted reports.
- Export reports in formats suitable for use with third-party reporting software, spreadsheets, databases, and word processing applications.
- Export your call data in HTML format for publication on a web server.
- Export reports to a disk file or directly to a Microsoft mail message or a Microsoft Exchange folder.

**CDR Changes At Release R6.0**

The release R6.0 system software has enhanced NBX Call Reports to provide more data clarity and completeness for the CDR client reports.

These CDR enhancements include the following:

- Logs the call records in XML format.
- Logs all parties in the call.
Call Report Settings

- Logs a record each time the call topology changes (that is, whenever another party is added or removed).
- Logs feature data on a per-party basis (that is, one or more sets of feature data can be present in the same CDR record).
- Logs external as well as internal calls. If you want to view external calls only, you can select the external call report.
- Supports backward compatibility for R5.0 CDR clients.
- Introduces new data fields as subtags wherever necessary.

Additional CDR Fields

There are five new CDR fields at release R6.0. Two fields pertain to all basic calls in release R6.0.

- **Call Answered Time** — A timestamp that indicates when the call was answered. (This is a mandatory field.)
- **CallPrivacy** — Enables calls marked as Private to be treated as private calls. (This is an optional field.)

The other three new fields are subtags, each of which are associated with a feature.

- **<Facd>** — This subtag appears only for those parties having ACD data. This is placed under the party tag. (This is an optional tag.)
- **<Fmwb>** — This subtag appears only for those parties having Supervisory Monitoring data. This is placed under the party tag. (This is an optional tag.)
- **<Fwp>** — This subtag appears only for those parties having WhisperPage data. This is placed under the party tag. (This is an optional tag.) <Fwp> uses the some of the fields that are present under the <Fmwb> subtag.

New File Format

Release R6.0 requires CDR to use XML instead of CSV as a file format. However, the NBX NetSet utility allows you to choose the file format you want to use.

*The use of the XML format will be enforced at a future release.*
Use the following table to understand the relationship between CRD at previous releases and release R6.0:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current CDR Installation</th>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDR 6.0 (NBX)</td>
<td>Select the option <strong>Enabled for XML</strong></td>
<td>All CDR records are in XML format, including the CDR records for the release R6.0 feature(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR 5.0 (NBX)</td>
<td>Select the option <strong>Backward Compatible for CSV</strong></td>
<td>The records are in CSV format; this does not include any new records for release R6.0 features. This is the default option when customers upgrade from release R5.0 to release R6.0. All settings related to purge interval and logging of internal calls are retained as in release R5.0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-R5.0 CDR (NBX)</td>
<td>There is no option for supporting pre-R5.0 CDR operations. Select the option <strong>Enabled for XML</strong>.</td>
<td>If clients upgrade from pre-release R5.0 versions to the CDR 6.0 version directly, then backward compatibility is not provided, and clients must view the CDR records in XML format. If clients must view CDR records in CSV format, the upgrade path is as follows: pre-R5.0 CDR &gt; CDR 5.0 &gt; CDR 6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR Client 6.0</td>
<td>Interaction with release R5.0</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR Client 6.0</td>
<td>Interaction with release R6.0</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR Client 6.0 and CDR Client 5.0</td>
<td>Installation on same device</td>
<td>Unsupported. You cannot install the release R6.0 and release R5.0 clients on the same device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Call reports do not include information about the locked or unlocked status of telephones.

**Windows Environment Specifications**

Your computer must meet these minimum requirements to run Call Reports:

- **Processor** — Pentium 166MHz or higher
- **Operating System** — Microsoft Windows 2000 (Service Pack 2), Windows XP, or Windows Vista
- **RAM** — 64 MB on Windows 2000; 128 MB on Windows XP or Windows Vista
Installing Call Reports
To install NBX Call Reports:
1. Click Downloads > Applications.
2. Enable the NBX Call Reports radio button.
3. See the online Help topic for information about installation procedures.

Configuring Call Reporting
You can configure your system to save call information, and then use the Call Reports function to view the information in a variety of formats. You can create a password-protected logon for telephone users so that the users can access call report information. This logon does not provide administrator privileges to telephone users.

Call Detail Report (CDR) records incorporate caller ID information to identify a caller. VTLs transmit a maximum of 30 characters for the caller ID, which may cause longer caller IDs to lose excess characters. See “Creating a Pretranslator for VTL Calls” on page 301 for more information about how to configure a VTL pretranslator to avoid inaccurate data in CDR records.

To configure call reporting, click System Maintenance > Call Report Settings and see the online Help for more information.

The software supplied by or on behalf of 3Com can mask or scramble the last four digits on call records. If you do not select this function, the software records call numbers without any digits masked or scrambled. The collection, storage, or manipulation of personal data such as these call numbers may incur obligations under local laws, such as those relating to data protection or privacy. These legal requirements differ from country to country and it is your responsibility to comply with all such obligations.

3Com accepts no liability for your failure to comply with local laws regarding the collection, storage, or manipulation of such information and data.

Purge CDR
You can purge old Call Detail Report (CDR) data from the system.
To purge CDR data:

1. Click System Maintenance > Call Report Settings.
2. Click Purge CDR.

**Purge Database**

When you purge the database, the software removes existing telephone user and device data that you added to the system, restores factory defaults, and causes an automatic reboot.

To purge data:

1. Click System Maintenance > Purge Data.
2. Click Purge Database.

*The Purge Database feature does not affect your IP connectivity to the NBX NetSet utility. After a database purge, the system continues to use the IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and host name that you have assigned.*

**Purge Database and CDR**

You can purge Call Detail Reports (CDR) data at the same time that you purge telephone user and device data.

To purge data and CDR data:

1. Click System Maintenance > Purge Data.
2. Click Purge Database and CDR.

*You may need to purge your existing CDR records if you perform an upgrade. See the appropriate Software Upgrade Guide for details.*

**Purge All Voice Mail**

You can delete all voice mail messages for all telephone users.

To purge voice mail:

1. Click System Maintenance > Purge Data.
2. Click Purge all Voice Mail.

Mailbox greetings are not affected.
Manage Data

This section describes these system data management operations:
- Migration
- Restore Database From Another Version

Migration

Table 20 describes the supported migration paths to move your data from one system platform to another.

Table 20  Data Migration Platforms and Software Revisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Target*</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>The NBX 100 must be at release R4.2.X or higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V30001R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000</td>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>The V3000 system must be at release R4.4.X or higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V30001R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>Unsupported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V30001</td>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>The V30001 system must be at the latest R6.0 release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V30001R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>Unsupported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V30001R</td>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>The V30001R system must be at release R6.0 or higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>Unsupported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>V30001R</td>
<td>The V5000 system must be at release R4.2.X or higher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V300001R</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V30001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V3000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>Unsupported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Must be release R5.0 or higher; for V30001R systems, must be release R6.0 or higher; for V3001 systems, must be the latest R6.0 release.
Data Migration Notes and Considerations

Before you begin a data migration, be sure that you understand these important considerations:

- You cannot remove the disk drive from one type of system platform and install it into a different platform. If you attempt to do so, the system will not boot properly.
- Licenses are not part of a database migration. The licenses on your old system do not work on the new system. Your new system comes with its own set of license keys that you must enter into the new system before you migrate your data.
- The target system must be licensed to support the capacities of the source system. For example, you cannot move the data from a V5000 system with 1000 devices successfully onto a V3000 system, unless you install the memory upgrade and a license to support at least 1000 devices on the V3000 system.
- You can choose to include or exclude telephone users’ voice mail messages when you perform the data migration.
- The system software version on the target system must be equal to or higher than the software version on the source system. For example, you cannot move data from a release R5.0 system onto an release R4.3 system using the data migration feature. The target system software must be at release R5.0 or higher.
- A data migration operation does not alter data. For example, it will not change extensions. To change between a 3-digit dial plan and a 4-digit dial plan requires a separate series of steps, which “Converting Extensions” in Chapter 11 describes.

Migrating Data

To migrate data from one platform to another, use the NBX NetSet utility to perform a backup operation on the source platform and then perform a restore operation, using that backup file, on the target platform. 3Com recommends that you perform the migration only during nonbusiness hours so that you do not impact telephone users.

To migrate data:

1. Install the target system.
2. Install your license keys on the target system.
Note that you need new license keys for the target system. You cannot load a license backup file from the source system nor can you use the license keys from the source system. License keys are generated from each system’s unique system ID number.

3 Perform a backup operation on the source system (click System Maintenance > System Backup).

Enable the Include NBX Voice Mail check box if you want telephone users’ voice mail messages to be available on the target system.

4 Use the backup file you just created and perform a database Restore operation on the target system (click System Maintenance > System Restore).

---

**Disk Mirroring**

The V3001R and V5000 systems support disk mirroring, using RAID1 technology, to provide data security and throughput speed. When you fully partner the mirror disk with the master system disk, the system writes all data to the mirror disk as well as to the master disk. If data is read from disk, the software can read from either disk, which can improve data access times.

If either disk fails in a fully mirrored system, the system software uses only the remaining good disk, and system operation continues. Status information is available on the Call Processor front panel status lights to indicate when a disk fails and which disk to replace. After you replace a failed disk and restart the system, the software brings the new disk up to a fully mirrored state. The system typically takes from 30 to 90 minutes to complete the mirroring process, depending on the amount of data on the master disk.

**Adding a Mirror Disk**

If your V3001R or V5000 system uses a single disk, you can add a mirror disk. The disk you add must have at least the same storage capacity as...
the disk in the system. You must obtain a disk mirroring license to convert a single-disk system to use disk mirroring. You also need a Phillips screwdriver to complete this process.

**CAUTION:** When you add a mirror disk, you must perform a system database backup and a system shutdown. 3Com recommends that you add a mirror disk only during nonbusiness hours.

To add a mirror disk:

1. Back up the database on the system:
   a. Click System Maintenance > System Backup > Backup.
   b. Specify a location for the backup file.

2. Install the disk mirroring license:
   a. Obtain the license key from your dealer.
   b. Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses > Add License.
   c. Type the license key in the License Key field.
   d. Click OK.

3. Shut down the system (click System Maintenance > Reboot/Shutdown > Shutdown).

4. Install the second disk drive:
   a. Unlock the disk tray.
   b. Unscrew the two retaining screws.
   c. Remove the disk tray.
   d. Connect the IDE disk cable to the disk drive.
   e. Connect the power harness to the disk drive.
   f. Fasten the new disk to the disk tray using your Phillips screwdriver and the screws provided with the disk.
   g. Reinsert the disk tray.
   h. Screw in the two retaining screws and lock the disk tray in place.

5. Restart the system.

6. Verify that the disks begin the mirroring process.

   On the Call Processor front panel, check the four status lights under the PWR and S1 labels. The status lights labeled 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 3) indicate disk status.
Figure 3  Disk and Power Status Lights

Table 21 describes the possible states of the status lights.

Table 21  Disk Status Light States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>LED 1</th>
<th>LED 2</th>
<th>LED 3</th>
<th>PWR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attempting to boot from disk 0 (zero)</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempting to boot from disk 1</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot process complete, system initializing</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System is running</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash codes indicate disk problem:</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 2 flashes: No valid disk (system is halted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 3 flashes: Two valid disks, but they are not paired (system is halted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 4 flashes: Configuration problem (system is halted)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 5 flashes: Two disks present, but no mirroring license</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using disk 0 (zero) only</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using disk 1 only</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronizing — disk 0 is valid, disk 1 is becoming a fully mirrored disk. LED 3 flash rate indicates progress.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If LED 3 stops normal flashing and intermittently flashes twice, the mirroring process has failed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronizing — disk 1 is valid, disk 0 is becoming a fully mirrored disk. LED 2 flash rate indicates progress.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If LED 2 stops normal flashing and intermittently flashes twice, the mirroring process has failed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Verifying a Failed Disk Drive

If either disk fails while in a fully mirrored state, the system continues to operate. The disk status light states described in Table 21 indicate which drive has failed.

To verify the status of a disk drive, see the Disk Status window:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Reports > System Data
3. Click Disk Status.

Reverting to a Single-Disk System

If disk mirroring is currently active, you can convert the system to operate with a single disk. You need a Phillips screwdriver to complete this process.

To revert to a single-disk system:

1. Use Table 21 to find out which disk is the mirrored disk.
2. Shut down the system (click System Maintenance > Reboot/Shutdown > Shutdown).
3. Remove the mirrored disk drive:
   a. Unlock the disk tray.
   b. Unscrew the two retaining screws.
   c. Remove the disk tray.
   d. Disconnect the disk data cable from the mirrored disk drive.
   e. Disconnect the power harness from the mirrored disk drive.
   f. Unfasten the mirrored disk from the disk tray using the Phillips screwdriver and the screws provided with the disk.
   g. Reinsert the disk tray.
   h. Screw in the two retaining screws and lock the disk tray in place.
4. Restart the system.

Table 21 Disk Status Light States (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>LED 1</th>
<th>LED 2</th>
<th>LED 3</th>
<th>PWR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LED 2 and LED 3 flash alternately: the two disks are resynchronizing</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronized</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Use the NBX NetSet utility to remove the disk mirroring license from the NBX NetSet utility:
   a Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses.
   b Click Remove License.
   c From the Select License to Remove drop-down list, select Disk Mirroring License.
6 Click OK.
This chapter describes how to configure and manage devices on the system. It describes these topics:

- Adding, Removing, and Modifying Telephones
- Adding a Remote Telephone
- Creating and Managing Bridged Extensions
- Creating and Managing Telephone Groups
- Recording and Monitoring Telephone Calls
- Creating and Managing Button Mappings
- Changing Device IP Settings
- Configuring the 3Com Attendant Console
- Connecting and Managing Analog Devices

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

For information about installing the system hardware components, see the NBX Installation Guide.

### Adding, Removing, and Modifying Telephones

This section describes how to add, remove, and modify telephones in the NBX NetSet utility. You can also review the status of each device and configure button mappings for 3Com telephones.

#### Adding a New Telephone

You can use two methods to configure a new telephone:

- **Auto Discovery method** — Auto Discovery is the simplest and most common method to add a new telephone. When you enable Auto Discovery and then connect a new 3Com Telephone to the LAN, the new telephone receives the next lowest available extension number
and a default set of properties. The telephone's display panel displays the extension.

- **Manual method** — You can use the NBX NetSet utility to disable Auto Discovery and configure telephones manually. However, if you have many telephones to configure, manual configuration can be a tedious and error-prone process.

For either method, you need to connect the telephone to the network. If you use Auto Discovery, enable the Auto Discover Telephones check box before you connect the telephone. If you add a telephone manually, you can connect the telephone before or after you use the NBX NetSet utility to add it.

**Connecting the Telephone**

Instructions for connecting the telephone to power and the network depend on your power source and the type of telephone. See Chapter 3 in the *NBX Installation Guide* or the telephone packing sheet for telephone connection information.

**Adding a New Telephone Using Auto Discovery**

*Before you enable Auto Discovery, verify that a 3-digit or 4-digit dial plan is installed on the Call Processor and that you have specified a starting extension. See the NBX Installation Guide for more information.*

To add a new telephone using Auto Discovery:

1. Click *System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery*.
2. Optionally, clear all check boxes associated with autodiscovering devices.
3. Enable *Auto Discover Telephones*, and then click *Apply*.
4. Optionally, enable the *Auto Add Phones to Call Pickup Group 0* check box.

*Regardless of whether you select this check box, you can change the call pickup group for any telephone later. See “Call Pickup” on page 49 for more information.*

5. Click *OK*. 
For each telephone that you want to autodiscover:

1. Remove the telephone from the packing box.
2. Connect the telephone to power and the network according to the instructions in the telephone packing sheet or the NBX Installation Guide.
3. Wait until an extension number displays in the telephone's display panel.

*Devices that require a license, such as the 3102 Business Telephone, the 3101 and 3101SP Basic Telephones, and the 3105 Attendant Console, do not display an extension number until you add the license to the system.*

*If you have not entered a license for a telephone, its display panel displays the device's MAC address and a rotating hyphen.*

You can now disconnect the telephone and move it to its destination. The telephone retains its extension and button mappings.

**Adding a Telephone Manually**

To add a new telephone manually:

1. Click *Telephone Configuration > Telephones*.
2. Click *Add*.
3. Enter the appropriate values in the fields.
   
   See the online Help for more information.
4. Click *Apply* to configure this telephone.
   
   You can configure additional telephones, if necessary.
5. Click *OK*.

*The procedure to add SIP devices to a SIP-mode system differs from the procedure to add 3Com telephones to a non-SIP system. You do not use the NetSet Add telephones window to add a SIP device. See the NetSet online help for more information.*

**Modifying a Telephone**

To modify a telephone:

1. Click *Telephone Configuration > Telephones*.
2. Click the extension of the telephone that you want to modify from the list.
3. In the Modify window, change the appropriate fields.
   
   See the online Help for more information about the dialog box fields.
Checking a Telephone's Status

To check the status of a telephone:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2. Click the extension of the telephone for which you want a status report.
3. Click the Status tab.
4. View the device status and see the online Help for information about options.
5. Click OK.

Removing a Telephone

To remove a telephone from the system:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2. Select the telephone, or telephones, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all telephones, enable the Select check box.
3. Click OK when the dialog box prompts you so that the system removes the selected telephone.
4. Click User Configuration > Users.
5. Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all telephones, enable the Select check box.
6. Click OK when the dialog box prompts you so that the system deletes the selected extension.

If you do not delete the telephone user, the extension of the removed telephone becomes a phantom mailbox.

Rebooting a Telephone

To reboot a telephone:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2. Click the extension of the telephone that you want to reboot.
3. Click the Status tab.

**CAUTION:** If the telephone has an active call, you will disconnect the call when you reboot the telephone.

4. Click Reset Device and then click OK.
You can also reboot a telephone by unplugging the power connector from the telephone and then plugging it in again.

---

### Adding a Remote Telephone

The system software (release R4.2 and higher) supports Network Address Port Translation (NAPT, also called NAT overloading). NAPT allows you to put a 3Com Telephone behind a device that applies network address translation at a remote location, such as a home office, and connect to the Call Processor through an Internet connection. A typical configuration is to connect a cable or DSL modem to a small office or home office router that includes a firewall and Ethernet ports. You connect the 3Com Telephone directly to one of the Ethernet ports. Another option is to use the pcXset soft telephone application instead of a 3Com Telephone.

### Remote NAPT Telephone Configuration

This section summarizes the tasks you must complete to configure a 3Com Telephone for operation behind the NAPT device. Because the configuration interface on each device varies, detailed procedures for NAPT device configuration are beyond the scope of this guide. For information about configuring the NAPT device, see the documentation for that device.

To add a broadband connected telephone behind a NAPT device:

1. Verify that the system is set up for IP operations, either Standard IP or IP On-the-Fly. If you are not using a VPN connection to establish access from your home system to the system network, the system must have a public IP address.

2. Use the NBX NetSet utility to enable Auto Discover Telephones (System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery) and then connect the 3Com Telephone to the system.

   Autodiscovering the telephone while it is connected locally to the network allows the system to configure the telephone in the system database and assign an extension number. You can manually add the telephone to the system database instead of using the Auto Discover feature.

3. Move the telephone to its intended location. Connect it to power and then use the telephone Local User Interface (LUI) utility to program these settings:
   - Call Processor MAC address — Required only when the network has more than one Call Processor.
CHAPTER 5: TELEPHONE CONFIGURATION

- **Telephone IP address** — A private IP address matching the IP address scheme on the LAN side of the NAPT device but outside of the DHCP address range configured in the NAPT device. The telephone must have a static IP address. For the pcXset application, this is the IP address of the computer.

- **Call Processor IP address** — The IP address of the Call Processor with which the telephone must communicate. If you are not connecting to the network through a VPN connection, the system must have a public IP address.

- **Subnet Mask** — The address mask in use on the LAN side of the NAPT device.

- **Default Gateway** — The IP address of the NAPT device on the LAN.

For details about how to use the LUI utility, see “Telephone Local User Interface Utility” on page 415.

4 Configure the NAPT device.

Use the device’s user interface to map UDP ports 2093-2096 to the 3Com telephone IP address. These UDP ports are registered ports for system operations. This mapping feature, known as virtual server, port mapping, port range forwarding, or rules, is required to allow traffic to pass to and from the 3Com Telephone.

---

**Creating and Managing Bridged Extensions**

Bridged extensions allow you to have the extension of a primary telephone appear on one or more secondary telephones. Most activities associated with the extension can be performed on both the primary telephone and any of the secondary telephones. However, you cannot use a bridged extension on a secondary telephone to place a call.
On any system, you can configure a maximum number of primary telephones and a maximum number of bridged extensions on primary telephones. See Table 22.

Table 22  Maximum Bridged Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Device Limit</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Primary Telephones</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Bridged Extensions on Primary Phones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V3001R</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001*</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000*</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td>More than 250</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* With optional memory upgrade

There are no restrictions on the number of secondary telephones or the number of bridged extensions on secondary telephones.

Provided that you do not exceed the limits shown in Table 22, you can configure the maximum number of bridged extensions using any combination of primary telephones and bridged extensions. For example, on a V5000 system, you can configure 400 primary telephones with three bridged extensions each or 300 primary telephones with 4 bridged extensions each to reach the limit of 1200.

You can configure a different number of bridged extension buttons on a primary and an associated secondary telephone. For example, if a primary telephone has 5 bridged extensions, you can configure one of the secondary telephones to have fewer (1 through 4) bridged extensions. However, if all of the primary bridged extensions are in use, the person at the secondary telephone will not be able to see all the calls.

You can define any one telephone as either a primary telephone or a secondary telephone, but not both. If the telephone has an Attendant Console associated with it, the bridged extension functions for the telephone extend to the Attendant Console. For example, you can configure an 3Com 2101 Basic Telephone with an associated Attendant
Console as a primary telephone with up to 11 bridged extensions on Attendant Console buttons.

You can configure bridged extensions on the same buttons that are used for the telephone's extension or on non-extension buttons. Before you can create a bridged extension on a telephone, unlock the button settings for the telephone group to which the telephone belongs (click \textit{Telephone Configuration} > \textit{Telephone Groups}, select a group and then click the Button Mapping tab).

You can view a report that lists the primary and secondary telephones on which you have defined bridged extensions. See \textit{“Viewing Bridged Extension Information”} on page 108.

When you define bridged extension appearances on a primary telephone:

- Incoming calls appear on the bridged extension buttons first, followed by the buttons (if any) associated with the primary telephone's extension. For example, by default, buttons 1, 2, and 3 are extension appearances of the primary telephone. If you define buttons 4, 5, 6, and 7 as bridged extensions on the primary telephone, incoming calls appear on primary telephone buttons in the order 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2, 3.

- Any bridged extension appearance that overlaps one of the defined extension appearances for the primary telephone take precedence over those extension appearances. For example, if you define buttons 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 as bridged extension appearances on the primary telephone, incoming calls appear on primary telephone buttons in the order 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 2.

\textbf{Example Bridged Extensions Configurations}

\textbf{Example 1:} An 3Com Business Telephone, extension 1044, is defined as a primary telephone and buttons 2, 3, and 4 are defined as bridged extension buttons. Two other 3Com Business Telephones, extensions 1055 and 1066, are defined as secondary telephones on which extension 1044 appears. On the 1055 telephone, buttons 10, 11, and 12 are configured as the three bridged extension buttons for the 1044 telephone. On the 1066 telephone, buttons 4, 5, and 6 are configured as bridged extension appearances.

If a call is made to extension 1044, it can be answered using any of the following buttons:

- Extension 1044 (primary telephone) — button 2
- Extension 1055 (secondary telephone) — button 10
Creating and Managing Bridged Extensions

■ Extension 1066 (secondary telephone) — button 4

In this example, both secondary telephones use buttons 1, 2, and 3 as extensions appearances for their own extensions.

Example 2: A 3Com Business Telephone with extension 1077 is defined as a primary telephone and buttons 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are defined as bridged extension buttons. Two other 3Com Business Telephones (extensions 1088 and 1099) are defined as secondary telephones on which extension 1077 is to appear. On the 1088 telephone, buttons 10, 11, and 12 are configured as bridged extension buttons. On the 1099 telephone, buttons 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are configured as bridged extension appearances for extension 1077.

If a call is made to extension 1077, it can be answered using any of the following buttons:

■ Extension 1077 (primary telephone) — button 4
■ Extension 1088 (secondary telephone) — button 10
■ Extension 1099 (secondary telephone) — button 3

Secondary telephone 1099 has only two extension appearances for the 1099 extension because button 3, by default an extension appearance for the local telephone, has been used as a bridged appearance of extension 1077.

The primary telephone has buttons 1, 2, and 3 as local appearances of its own extension (1077). If multiple calls arrive at this telephone, they appear on buttons 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, followed by 1, 2, 3.

Buttons 1, 2, and 3 on the 1077 telephone are not defined as bridged extension appearances. Therefore, they do not appear on either of the secondary telephones. If the owner of the 1077 telephone makes a call using any of these buttons, there is no indication (status light) of the call on either secondary telephone. If there are five active calls on the 1077 telephone, and a sixth call is made to that extension, it rings only on the 1077 telephone, on the first unused button in the 1, 2, 3 group).

Defining Bridged Extensions

The process of defining bridged extensions involves:

■ Defining Bridged Extensions on a Primary Telephone
■ Defining Bridged Extensions on a Secondary Telephone
Defining Bridged Extensions on a Primary Telephone

On a primary telephone, you can define from 1 to 11 buttons as bridged extensions. The buttons do not have to be next to each other.

Defining a bridged extension for a 3Com 3130 Manager’s Telephone differs from other telephones. See “Defining Bridged Extensions on 3103 Manager’s Telephones” on page 104 for more information.

To define the bridged extensions for the primary telephone:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2. Click the extension for the primary telephone.
3. Click the Button Mapping tab to display the Button Mapping window (Figure 4).

Figure 4 Telephone Button Mappings Window

4. For each button that you want to include in the group of bridged extension buttons:
   a. Select Bridged Extension from the drop-down list in the Type column.
Creating and Managing Bridged Extensions

b Type the extension number of the primary telephone in the Number column.

Figure 4 shows a group of three buttons that have been configured as bridged extension appearances for the extension (1066) on the primary telephone.

5 Click OK.

Defining Bridged Extensions on a Secondary Telephone

After you have defined the bridged extension buttons on the primary telephone, you can define the corresponding bridged extension buttons on a secondary telephone. You can do this for as many secondary telephones as you want.

To define the bridged extensions for a secondary telephone:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2 Click the extension for the secondary telephone.
3 Click the Button Mappings tab to display the Button Mapping window.
4 For each button that you want to include in the group of bridged extension buttons:
   a Select Bridged Extension from the drop-down list in the Type column.
   b Type the extension number of the primary telephone in the Number column.

   Figure 5 shows a group of three buttons that have been configured as bridged extension appearances for the extension (1066) associated with the primary telephone.
Defining Bridged Extensions on 3103 Manager’s Telephones

To configure the 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone as a secondary telephone and map a button as a bridged extension button, use the Type drop-down list, as you would for any other phone. The maximum number of button mappings for secondary bridged appearances is 8 (one for each button).

To configure the 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone as a primary telephone, you do not need to map primary bridged extensions to a button. Use the Displayed Call Appearances section of the Button Mapping window to configure the telephone (See Figure 6).
From the Primary Bridged Extensions Quantity drop-down list, choose the number of primary bridged extensions, which also defines this telephone as a primary telephone. The maximum number of primary bridged appearances and system appearances, which you define from the System Appearances Quantity drop-down list, cannot total more than 12.

From the System Appearances Quantity drop-down list, choose the number of system appearances for the telephone. The default number of system appearances is 3. The maximum number of system appearances and primary bridged extensions cannot total more than 12.

Click the check box *Show caller ID on secondary bridged extensions when on call* check box so that this primary telephone’s extension displays on the secondary telephones with which it is associated. If you disable this option, the bridged extension button on the secondary telephone lights, however, the display panel does not display a Caller ID.
The telephone’s display panel can display three system or bridged extension appearances, which are mapped to the buttons to the left of the display panel.

By default, bridged extensions have priority over system appearances. To give system appearances priority, change the priority of the primary bridged extension to a higher value. The lowest value in the priority field provides the highest priority.

**Example**: If you configure the primary telephone for a total of three system appearances and no bridged extensions, when all three lines are in use, a fourth call does not display in the display panel and goes directly to voice mail.

**Example**: If you configure the telephone for three system appearances and one bridged extension, a call to the primary telephone uses the bridged extension line and can be answered by associated secondary telephones. Any other calls to the primary telephone use the system appearance lines and cannot be answered by associated secondary telephones. If all three lines are in use, a fourth call causes the Message Waiting Indicator on the primary telephone to flash, but the display panel does not display any information. However, you can answer the call on the unused system appearance line. You can also make a call on an unused line.

**Example**: If you configure the telephone for three system appearances and two bridged extensions, the bridged extension lines take priority over the system appearance lines. If you make a call and put it on hold, and then make a second call, by default, both calls are on bridged extension lines. Because both bridged extensions are in use, any calls to the primary telephone are on system appearance lines, and cannot be answered by associated secondary telephones.

**Example**: If you choose two primary bridged extensions and give them a priority of 1 and choose one system appearance and give it a priority of 0, the system appearance will have the higher priority. When you make a call, by default, the call is on the system appearance line. This ensures that calls to the primary extension are on bridged extension lines and are available to associated secondary telephones. If all three lines are in use and you make a fourth call, that call is on a bridged extension line.
Modifying Bridged Extensions

You can modify bridged extensions on a primary telephone at any time. Bridged extensions do not need to be on adjacent buttons on a primary or a secondary telephone. You can have a different number of bridged extensions on a primary and a secondary telephone.

Sample Calling Situations Using Bridged Extensions

This section describes typical telephone call situations involving bridged extensions on primary and secondary telephones. For all the examples:

- The primary telephone is an 3Com Business telephone (extension 1027) used by a manager (Alicia). This telephone has buttons 2, 3, and 4 defined as bridged extension buttons. Button 1 is the manager’s private line.

- One secondary telephone, a 3Com Business Telephone (extension 1051), is used by the manager’s assistant (Bradley). On this telephone, buttons 1, 2, and 3 are extension appearances for extension 1051 and buttons 4, 5, and 6 are configured as bridged extension appearances of the manager’s telephone (1027).

- The other secondary telephone is also an 3Com Business Telephone (extension 1018). The telephone is used by the person (Connie) who answers the manager’s telephone whenever the manager’s assistant is not available. Buttons 10, 11, and 12 are configured as bridged extension appearances of the manager’s telephone (1027).

Example 1: If there are no active calls on Alicia’s telephone, a call made to her telephone from either an internal or outside telephone rings on button 2 on her telephone, button 4 on Bradley’s telephone and button 10 on Connie’s telephone.

Bradley answers the call by pressing button 4. After identifying the person who is calling, Bradley places the call on hold and informs Alicia of the call. Alicia presses button 2 on her telephone to take the call.

During the time that Bradley is talking to the caller, neither Alicia nor Connie can access the call. Alicia can pick up the call only after it is placed on hold by Bradley. Similarly, after Alicia picks up the call, neither Bradley nor Connie can access the call. If Alicia wants to include either Bradley or Connie in the call, she can set up a conference call.

Example 2: Alicia wants to place a call but wants to keep all three bridged extensions available for incoming calls. Alicia can place the call using button 1.
Neither Bradley’s telephone nor Connie’s telephone shows any indication that there is a call on Alicia’s telephone, because button 1 on Alicia’s telephone is not configured as a bridged extension.

**Example 3:** Three incoming calls have arrived on Alicia’s telephone (on buttons 2, 3, and 4). Alicia is talking on button 2, Bradley has placed the second call on hold, and is talking to the third caller.

A fourth call arrives at Alicia’s extension and rings on button 1. Neither Bradley nor Connie can answer this call because that button on Alicia’s telephone is not a bridged extension appearance.

If a fifth call arrives at Alicia’s extension before the fourth call stops ringing, it is sent directly to Alicia’s voice mailbox, because all buttons are being used.

**Example 4:** A call arrives at Alicia’s telephone and the building has been evacuated because of a fire. Neither Alicia, nor Bradley, nor Connie is available to answer the call. After the number of rings that are configured for Alicia’s telephone, the call is sent to Alicia’s voice mailbox.

**Example 5:** A call arrives at Alicia’s telephone and Bradley answers the call, then places it on hold, and Alicia picks up the call. Bradley leaves the area, asking Connie to answer his telephone and Alicia’s until he returns.

Alicia places the call on hold to pass the call back to Bradley but finds that he is not available. Connie is not close enough to Alicia’s office to permit Alicia to talk directly to her, so Alicia presses another button on her telephone, calls Connie’s extension, and asks her to pick up the call.

You can view a list of all telephones on the system and find out which are primary telephones and which are secondary telephones.

To view the bridged extensions information, click **Telephone Configuration > Telephones**, and click **Bridged Extensions**, which displays the NBX Bridged Extensions Report.

If a telephone is a primary telephone, the Bridged Extensions column contains the extension of the telephone and the extension of each associated secondary telephone. The Mapped Buttons column displays the telephone’s extension once for each button that is mapped as a bridged extension.
Creating and Managing Telephone Groups

Example: If extension 1002 is a primary telephone and extensions 1005, 1008, and 1019 are secondary telephones with 1002 mapped to them, the Bridged Extensions column contains four extension numbers (1002, 1005, 1008, and 1019). If 3 buttons on the 1002 telephone are mapped as bridged extensions, the Mapped Buttons column contains extensions 1002, listed 3 times.

Camp On Feature and Bridged Extensions

There are some restrictions when you use the Camp On feature with primary bridged extensions.

You cannot initiate Camp On with Call Transfer to queue a call to an idle primary bridged extension line if the primary telephone user is on a call on the default system appearance line. The system treats the Camp On attempt as a blind transfer and routes the call to voice mail if the call is not answered.

However, you can initiate Camp On with Call Transfer to queue a call to a busy primary bridged extension line.

You can initiate Direct Camp On to queue a call to a busy primary bridged extension, regardless of which line is in use. That is, the primary telephone user can be using a system appearance line or a bridged extension line.

Creating and Managing Telephone Groups

Telephone groups let you create common button mappings, which let you assign specific actions to the buttons on an 3Com Business Telephone. When you associate a group with a specific telephone, the telephone inherits all the mappings of the group.

For example, when you use the NBX NetSet utility, you can create a group called Sales that includes access buttons mapped to a set of CO lines. When you add a new salesperson to the group, you specify the Sales group for the telephone assigned to that person. All of the Sales group’s button mappings are then available on that person’s telephone.

This section describes these topics:

- Creating a New Telephone Group
- Modifying a Telephone Group
- Removing a Telephone Group
- Viewing Telephone Group Membership
Creating a New Telephone Group

To create a new telephone group:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups.
2. Click Add.
3. Type the name of the new group in the Group Name field.
4. Select an entry from the Telephone Type drop-down list.
5. To enable call recording and monitoring as the default setting for all telephones in this group, enable the Call Record & Monitor check box.

You must install a call recording license before you can enable the Call Record & Monitor check box.

6. Click OK.

The Telephone Groups list includes the new group.

Modifying a Telephone Group

You may want to change the name of a telephone group to reflect a change in your organization, or you may want to change whether the group is configured for call recording and monitoring.

To change the name of a telephone group:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups.
2. Click the group whose name you want to change.
3. Change the name of the telephone group in the Group Name field.
4. To set call recording and monitoring as the default condition for all telephones in this telephone group, enable the Call Record & Monitor check box.

You must install a call recording license before you can enable the Call Record & Monitor check box.

5. Click OK.

Removing a Telephone Group

You can remove a telephone group if you no longer need it.

To remove a telephone group:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups.
2. Select the group, or groups you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all groups, enable the Select check box.
3. Click OK when the system prompts you to remove the group.
**Viewing Telephone Group Membership**

You can view a report that describes to which telephone group a telephone belongs. The report also includes membership information about Class of Service groups.

To view the membership report, which includes information about all telephone groups:

1. Click **Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups**.
2. Click **Membership**.
3. Click any of the column headings to arrange the information in ascending or descending order.

---

**Recording and Monitoring Telephone Calls**

If you have call recording application software that runs on a PC that is external to the system, you can record and monitor telephone calls to and from telephones on the system.

To enable call recording and monitoring on the system, you must purchase a system-wide license. After you install the license, you can enable call recording and monitoring for these devices:

- Analog telephones connected to ports on an Analog Terminal Card or to a single-port Analog Terminal Adapter
  
  For instructions about how to enable these features, see:
  
  - “Adding an Analog Terminal Card” on page 126
  - “Adding an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA)” on page 128
  - “Modifying an Analog Terminal Port” on page 129
  
- 3Com Telephones
  
  For instructions about how to enable these features, see:
  
  - “Adding a New Telephone” on page 93
  - “Modifying a Telephone” on page 95
  
- Telephone Groups
  
  For instructions on enabling these features, see:
  
  - “Creating a New Telephone Group” on page 110
  - “Modifying a Telephone Group” on page 110
Recording Calls Between Telephones with Different Recording Settings

For a call that involves 3Com telephones or analog telephones that are connected to either ATC ports or to ATAs, the system verifies the current recording setting for each device to find out which recording setting to use for the call.

Two-party Calls
In a two-party call involving only NBX devices, when you enable recording on either device, the system enables recording for both devices for the duration of the call. When the call has been completed, the system restores the recording settings that were in effect prior to the call.

Conference Calls
If you enable recording on any NBX device in a conference call, the system enables recording for all NBX devices for the duration of the conference call. When the call has been completed, the system restores the recording settings that were in effect prior to the call.

Example:
A three-party conference call involves these telephones:

- A 3Com Business Telephone on the local system
- An analog telephone connected to an ATC port on the local system
- A 3Com Basic Telephone on a different system, connected to the local system by a virtual tie line (VTL)

Only the 3Com Basic Telephone has recording enabled. For the duration of the conference call, the system enables recording for the analog telephone and the 3Com Business Telephone. After the call ends, the system disables the recording for the analog telephone and the 3Com Business Telephone.

Remote Telephones
If a 3Com telephone or an analog telephone connected to an ATA is connected to a subnetwork different than the Call Processor's, you can enable recording for that remote device.

Music On Hold (MOH)
On an NBX system, MOH is always recordable. During a call with two devices (3Com telephones, or analog telephones attached to ATC ports or to ATAs) that both normally have recording disabled, if either person puts the call on hold, the system enables recording while MOH is playing. When the call is taken off hold, the system restores the recording settings.
that were in effect prior to the call. If you disable MOH for the system, recording is not enabled while the call is on hold.

The NBX system’s WAV file importing capabilities are solely an accommodation to you and shall not constitute a grant or waiver (or other limitation or implication) of any rights of the copyright owners in any audio content, sound recording or underlying musical or literary composition. Therefore, please be mindful that you are obligated to comply with all applicable copyright and other intellectual property laws in both uploading WAV files to the NBX system and your subsequent use of such WAV files.

The MOH feature is available on Layer 2 devices only.

Non-3Com Telephones

If your system has telephones other than 3Com Telephones attached, you can include these telephones in 3Com telephone groups, provided that the other telephones are configured to emulate a 3Com telephone.

CAUTION: If a telephone other than an 3Com Telephone is configured to emulate an 3Com telephone, then you can add the telephone to the associated telephone group (for example, the Default Business Phone Group). However, the other telephone may only partially emulate an 3Com Business Telephone and may not respond to the commands to enable or disable call recording. If you disable recording for the Default Business Phone Group, it may still be possible to record calls involving the telephones that are not 3Com Telephones in that group.

Creating and Managing Button Mappings

Button mappings allow you to place features, such as speed dial numbers and shortcuts, on telephone buttons for individual telephones or for telephone groups. In addition, you can use button mappings to map CO telephone lines to buttons and set up your system in one of these modes:

■ **Key Mode system** — In Key Mode, all outside lines map to individual buttons on users’ telephones. You can share lines by assigning one line to multiple telephones. Incoming calls ring on all telephones that have that line assigned. Any of those telephones can answer the call.

■ **PBX (Private Branch eXchange) system** — In a PBX system, outside lines are pooled and arbitrated by the Call Processor. To call an outside number, a telephone user must dial the line pool access number, typically 9, and the Call Processor assigns the next available line.
Hybrid Mode — In hybrid mode, some lines are assigned as keyed lines, while the rest are pooled.

You must use 3Com Business Telephones to operate the system in key mode or hybrid mode. 3Com Basic Telephones operate in PBX mode only.

This section describes these topics:

- Mapping Access Buttons
- Mappings for Telephone Users and Groups
- Creating a Busy Lamp/Speed Dial Button Mapping
- Creating a Delayed Ringing Pattern
- Creating Groups and Button Mappings

Mapping Access Buttons

3Com Telephone access buttons have these characteristics:

- 3Com 3101 and 3101SP Basic Telephones each have four Access buttons. Only two buttons can serve as line appearances, primary or secondary bridged station appearances, or any other feature. You cannot map the other two buttons as line appearances or primary bridged station appearances, but you can map any other feature to these buttons. These two buttons are mapped by default as Transfer and Feature, and changing these default mappings can limit the features you can access.

- On 3Com 1102, 2102, and 1102-IR Business Telephones, you can assign CO telephone lines or line pool access only to buttons that have lights. You can assign one-touch actions such as Speed Dial or system features such as Do Not Disturb to any access button.

- 3Com 2101 Basic Telephones include three access buttons. 3Com 2101 Basic Telephones operate in PBX mode only, that is, you cannot map CO lines directly to telephone buttons.

- Not all button type functions are available on all models of telephones. Functions that you can assign to a button include Camp On, Conference, WhisperPage, or Other, which lets you assign any feature code to a button. For a description of each function you can assign to a button, see the online Help.

- The use of the Priority (priority) and Number fields depend on the selected button type function.
The Ring field is used to enable and disable ringing for a lone appearance button and to set delayed ringing patterns. See “Creating a Delayed Ringing Pattern” on page 116 for more information.

A Lock check box at the Group Mappings level lets you control button inheritance behavior. If you lock a button at the Group Mappings level, a change made to the group always passes to every telephone in the group. If you clear the Lock box at the Group Mappings level, you can override the mapping at the device level. An icon at the device level indicates whether the button can be remapped.

The check box Show caller ID on secondary bridged extensions when on call appears on Button Mappings for the 3Com 3103 Manager's Telephone. This feature allows the device to display Caller IDs for bridged extensions.

Telephone button mappings are part of a device. You assign a set of mappings to an individual by associating a particular device or group to the telephone user.

Telephone users can see the button mappings in effect for their telephones by accessing the NBX NetSet interface with a personal password.

Telephone users can use the NBX NetSet interface to create and print labels for the access buttons on their telephones.

Mappings for Telephone Users and Groups

When you create a new telephone users and assign them to a group, the button mappings for that group become active for the users' telephones. You can override group mappings and create mappings for individual telephones. For example, you can create a group called Sales and assign three shared direct lines to the group. Then you can assign one unshared direct line to each of the telephones currently in use by members of the Sales group.

The Lock feature (see “Creating Groups and Button Mappings” on page 117) allows you to control button behavior. If you enable Lock, a change that you make at the group level passes to every telephone in the group and it cannot be overridden for individual telephones. If you disable Lock, you can override group button mappings at the device level. (This Lock feature is not the same as the Telephone Locking feature that a telephone user can apply to an individual telephone. See an NBX telephone guide for more information.)
CHAPTER 5: TELEPHONE CONFIGURATION

Creating a Busy Lamp/Speed Dial Button Mapping

A Busy Lamp/Speed Dial button is an access button, with a light, that is mapped so that it can function as a speed dial to another extension and also indicate when that extension is in use. When you press the access button mapped to the Busy Lamp/Speed Dial button, you dial the mapped extension. When the other extension is in use, the lamp lights on your telephone.

For the Attendant Console, the Auto Discovery process creates a default configuration that includes Busy Lamp/Speed Dial mappings for the first 100 extensions on the system.

A CO line mapped directly to telephones (Key mode) is not transferred to any telephone user’s voice mail. For more information about key mode, see Creating and Managing Button Mappings on page 113.

To create a Busy Lamp/Speed Dial button mapping:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2. Click a telephone extension.
3. Click the Button Mapping tab.
4. Select an available Access button that has a light.
5. From the Type drop-down list, select Line/Extension.
6. From the Number drop-down list, specify the extension of the telephone that you want as the Busy Lamp/Speed Dial target.

Creating a Delayed Ringing Pattern

You can define a ringing progression for a line that you map to multiple telephones. For example, you can configure a call to ring immediately at telephone 1, begin ringing at telephone 2 after 4 rings, and then begin ringing at telephone 3 after 8 rings. Any of the telephones can pick up the call at any time, even if it has not yet started audibly ringing at a particular telephone. (The light flashes during all rings.)

Delayed ringing works with Key mode only, that is, with line card ports mapped to buttons on two or more telephones.

To create a delayed ringing pattern:

1. Use the Group Button Mappings feature of the NBX NetSet utility to map a CO line. See Creating and Managing Button Mappings on page 113.
2. Set Ring to Yes.
3. Clear the Lock check box.
4 Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.

5 Click the extension of the second telephone in the progression of telephones where you want to create the Delayed Ringing pattern, and then click the Button Mapping tab.

6 For the shared line appearance button, set the Ring box to the behavior that you want.
   For the telephone to begin ringing after one ring, select 1; after two rings, select 2. Select No to disable ringing entirely. (The indicator light still functions to indicate ringing/call status.) Do not change the settings in the Type, Number, and Prty fields.

7 Repeat the procedure for each telephone in the Delayed Ringing pattern. Set the Ring delay to create the appropriate delay for each extension.

Delayed Ringing Notes
- Delayed ringing is useful for backup coverage on shared lines, such as for assistants who must cover each other’s lines.
- The first telephone and each succeeding telephone in a delayed ringing pattern continue to ring until the call is answered or transferred to the Auto Attendant.
- Telephones belonging to a delayed ringing pattern do not need to belong to the same group. As long as all the telephones have the same line mapped, you can create the delayed ringing pattern.

Creating Groups and Button Mappings
Telephone button mappings are part of a device. You assign a set of mappings to an individual by associating a particular device or group to that telephone user.

A telephone user can see the button mappings in effect for an assigned telephone by logging on to the NBX NetSet utility with a personal password. The telephone user can also use the NBX NetSet utility to modify certain button mappings, and to create and print labels for the access buttons on the telephone and set up One-Touch Speed Dials.

An administrator can define the button mappings for telephone groups and also define exceptions to the group mappings for individual telephones.
To create groups and button mappings:
1 Click Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups.
2 Click Add, type a Group Name, and click OK.
3 Click the telephone group name to which you want to apply mappings.
4 Click the Button Mapping tab.
5 See the online help for more information about how to configure the button mappings.

To define button mappings for an individual telephone:
1 Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.
2 Click the telephone extension to which you want to apply mappings.
3 Click the Button Mapping tab.
4 See the online help for more information about how to configure the button mappings.

### Changing Device IP Settings

If you are using Standard IP network protocol, you can manually change the IP address of telephones, Line Card ports, Attendant Consoles, and Analog Terminal Cards. You modify the IP settings of a device if you plan to move the device to a different subnetwork than that on which the Call Processor resides. If a DHCP server serves the new subnetwork, the IP address you assign to the device must be outside the address range that the DHCP server uses.

You can install 3C10116D T1 and 3C10165D E1 Digital Line Cards in a remote location and communicate with their Call Processors over a routed network. For a description about how to configure remote Digital Line Cards, see “Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location” on page 185.

See the online Help for more information about IP network protocols.

The BRI and ATC/ALC daughter cards on the 3C10164D-ST share the same IP address. Therefore, depending on the configuration, you can change the IP address following these paths:
- Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards, click a MAC address, and then click the IP Settings tab.
Changing Device IP Settings

■ Click Telephone Configuration > ATA, click an extension, and then click the IP Settings tab.

If you change the IP Address for any of the daughter cards, the IP address of the other daughter cards changes as well. You can use this method only when the Call Processor and the 3C10164D-ST are located on the same Ethernet segment.

To change the IP settings of a telephone:
1 Click Telephone Configuration > Telephones.

If you are updating the IP Settings of a different type of device (such as an Attendant Console or a Digital Line Card), click the appropriate tab.

2 Click the extension of the telephone that you want to update.
3 Click the IP Settings tab.
4 Type the new values for IP Address, Subnet Mask, and Default Gateway address in the fields.
5 Click OK.
6 Disconnect the device from the Call Processor subnetwork.
7 Connect the device to the new subnetwork as follows:
   ■ Connect a telephone or a single-port ATA to a port on either a switch or hub that is connected to the new subnetwork.
   ■ Plug a card into a chassis that is connected to the new subnetwork.
8 Reboot the device:
   ■ Remove power from a telephone or a single-port ATA, and then reconnect it.
     If the device is a card, it reboots automatically when you insert it into the new chassis. You do not need to remove power to the chassis when you add or remove cards.

When you change IP Settings, the system terminates all current calls through this device.

9 In the NBX NetSet utility, return to the IP Settings window for the device.
10 Verify that the device now reports the IP settings that you entered.

CAUTION: If you configure an 3Com telephone for operation on a subnetwork other than the Call Processor's subnetwork, and if you access the IP Settings window to verify that the device settings are correct, click Cancel to exit the window. If you click OK, the system applies the IP
settings in the Manually Assigned IP Settings fields. By default, all these fields contain 0.0.0.0. If you click OK, all the IP settings for the telephone are set to 0.0.0.0, and the telephone no longer works on the remote subnetwork.

Configuring the 3Com Attendant Console

The 3Com Attendant Console provides extended button mappings and displays the current status of each extension mapped to it. A receptionist typically uses the Attendant Console to connect incoming calls to telephone extensions.

This section describes how to configure the Attendant Console manually. Alternatively, you can use Auto Discovery to add and configure the device automatically, and then use the manual configuration procedures in this section to fine-tune your mappings.

Before you autodiscover the Attendant Console, first autodiscover all telephones, Analog Terminal Adapters, and Analog Terminal Cards. The Auto Discovery process maps all existing telephones to the Attendant Console.

You can associate any 3Com telephone with an Attendant Console. However, if you use a 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone, you cannot map a CO line directly to a button on the Attendant Console and the Attendant Console will not support Bridged Station Appearances.

This section describes these topics:
- Adding an Attendant Console
- Modifying an Attendant Console
- Viewing Attendant Console Status
- Removing an Attendant Console
- Configuring Attendant Console Buttons
- Changing Attendant Console IP Settings
- Configuring Connectivity to a 3105 Attendant Console Through the Serial Port

Adding an Attendant Console

Before you add Attendant Consoles, note the following requirements:
- On a V3000, V3001, V3001R, or V5000 system, you can configure up to 100 Attendant Consoles.
On an NBX 100 system, you can configure up to 50 Attendant Consoles.

You can associate, at most, three Attendant Consoles with any one telephone.

The 3Com 3105 Attendant Console requires a license. You must enter a valid device license key into the NBX NetSet utility before you can add a 3Com 3105 Attendant Console to the system.

To add a new Attendant Console:
1. Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.
2. Click Add.
3. Complete the fields and make the appropriate selections for the new Attendant Console.
4. Click OK.

Modifying an Attendant Console
You can change an Attendant Console's device number or associated telephone. You must associate every Attendant Console with a telephone.

To modify an existing Attendant Console:
1. Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.
2. Click the extension of the Attendant Console that you want to modify.
3. Modify the appropriate settings.
4. Click Apply to make the changes and then click OK.

Viewing Attendant Console Status
From the Status window, you can view status information and also reboot the Attendant Console.

To view the status of an Attendant Console:
1. Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.
2. Select an Attendant Console extension.
3. Click the Status tab.
4. View the settings and optionally change the Dialog Refresh, Device Refresh, and Reset Device settings. See the online Help for more information about these fields.
5 Click Apply to apply the settings.

Removing an Attendant Console

To remove an Attendant Console from the system:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.

2 Select the Attendant Console, or Attendant Consoles, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all Attendant Consoles, enable the Select check box.

3 Click OK in the dialog box to confirm.

Configuring Attendant Console Buttons

The Attendant Console buttons include:

- 50 Access buttons. You can assign two settings to each button.
  - The 3Com 1105 Attendant Console has five rows of ten buttons.
  - The 3Com 3105 Attendant Console has six rows for nine buttons.
- A Shift button. This button switches between the two settings allowed for each Access button.
- Four Feature buttons.

Mapping Feature Buttons

To map the Attendant Console Feature Buttons:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.

2 Click an Attendant Console extension.

3 Click the Feature Mapping tab.

4 Use the drop down list next to each button to select the feature you want to assign to the button.

   For a description of each function you can assign to a button, see the online Help.

5 Click Apply for the changes to take effect.

Mapping the Attendant Console Access Buttons

To map the Attendant Console Access buttons:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.

2 Click an Attendant Console extension.

3 Click the Button Mapping tab.
4 To map buttons, follow these steps:
   a Click the 1-50 radio button to select:
      ■ Columns A through E on a 3Com 1105 Attendant Console
      ■ Columns A through F on a 3Com 3105 Attendant Console
   b Click the 51-100 radio button to select:
      ■ Columns F through J on a 3Com 1105 Attendant Console
      ■ Columns G through L on a 3Com 3105 Attendant Console
      This choice performs the same function as the Shift button on the physical Attendant Console.
   c Click the letter that corresponds to the column of buttons that you want to map.
   d Use the drop-down list boxes to map the buttons for the column that you selected.
      For a description of each function that you can assign to a button, see the online Help.

5 Click Apply for the changes to take effect.

You cannot map an Analog Line Card or a primary bridged station appearance to an Attendant Console button if that Attendant Console is associated with a 3Com 3103 telephone. The 3Com 3103 Telephone display can show a maximum of 12 calls only, and there is no way to access any more calls at one time.

Changing Attendant Console IP Settings

Although most configurations use IP On-the-Fly or DHCP to assign IP addresses (and thus cannot manually change the addresses), if you use Standard IP network protocol, you can manually change the IP address of Attendant Consoles and other devices.

To set Attendant Console Feature IP settings:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > Attendant Console.
2 Click the extension of the Attendant Console
3 Click the IP Settings tab.
4 Type the new values for IP Address, Subnet Mask, and Default Gateway address in the fields.
5 Click OK.
When you change IP Settings, the system terminates all current calls through this device.

The 3Com 3105 Attendant Console supports manual configuration using command line interface commands through the serial port on the underside of the device. You can specify the device’s IP settings.

To connect the Attendant Console to a serial port on your computer requires an adapter, such as the Kentrox DE9S to EIA-561 (RJ45 SOCKET) ADAPTER MFR# 78909. Other manufacturers may offer appropriate adapters. The adapter you choose must use the pinout configuration shown in Table 23.

Table 23 Pinouts for 3105 Serial Connection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RJ45 pin</th>
<th>DB9 pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>RI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DCD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DTR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>RXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>TXD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CTS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To connect a computer to the serial port on an Attendant Console:

1. Connect the DE9S to EIA-561 adapter to a serial port on the computer.
2. Connect a straight CAT5 cable (no crossover) from the RJ45 connector on the adapter to the SERIAL 10101 port on the underside of the 3105 Attendant Console.
3. Start terminal-emulation software, such as HyperTerminal, on the computer and create a new connection.
4. Configure the connection to use the settings in Table 24.

Table 24 Terminal-Emulation Program Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emulation</td>
<td>VT100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the commands in Table 25 to configure the Attendant Console. Specify IP and MAC address information appropriate for your network.

For 3C10405B model Attendant Consoles, you must include quotation marks around the values.

For example:

nbxSetIpAddress 192.168.123.123 (3C10405A model)
nbxSetNcpMacAddress "00:eo:bb:11:a1:b4" (3C10405B model)

The command line interface commands are case-sensitive.

### Table 24  Terminal-Emulation Program Properties (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop bits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Use the commands in Table 25 to configure the Attendant Console. Specify IP and MAC address information appropriate for your network.

For 3C10405B model Attendant Consoles, you must include quotation marks around the values.

For example:

nbxSetIpAddress 192.168.123.123 (3C10405A model)
nbxSetNcpMacAddress "00:eo:bb:11:a1:b4" (3C10405B model)

### Table 25  Command Line Interface Commands for Configuring the 3105 Attendant Console

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Command Line Interface Command*</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Configuration</td>
<td>nbxShowConfig</td>
<td>Shows the device and system configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Device IP Address</td>
<td>nbxSetIpAddress &lt;nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the device. You clear the address if you set the IP address to 0.0.0.0 or 255.255.255.255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subnet Mask</td>
<td>nbxSetSubnetMask &lt;nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the IP subnet mask for the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Gateway</td>
<td>nbxSetGatewayAddress &lt;nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the device’s default gateway. You clear the address if you set the IP address to 0.0.0.0 or 255.255.255.255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Processor IP Address</td>
<td>nbxSetNcpIpAddress &lt;nnn.nnn.nnn.nnn&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the IP address of the device’s Call Processor. You clear the address if you set the IP address to 0.0.0.0 or 255.255.255.255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Processor MAC Address</td>
<td>nbxSetNcpMacAddress &lt;##:##:##:##:##:##&gt;</td>
<td>Sets the MAC address of the device’s Call Processor. You clear the address if you set the MAC address to ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For 3C10405B model Attendant Consoles, you must include quotation marks around the values.

You must also use the NBX NetSet utility to add the device to the system database.
An Analog Terminal Card (ATC) or an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA) allows ordinary analog (2500-series compliant) telephones, including cordless telephones and Group-3 facsimile (fax) machines, to operate with NBX systems.

These limitations apply because of the differences between an analog device and a 3Com Telephone:
- A telephone user dials 500, then ** on a telephone connected to an ATA to gain access to voice mail.
- An analog telephone can make or receive only one call. The system forwards a second incoming call to voice mail.

This section discusses these topics:
- Adding an Analog Terminal Card
- Adding an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA)
- Modifying an Analog Terminal Port
- Removing an Analog Terminal Adapter
- Viewing The Status of an Analog Terminal Adapter

Adding an Analog Terminal Card

To add an Analog Terminal Card to the system using Auto Discovery:

1. Click System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery.
2. Click the Auto Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards) check box.
3. Click Apply.
4. Insert the Analog Terminal Card into the chassis.
5. Wait approximately 1 minute for the system to discover the card.
6. Click Telephone Configuration > ATA.

The four ports of the Analog Terminal Card appear in the ATA list, as well as the ports of any previously discovered Analog Terminal Cards and any previously discovered Single-Port Analog Terminal Adapters (ATAs).
Extension Assignments (3C10117 ATC)

The 3C10117C Analog Terminal Card replaces the 3C10117 Analog Terminal Card.

Each of the four ports on a 3C10117 Analog Terminal Card has a MAC address. The first port has the same MAC address as the card, and the remaining three ports have sequential MAC addresses incremented by one hexadecimal digit. See Table 26:

Table 26  MAC Addresses of Analog Terminal Card Ports (3C10117)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Card or Port</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Card</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 1</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 2</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 3</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:ca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 4</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:cb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extensions that the system assigned to these ports may not be in order. For example, if the system assigns extensions 7258, 7259, 7260, and 7261 to the ATC ports, it may assign 7258 to port 3.

To find out which extension is associated with a given port, click Telephone Configuration > ATA and examine the list of ATAs and ATC ports. For example, to find out the extension that is assigned to the third port, look for the ATC port with a MAC address that is two hexadecimal digits higher than the MAC address of the board. The extension of the port is in the first column (Extension).

After you add the Analog Terminal Card, you can configure the parameters for each of the four ports. See “Modifying an Analog Terminal Port” on page 129.

Extension Assignments (3C10117C ATC)

On a 3C10117C Analog Terminal Card, there is only one MAC address. Each of the four ports is assigned a unique virtual device number (1 through 4) so that the system software can address each port separately.
When you click *Telephone Configuration > ATA* to view the information, the system displays the port number, enclosed within square brackets, after the MAC address. See Table 27.

**Table 27**  MAC Addresses of Analog Terminal Card Ports (3C10117C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Card or Port</th>
<th>MAC Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Card</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 1</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8[1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 2</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8[2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 3</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8[3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port 4</td>
<td>00:e0:bb:00:f8:c8[4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The extensions that are assigned to these ports by the system may not be in order. For example, if the system assigns extensions 7258, 7259, 7260, and 7261 to the ATC ports, it may assign 7258 to port 3.

To find out the extension that is assigned to any port on a 3C10117C ATC:

1. Click *Telephone Configuration > ATA*.
2. Look for the combination of MAC address and port number that you want. The extension associated with the port is in the first column (Extension).

After you have added the Analog Terminal Card, you can configure the parameters for each of the four ports. See “Modifying an Analog Terminal Port” on page 129.

**Adding an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA)**

To add an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA) to the system:

1. Click *Telephone Configuration > ATA*.
2. Click *Add*.
3. Complete the fields, as necessary. See the online Help for more information.
4. Click *Apply* to add the new ATA to the system.
5. Repeat as necessary to add more ATAs.
6. When you are finished adding ATAs, click *OK*.
Modifying an Analog Terminal Port

You can modify the configuration of an Analog Terminal Card port or a single-port ATA at any time.

To modify an analog device configuration:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > ATA.
2. Click the extension of the device that you want to modify.
3. Modify the fields, as necessary. See the online Help for more information.
4. Click Apply to effect the changes.
5. Click OK.

Removing an Analog Terminal Adapter

You can remove either an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA) or one of the ports on an Analog Terminal Card (ATC) from the system at any time. Any device connected to the ATA is also removed from the system.

To remove an ATA or ATC port:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > ATA.

2. Use the MAC addresses to find out if an item in the list is an Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA) or one of the ports on an Analog Terminal Card. Ports on a 3C10117 Analog Terminal Card have MAC addresses that differ by two hexadecimal digits. Ports on a 3C10117C Analog Terminal Card all have the same MAC address and use a Virtual Device Number to identify each port. The system displays a port number, enclosed in square bracket, after the MAC address. An ATA has a unique MAC address with no port number.

3. Select the ATA or ATC port that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all ATAs or ports, enable the Select check box.

4. Click Remove Selected.

Viewing the Status of an Analog Terminal Adapter

You can view the status of either an ATA or one of the ports on an ATC at any time.

To view the status of an ATA or an ATC port:

1. Click Telephone Configuration > ATA.

2. Use the MAC addresses to find out if an item in the list is an ATA or one of the ports on an ATC. Ports on a 3C10114 Analog Terminal Card have sequential MAC addresses. Ports on a 3C10114C Analog Terminal Card...
all have the same MAC address followed by a Virtual Device Number (VDN), enclosed in square brackets. An Analog Terminal Adapter has a unique MAC address with no port number.

2 Click the extension of an ATA or ATC port.

3 Click the Status tab.

4 View the device status and make any necessary changes. See the online Help for more information.

5 Optionally, to send a status message to the Call Processor about the ATA or ATC port, click Refresh Device.

6 Optionally, to reset the ATA or ATC port, click Reset Device and click OK when the system prompts you confirm.

**CAUTION:** On the 3C10114 Analog Terminal Card, you can reboot individual ports without affecting the other ports. However, if you reboot a port on the 3C10114C Analog Terminal Card, all four ports on the card reboot, which disrupts active calls on any of these ports.

7 Click OK.

### Advanced Settings

You can set the audio gain and timing controls on an ATA or each port of an ATC. To set these parameters:

1 Click Telephone Configuration > ATA.

2 Click the extension of an ATA or ATC port.

3 Click the Advanced Settings tab. See the online Help for more information.

**If you change any of the values in the Advanced Settings dialog box, the settings you change persist if you later upgrade the system software or you change the regional software.**
This chapter describes these elements of the system:

- Users
- Phantom Mailboxes
- Class of Service (CoS)

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

---

**Users**

You use the Users window in the NBX NetSet utility to add telephone users and remove them from the system. You can also modify and maintain user profiles and parameters.

To perform these tasks:

1. Click User Configuration > Users.

   *To add a SIP telephone to a SIP-mode system, you must first add a SIP telephone user and extension to the system database, and then use the SIP telephone to complete the configuration.*

2. See the online Help for information about how to add, modify, and remove telephone user settings, and about SIP telephones.

   For information about user settings that individual telephone users can configure, see Chapter 1 in an NBX telephone guide.

---

**Phantom Mailboxes**

A phantom mailbox is an extension that has no associated physical telephone. A caller can dial directly into a phantom mailbox and leave a message. The person assigned to a phantom mailbox can create and send a message from within the voice mail system and the Auto Attendant can route callers to a phantom mailbox.
Example: A telephone user who is never in the office can use a phantom mailbox to receive and manage messages, even though no telephone is associated with the mailbox extension. The telephone user can call into voice mail to retrieve and send messages, log onto the NBX NetSet utility to manage messages, including having the system forward voice messages using the Off-Site Notification feature, or use an e-mail client to manage the messages. See “IMAP for Integrated Voice Mail” in Chapter 9.

To create a phantom mailbox:

1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click User Configuration > Users.
3 See the online Help for information about how to add, modify, and remove phantom mailboxes.

To access a phantom mailbox from any telephone, the telephone user:

1 Calls the extension.
2 Presses * during the greeting.
3 Logs in.
4 Provides mailbox initiation information when the system prompts, if this is the first time the phantom mailbox is accessed.
5 Use the NBX NetSet utility to set up telephone options, such as Call Forwarding, after setting up a password.

Class of Service (CoS)

Class of Service (CoS) is a set of calling permissions that you assign to telephone users. Most permissions are subject to the Business Hours parameters: Open, Lunch, and Other. For example, you can create a class that allows toll calls during normal business hours, but denies them at other times. You can control if the telephone user can use certain features, such as mapping features to buttons on the telephone or preventing a call from being monitored.

To configure CoS:

1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click User Configuration > Class of Service.
3 See the online Help for information about how to add, modify, remove, and view Class of Service.

Note the following considerations:

- Emergency calls (such as calls to 911) are not subject to CoS restrictions.

- System-wide Speed Dial numbers are not subject to Class of Service restrictions. For example, if you want to enable calling to a specific toll number to all telephone users without regard to their CoS settings, create a System Speed Dial for that number.

- When you create a new profile, the system assigns the default CoS unless you specify a different one. If you edit the properties of the default CoS, verify that it contains a minimum set of permissions.

- You can enable or disable Off-site Notification at the system level. The system-wide setting takes precedence over the CoS setting.

- A telephone user can override the CoS of a telephone by using feature code 433. For example, a telephone user with an assigned office telephone that allows calls to external numbers needs to place a call to an external number from a conference room telephone with a CoS that does not allow external calls. The telephone user enters the feature code into the conference room phone, and the system prompts for username and password before allowing the call. The feature code applies to the next call only. After the telephone user hangs up, the telephone reverts to its assigned CoS.

- To set an account code as Forced, enable the Force Acct Code check box for each appropriate Class of Service (click User Configuration > Class of Service, and then click an extension or Add).

Verifying account codes is a global configuration setting, while enforcing account codes is a CoS function. If the CoS setting enforces the account code for that type of call, a telephone user must enter an account code before the system routes the call.

- You can allow telephone users to configure button mappings on their own devices. Enable User Button Mappings when you add or modify a group’s CoS settings. If you enable this feature, when the individual telephone user clicks Telephone Programming in the NBX NetSet utility, the system displays the Button Mapping tab, which enables the telephone user to map functions to telephone buttons. If you do not enable this feature, the system does not display the Button Mapping tab.
If you allow telephone users to configure button mappings on their own devices, a telephone user can override any button mappings that you set unless you lock the button to prevent changes. To lock a button and prevent telephone users from mapping a function to that button, click Telephone Configuration > Telephone Groups. Select the appropriate telephone group and click the Button Mappings tab. Enable the Lock check box next to the appropriate button and click Apply.

You can allow telephone users to configure the Ring Busy option on their own devices. Enable Ring Busy check box when you add or modify a group's CoS settings. This feature allows an internal user to enable the Ring Busy settings so that busy tone is played to the caller when one of the system access lines is in use. If you enable this feature, when the individual telephone user clicks User> Settings>Telephone Programming in the NBX NetSet utility, the system displays the Ring Busy tab, which enables the telephone user to modify the setting for returning a busy tone when the phone is in use. If you do not enable this feature, the system does not display the Ring Busy tab.

CoS permissions do not apply to hunt groups. This means a CoS cannot prevent you from configuring operators in a Hunt Group.

Service classes control these types of calls:

- Intercom
- External (local, long distance, international, long distance toll-free, and long distance toll)
- CO Code (optional telephone company services, such as Call Waiting)
- Trunk to trunk transfers
- Off-site Notification
- Configurable operators (destinations pre-selected by the user to which callers are sent if those callers reach the telephone user's voice mail)
Call distribution groups allow for the distribution of incoming calls to the appropriate agent without any specific action on the part of that agent.

The system supports two kinds of call distribution groups:

- A *hunt group* is a set of telephone users that you can access when you dial a single extension.
- An Automatic Call Distribution, or ACD, group is similar in concept and practice to a hunt group. However, an ACD group includes other features, such as database capabilities, that are specifically suited to call center operations.

Topics in this chapter include:

- Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)
- ACD Considerations
- Using ACD
- Hunt Groups

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

---

**Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)**

A call center is the general term that refers to any system that accepts incoming calls to a site, ensures that those calls are sent to the proper destination within the site, and manages database records on call activity and distribution. For example, you can use the call center as a help desk, a reservations counter, an information hotline, or a customer service center. A telephone call center typically manages collections of telephone extensions that are linked to a centralized database.

The ACD distributes calls to agents and queues the calls that have not been answered before a pre-determined time period expires. The ACD
also manages recorded announcements to callers, manages individual
ACD agents and groups of agents, and provides database reports about
both calls and agents.

The Call Pickup feature is supported for ACD groups.

Topics in this section include:

- ACD Groups
- ACD Shifts
- Estimated Wait Time Announcements
- In-Queue Digit Processing and Announcements
- ACD Group Open/Close and Announcements
- Announcements for SIP-Mode Systems
- Wrap-Up Time
- Streaming ACD Data Through a TCP Socket

See the administrator online Help for configuration instructions.

ACD Groups

To take full advantage of ACD, organize your ACD agents into ACD
groups. An ACD group is a number of agents that the system treats as a
single entity for the purposes of handling calls.

- Supported ACD Group Types
- Multiple ACD Group Membership
- ACD Agent List
- ACD Licenses
- ACD Group Populations

Supported ACD Group Types

The system supports the following ACD group types:

- ACD Linear Group

The system can distribute calls to the group in a linear fashion. An
incoming call goes to the agent ranked first and, if the agent is not
available, then to the agent ranked second. The process continues in
this way until the system completes the rankings, at which point the
call cycles to top of the rankings list to begin again.
- **ACD Circular Group**
  The system can distribute calls to the group in a circular fashion. The system attempts to place an incoming call with the agent whose rank follows the agent that received the last call. If this agent is not available, the call goes to the next ranking agent. If the second agent is not available, the system from that point on treats the call as linear.

- **ACD Most Idle Agent Group (MIA)**
  The system can distribute calls to the group on the basis of idle time; that is, the system directs the call to the agent who has been idle for the longest amount of time, then to the agent that has been idle the next, longest amount of time. If the second agent does not answer the call, the system then treats the call as linear.

- **ACD Least Call Count**
  Least Call Count mode distributes calls to ACD agents based on the number of calls that those agents have answered in a defined period of time.

  In other words, the agent with the least number of answered calls for a given duration of time becomes the next available agent. For example, two agents in a group each have been logged in to their ACD group for ten minutes. Agent One, has answered five calls and Agent Two has answered ten calls. In this case, the system assigns Agent One to receive the next incoming call.

  All types provide a timeout value that defines final call handling, such as voice mail or Auto Attendant, if the timeout value is exceeded.

- **Calling Groups**
  A Calling Group is an ACD group in which a single call alerts or rings all member telephones. In this case, all the telephones in a Calling Group continue to ring until a member answers the call, or until the Total Timeout value is reached.

  The practical effects of this behavior are as follows:
  - The Per-device Timeout applies to every device in a Calling Group.
  - A Calling Group call alerts an agent's telephone that is busy or on another call once, then blinks on one of the System Appearance lines.
  - The system does not alert logged-out members.
Only one call is served out to the ACD queue. The other calls must wait to be served or routed to call coverage until after the Total Timeout value has been reached.

- If all Calling Group members are logged out, the system forwards the call to call coverage immediately.
- If there are no current members in the Calling Group, the system forwards the call immediately to the call coverage path.
- You cannot configure the system to log out an agent that does not answer automatically.

Multiple ACD Group Membership
If any agent is a member of more than one ACD group, the system tracks requirements such as Least Call Count and Most Idle Agent so that these requirements are taken into account when calls are routed to that agent.

For example, Agent One is a member of two ACD groups. Agent One’s call count reflects the total of calls received from both groups, so Agent One’s idle time reflects the total for calls that come from both groups. The system routes calls to Agent One based on this calculation.

You can use this feature to allow agents with different skill sets to be a part of multiple ACD groups.

ACD Agent List
Both ACDs and hunt groups act upon a list of selected extensions rather than the entire directory of telephone extensions on the system. In the case of ACD, the supervisor creates this list, called an Agent list.

The system does not support bridged station appearance behavior for ACD agents. When a bridged station appearance is added as an agent to an ACD group, the system routes incoming ACD group calls to the primary telephone only.

ACD Licenses
A software license defines the number of agents that you can add to the Agent list. The Base License key for ACD allows two agents. You can purchase an additional license that authorizes three more agents, for a total of five agents. Thereafter, you must purchase licenses to add agents by increments of five agents.
You can configure a maximum of 200 ACD agents for each system.

**ACD Group Populations**

ACD administrators typically organize agents whose functions are logically related into entities called ACD groups. These groups can be used instead or with the ACD Agent List while creating (or modifying) the ACDs. ACD groups can be added as members of the ACD along with the individual extensions from the ACD Agent List.

**ACD Shifts**

ACD can provide different kinds of work shifts for ACD agents. As well as managing calls, ACD shifts can differentiate work assignments in the Real-Time Streaming Statistics, and to reset internal statistics used by the Most Idle Agent and Least Call Count call distribution methods.

*The ACD shift feature is not available on SIP mode systems.*

You can set up an ACD group to have any one of the following shifts:

- **24-hour shift** – The ACD group always accepts incoming calls. This is the default behavior.
- **Shift that uses system business hours** – The ACD group uses defined business hours (click *System-Wide Settings > Business Hours*).
- **One of four custom configurable shifts** – The ACD group uses the hours specified in the ACD function *Custom Hours*.
- **Dynamic or Emergency Shifts** – The operating hours of the ACD group are dynamically reset in the ACD function *Custom Hours*.

**Custom Operating Hours and Shifts**

ACD includes the concept of customizable work shifts. You plan your ACD call coverage at your site that best suits the call center. As the basis for this discussion, click *Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups*. Then, click an extension or *Add*, and click the Custom Hours tab.

The Start time of a shift is the End time of its predecessor. However, you do need to specify the Start time and End Time for each appropriate day because this is what defines the operating boundaries of the ACD for that day.

- **Shift 1 is mandatory**, and represents the start of operations.
Shifts 2, 3, and 4 are optional, and you need only enter the Start time for those shifts.

The system routes any call to the ACD within the operating hours to its agents. Any call that arrives outside the ACD operating hours generates a Closed announcement, and the system forwards the call to preconfigured call coverage.

**Dynamic or Emergency Shifts**

If an ACD is closed, you can force it into an Open state to accept calls during an emergency (click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups and then click Open/Close).

Designate the start of shift as the time of the Force Open action. All statistics for Least Call Count and MIA begin from this Force Open Start time. The End time for this dynamic or emergency shift is either the Start time of the next shift or the Force Close time, whichever happens first.

**Estimated Wait Time Announcements**

You can configure the system to provide recorded announcements that inform a caller approximately how long it will be before an agent answers the call. This time interval is called estimated wait time. You can choose to have the caller hear an Estimated Wait Time announcement by itself or following a Delayed announcement.

For example, you can record a Delayed announcement such as “An agent will take your call soon” that is followed by an Estimated Wait Time announcement, which might announce “Your estimated wait time is two minutes.”

To configure the system to play Estimated Wait Time announcements and set Estimated Wait Time settings, click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups, click an extension or Add, and then click the Announcements tab. See the online help for more information.

*SIP-mode systems do not support Estimated Wait Time announcements.*

The system uses this formula to calculate Estimated Wait Time:

\[
\text{Minimum Wait Time} + \text{Estimated Average Call Duration} \times \left( \frac{\text{Caller's current queue position} - 1}{\max(\text{Number of logged in agents who are idle, Minimum Agents logged in})} \right)
\]
You set these variables in the formula from the NetSet utility:

- Minimum Agents logged in
- Estimated Average Call Duration
- Minimum Wait Time

The remaining variables in the formula, such as the caller’s queue position or the number of agents that are logged in, are dynamic. The system uses both the dynamic and the configurable variables to calculate the Estimated Wait Time in real time.

For example, you might set the configurable variables as:

- Minimum Agents logged in = 0
- Estimated Average Call Duration = 75 seconds
- Minimum Wait Time = 40 seconds

If three callers call into an empty queue in rapid succession, and two agents are logged in but neither agent answers the calls:

- The first caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 1 minute.
- The second caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 2 minutes.
- The third caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 4 minutes.

The minimum estimated wait time is never less than 1 minute. That is, the first caller will always hear an announcement for an estimated wait time of 1 minute or more.

If you change the configurable variables, the system calculates a new estimated wait time. For example, if you change the Estimated Average Call Duration from 75 seconds to 300 seconds:

- The first caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 1 minute.
- The second caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 6 minutes.
The third caller hears an announcement for an estimated wait time of 11 minutes.

Adjust the Estimated Wait Time settings to reflect the actual average call duration for your environment.

**In-Queue Digit Processing and Announcements**

While a call is in the ACD queue, the calling party can press a digit to force the system to take the call off the queue and forward it to the Call Coverage path. You configure this In-Queue Digit Hot Key in the Announcements window. (The default digit is ‘#’.)

The Call Coverage path can be one of the following:

- Call coverage path of the ACD group itself (default)
- Auto Attendant
- ACD Voice Mailbox
- Another extension (another ACD, Hunt Group, internal extension, extension over VTL, or external number)

Make the caller aware of this ability to break out of the call queue by recording an in-queue digit announcement, then designating the .WAV file as such in the In-Queue Digit Announcements section of the Announcements window.

SIP-mode systems do not support In-Queue Digit processing (including its associated announcements).

**ACD Group Open/Close and Announcements**

An ACD Group is considered Closed at any time other than the configured shifts (business hours). However, you can provide an announcement (using the Announcements window) that provides the reason why the ACD group is closed. The system then forwards the call to Call Coverage, using the same path as that designated in Group Time Out.

You can force the Close state (click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups and then click Open/Close) of any ACD Group for a holiday or emergency. You must manually enable the first thing on the next working day. Any new calls after the force close receive an ACD close announcement and the system forwards them to call coverage. In case of a force open, the ACD closes at the next configured close time.
Announcements for SIP-Mode Systems

A SIP-mode system uses a different audio codec format than a system that uses 3Com call control. If you are running in SIP mode, you can also use an IP messaging server (such as the 3Com IP Messaging Server) instead of NBX Voice Mail Messaging.

*SIP-mode systems do not support Estimated Wait-Time announcements or In-Queue Digit Processing.*

Wrap-Up Time

Wrap-Up Time is the time interval needed by an agent in this ACD group to take notes on or follow up a completed call. During Wrap-Up Time, the system routes no calls to the agent except personal calls or Calling Group calls.

The timer value is specified in seconds, and the Wrap-Up timer engages after the agent completes the ACD call. The display panel or status light on the agent’s telephone indicates that Wrap-Up Time is engaged. After Wrap-Up Time expires, the agent becomes available to take new calls, and the display panel or status light deactivates.

You can set the Wrap-Up timer value between 0 and 999 seconds. A zero value (default) signifies that Wrap-Up Time is not configured.

*SIP-mode systems do not support the Wrap-Up Time feature.*

Wrap-Up Time Indicators

The status light associated with the button mapped for Wrap-Up Time lights up while the agent is in Wrap-Up mode. This status light turns off after Wrap-Up time is complete, or when the agent overrides it.

In addition to the status light, the display panel displays Wrap Up during the time allotted, then returns to the default display after the Wrap-up time is complete, or when the agent overrides it.

Wrap-Up Time Agent Override

Feature code 972, or a mapped button, allows the agent to override the Wrap-Up timer to take new calls immediately.

However, the agent can override the Wrap-Up timer only after completing the call. This means that even if the agent wants to override Wrap-Up time during an ACD call to take another ACD call, the agent
cannot do so. The only exceptions to this rule are personal calls or Calling Group calls.

Therefore, if an agent is part of two ACD Groups, the agent cannot receive calls from either group if Wrap-Up Time has engaged after an ACD call from either group. After the timer expires and the agent takes a call from the second ACD group, closing this call starts the Wrap-Up Timer from the second ACD group, which the agent can override.

**Wrap-Up Time Agent Extend**

Agents who need extra Wrap-Up time can map another button, or use Feature Code 973 to extend this time. The agent can only extend while Wrap-Up time is active; once the Wrap-Up time expires, the agent cannot extend the wrap-up time. An agent can extend Wrap-Up time one instance by default.

**Streaming ACD Data Through a TCP Socket**

You can use the NBX NetSet utility to enable one TCP port to stream ACD data from the system to an external device for further analysis. (The NBX ACD Desktop Statistics Application from 3Com provides the client-side support for this data streaming. See your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner for details.)

*NBX 100 systems do not support streaming ACD data.*

Any number of ACD groups can share this port. The data can be enclosed in XML tags to facilitate parsing at the client side or, alternatively, can be streamed in pure text or ASCII format as name value pairs. This data stream contains detailed data for all of the ACD groups and their agents.

**ACD Considerations**

Note these restrictions before you configure ACD operations on your site.

- Hardware Limits for ACD Groups
- ACD Operations With Call Detail Reports (CDR)
- Display Data
- Voice Mail Port Usage
**Hardware Limits for ACD Groups**

Table 28 lists the limits on the number of ACD groups for each hardware platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systems</th>
<th>Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V3001 (256 MB)</td>
<td>Up to 48 concurrent ACD groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 (128 MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001R</td>
<td>Up to 100 concurrent ACD groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 (512 MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 (640 MB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ACD Operations With Call Detail Reports (CDR)**

The Call Detail Reports application creates a Microsoft Access database for the data that it extracts from the system. This database has only one table, and all data is put into this table.

For ACD calls, the CDR application puts all call data into a new, second table. The fields in this table differ from the other table and, therefore, provide more details about the ACD calls.

The ACD group table data is accessible by CDR, but hunt groups do not have this table.

**ACD reports in the CDR Application**

The CDR client application has been modified to give you the option of viewing the new table for the ACD groups. Also, CDR provides pre-defined reports for ACD groups that ACD supervisors are able to use for performance evaluation.

**Display Data**

The ACD windows do not refresh themselves, you must manually refresh the window to see the latest data.

**Voice Mail Port Usage**

On a system with NBX Voice Messaging enabled, ACD announcements use system voice mail ports. The following platform limitations for voice mail ports apply:

- 72 voice mail ports (V3001R, V3001 (512 MB), V3000 (640 MB), and V5000 systems)
CHAPTER 7: CALL DISTRIBUTION GROUPS

- 12 voice mail ports (NBX 100, V3001 (256 MB), V3000 (128 MB) systems)

See the section “Contention” on page 152 for more information about resource limitations for delayed announcements.

Using ACD

First, decide the scope of your call center operations. Then ensure that you have the system resources that you need:

- Less than the allowable maximum of devices on the system
- Sufficient number of voice mail ports
- Sufficient number of ACD licenses (one for each agent)

Next, allot the agents into ACD groups, and decide how many agents within each group that you need. Once you reach the point where your call center planning is complete, you can begin to configure ACD operations.

The ACD user interface is set up such that you can configure ACD as soon as your planning is complete. Click Add in ACD Groups window to configure each group. This button invokes a configuration utility that leads you through the configuration process: defining ACD group characteristics, identifying group agents, defining announcements for the group, and summarizing the group creation process.

After you have set up the ACD group or groups, you can configure other settings to assist their operation, including feature mappings and Supervisory Monitoring Domains (Feature Settings > Supervisory Monitoring). You can also modify your configuration settings.

ACD Groups

The ACD Groups feature allows you to configure the relationship between agents and groups.

The following sections provide information about the fields and buttons in the ACD Groups window (Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups).

Display Fields in the ACD Groups Window

Table 29 describes what each display field shows in the ACD Groups window.
Using ACD

Table 29  ACD Groups window: Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Lists the extension that the administrator assigned to this ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Lists the name that the administrator assigned to this ACD group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Method   | Shows the call distribution method that the administrator assigned to this ACD group. Types include:  
  ■ Linear  
  ■ Circular  
  ■ Most Idle Agent  
  ■ Least Call Count  
  ■ Calling Group  
| Members  | Shows the number of extensions associated with this ACD group.               |
| State    | Whether the group is Open or Closed.                                         |

Table 30  Function on the ACD Groups Window

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Add</td>
<td>Invokes a multi-step configuration utility that helps you create a new ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify</td>
<td>Click a Group Extension to change the configuration parameters of an existing ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memberships</td>
<td>Lists the data of agents in a specific ACD group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Announcements</td>
<td>Provides the means to add, change, remove and list the audio files used for the recorded greetings in an ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Deletes an existing ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Provides a snapshot report of a selected ACD group.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACD Announcements

ACD plays audio announcements to parties that call the ACD site. You create or import these announcements as .WAV files so that callers waiting to speak to an ACD agent hear an audio message of your choice. You can configure up to five different ACD announcements for each ACD group.

ACD announcements work for ACD groups only; hunt groups do not have this feature. For SIP-mode systems with NBX Messaging, ACD Announcements can be configured as explained in this section. For SIP-mode systems, with IP Messaging, you must configure ACD Announcements through the IP Messaging Server. See Chapter 10 for more information.

Announcement Sequence

The system plays the first announcement file after the caller has been in the queue for the time delay specified in the Time Interval field (Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups, click an extension or Add, and then click the Announcements tab).

The system plays the remaining files as the time interval for each file expires (assuming the caller is still in the ACD queue waiting to be connected to an agent). This means that you can set up the sequence in which announcements are played, with a predefined time delay between them, to engage the caller. In between announcements, the caller hears Music-On-Hold.

### Table 30 Function on the ACD Groups Window

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feature Mappings</td>
<td>Provides the means to list or change the feature codes mapped to ACD extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisory Monitoring</td>
<td>Configures the settings for Supervisory Monitoring, a facility that allows a supervisor to monitor calls to agents. See “Supervisory Monitoring” on page 53 for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Site Notification</td>
<td>Allows you to forward calls to specific telephone numbers outside the ACD facility. NOTE: In SIP-mode, it supports only in native voice mail.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information about the configuration procedure, see the online Help.
After the system plays all the announcements that you configured for the ACD group, the system plays the last announcement repeatedly (for the specified time interval) during the rest of the wait period: that is, until the call is answered or until the ACD group's timeout period is exceeded. If the timeout period is exceeded, the system forwards the call to the destination that you specified in the Group Coverage Action after Timeout: field when you added or modified the ACD group.

If the agent answers the call, the system immediately stops playing the announcement, or the Music-On-Hold, and connects the caller to the appropriate agent.

**Fields in the Announcements Window**

Table 31 describes the function of each field and button in the Announcements window (Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Announcements).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(List of WAV Files)</td>
<td>Displays a list of .WAV files currently known to ACD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record</td>
<td>Records a .WAV file for an ACD announcement. You must have .WAV recording capability on the workstation you are currently using.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>Plays back the .WAV file that you selected from the list of WAV files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>Deletes the .WAV file that you selected from the list of .WAV files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play/Record Extension</td>
<td>Lets you identify the telephone extension to which the selected .WAV file applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply</td>
<td>Associates the .WAV file that you identified in the Play/Record Extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter the New Announcement Name to Record</td>
<td>Lets you associate a mnemonic name with the .WAV file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enter Path for .WAV File to Import Announcement</td>
<td>Lets you point ACD to the location in the file system of the .WAV file that you want to associate with the selected telephone extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Browse</td>
<td>Instructs the system to search the file system under your direction for the .WAV file to associate with the selected telephone extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Import</td>
<td>Imports a .WAV file from the file system into the ACD list of usable announcements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACD Agents

The Agent List window allows you to display the status of each ACD agent.

The statistical data does not contain the details for the ACD agents; the display shows the overall summary of the ACD activity at that instance.

Fields in the Agent List Window

Table 32 describes the function of each field and button in the Agent List window (Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Agents).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Displays the telephone extension of the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Displays the first name of the agent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Name</td>
<td>Displays the last name of the agent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Status | Identifies the current telephone status of the agent. Categories include:  
  Connected - The agent’s telephone is offhook.  
  Idle - The agent’s telephone is onhook.  
  Ringing - The agent’s telephone is ringing. |
| DNIS | Indicates whether the system is using Dialed Number Identification Service (DNIS) to identify the caller to this agent. |
| ANI | Indicates whether the system is using Automatic Number Identification (ANI) to identify callers to this agent. |
| Call | Indicates whether the call that the agent is engaged in is an ACD call or a non-ACD call. |

Agent Edit List Window

You can add an agent to or remove an agent from the list of valid ACD agents.

To assign a system user as an ACD agent, do the following:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Agents.
3. Click the Edit List tab.
4. Click Show All to display a list of available telephone users.
5 Click the select box for the telephone user, or users, that you want to add to the Agent List.

6 Click Apply.

If the number of agents exceeds the number allowed by the license (five in the case of the Basic ACD license), the system disables the Add button and displays an error message to indicate that the maximum number of agents has been reached.

To unassign a system user as an ACD agent, do the following:

1 In the Agent List/User List, click the Select box for the ACD agent to clear it. The system unassigns the agent from ACD responsibilities. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.

2 Click Apply.

**ACD Statistics**

The ACD Statistics window allows you to gather meaningful data about agents, calls, and callers to specific ACD groups.

As the administrator, you can either view the data for a selected ACD at a time, or view the data for all of the ACDs at the same time. The data viewed is a “snapshot” of the ACD at the discrete time at which you invoked the Statistics display.

*Refresh the display to ensure that the data is current.*

**Fields in the ACD Statistics Window**

*Table 33* describes the function of each field and button in the ACD Statistics window. ACD Statistics also shows the Resource Contention statistics. (Contention occurs when the system does not have a port available to assign to an ACD group.)

*Table 33  Statistics Window: Field Descriptions*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource Report</td>
<td>Displays instances of contention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Displays the telephone extension for this ACD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of ACD</td>
<td>Displays the name of the ACD that is associated with this extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logged In Agents</td>
<td>Displays the total number of agents logged in at the time you invoked the Statistics window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 33 Statistics Window: Field Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Queue</td>
<td>Displays the number of calls that are currently in the call waiting queue of this ACD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answered Calls</td>
<td>Calls to this ACD that were answered since the last reset of the statistics facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dropped Calls</td>
<td>Calls to this ACD that were dropped since the last reset of the statistics facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Calls</td>
<td>Total number of calls to this ACD group that have been received since the last reset of the statistics facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last Reset Command Date</td>
<td>The date/time stamp at which the statistics facility was last reset (call counters reset to zero) for this particular ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset ACD Statistics</td>
<td>Resets the statistics facility to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reset ACD and Member Statistics</td>
<td>Resets the ACD and Member statistics, and updates the Last Reset Command Date field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the ACD has not reset since last system reboot, the system displays a null reset date value.

Contention

The system groups audio devices, such as voice mail ports, into a pool or extension list in the dial plan. It uses this extension list or pool for delayed announcements. The system selects an idle device from this list to play a delayed announcement. The number of devices in this pool is based on usage, and you can add or remove devices to suit the call volume.

On a system with NBX Voice Messaging, you can reserve NBX Voice Mail ports for Delayed Announcements to prevent Auto Attendant or voice mail applications from using the ports.

1. Create a new extension list and add the ports that you want to reserve (click Dial Plan > Extension List, and then click Add).
2. Delete those ports, which you added to the new extension list, from the default voice mail extension list (click Dial Plan > Extension List, and then click *0003).
3. Edit the dial plan to include the new extension list (click Dial Plan > Configure, and then click the Modify tab).
4. Configure the appropriate ACD group to use the new extension list for Delayed Announcements:
a Click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Groups.
b Click the ACD group’s extension.
c Click the Announcements tab.
d From the Select a port to play announcements drop-down list, select the new extension list.

The ports in the new extension list are now reserved and available exclusively for Delayed Announcements.

On a busy system, there can be an additional delay in the playing of an announcement. This condition can occur if all the audio resources (system voice mail ports) from the Delayed Announcement Audio Pool are in use.

If this delay occurs, the scheduled announcement must queue up for an audio resource to become available before it can be played to the caller. During that time, the caller either hears ring-back (when the system initially routes the call to the ACD Group for the initial announcement or greeting) or Music-On-Hold (if the caller has already heard a announcement, or the call is the result of a transfer or forward operation).

To avoid this problem, you can:

- Record or import announcements of short duration.
- Add more audio resources (system voice mail ports) to the Announcement Resource Pool.
CHAPTER 7: CALL DISTRIBUTION GROUPS

The system records the instances of contention and displays them on the Resource Report window (click Call Distribution Groups > ACD Statistics and click the Resource Report tab).

Table 34 Resource Report: Field Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Extension number associated with this contention event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of ACD</td>
<td>Name of the ACD group that could not be assigned a port, causing the contention event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Occurrences</td>
<td>Number of times that the contention event occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Recent Occurrences</td>
<td>List of the most recent occurrences of a contention event with this extension in this ACD group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension List</td>
<td>List of agent extensions affected by the contention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refresh</td>
<td>Brings the Resource Report data up-to-date.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hunt Groups

A hunt group is a set of telephone users that you can access when you dial a single extension. A call routed to the hunt group extension can reach any member of the group who is currently logged into the group. A static hunt group is one in which all members are permanently logged in (locked). A dynamic hunt group lets you log telephone users in to and out of the hunt group, or you can allow telephone users to log into or out of the group themselves, using the hunt group password you create.

You can associate one or more of the hunt group login/logout feature codes with a particular group and then map that feature code to a telephone access button to allow telephone users to easily login and logout of the hunt group. The access button light remains lit while the user is logged into the hunt group.

Hunt groups are specified by extension, in these ranges:

- **V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems**: 4000–4099 (You can assign all 100 extensions.)
- **NBX 100 systems**: 450–499 (You can assign a maximum of 48 extensions.)
To configure hunt groups:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2. Click Call Distribution Groups > Hunt Groups.

3. See the online Help for more information.

To enable Supervisory Monitoring for a Hunt Group, define a Supervisory Monitoring Domain (click Feature Settings > Supervisory Monitoring) that includes the Hunt Group.

**Hunt Group Considerations**

- For a telephone to participate in a hunt group, the telephone user must be logged into the hunt group. See an NBX telephone guide for more information.

- You can lock in a member of a hunt group, which prevents the member from logging out of the system. See the online Help for more information.

- When you create a hunt group, you specify one of three types: linear hunt group, circular hunt group, or calling group. You base your choice on the ringing pattern that you want.

- For each group that you define, you also specify:
  - The Total Timeout — The length of time in seconds that the call rings on the group’s telephones before the call goes to the group’s call coverage point.
  - The Per-Device Timeout — The length of time in seconds that each telephone rings in the cycle. (Ignored for Calling Groups.)
  - Whether you want the system to log a telephone out of the hunt group if it does not answer. (Ignored for Calling Groups.)
  - For linear and circular hunt groups, the order in which a group telephone rings (the telephone’s priority) is the same as the order in which you added it to the group. For calling groups, all phones ring simultaneously.
  - The Call Pickup feature is not supported for hunt groups.

**Linear and Circular Hunt Groups**

In linear and circular hunt groups, calls ring sequentially on telephones in the group, but the behavior differs when the time specified in the Total Timeout field elapses:
If the Total Timeout value is less than the sum of all of the Per-Device Timeout values, a call that is routed to either a linear and circular hunt group rings on some, but not all of the telephones in the group and then is routed to the group’s call coverage point.

If the Total Timeout value is greater than the sum of the Per-Device Timeouts:

- For a Linear Hunt Group, the call rings in order on each group telephone and then goes to the group’s call coverage point. The system ignores any time remaining in the Total Timeout, and the call does not ring again on any telephone in the group.
- For a Circular Hunt Group, the call rings in order on each group telephone and then, for the remainder of the Total Timeout, begins ringing again through the telephones, in order. Depending on the Total Timeout value, an unanswered call may ring through all telephones in the group multiple times.

If the Total Timeout value exactly matches the sum of the Per-Device Timeouts, the behavior of a single incoming call is the same for both linear and circular hunt groups.

When the system routes a second call to a linear or circular hunt group, the telephone on which the second call first rings is different:

- For a Linear Hunt Group, the new call rings on the first telephone in the group.
- For a Circular Hunt Group, the new call rings on the telephone that is next in the ringing sequence.

Calling Groups

In this special type of hunt group, an incoming call rings on all telephones in the group simultaneously. After the Total Timeout value is reached, a call that is still unanswered is routed to the group’s call coverage point.

The value in the Per Device Timeout field has no effect on the behavior of telephones in a calling group.

Call Coverage

For each hunt group, you can define where the system routes an unanswered call (the call coverage point):

- **Voice Mail** — The system routes an unanswered call to the hunt group extension’s voice mailbox or to a configured operator.
- **Auto Attendant** — The system routes an unanswered call to the Automated Attendant that you specify.
- **Phone Number** — The system routes an unanswered call to the extension that you specify, such as the receptionist, or another hunt group.

**Hunt Group Supervisory Monitoring**

You can configure the system to allow a privileged user to join an ongoing conversation in a hunt group with or without the knowledge of the parties involved in that conversation. This feature is called **Supervisory Monitoring**.

The monitoring user is called the *supervisor*. The supervisor, who may or may not be the system administrator, can join a call between a person calling into the system (for example, a customer) and a person on-site whose job it is to accept incoming calls. Joining calls in progress can ensure proper customer support.

To enable Supervisory Monitoring for a Hunt Group, you must define a Supervisory Monitoring Domain (*Feature Settings > Supervisory Monitoring*) that includes the Hunt Group. For more information about Supervisory Monitoring, see “**Supervisory Monitoring**” in **Chapter 3**.
This chapter describes how to configure PSTN gateway devices on the system and addresses these topics:

- Configuring and Managing Analog Line Card Ports
- Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards
- Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location
- Setting Up T1/E1 Logging
- Viewing CSU State Information and Statistics
- Using Loopback Tests
- Obtaining a Dial Tone from a PBX System

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

For information about installing the system hardware components, see the NBX Installation Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuring and Managing Analog Line Card Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Each Analog Line Card provides access for up to four local telephone lines into your system. The Call Processor treats a line card port as an extension, so each line card port needs its own extension number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You use Auto Discovery to detect line card ports, and you define the starting address for Auto Discovery of devices in the system dial plan. For a 3-digit dial plan, the default starting address is 750; for a 4-digit dial plan, the default starting address is 7250. Auto Discovery assigns the first unassigned number, starting at 750 (or 7250 for a 4-digit dial plan), to the first line card port.

*You typically configure line cards during installation. See the NBX Installation Guide for more information.*
If you remove a line card from the system, the port information remains in the system database. The extension numbers assigned to the four ports do not become available for reuse unless you use the NBX NetSet utility to remove the line card from the configuration database.

This section describes these topics:

- Configuring a Line Card Port
- Modifying a Line Card Port
- Removing a Line Card Port
- Verifying Line Card Port Status
- Rebooting a Line Card Port
- Advanced Settings

### Configuring a Line Card Port

When you configure a line card port, you can assign it as a member of a line pool.

You can configure a line card port automatically (recommended) or manually.

**Verify that you have chosen a 3-digit or 4-digit dial plan before you begin to configure line card ports. See Chapter 11 for information about how to configure the dial plan.**

#### Configuring a Line Card Port Automatically

To configure a line card port automatically:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery**.
3. Enable the **Auto Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards)** check box.
4. Click **Apply**.

#### Configuring a Line Card Port Manually

Most organizations use Auto Discovery to configure line card ports automatically. However, you can configure a line card port manually and select all settings.
To configure a line card port manually:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards**.
2. Click **Add**.
3. Specify the port information. See the online Help for more information.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Connect your CO line to the configured port.

**Auto Extension Behavior**

The extensions you specify in the Auto Extension fields control where the system directs a call. **Table 35** describes typical the behaviors for Auto Extension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button Mapping Setting for This Line</th>
<th>Auto Extension Setting</th>
<th>Incoming Call Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not mapped to any telephone</td>
<td>Extension of the Receptionist</td>
<td>Receptionist’s telephone rings. If no one answers, the call transfers to the call coverage point defined for the Receptionist’s telephone. The transfer occurs after the number of rings specified for the Receptionist’s telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not mapped to any telephone</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Calls go directly to the Automated Attendant without ringing any telephone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mapped to a button on the Receptionist’s Telephone (or to a button on an Attendant Console associated with the Receptionist’s telephone) | Extension of the Receptionist | Receptionist’s telephone rings. If no one answers, the call transfers to the call coverage point defined for the Receptionist’s telephone. The transfer occurs after these two values are surpassed:  
  - The number of seconds specified in the **Time Out** field for the appropriate time of day (Open, Closed, Lunch, Other). Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards** and click an extension.  
  - The number of rings specified in the user settings for the Receptionist’s telephone.   |

**Example:** If the Time Out value for the Analog Line Card port is 12 seconds, the equivalent number of rings is 2. If the Call Forward settings for the receptionist’s telephone is 4 rings, then the call transfers after 6 rings.
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

Modifying a Line Card Port

You can modify a line card port that is already configured.

To modify a line card port:

1. Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards.
2. Click the extension of line card port that you want to modify.
3. Specify the port information. See the online Help for more information.
4. Click OK.

Removing a Line Card Port

When you remove a line card port that is already configured, you remove the port information from the system database.

Table 35  Auto Extension Configuration (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button Mapping Setting for This Line</th>
<th>Auto Extension Setting</th>
<th>Incoming Call Behavior</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mapped to a button on the Receptionist’s Telephone (or to a button on an Attendant Console associated with the Receptionist’s telephone) | 500 | Receptionist’s telephone rings. If no one answers, the call transfers to the Automated Attendant.  
**NOTE:** The call coverage point defined for the receptionist’s telephone has no affect.  
The transfer occurs after the number of seconds specified in the Time Out field for the appropriate time of day (Open, Closed, Lunch, Other). Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards and click an extension. |
| Mapped to a button on a user telephone (or to a button on an Attendant Console associated with the user’s telephone) | Extension of the Receptionist | User telephone rings. If no one answers, the call transfers to the Receptionist’s telephone.  
The transfer occurs after the number of seconds specified in the Time Out field for the appropriate time of day (Open, Closed, Lunch, Other). Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards and click an extension.  
If the receptionist’s telephone is not answered, the call transfers to the call coverage point defined for the receptionist’s telephone. |
| Mapped to a button on a user telephone (or to a button on an Attendant Console associated with the user’s telephone) | 500 | User telephone rings. If no one answers, the call transfers to the Automated Attendant.  
The transfer occurs after the number of seconds specified in the Time Out field for the appropriate time of day (Open, Closed, Lunch, Other). Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards and click an extension. |
To remove a line card port:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards**.
2. Select the extension, or extensions, of the line card port that you want to delete and click **Remove Selected**. To select all extensions, enable the **Select** check box.
3. Click OK when the system prompts you to confirm.

### Verifying Line Card Port Status

You can verify the status of a configured line card port at any time.

To view the status of a line card port:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards**.
2. Click the extension of the line card port.
3. Click the Status tab.
4. See the online Help for more information.

### Rebooting a Line Card Port

To reboot a line card port:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards**.
2. Click the extension of the line card port.
3. Click the Status tab.
4. Click **Reset Device**.

**CAUTION:** On the 3C10117 Analog Line Card, you can reboot individual ports without affecting the other ports. However, if you reboot an analog port on the 3C10114C or 3C10114D Analog Line Card, the system reboots all ports on the card. This action can disrupt active telephone calls on any of these ports.

### Advanced Settings

The Advanced Settings window enables you to set the audio gain and timing controls on each port of an Analog Line Card.

To set these parameters:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Analog Line Cards**.
2. Click the extension of the line card port.
3. Click the Advanced Settings tab.
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

4 See the online Help for more information about the dialog box fields.

If you change any of the values in the Advanced Settings window, the settings that you change persist if you upgrade the system software or change the regional software later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This section describes how to add and configure these Digital Line Cards:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ <strong>T1</strong> Digital Line Card to connect to a T1 service that the local telephone company provides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can configure the T1 Digital Line Card to use one of two types of signaling:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ DS1 protocol (sometimes referred to as Standard T1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ ISDN PRI (Primary Rate Interface) signaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The system provides E911 (emergency) connectivity if the T1 Digital Line Card is configured for ISDN PRI signaling. The system provides the calling number (ANI) so that the emergency services personnel can find the location of the caller from the E911 database. You must update the CO (PSAP) databases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ <strong>E1</strong> Digital Line Card to connect to an E1 service that the local telephone company provides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You can configure an E1 Digital Line Card for ISDN PRI signaling only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ <strong>BRI-ST</strong> Digital Line Card to manage a BRI line with four BRI spans using the ST interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each BRI-ST Digital Line Card (3C10164C or 3C10164D) supports the Basic Rate Interface protocol (ST interface only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Port, Channel, and BRI Group configuration instructions in this chapter apply to the 3C10164D Digital Line Card and to the BRI-ST ports on the V3000 BRI-ST, 3C10601A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 3C10164D is a gateway device capable of providing BRI-ST digital interfaces. The 3C10164D card supports eight BRI channels (four ports).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This section describes these topics:

■ Adding a Digital Line Card
■ Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards
■ Digital Line Card Status Lights
Modifying a Digital Line Card
Support of AT&T’s 4ESS Switch Protocol
Adding or Modifying a Digital Line Card Group
Modifying Card Channels
Modifying IP Settings
Removing a Digital Line Card

3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards have expanded capabilities that are described in these topics:
- Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location
- Setting Up T1/E1 Logging
- Viewing CSU State Information and Statistics
- Using Loopback Tests

Adding a Digital Line Card
To add a Digital Line Card to a system, use the information in these sections:
- Preparing the System for Digital Line Cards
- Ordering DID, CLIP, and MSN Services
- Enabling Auto Discovery for Digital Line Cards
- Inserting the Digital Line Card

Preparing the System for Digital Line Cards
Before you insert a:
- T1 Digital Line Card into the chassis, order a T1 line from your telephone carrier
- E1 Digital Line Card into the chassis, order an E1 line, with the specifications you want, from your telephone carrier
- BRI-ST Digital Line Card into the chassis, order an ISDN BRI-ST line from your telephone carrier

Have the telephone carrier install the line.

In some cases, the telephone company offers T1 services only with specific, pre-defined parameters. However, some telephone companies offer a number of configuration choices with their T1 services.
Ordering DID, CLIP, and MSN Services

When you order a:

- BRI line with DID (Direct Inward Dial) capability, Calling Line ID Presentation (CLIP), or MSN services
- E1 line with DID (Direct Inward Dial) capability, Calling Line ID Presentation (CLIP), or MSN services
- T1 line with DID (Direct Inward Dial) capability

the local telephone carrier assigns a block of telephone numbers to you. Usually, you can request a specific range of numbers, but sometimes the carrier assigns numbers other than the ones you request.

You may be able to request that the local telephone carrier pass you a specific number of digits for each incoming telephone call. Sometimes the carrier does not offer any choice. In either situation, you need to know how many digits the carrier passes.

**Example:** Carriers commonly pass either the last three digits or last four digits of the number for each incoming call.

Sometimes the last digits of the telephone numbers that the carrier assigns to you do not match the telephone extension numbers you want to use for internal calls. Create entries in your dial plan configuration file to translate the incoming numbers into the corresponding extension numbers.

**Example:** You want to use internal extensions from 4000 through 4999, but the local telephone carrier assigns you numbers from 617-555-3500 through 617-555-4499. You can create translator entries in the dial plan configuration file to translate an incoming digit sequence such as 3795 into extension number 4295, and a sequence such as 4213 into 4713. The configuration requires several translator entries to manage subsets of the total range. A unique set of entries would manage incoming digit sequences from 3500 through 3599, from 3600 through 3699, and each of the other sequences in which the first two digits were unique in the range from 37XX through 44XX.

If the DDI/DID (Direct Inward Dial/Direct Dial Inward) numbers match your internal extension numbers, the translator entries in your dial plan configuration file can be much simpler.
Example: You plan to use internal extensions from 100 through 299, and the local telephone company assigns you numbers from 617-555-4100 through 617-555-4299. If the local telephone carrier passes you three digits, you need no translator entries in the dial plan configuration file. If the carrier passes you four digits, you could add a single set of translator entries to the configuration file to remove the first digit (4) and use the remaining three digits as the internal extension.

Enabling Auto Discovery for Digital Line Cards

To enable Auto Discovery for Digital Line Cards:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery.
3. Enable Auto-Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards) check box.
4. Click Apply.

Other check boxes may be enabled based on previous Auto Discoveries. You do not need to clear these check boxes to install the Digital Line Card. However, it is good practice to clear all check boxes other than the one that you want to enable so that the Call Processor does not continue to search for added devices.

Inserting the Digital Line Card

You do not need to remove the power cable from the chassis before you insert the Digital Line Card.

To insert the Digital Line Card into the chassis:

1. Record the MAC address of the Digital Line Card.
2. Select a slot for the Digital Line Card in the chassis.
3. Insert the Digital Line Card into the slot.
   Slide the Digital Line Card into the chassis until you feel it touch the connectors.
4. To seat the Digital Line Card into the connectors, apply firm pressure to both the left and right sides of the front of the card.
5. Tighten the left and right screws on the front of the Digital Line Card to secure it to the chassis.
6. Wait 3 minutes.
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

CAUTION: When you insert a Digital Line Card, it begins an initialization sequence that may include a firmware upgrade. Also, because you enabled the Auto Discovery feature, the system recognizes the new card and begins to update its database. Allow 3 minutes for these processes to complete.

CAUTION: The T1 Digital Line Card reboots twice during the initialization process. If you attach a console cable to the COM1 port on the T1 card and use Hyperterm software to view the text output from the card, you see status messages associated with the two reboot processes. See “Connecting a Computer to a Serial Port” on page 447.

Another way that you can be sure that it is safe to proceed is to examine the status lights on the front panel of the T1 card. After the Auto Discovery process completes, and before you connect the T1 Digital Line Card to the telephone company’s T1 line, the CF (Carrier Fail) light appears solid green on a 3C10116C card. On a 3C10116D card, the POST, DNLD, CARD and Call Processor lights appear solid green. For more information about T1 card status lights, see “E1 and T1 Digital Line Card Status Lights” on page 173.

You are now ready to configure the Digital Line Card.

Configuring the Digital Line Card

These sections tell you how to use the NBX NetSet utility to set up your Digital Line Card ports:

- Configuring the Digital Line Card
- Connecting the Line and Activate the Span
- Configuring Digital Line Card Groups
- Verifying Group Membership
- Completing the Configuration

Before you configure the Digital Line Card, see Chapter 11 for more information about how to configure the dial plan.

Configuring the Digital Line Card

CAUTION: Before you begin to configure the Digital Line Card, wait 3 minutes after you insert the Digital Line Card into the chassis.
To configure the Digital Line Card:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2. Click *System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery*.

3. Enable the *Auto Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards)* check box, if necessary.

4. Click *PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards*.

   The T1/ISDN Board List displays all Digital Line Cards (T1, E1, or BRI-ST) that the system discovers. The NBX NetSet utility refers to Digital Line Cards as either cards or boards.

   *By default, the Auto Discovery process selects DS1 as the signaling type for a T1 Digital Line Card.*

5. In the *T1/ISDN Board List*, click the MAC address of the Digital Line Card that you installed into the chassis.

6. To change the name of the Digital Line Card, edit the contents of the *Board Name* field to identify the card in device lists.

7. For BRI service, verify that the *Card Type* field displays *ISDN BRI*. If it does not, the system has not properly autodiscovered the card. Restart the installation process.

8. To change the signaling type for a T1 Digital Line Card to ISDN PRI, select *ISDN PRI* from the *Card Type* drop-down list.
   
   To see the change, you may need to wait a minute or two, and refresh your browser window.

9. Enable the *On Line* check box.

10. Verify that the system lists all channels.

    The *Channel List* displays all channels. The channel numbers appear after the MAC address, separated by a hyphen.

    *Example:*

    2...00:13:48:e0:4e-2... New Trunk.

    The 2 after the hyphen indicates channel number 2.

    Verify that system lists:

    - All 30 channels for an E1 board.
    - All 24 channels for a T1 board.
The highest channel as 23 for a T1 ISDN PRI board.
When you configure a T1 Digital Line Card for ISDN PRI signaling, one of the 24 channels is allocated for signaling, leaving 23 for data (voice).

11 Click Apply.

Connecting the Line and Activate the Span
1 Plug the line into the Digital Line Card.
   For BRI service, use a category 5 Ethernet cable to connect the BRI interface box to one of the ports on the front panel of the BRI-ST card or the V3000 BRI-ST.
2 Click the appropriate link:
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans
3 Click the MAC address of a span.
4 Enable the On Line check box.
5 Click OK.
6 In the T1/ISDN Board List, verify that the entry for this card in the Status column changes from Offline to Ready. You may need to wait a minute or two, and then refresh your browser window to see this change.

For reports about all installed Digital Line Cards, click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards, and then click Config. & Status Report and Export Report. See “Digital Line Card Troubleshooting” on page 415 for more information.

Configuring Digital Line Card Groups
To configure the Digital Line Card groups:
1 Click the appropriate link:
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > IT1 Groups
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
   ■ PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups
2 Click the name of a group.
For T1 Digital Line Card groups, the fields in the Modify window contain default values. No default values are assumed for Called Party Digits or Calling Party Digits.

3 To modify the name of the group, enter a new name in the Group Name field. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores. The maximum name length is 30 characters.

4 To prohibit call transfers between trunk lines, select Restricted (the default value) from the Trunk to Trunk drop-down list. Otherwise, select Unrestricted.

**CAUTION:** If you select Unrestricted, telephone users can transfer incoming calls to outgoing trunks. 3Com does not recommend this setting because it enables the possibility of toll fraud.

5 For T1 Digital Line Cards, modify the Wink Wait value:
   a Select Wink Wait from the Timer Values list.
   b Type 3000 in the New Value field.
   c Click Apply.
   d Ask your telephone service provider to set their Wink Wait value to 3000 msec.

6 For T1 Digital Line Cards, modify the Guard value:
   a Select Guard from the Timer Values list.
   b Type 2200 in the New Value field.
   c Click Apply.
   d Ask your telephone service provider to set their Guard value to 2200 msec.

7 Enable the On Line check box.

8 Verify that 500 (the default) is in each of the four AutoExt fields.

9 Click OK.

**Verifying Group Membership**

To verify that all channels are in the member list:

1 Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

- **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups**

2 Click the name of a group.

3 Click the Membership tab.

4 Verify that all channels are present.

**Completing the Configuration**

To complete the Digital Line Card installation:

1 Click the appropriate link:

   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Channels**
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Channels**
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Channels**

2 Wait approximately 30 seconds for the status of each channel to change from *Ready* to *Idle*.

3 Verify the status of each channel.

   *If the channel status does not display as Idle, verify that you have enabled the On Line check box for the card, the span, and the group.*

   *While you are waiting, you can click Apply to refresh the list of channels and to see the updated status. If you have connected the telephone company's line to the Digital Line Card, the Nominal (on 3C10165C E1 and 3C10116C T1 Digital Line Cards) or the CO (on 3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards) status light on the front panel of the Digital Line Card illuminates (solid green). If the light does not illuminate and you have an E1 or T1 line connected, disconnect the line and connect a loopback connector. If the light now illuminates, contact the telephone company for assistance with the line. If the light does not illuminate, contact your 3Com Technical Support representative.*

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**Digital Line Card Status Lights**

This section describes:

- **BRI-ST Card Status Lights**
- **E1 and T1 Digital Line Card Status Lights**

**BRI-ST Card Status Lights**

Each of the four spans on a BRI-ST card has status lights that indicate the status of the span *(Table 36)*.
E1 and T1 Digital Line Card Status Lights

The 3C10165, 3C10165B, and 3C10165C E1 cards and the 3C10116C T1 card display these status lights:

- **CF** — Carrier Fail (when lit, indicates either a red alarm or blue alarm)
- **RA** — Remote Alarm (yellow alarm)
- **LB** — Loopback (when lit, indicates that the card is in loop-back testing mode; does not indicate any of the red, blue, or yellow alarms)
- **Nominal** — The card is framed

The 3C10165D E1 and the 3C10116D T1 cards display these status lights:

- **CO** — Central Office:
  - Amber — Alarm condition at the remote end or the CO is not connected or available.
  - Green — No alarm condition; the card has a valid connection to the Central Office.
- **POST** — Power On Self Test:
  - Off — POST test is running. The test runs approximately 5-seconds after you apply power to the board. After 5-seconds, Off indicates the POST test failed.
  - Green — POST test completed successfully.
- **DCH** — D channel status of an ISDN PRI connection:
  - Off — No line is attached or the card does not need a D channel, such as when the card is running T1-robbed-bit (CAS).
  - Green — Card is configured for ISDN PRI operation and an active PRI connection has been established.

### Table 36 BRI-ST Card Status Lights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>B1</th>
<th>B2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off</td>
<td>No Layer 1 connection is established with the Central Office (CO).</td>
<td>The channel is not carrying a call.</td>
<td>The channel is not carrying a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>A Layer 1 connection is established but the channel is not yet ready to make or receive calls.</td>
<td>A call build-up is occurring.</td>
<td>A call build-up is occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>The channel is ready to make and receive calls.</td>
<td>A call is connected.</td>
<td>A call is connected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amber — The D channel has not yet been established. It can take several seconds after the card has completed its power up tests for the card to establish a connection with the PRI trunk. If the DCH light changes to amber after the connection has been established, an active control channel connection through the PRI line may have been lost.

- **DNLD** — Download:
  - Flash — The card is downloading software from the Call Processor.
  - Green — The download has been completed.
  - Amber — The download was interrupted before it completed.
  On a LAN, the download process completes quickly. If the download from Call Processor to Digital Line Card must travel a routed network path, the download may take a few minutes. If the DNLD light remains amber, it may indicate a severely congested network or a hardware problem with the card.

- **CALL** — Call audio traffic:
  - Off — No audio traffic on the link.
  - Flashing — Audio traffic is present.

- **CARD** — Card Software Status:
  - Green — The card has finished downloading software from the Call Processor and all software processes have started successfully.
  - Amber — A problem with one or more of the software processes running on the card. The card automatically reboots itself if it detects a problem with any of its software processes.

- **DSP** — Reserved for future use.

- **NCP** — Call Processor communications status:
  - Amber — The card is trying to establish contact with a Call Processor.
  - Green — The card has established contact with a Call Processor.

- **LNK** — Ethernet link status:
  - Green — The 10/100 Uplink port is connected to a 10Mb or to a 10/100 Mb hub or switch.
  - Red — The 10/100 Uplink port is connected to a 100 Mb hub or switch.
  - Off — There is no connection to the 10/100 Uplink port.

- **ACT** — Ethernet activity
Modifying a Digital Line Card

These sections tell you how to modify a Digital Line Card that is already installed in the system:

- Modifying a Span
- Configuring Partial E1 and T1 Lines
- Modifying Span Audio Controls

Modifying a Span

To modify a span:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans
2. Click the MAC address of a span you want to modify.
3. Make the necessary changes. See the online Help for more information about the fields.

Depending on the configuration of the Digital Line Card:

- The ISDN BRI-ST Digital Line Card supports two or four channels for each span.
- The E1 Digital Line Card supports 30 channels for each span.
- The T1 Digital Line Card configured for DS1 supports 24 channels. The T1 Digital Line Card configured for ISDN PRI, it supports 23 channels.

4. Enable the On Line check box to bring the span online.
   Note that the span does not come online unless the card is online first.

5. Click OK.

Configuring Partial E1 and T1 Lines

Some telephone companies offer an E1 or T1 line that has less than the maximum number of channels implemented. This is called a Fractional, Partial, or Subequipped E1 and Subequipped T1.

Example: To reduce near-term costs, you may decide to purchase 15 channels now and implement more later.
Some telephone companies offer Partial E1 and T1 lines as their standard offering, and provide fully implemented E1 and T1 lines only if you make a specific request. If you are unaware of this policy, outbound calls using the E1 or T1 line may fail because, by default, the system places outbound calls using high numbered channels first, and a Fractional E1 or T1 typically has the lower numbered channels implemented.

If you see the `REQ_CHANNEL_UNAVAIL` error message in the span Status window under the Details of last five calls heading, follow these steps to find out if a Partial E1 or T1 is causing the error:

1. Remove the highest numbered channel from service (set it offline) and retry the outbound call. See Modifying Card Channels on page 182 for information about how to modify a channel.
2. Continue to remove channels until an outbound call succeeds.
3. When the first outbound call succeeds, the highest numbered channel still in service represents the number of active (provisioned) channels in the Partial E1 or T1.
4. Create two groups. Put all of the active channels in one group, and all of the inactive channels in the other. Mark the active group online and the inactive group offline. See Adding or Modifying a Digital Line Card Group on page 179 for more information about creating groups.

Modifying Span Audio Controls

Normally, you do not need to change the Audio Controls from their default settings. If you have a problem with sound quality that you cannot resolve by using the volume controls on the 3Com telephones, contact your 3Com Technical Support representative.

**CAUTION:** Do not change your Audio Controls settings unless a qualified technical support representative instructs you to do so.

Audio Controls settings affect individual spans. You can edit these properties:

- Silence Suppression (3C10165D cards only) — Enables you to override the system-wide setting. For a detailed description of how silence suppression affects audio quality and bandwidth, see “Audio Settings” on page 34.
- Audio Compression (3C10165D cards only) — Enables you to override the system-wide setting. For a detailed description of how audio
compression affects audio quality and bandwidth, see “Audio Settings” on page 34.

- Audio Source Gain — Enables you to adjust the audio gain to resolve volume issues.

⚠️ **CAUTION:** Do not change your Audio Source Gain settings unless you are instructed to do so by a technical support representative.

To modify span audio controls:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > IT1 Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans

2. Click the MAC address of the span you want to modify.

   The number of channels supported for each span depends on the configuration of the Digital Line Card. E1 cards support 30 channels for each span.

3. Click the Audio Controls tab and see the online Help for more information.

4. Enable the **Echo Canceller Enabled** check box if you want to turn on echo cancellation.

   There are two situations in which it may be desirable to disable echo cancellation on a T1 Digital Line Card:
   - If a system is connected to a telephone carrier (Central Office) by a T1 Digital Line Card, and the telephone carrier guarantees to provide echo cancellation on all channels at all times.
   - If T1 Digital Line Cards directly connect two systems, and the network between the two is completely composed of digital circuitry, thus eliminating sources of echo.

   You can enable or disable echo cancellation for each T1 Digital Line Card. However, you cannot enable or disable echo cancellation on individual channels.

⚠️ **CAUTION:** Before you enable echo cancellation for a T1 Digital Line Card, verify that the card is configured for DS1 operation and not ISDN PRI operation.

5. Click **OK**.
Support of AT&T's 4ESS Switch Protocol

4ESS is the AT&T proprietary version of ISDN. You can select the 4ESS protocol when you configure a T1 Digital Line Card for PRI (Primary Rate Interface) operation. If you select the 4ESS protocol, you can optionally use Call By Call Service Configuration which enables you to select one of three access services:

- **SDN (Software Defined Network)** — A premises-to-premises service with voice and voice-grade data transport, plus a number of customer-controllable call management and call monitoring features (for example, Virtual Private Networking). You cannot configure SDN as the default setting but you can configure the system dial plan to use SDN.

- **MEGACOM** — A high-volume outward calling service. MEGACOM can be the default setting.

- **Long Distance** — The default service if you select the 4ESS protocol, but purchases no other services. You can use Long Distance with SDN but not with MEGACOM.

**Selecting the 4ESS Protocol**

To enable the 4ESS protocol:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans**.
2. Click the MAC address of a span.
3. From the **CO Switch Protocol** drop-down list, select **AT&T Custom - 4ESS**.
4. Click either:
   - **OK** to enable the 4ESS protocol and exit from the window.
   - **Apply** to enable 4ESS, to remain in the Modify window and configure Call-By-Call Service. See “**Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location**” on page 185 for more information.

**Configuring Call-By-Call Service**

You order the optional Call-By-Call Service from your long-distance carrier only if you order the 4ESS protocol. 3Com does not support Call-By-Call Service with any other protocol.

To configure Call-By-Call Service:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans**.
2. Click the MAC address of a span.
3. Enable the **Enable Call-By-Call Service** check box.
4 In the Carrier Identification Code field, type the identification code for your long-distance carrier.

Your long-distance carrier can supply this code when you order PRI services, or you can ask the carrier for their code number. Another way to obtain the code is to access the web site for the North American Number Plan Administration (http://www.nanpa.com). In the menu in the left frame, click Numbering Resources > Carrier Identification Codes (CIC). Click the appropriate links to view the Feature Group B CIC and Feature Group D CIC assignments. Search the documents to find the identification code for your long-distance carrier. For example, AT&T is listed next to code 288 in the Group D document.

5 From the Default Outbound Service drop-down list, select either MEGACOM or Standard (LDS) as the service to use as the default. You can configure the system dial plan to use a particular service.

Select MEGACOM as the default service only if you purchased MEGACOM from your long-distance carrier. You cannot select Standard (LDS) as the default service if you purchased MEGACOM, because these two services do not work together.

6 Click OK.

Adding or Modifying a Digital Line Card Group

A Digital Line Card group is one or more channels that are assigned the same characteristics, such as Channel Protocol.

These sections tell you how to perform these tasks:

- Adding a Digital Line Card Group
- Modifying a Digital Line Card Group
- Changing Digital Line Card Group Membership
- Removing a Digital Line Card Group

Adding a Digital Line Card Group

You add a new group when you need to assign common characteristics to several Digital Line Card channels.

To add a Digital Line Card group:

1 Click the appropriate link:

- PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups
- PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

- PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups

2 Click Add and see the online Help for more information.

Modifying a Digital Line Card Group

You may want to modify a Digital Line Card group to change its name, Auto Extension assignments, or other parameters. When you modify a group, the changes affect all of the Digital Line Cards that are assigned to the group.

! CAUTION: When you modify a Digital Line Card group, you disconnect any active calls on any channels that are associated with the group.

To modify a Digital Line Card group:

1 Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups

2 Click the name of the group that you want to modify.

3 To modify the name of the group, enter a new name in the Group Name field. You can use alphanumeric characters, hyphens, and underscores. The maximum name length is 30 characters.

4 Make the necessary changes to the group parameters. See the online Help for more information.

5 Enable the On Line check box to bring the group on line.

6 Click OK.

Changing Digital Line Card Group Membership

You may want to modify the channel membership in a group to accommodate changing needs.

Each channel must belong to a group. A channel can belong to only one group. You cannot move a channel from the members list to the non-members list of a group unless the system can assign the channel to another group. If a channel has never been a member of a group, the system cannot find a group to which it can move the channel. Therefore, it cannot remove the channel from the member list. If a channel has been
Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards 181

a member of a group in the past, the system moves the channel to the group of which the channel was most recently a member.

**Example:** By default, the system creates two groups, Group 1 and Group 2, and places all channels in Group 1. If you try to move a channel to the non-member list of Group 1, the operation fails. If you:

1. Select Group 2.
2. Click the Membership tab.
3. Move a channel from the non-member list to the member list.
4. Move the same channel back to the non-member list.

the operation succeeds because the channel was previously a member of Group 1. If you then view the Group 1 membership list, it contains the channel you just removed from Group 2.

To change group membership:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups
2. Click the name of the group that you want to modify.
3. Click the Membership tab.
4. Enable the **Copy Group Settings to Channels** check box so that the system copies the settings of the group to each channel you add or remove. Otherwise, the system does not change the channel settings.
5. Enable the **Refresh Channels on Add/Remove** field so that the system updates the channel status when you add or remove channels.

6. To add a group member:
   a. If the group does not include any members, enable the check boxes next the MAC addresses that you want to add to the group.
   b. If the I group already has members, click **Show all** to display a list of MAC addresses that you can add to the group’s membership.

**Note:** You can toggle between the Show all and Show members only buttons to display MAC addresses that have membership in the group and the MAC addresses that are not members of the group but who you can add to the group, and to confirm your changes.
To remove a channel from a group:

1 Clear the check boxes next the MAC address of the channel or channels that you want to remove.

2 Click OK.

**Removing a Digital Line Card Group**

You may want to remove any group that you no longer need.

To remove a group:

1 Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Groups
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Groups

2 Select the group, or groups, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all groups, enable the Select check box.

3 Click OK when the system prompts you to confirm.

**Modifying Card Channels**

The number of channels for each span varies according to the configuration. Each channel can accommodate a single telephone call.

This section describes how to modify channels for an installed card and how to view the status of an existing channel.

> If you use Auto Discovery to add channels on an E1 PRI line, note that the 30 channels the system discovers are numbered 1 through 15, and 17 through 31. This reflects the physical channel mapping on the E1 interface, in which channel 16 is the ISDN D-channel, that is used for signaling.

> **CAUTION:** Do not modify channels unless a 3Com Technical Support representative advises you to do so. When you modify an ISDN channel, you disconnect any existing calls on that channel.

**Modifying a Digital Line Card Channel**

To modify a channel on an installed Digital Line Card:

1 Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Channels
Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards

- **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Channels**
- **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Channels**

2. Click the extension of the channel that you want to modify.

3. Complete or change the fields, as necessary. See the online Help for more information.

4. Enable the **On Line** check box to bring the channel on line.

> The channel does not come online unless the card and the span are online.

5. Click **OK**.

**Viewing the Status of a Digital Line Card Channel**

To view the status of an installed Digital Line Card:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Channels**
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Channels**
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Channels**

2. Click the extension of the channel for which you want status information.

3. Click the **Status** tab.

4. From the **Dialog Refresh** drop-down list, select:
   - Manual — To refresh the **Status** window each time you click **Refresh Device**.
   - A time interval (5, 10, 15, 30, or 60 seconds) — to refresh the **Status** window at the specified intervals automatically.

5. Click **Apply**, and then click **OK**.

**Viewing DSP (Digital Signal Processor) Details**

To view DSP details:

1. Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards**.

2. Click the MAC address of a Digital Line Card.

3. Click the **Status** tab.

4. In the **DSP List**, click a DSP ID to display the DSP Status window.

5. Click **Close** to close the **DSP Status** window.
Modifying IP Settings

You can modify the IP settings for a Digital Line Card to meet changing requirements.

- To use the NBX NetSet utility to modify IP settings, the line card must be on the same subnetwork as the Call Processor.

- The BRI and ATC/ALC daughter cards on the 3C10164D-ST card share the same IP address. (There are no individual IP settings for channels on the 3C10164D-ST card, as they all share the same IP address.) Therefore, depending on the configuration, you can change the IP address either of these methods:
  - Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards, click an extension, and then click the IP Settings tab.
  - Click Telephone Configuration > ATA, click an extension, and then click the IP Settings tab.

If you change the IP address for any of the daughter cards, the IP address of the other daughter cards changes as well. You can use this method only when the Call Processor and the 3C10164D-ST are located on the same subnetwork.

3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards do not support DHCP lease times of less than 20 minutes.

To modify the IP settings of a Digital Line Card:

1. Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards.
2. Click the MAC address of a Digital Line Card.
3. Click the IP Settings tab.
4. To assign IP addresses, enter the first address in the First IP Address field. The system sequentially adds the remaining addresses. 3C10165D E1, 3C10116D T1, and 3C10164D BRI Digital Line Cards need only one IP address.

Assigning IP Addresses One at a Time

To assign IP addresses one at a time for each channel on cards that support this feature:

1. Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards.
2. Click the MAC address of a Digital Line Card.
3. Click the IP Settings tab.
4 Click Assign Addresses Individually.
3C10165D E1, 3C10116D T1, and 3C10164D BRI Digital Line Cards need only one IP address, therefore the Assign Addresses Individually button is not present for these cards.

5 Enter the appropriate IP addresses for the channels.

6 Enter IP values in the Common Subnet Mask and Common Default Gateway fields.

7 Click OK.

Removing a Digital Line Card
You can remove a Digital Line Card at any time.

**NOTE:** Removing a Digital Line Card may affect your dial plan.

To remove a Digital Line Card:

1 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards.

The T1/ISDN Board List shows the installed T1, ISDN PRI, and ISDN BRI cards.

2 Select the card, or cards, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.

3 Click OK when the system prompts you to confirm.

---

**Setting Up a Digital Line Card at a Remote Location**

Each 3C10116D T1, 3C10165D E1, or 3C10164D BRI Digital Line Card can function as a standalone unit and communicate with the Call Processor over a routed network.

To function as a remote card, the card must have the normal IP settings (IP address, default gateway, and subnet mask), plus the IP address of the Call Processor.

The 3C10116D, 3C10165D, and 3C10164D Digital Line Cards can use static IP configuration or they can get their IP configuration from a DHCP server. Auto Discovery downloads the Call Processor IP address to the card. The card stores that information in its non-volatile memory.

3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards do not support DHCP lease times of less than 20 minutes.
To configure a Digital Line Card for remote operation:

1. Be sure your system is set for either Standard IP or IP On-the-Fly operation (Click System-Wide Settings > IP Settings).

2. Install the Digital Line Card in a chassis. You do not need to power down the chassis when you insert or remove cards.

   To identify the card in the NBX NetSet utility, make a note of the card’s MAC address printed on the component side of the card.

3. Enable Auto Discovery:
   a. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
   b. Click System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery.
   c. Enable the Auto Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards) check box, and then click Apply.

   When you insert the card, it begins an initialization sequence. Once the power up tests complete, the card communicates with the Call Processor, which begins to update its database. Allow at least 3 minutes for both of these processes to complete. When the card finishes its startup tests and establishes contact with its Call Processor, the Call Processor status light on the card’s front panel turns green. You can then disable the Auto Discover Other Devices (including ATA, Digital Line Cards & Analog Line Cards) check box.

4. Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards to display a list of available Digital Line Cards in the T1/ISDN Board List.

5. Click the MAC address of the card you just installed and then click the IP Settings tab.

   Unlike legacy Digital Line Cards, the 3C10165D E1, 3C10116D T1, and 3C10164D BRI Digital Line Cards use one IP address for all channels on the card.

6. In the Manually Assigned IP Settings section, see the First IP Address, Common Subnet Mask, and Common Default Gateway fields.

   **If you are using a static IP address for the card:**
   a. Type the card’s IP address in the First IP Address field. The address must be appropriate for the remote network where the card will eventually reside.
   b. Type the subnet mask and default gateway values that are appropriate for the remote network where the card will eventually reside.
c Click OK.

The card will restart and go through its startup process. After the card finishes its reboot process, proceed to step 7.

If the remote network where the card will eventually reside uses DHCP to assign addresses:

a If the First IP Address, Common Subnet Mask, or Common Default Gateway fields have an IP address, change each field to 0.0.0.0, and then click Apply. After the card finishes its reboot process, proceed to step 7.

b If the First IP Address, Common Subnet Mask, and Common Default Gateway all show 0.0.0.0, assign an arbitrary IP address to any field, and then click Apply. The card will restart and go through its startup process again.

c When the card finishes its startup process, refresh the card's IP Settings window. You will see the arbitrary IP address that you assigned.

d Change each field to 0.0.0.0, and then click Apply. The card will restart and go through its startup process again.

7 When the card finishes its startup process, it is set with the IP address of its Call Processor. You can now move the card to its remote location where it will use its saved Call Processor IP address to communicate with the system.

---

**Setting Up T1/E1 Logging**

The 3C10116D T1 and 3C10165D E1 Digital Line Cards can generate logging information. The system disk drive stores the TEP (T1, E1, Primary Rate Interface) logs. Use the NBX NetSet utility to view, download, and delete log files. Each card has a separate log, up to a maximum of five log files. When a log reaches its maximum size of 5 MB, it begins to overwrite the oldest data.

Because TEP logging has a performance cost, it is disabled by default. To enable TEP logging and to receive help interpreting the log results, contact your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner.

---

**Viewing CSU State Information and Statistics**

3C10165D E1, 3C10116D T1, and 3C101064D BRI cards have an onboard channel service unit (CSU). Use the NBX NetSet utility to view near end (local CSU) and far end (central office) state information and statistics about each connected span.
To view CSU statistics:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans

2. Click the MAC address of the span.

3. Click the Performance Data tab.

4. Click the appropriate button to choose the type and format the performance data:
   - The system reports the T1 state information and statistics in two formats - T1.231 format and AT&T TR54016 format. Both formats report the same information but they use different terminology.
   - The system reports E1 state information and statistics in a single format - ITU G.826.
   - The system reports G.826 near-end information about the 3C101064D BRI card.

The system samples performance statistics every 15 minutes and saves up to 24-hours of data in 15-minute intervals. By default, the statistics windows display data from the most recent 15-minute interval. To see other intervals or data from the entire 24-hour period, use the Select Interval controls. To display the currently selected data interval in a bar chart, click Graph.

See the online Help for more information about the statistics categories.

**T1.231 Near End**

To view T1 Span near end statistics in T1.231 format:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.

2. Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans.

3. Click a MAC address.

4. Click the Performance Data tab.

5. Click T.231 Near End.

6. See the online Help for details for more information.
T1.231 Far End  To view T1 Span far end statistics in T1.231 format:
1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans.
3 Click a MAC address.
4 Click the Performance Data tab.
5 Click T.231 Far End.
6 See the online Help for details for more information.

TR54016 Near End  To view T1 Span near end statistics in TR54016 format:
1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans.
3 Click a MAC address.
4 Click the Performance Data tab.
5 Click TR54016 Near End.
6 See the online Help for details for more information.

TR54016 Far-End  To view T1 Span far end statistics in TR54016 format:
1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans.
3 Click a MAC address.
4 Click the Performance Data tab.
5 Click TR54016 Far End.
6 See the online Help for details for more information.

G.826 Near End  To view E1 Span near end statistics:
1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans.
3 Click a MAC address.
4 Click the Performance Data tab.
5 Click G.826 Near End.
6 See the online Help for details for more information.

G.826 Far End

To view E1 Span far end statistics:
1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.
2 Click PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans.
3 Click a MAC address.
4 Click the Performance Data tab.
5 Click G.826 Far End.
6 See the online Help for details for more information.

Using Loopback Tests

The 3C10116D T1 and 3C10165D E1 cards can respond to commands from the Central Office to loop back data at different points for diagnostic purposes.

You use the NBX NetSet utility to enable each loopback test and to initiate the Local and Framer loopback tests. The Central Office, or test equipment that emulates Central Office equipment, must initiate Line and Payload loopback tests.

For detailed logging information, you can enable TEP logging before you enable loopback testing. However, to set up logging and interpret the logs are advanced tasks that require help from a technical support technician. You can see a simple pass/fail result by viewing the span status, as described in “Enabling or Disabling Loopback Tests” on page 191. To see the loopback test status of all spans, click PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards > Config & Status Report.

The cards loop back data at the following points and with the following characteristics:

- **Line Loopback** — A loopback in which the signal returned toward the source of the loopback command comprises the full 1.544 Mbits/s signal with bit sequence integrity maintained, no change in framing, and no removal of bipolar violations.
Using Loopback Tests

- **Local Loopback** — An internal (within the framer) diagnostic loopback in which the signal returned towards the source is framed.

- **Framer Loopback** — An internal (within the framer) loopback that tests the path up to where framing is introduced.

- **Payload Loopback** — A loopback in which the signal returned toward the source of the loopback command comprises the payload of the received signal (with bit sequence integrity retained) and newly generated ESF framing (not necessarily maintaining the integrity of the channel timeslots, frames, or superframes of the received signal). The newly generated ESF data link contains a valid performance report message with a value of one in every LB-labeled bit position for the duration of the loopback indicating the signal is the result of a payload loopback.

---

**Enabling or Disabling Loopback Tests**

You can use the NBX NetSet utility to enable or disable loopback test support for 3C10116D T1 and 3C10165D E1 cards. By default, loopback test support is disabled. After you enable loopback test support, you can initiate the Local and Framer tests. The Central Office, or test equipment emulating Central Office equipment, must initiate Line and Payload tests.

*NOTE:* *If you enable one or more loopback tests, you will terminate any active calls on all channels of the selected span and make that span unavailable for calls until you disable loopback testing.*

To enable or disable loopback support:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click the appropriate link:
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans**
   - **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans**
3. Click the MAC address of a span.
4. Enable or disable the Enable Loopbacks check boxes as required and then click **Apply**.

To view the results of Local and Framer loopback testing Span status:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click the appropriate link:
CHAPTER 8: PSTN GATEWAY CONFIGURATION

- **PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans**
- **PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans**

3 Select the span and click **Status**.

A red alarm indicates that the test failed. No alarm indicates that the test passed.

---

**Obtaining a Dial Tone from a PBX System**

To supply dial tone to your system, you can use:

- A third-party PBX system with a digital (T1,E1, or BRI) interface
- An NBX system, which connects to your system by means of a T1 line

When you establish the links between your NBX system and the PBX or another NBX system, the signalling bits provide the dial tone.

If your NBX system connects to another NBX system, verify that the Digital Line Card types are configured as T1. This method is not supported if the Digital Line Card type is configured as ISDN.

1 Click **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards**.

2 If the Digital Line Card type is ISDN, click the MAC address of the Digital Line Card line.

3 In the **Card Type** drop-down list, select **T1**.

4 Click **Apply**.
Figure 7 shows the pinout for the NBX T1 or E1 Digital Line Card.

**Figure 7** T1 or E1 Connector Pinouts

To find the pinout for the PBX T1 or E1 connector, see the PBX documentation.

Figure 8 shows the pinout for the NBX BRI Digital Line Card.

**Figure 8** BRI Connector Pinouts
The transmit pair on the PBX system must connect to the receive pair on the NBX system, and the transmit pair on the NBX system must connect to the receive pair on the PBX system.

To avoid timing issues, either the NBX system or the PBX system must supply the link timing. Typically, the PBX system emulates the Central Office (CO), and the timing mode is set to Internal and provides the clock. In this case, set the timing mode of the NBX system to Loop.

1 On the NBX system, log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
3 Click the appropriate span MAC address.
4 From the Timing Mode drop-down list, select Loop.
5 Click OK.

If the PBX system only supports Loop timing mode, then set the NBX system timing mode to Internal.

> A BRI line operates in TE mode, therefore the CO provides the timing source.

> If your configuration includes two NBX systems that are connected by a T1 line, verify that one system’s timing mode is Internal and the other system’s timing mode is Loop.

The PBX system must use a protocol that the NBX system supports. Configure the NBX and PBX systems so that they both use the same protocol.

If your NBX system connects to the PBX system by means of an E1 or BRI line, you must configure the ISDN PRI or ISDN BRI spans.

1 On the NBX system, click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans
2 Click the appropriate span MAC address.
3 From the CO Switch Protocol drop-down list, select the appropriate protocol.

4 Click OK.

If your NBX system connects to the PBX system by means of a T1 line, you must configure the T1 Group settings:

1 On the NBX system, click PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Groups.

2 Click the appropriate group name.

3 Modify the fields appropriately. See the online Help for more information about the fields.

4 Click OK.
This chapter describes how to configure these features of NBX Messaging:

- Group List
- NBX Voice Mail
- Auto Attendant
- Voice Profile for Internet Mail

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

If you install a third-party messaging system, the NBX Messaging window is not available in the NBX NetSet utility. Follow the documentation for your voice messaging system.

**Group List**

System group lists are lists of system users that all telephone users on the system can see and use to send, or append and forward, a voice mail message.

There are 99 System group lists that the system administrator creates and manages. The system identifies System group lists using a two-digit numbering scheme (01 – 99). You can:

- Add System group lists
- Modify System group lists
- Remove System group lists
- List the members of a System group list
- Print a hardcopy of a System group list
- Record a .WAV file of the System group name for identification purposes
The system provides a default System group list that includes all telephone users on the system, and reserves Group ID of 0 for this group. You can later exclude extensions such as conference phones, greeting-only mailboxes, and collective mailboxes (ACD, hunt group, or route point mailboxes) from this default list. Any System group list can include or omit extensions from its list.

A telephone user can include a System group list in a Personal group list, but a System group list cannot contain a Personal group list. For more information about Personal group lists, see NetSet User Help.

### NBX Voice Mail

You can configure system-wide settings for telephone users’ voice mailboxes (click NBX Messaging). When you add new telephone users to the system, the system creates a mailbox for each user. Telephone users must record a name announcement, a personal greeting, and create a password before they can retrieve their messages.

The system also creates mailboxes for extensions that are not associated with a particular telephone, such as hunt group extension or a TAPI route.

Table 37 describes the fields on the NBX Voice Mail window.

**Table 37  Voice Mail Settings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Number of</td>
<td>The number of messages, regardless of length, that an individual mailbox can have. A typical voice message lasts approximately 20 to 30 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Messages</td>
<td>Default: 30 messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum: 512 messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum: 1 message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 37  Voice Mail Settings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **New Message Retention (days)**           | The maximum number of days that a new (unheard) message remains in a voice mailbox before the system marks it for deletion. However, the message is not deleted until after this sequence of events:  
  ■ The telephone user logs in.  
  ■ The system informs the telephone user that the message will be deleted.  
  ■ The telephone user takes no action to prevent the deletion of the message.  
  ■ The telephone user logs out.  
  **Default:** 30 days  
  **Maximum:** 1826 days (5 years)  
  **Minimum:** 1 day  
  **NOTE:** When a telephone user listens to or saves a new message, the system resets the time stamp for that message. The Message Retention value controls when the system marks the message for deletion. |
| **Message Retention (days)**               | The maximum number of days that a message remains in the mailbox after a telephone user has listened to or saved it. The system then marks the message for deletion. However, the message is not deleted until after this sequence of events:  
  ■ The telephone user logs in.  
  ■ The system informs the telephone user that the message will be deleted.  
  ■ The telephone user takes no action to prevent the deletion of the message.  
  ■ The telephone user logs out.  
  **Default:** 30 days  
  **Maximum:** 1826 days (5 years)  
  **Minimum:** 1 day |
| **Maximum Incoming Message Length (minutes)** | The maximum length, in minutes, for any one message.  
  **Default:** 5 minutes  
  **Maximum:** 10 minutes  
  **Minimum:** 1 minute |
| **Voice Mail Compression Format**          | System running in SIP mode uses configured voice mail compression format from system-wide settings. |

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*NBX Voice Mail* 199
Additional Considerations

- The maximum length of a voice mail message is 10 minutes. If accumulated messages fill the system’s message storage space before individual telephone users reach their capacity limits, either lower the mailbox settings or upgrade your message storage option. If you decrease mailbox settings, you do not affect data already in storage. You can also encourage telephone users to delete old messages.

- To view your system’s current message storage capacity, click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses. The system displays the number of NBX Voice Mail/Auto Attendant ports and storage space (in hours on an NBX 100 system). The number of ports defines how many voice mail sessions and Auto Attendants can be in use simultaneously.

- Each voice mail extension enables one voice message session. If all voice mail extensions are in use, call behavior differs depending on the operation. If the Attendant Console forwards calls to the Auto Attendant, and all voice mail extensions are in use, an outside caller hears ringing but no answer until an extension is free. If an internal telephone user transfers a caller to voice mail, but no voice mail extensions are available, the call rings back to the caller’s extension.

- You can configure voice mail extensions, settings, passwords, and off-site notification. The NBX NetSet utility also reports the status and usage of voice mail ports and voice mail storage usage by telephone user. For details, see these sections:
  - Voice Mail Extensions
  - Voice Mail Passwords
  - IMAP for Integrated Voice Mail
  - Off-site Notification

### Table 37  Voice Mail Settings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Disk Voice Mail Format</td>
<td>The system uses ADPCM (in NIP mode) and G711/G729 (in SIP mode) as the compression format for voice prompts and mails on your disk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable AA Transfer Prompt</td>
<td>Enables or disables the transfer prompt (“Please hold while your call is transferred”) when the Auto Attendant transfers a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default: Disabled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system uses ADPCM (in NIP mode) and G711/G729 (in SIP mode) as the compression format for voice prompts and mails on your disk.
To support TTY device users, create an Auto Attendant that allows the use of TTY voice mail prompts to access voice mail. TTY users dial the extension of the Auto Attendant for TTY voice mail, press a button that you map to the Transfer to TTY Voice Mail action, and then press star (*) to navigate to the prompts for their extension number and password. See “Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant” on page 221 for more information.

Voice Mail Extensions
The number of voice mail ports on your system defines the number of voice mail sessions that can take place at one time. The default system includes 4 voice mail ports. You can purchase a license for additional capacity. Each voice mail port has an extension number. See “Extension Settings Overview” on page 286 for more information.

Voice Mail Passwords
To retrieve voice messages, a telephone user must log on using the extension number and password. The password, a 4-digit to 10-digit number, allows access to Personal Settings in the NBX NetSet utility and to voice mail from the telephone. The telephone user can change the password from the telephone or by logging in to the NBX NetSet utility.

The administrator can reset a user password to the user's extension number. See “Password Administration” on page 79 for information about Security features.

For more information about the menus and features available to telephone users, see an NBX telephone guide and the NBX NetSet utility User Help.

IMAP for Integrated Voice Mail
NBX Voice Mail uses an Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) server, which enables telephone users to access and manage their voice messages through any IMAP-compliant e-mail client. As the system administrator, you may need to help telephone users to configure e-mail clients.

Voice mail messages can be sent as mail messages with .WAV file attachments. You double-click an attachment to activate the computer's media player, and the voice message plays through the speakers or
earphones on your computer. After you listen to a message, it loses its “new” status, but it remains on the server until you delete it using the IMAP e-mail client, the telephone, or the Personal Settings window in the NBX NetSet utility, or until the system deletes it when it is older than the system limit (after a warning message). The computer used to receive messages must support multimedia.

You cannot compose new voice mail messages through your IMAP e-mail client. You must use your telephone.

To process both e-mail and voice mail on one computer, you need either of the following:

- An e-mail client that can connect to two servers
- Two instances of the e-mail client

**Setting Up an e-mail Client to Access Messages**

Because each e-mail client has a unique configuration interface, the following procedure is presented in general terms only. See your e-mail client's documentation to find out how to accomplish a specific task.

1. Be sure that the e-mail client can communicate with an IMAP 4 server.
   Some versions of Microsoft Outlook and Outlook Express, Netscape, and Eudora support IMAP. Check your e-mail program's documentation to find out if it supports IMAP.

2. Set the **Incoming Mail Server** to the IP address or to the host name of your system.
   Set the **Outgoing Mail Server** to the mail server in use for regular e-mail.

   *The NBX IMAP server cannot perform address translation, so you cannot use the system as your company e-mail server.*

3. If necessary, identify the server type as **IMAP**.

4. For the username, specify the user's telephone extension number. For the password, specify the user's voice mail password.

**Configurable Operators**

You can allow callers to forward their call to one of two configurable operators when they reach a telephone user's voice mailbox. You or the telephone user can choose how to manage calls. The configurable operators are:
- **System Operator** — This is the standard System Operator for your site.

- **Personal Operator** — This is a destination other than the default System Operator that would be appropriate for a call placed to you. For example, a Personal Operator may be your executive assistant, your cell phone, or a hunt group.

If you do not want to employ configurable operators, the default System Operator (extension 501) remains in place.

The caller presses a number (the **access digit**) on the key pad to reach either operator. The access digit for the System Operator is either 0 or 9; the access digit for the Personal Operator is the digit you did not use for the System Operator. (Access digits cannot be the same for both operators.)

The two operators are functionally identical: either can be referenced as the Personal Operator or the System Operator, depending on your site’s requirements. For example, you could designate the extension for the System Operator as your Personal Operator.

**What Can You Assign As An Operator?**

As the system administrator, you can assign any of the following as an operator destination:

- **System extension**
  A system extension can be Auto Attendant or another extension within your facility.

- **Hunt group**

- **External telephone number**

- **Virtual Tie Line (VTL) extension**

**Feature Support For Configurable Operators**

The following features and desktop applications support Configurable Operators:

- **Call Group mailboxes, hunt group mailboxes, and TAPI route points** support the Configurable Operators feature; otherwise, the defaults apply.

- **Virtual Tie Lines (VTLs)** — Personal operators can accept a VTL extension.
Phantom Mailboxes — Phantom mailboxes support the Configurable Operators feature. The destination can be either an internal extension, Auto Attendant, or voice mail.

Greeting-only Mailboxes — Greeting-only Mailboxes support the Configurable Operators feature.

**How the Configurable Operator Feature Works**

When the system directs a caller from your voice mail to an operator that you designated:

1. If you do not answer a call, the system invokes your voice mail.
2. The caller listens to your pre-recorded voice mail message, which includes the instruction to press an access digit (0 or 9) to reach the appropriate operator.

   *When you employ a configurable operator, you must re-record your personal voice mail greeting to explain to callers that an operator is available to them if they press the appropriate access digit during the voice mail greeting.*

3. The caller presses 0 or 9.
4. The system redirects the call to the operator that you designated.

The caller can leave a message, then press 0 or 9 to transfer to a configured operator.

**Configuring Operator Destinations**

To configure system default operator destinations:

1. Log on to NetSet using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **NBX Messaging > Configure**.
3. Click the **Personal Operator** tab.

   The editable fields display the current system default values for System Operator and Personal Operator.

   *You cannot leave the system default values for the operators as null. Also, the text string for an operator destination cannot exceed 16 characters.*

4. Edit the operator numbers and the access digits as appropriate.
5. Click the **Apply** button to make the changes and keep this window open, or click the **OK** button to make the changes and close the window.
**Off-site Notification**

Off-site Notification can notify telephone users by pager, e-mail, or telephone when they receive a new voice mail message. Telephone users can specify the methods by which they receive notification.

You can configure these system-wide Off-site Notification settings:

- Enable or disable Off-site Notification for the entire system
- Set the maximum number of out-calling ports
- Assign an out-dialing prefix for Off-site Notification

To configure Off-site Notification, click **NBX Messaging > Configure** and click the Off-site Notification tab.

Table 38 provides details on Off-site Notification fields.

Table 38  Off-site Notification Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Offsite Notification</td>
<td>Enables Off-site Notification throughout the system. By default, Off-site Notification is disabled. When you enable Off-site Notification, you must also enable it for:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enabled</td>
<td>Class of Service Settings. See [Class of Service (CoS)](page 132).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The telephone user’s personal settings. See “Off-Site Notification” in an NBX telephone guide for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max Out-calling Ports</td>
<td>The number of voice mail ports available for simultaneous use by Off-site Notification. You can configure this parameter for up to the number of voice mail ports licensed for the system. The system is shipped with 4 ports; purchase an upgrade license to enable additional ports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out-dialing Prefix</td>
<td>A prefix used by every call made by Off-site Notification. If this setting is empty, the call uses only the information specified by the telephone user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes About Off-site Notification**

- To allow telephone users to take advantage of Enable Off-site Notification, you must perform these three steps:
  - Click **NBX Messaging > Configure** and click the Off-site Notification tab to enable Off-site Notification system wide.
- Click User Configuration > Class of Service and click the CoS Group Name to enable Off-site Notification in the Class of Service settings.

- Verify that the individual telephone user’s extension has been enabled for Off-site Notification.

- Before Off-site Notification can send e-mail, define an SMTP Domain Name, and one or more valid Domain Name Servers (click System-Wide Settings > IP Settings).

- When you use Off-site Notification:
  - If you choose Pager or Voice Mail as the first notification method, the system notifies you only of the first new message you receive after the time you have most recently logged in to your voice mailbox. The system does not notify you each time you receive a new message. The next time you log on to your voice mailbox, Off-site Notification is re-enabled.

  - If you choose EMail as the first notification method, you receive a notice for each message. The system attaches the message to the e-mail as a .WAV file. If you configure any method in any of the remaining four attempt lines, the system also attempts each specified method for each new voice mail message.

  - If you configure more than one notification attempts, configure them in order. For example, if you configure three attempts, configure them on lines 1 through 3, without unconfigured lines in between.

  - If you disable NBX Messaging in favor of another messaging application, the Offsite Notification is unavailable.

**Status**

To view the status of all voice mail ports on this system, click NBX Messaging > Configure and click the Status tab.

You can also reset a voice mail port. Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to reset and click Reset. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.

Table 39 explains the information in the Status window.

**Table 39** Fields in the Status Window

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>The extension that is associated with the voice mail port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To find out how busy the system’s voice mail ports are, and whether additional ports may be necessary, click NBX Messaging > Configure, and then click the Port Usage tab. See the online Help for details about the report.

The system displays parameters in the Port Usage report in red to alert you that a problem exists. For example, if “Missed messages caused by full mailboxes” changes to red, you may need to increase the maximum number of messages allowed for each mailbox.

To find out about user impact on the voice mail system, click NBX Messaging > Configure, and then click the User Usage tab.

The User Usage report provides the current number of new and saved voice mail messages for each telephone user and calculates the amount of storage each telephone user’s messages consume. This report lists any type of mailbox, including telephone, phantom, TAPI route point, and hunt group mailboxes.

### Table 39  Fields in the Status Window (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>The name that is associated with the voice mail port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Used By</td>
<td>The person or device that is using the voice mail port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Extension number, name — The extension number and name of an internal telephone user that is using the voice mail port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Auto Attendant — The Automated Attendant is using the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Blank — The port is not being used. The system displays <em>Idle</em> in the <em>In Use</em> column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Use (Seconds)</td>
<td>The length of time, in seconds, that the voice mail port has been in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If the port is not in use, the system displays <em>Idle</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Hold</td>
<td>Indicates whether the voice mail port is on hold. The system places voice mail ports on hold in the same way that it places a call on hold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values:</strong></td>
<td>Yes, No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Port Usage

To find out how busy the system’s voice mail ports are, and whether additional ports may be necessary, click NBX Messaging > Configure, and then click the Port Usage tab. See the online Help for details about the report.

### User Usage

To find out about user impact on the voice mail system, click NBX Messaging > Configure, and then click the User Usage tab.

The User Usage report provides the current number of new and saved voice mail messages for each telephone user and calculates the amount of storage each telephone user’s messages consume. This report lists any type of mailbox, including telephone, phantom, TAPI route point, and hunt group mailboxes.
Deleting User Voice Mail

From the User Usage report, you can also delete the voice mail messages for a selected telephone user. Select the extension, or extensions, from which you want to delete voice mail and click Delete VM. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.

The time the system requires to delete a telephone user’s voice mail depends on the number of voice mail messages in the user’s mailbox.

Auto Attendant

The NBX Messaging system includes an Auto Attendant that answers incoming calls. The Auto Attendant includes a series of recorded messages (prompts) that describe actions that a caller can take to access individual services. You can customize the menu structure and record or import your own prompts to fit the system to your business needs. For example, you can configure an Auto Attendant to support users of teletypewriter (TTY) devices for hearing impaired callers.

This section provides information about these topics:

- Overview of Auto Attendant Features
- Adding an Auto Attendant
- Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant
- Managing Auto Attendants
- Voice Application Setup Utility
- Testing the Auto Attendant

Overview of Auto Attendant Features

The Auto Attendant is the centerpiece of the voice mail system. You can create and configure Auto Attendants, and can record or import messages and prompts to direct the actions of callers.

Use the NBX NetSet utility to administer and configure these Auto Attendant features:

- **Multiple Auto Attendants** — The system supports multiple, independent Auto Attendants. You can assign different Auto Attendants to different extensions, inbound lines or DID numbers. See “Adding an Auto Attendant” on page 210 for more information.

- **Multiple-Level Menus** — Each Auto Attendant can support a main menu and up to 19 levels of submenus. You to configure an
An automated system in which inbound callers can select specific departments or groups, and then further select subgroups or individuals. See “Prompt Menus” on page 213 for more information.

- **Voice Prompts** — To the caller, the time-dependent greeting, main menu prompt, and submenu prompt are integrated into the Auto Attendant system. You can customize the system by recording or importing voice prompts in a time-dependent greeting main menu, or submenu. Depending on the time of day and selections that the caller makes, the caller hears the appropriate prompts and receives appropriate directions.

- **Default Time-out** — If a caller does not respond to the Auto Attendant prompts (for example, a caller that uses a rotary telephone), the system routes the call to a designated time-out destination. See “Prompt Menus” on page 213 for more information.

  If you do not specify a valid time-out destination for an Auto Attendant, the system drops a call when it reaches the time-out value.

- **Shortcuts** — Callers can press a shortcut button to bypass an entire greeting or prompt and move directly to a function, such as leaving a voice mail message.

- **Dialing by Extension or Name** — A caller can reach a person by dialing the person’s extension. The system plays the announcement of each person identified as a possible match and asks the caller to pick one.

- **Dialing by First Name or Last Name** — A caller can reach a person by dialing the person’s name on the telephone keypad. After the caller selects the Name Directory option, Auto Attendant prompts the caller to select whether to use the first-name method or last-name method. When the caller begins to enter the name on the keypad, Auto Attendant performs a database lookup and prompts the caller with the possible matches. The caller selects the appropriate name, and Auto Attendant transfers the call to the selected telephone user.

- **Automatic Activation** — The system can activate automatically according to the Business Hours settings (see “Business Hours” on page 32), or after an incoming call exceeds a set number of rings.

- **Routing Calls to Specific Auto Attendants** — You can use the dial plan to map Auto Attendants to specific analog telephone extensions. This enables the system to route incoming calls directly to a specific Auto Attendant.
Voice Application Setup Utility — From the 3Com Business Telephone, you can use the Auto Attendant Voice Application Setup utility to set up these Auto Attendant features:

- Button actions
- Time-dependent greetings and schedule
- Main menu greeting
- Administrator’s Auto Attendant password

See “Voice Application Setup Utility” on page 225 for more information.

Accessible prompts for teletypewriter (TTY) devices — Voice mail and Auto Attendant prompts are available as TTY tones. You can configure an Auto Attendant menu to allow telephone users to access prompts that are compatible with their TTY devices. TTY device users can configure their Call Forward Settings to the extension of this Auto Attendant. See “Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant” on page 221 for more information.

Adding an Auto Attendant

The system includes two Auto Attendants: the Default Menu (extension 500), which manages incoming calls, and the VoiceMail Menu (extension 501), for employee access to voice mail. You cannot delete these two Auto Attendants. The default Auto Attendant processes calls as soon as you install the system. When you add a new Auto Attendant, you are adding a blank Auto Attendant, which you can configure.

To add a new Auto Attendant, click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant > Add.

Table 40 describes the fields and checkbox on the Add Auto Attendant Menu window.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Enter a name for the new Auto Attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
After you add or modify an Auto Attendant, you can configure the following features:

- **Play/Record Extension**
- **Time-dependent Greetings**
- **Prompt Menus**
- **Auto Attendant Buttons**

**Play/Record Extension**

The Play/Record Extension identifies the telephone on which you can work interactively with the NBX NetSet utility to record and listen to Auto
Attendant prompts. Typically, this is the extension of the person who configures and administers the Auto Attendant. An Auto Attendant prompt is an audio file (.WAV) that is associated with a specific Auto Attendant. It describes the actions a caller can take.

When you click the button in the NBX NetSet utility to record or play a prompt, the extension rings. When you answer it, you either hear the prompt you selected to play or you are prompted to record a prompt.

You cannot customize any greetings or prompts until you specify this extension.

To specify a play/record extension, click these links:
- **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant.**
- **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant** and then click the System Wide Greetings tab.
- **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant, a specific extension, and then click the Prompt or TD Greetings tab.**

**Time-dependent Greetings**

The system clock and the greeting schedule control when the system changes from one time-dependent greeting to the next. For example, the morning greeting may start at 12 midnight, the afternoon greeting at noon, and the evening greeting at 6 p.m. If you enable time-dependent greetings, the caller hears the current active greeting before the main menu prompt.

You can create time-dependent greetings for all Auto Attendants in your system. An example of this system-wide greeting may be “Good morning.” To record or to import system-wide time-dependent greetings and define the times during which they play, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant** and click the System-Wide Greetings tab.

You can also create and schedule time-dependent greetings for individual Auto Attendants. These greetings can be up to five minutes long. To record, import, or schedule customized time-dependent greetings, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, click a specific Auto Attendant extension and then click the TD Greetings tab.
Prompt Menus
You can use a main menu and submenus of prompts to direct callers to individuals and services in your organization. To configure prompt menus for each Auto Attendant, click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant, click a specific extension and then click the Menu Tree tab. The Menu Tree window consists of 13 button rows that you use to assign actions to the key pad buttons (see “Auto Attendant Buttons” on page 217). Be sure to define the menu time-out behavior so that the system automatically routes calls to a time-out destination if a caller does not respond to the Auto Attendant prompts (for example, a caller that uses a rotary telephone).

If the time-out action for the Auto Attendant menu tree is set to Disabled, the system disconnects the call after the prompt repeats the maximum number of times. To ensure that forwarded calls eventually reach a valid destination, configure a time-out action for each Auto Attendant menu tree.

Main Menus If you enable a time-dependent greeting, the main menu prompt follows it. The main menu prompt describes all Auto Attendant options and can be up to five minutes long. The default Auto Attendant main menu prompt states:

“If you know the extension of the party you want to reach, you may enter it at any time. To reach the name directory, press 9. To reach the Auto Attendant, press 0 or remain on the line. Thank you for calling.”

By default, the Auto Attendant main menu provides callers with the functions that Table 41 describes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>These buttons allow callers to dial these user extensions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>4-digit dial plan: 1000–3999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>3-digit dial plan: 100–449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>These buttons allow callers to dial these user extensions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>4-digit dial plan: 1000–3999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>3-digit dial plan: 100–449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: If you import any 3-digit plan to a system with a factory default 4-digit dial plan, you must manually specify any 3-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan.

NOTE: The NBX 100 system is shipped with a 3-digit dial plan. If you import any 4-digit plan, you must manually specify any 4-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan.
To create a main menu, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Menu Tree tab. To create or import voice prompts, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Prompt tab. See the online Help for procedures to create menus and prompts.

**Submenus** An Auto Attendant main menu can branch to submenus to keep the main menu brief, and to give the caller a variety of choices. Each submenu has a prompt that informs the caller of the option that each keypad button provides.

If you have a large organization, the caller may have to enter several digits and listen to several submenus before reaching the person or department. For example, the caller may hear:

"To reach our Sales Department, press 1. For Technical Support, press 2..."

The caller selects option 1 for sales and hears:

"For European Sales, press 1. For North American sales, press 2."

---

**Table 41** Auto Attendant Default Configuration (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Button</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Connects to the Name Directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Transfers to the extension specified in the menu tree for the Auto Attendant, usually the extension of the receptionist’s telephone. The default extension is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-digit dial plan: 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-digit dial plan: 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Prompts the caller for a mailbox number and then transfers the call directly to the specified mailbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Exits from the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/O</td>
<td>A menu time-out action; transfers to the extension specified in the menu tree for the Auto Attendant, usually the extension of the receptionist’s telephone. The default extension is:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-digit dial plan: 1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-digit dial plan: 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE:</td>
<td>Always configure a timeout action for an Auto Attendant top level menu. The system will disconnect a call if the call times out and there is no valid action defined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To create a main menu, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Menu Tree tab. To create or import voice prompts, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Prompt tab. See the online Help for procedures to create menus and prompts.
The caller requires North American sales, presses 2, and is connected to a sales hunt group.

To configure submenus, click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Menu Tree tab. See the online Help for procedures to set up submenus.

For an example that uses submenus, see “Three Greetings, a Main Menu, and a Submenu” in the next section.

Examples
These examples illustrate some typical Auto Attendant systems. They illustrate the kind of information that you may include in your time-dependent greetings, main menu prompts, and submenu prompts.

No Greetings  Figure 9 shows the simplest configuration. The time-dependent greetings are disabled; the Main Menu contains all of the prompts. In Example 1, callers hear the same message no matter what time they call.

Figure 9  No Time-dependent Greetings, All Prompts in Main Menu

In this example, the main menu is configured to map button 3 to a Sales submenu and button 4 to a Marketing and Public Relations submenu. Button 9 is mapped to the Name Directory.
Three Greetings and a Main Menu  Figure 10 shows a simple Auto Attendant that uses time-dependent greetings to provide different messages for different times of the day.

Figure 10  Three Time-dependent Greetings and Main Menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Greeting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morning</td>
<td>“Good morning. Thank you for calling XYZ Corporation. If you know your party’s extension, you can enter it now. To speak to an operator, press 0.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afternoon</td>
<td>“Good afternoon. Thank you for calling XYZ Corporation. If you know your party’s extension, you can enter it now. To speak to an operator, press 0.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>“Good evening. Thank you for calling XYZ Corporation. Our normal business hours are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday. If you know your party’s extension, you can enter it now.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, the morning greeting starts at 8 a.m. and is active until the afternoon greeting begins at noon. The evening greeting begins at 6 p.m.

The function that you allocate to a button on the keypad remains the same throughout the day.

Three Greetings, a Main Menu, and a Submenu  Figure 11 shows an example that uses time-dependent greetings, a Main Menu, and a Submenu.
This example uses time-dependent greetings to greet callers according to the time of day. The main menu prompt presents callers with options for reaching the operator, specific departments, or the company directory of names. It also uses a submenu to direct callers to subgroups within the Support department.

**Auto Attendant Buttons**

You can configure the key pad button actions presented to a caller by the Auto Attendant (click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant, click a specific Auto Attendant extension, and then click the Menu Tree tab). For examples of how you can use prompts and greetings in an Auto Attendant, see “Examples” on page 215.

Table 42 describes the Menu Tree fields.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Button</td>
<td>Lists the buttons on the telephone key pad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can assign keypad actions to each button on a typical telephone keypad, 0 through 9, #, and *.

Table 43 describes the actions you can assign to buttons. Most systems use no more than five action choices to avoid confusing callers. If you need to present more than five choices, use submenus to configure these additional options. See “Submenus” on page 214.

To create an unannounced option, map a button without creating a corresponding prompt. Callers do not hear a message that the choice is available.

### Table 42  Menu Tree (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Task Description</td>
<td>Describes the key pad button operation. If you assign the Enter Submenu action to the button, this description is used as the Submenu name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Contains a drop-down list box that lists the actions you can assign to a key pad button. The Auto Attendant prompts callers to press buttons to perform specific actions. You must configure the Menu Tree to so that each button performs the proper action. For a complete list of button actions, see Table 43.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Describes the value associated with each key pad button action. For a complete list of key pad button actions, see Table 43.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can assign keypad actions to each button on a typical telephone keypad, 0 through 9, #, and *.
### Table 43  Button Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>The system takes no action when the telephone user presses this button. A prompt announces invalid key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If assigned as a menu time-out action (T/O), Disabled either leaves the system or goes to a parent menu, depending on where the attendant is in the menu hierarchy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> If you set this field to 1 and the time-out action for the Auto Attendant menu tree to Disabled, the system disconnects a call forwarded to the Auto Attendant because the forwarding party always hears a portion of the Auto Attendant prompt. Likewise, if you set this field to 2 or 3 and the time-out action for the Auto Attendant Menu Tree to Disabled, the system disconnects the forwarded call if the forwarding party stays on the line long enough to hear at least a portion of the final repeated prompt. To ensure that forwarded calls eventually reach a valid destination, configure a time-out action for each Auto Attendant menu tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>— Not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name Directory</td>
<td>Allows a caller to spell a person’s name on the keypad. The system matches the letters that the caller enters to a Last Name in the list of User Profiles. If the system finds more than three matches, it prompts the caller to enter more letters. When the system narrows the choice to three or fewer, it offers the caller a choice by playing the recorded name greeting of each choice. During a search, the system ignores any User Profile that does not have a recorded greeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>— Not used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Disconnect</td>
<td>Allows the caller to have the system close the connection. This feature can save time for callers who call into the system using a calling card. By having the system disconnect them instead of breaking the connection themselves, callers can make other calls without re-entering all of their calling card information. To activate System Disconnect, the telephone user must press the key defined in the menu and then, when prompted, the key defined in the Value box. Typically, you do not include these instructions in the Auto Attendant prompt, which is heard by all callers. Instead, you make your system users aware of this sequence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>— Any of 0-9, #, *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to Voice Mail</td>
<td>Allows callers to leave a voice message for a person without ringing that person’s phone, or allows telephone users to call in and listen to their voice mail from a remote location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>— Not used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transfer to TTY Voice Mail — Functions the same as the Transfer to Voice Mail action, however, callers can access voice mail prompts that are compatible with their TTY devices. See Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant on page 221 for more information.

Value — Not used

Exit Menu — Available in submenus only. Allows the caller to return to the next menu up in the menu tree.

Value — Not used

Prompted Transfer — Instructs the caller to press a button before dialing a known extension. The prompt may state: “If you know your party’s extension, press 5, and then dial the extension.”

Value — Not used.

Reserved in Dial Plan — Interprets a specified button as the first number of an extension. For example, in the default 4-digit dial plan, extensions begin at 1000, so you could not use 1 as an option for an Auto Attendant menu.

Value — Not used

Single Digit Transfer — Allows a caller to press a specific button to reach a specific destination.

For example, you may assign button 6 to a hunt group extension in the Sales Department. In the menu prompt, you can record: “To reach our Sales Department, press 6.” You can also use Single Digit Transfer to specify a destination, typically the Attendant Console extension, for the time-out option (T/O).

By default, Single Digit Transfer can forward calls only to internal extension numbers. To transfer calls to an external number, you must first alter Table 2 of the dial plan (Incoming Table) to specify the external number.

Value — Any valid extension

NOTE: Be careful when you use Dial Plan Table 2 to allow access to PSTN ports, which can allow toll fraud.
Activating Changes

After you modify a greeting or prompt (or any Auto Attendant setting), you must activate these changes in the Auto Attendant before they become effective. The !> characters next to an Auto Attendant in the Auto Attendant list indicate that you must activate the Auto Attendant.

To activate changes, click **NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant**, select a specific Auto Attendant extension, and click **Activate**.

*If you do not click Activate, the system does not implement the changes when you click Apply.*

Adding an Accessible (TTY) Auto Attendant

You can connect TTY devices to the system through a single port Analog Terminal Adapter (3C10400 and 3C10400B) or a 4-port Analog Terminal Card (3C10117C).

You can set up the system so that you:

- Dedicate an extension for TTY access only. Only TTY callers dial this extension. Users who want to hear voice prompts must dial another extension.
- Configure an extension that lets callers choose voice or TTY prompts. When callers dial this extension, the Auto Attendant prompt provides an option to transfer to TTY compatible voice mail.
Configure user's call forward settings to forward calls to TTY prompted voice mail.

To dedicate an extension to an Auto Attendant for use with TTY devices:

1. Verify that you have connected a TTY device to the system through an ATA or an ATC.

2. Use the NetSet utility and the TTY device, or third-party software, to create a TTY compatible audio file (.wav) to use for the main menu prompt. For example, the prompt can state “To leave a TTY message press star, for assistance press 0 or stay on the line.” See the online Help for information about how to use the NetSet utility to record audio files.

3. Log on to NetSet using the administrator login ID and password.

4. Click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant.

5. Click Add.

6. Configure an Auto Attendant and click OK.

   Set the Maximum number of prompt repeats to a higher value than the default to allow for delays that occur between responses to prompts if a caller uses a TTY relay service. Multiple prompt repetitions prevent the system from disconnecting calls prematurely. The maximum number of prompt repetitions is 99.

7. Click the extension of the Auto Attendant and then click the Menu Tree tab.

8. Configure the menu hierarchy for TTY voice mail and click Apply.

   For example, from the Action drop-down list, select Transfer to TTY Voice Mail to correspond to the star (*) button, and configure the zero(0) button and T/O to correspond to a TTY operator extension.

9. Click the Prompt tab.

10. Import and then select the TTY .wav file that you created, which will provide the main menu prompt.

If the system retrieved the file but was not able to use it, these are some possible reasons:

- The file format is not acceptable. There are three file formats that are acceptable to the system:
  - IMA ADPCM (8 KHz sampling rate, 4 bits per sample, monophonic)
  - PC (8 KHz sampling rate, 16 bits per sample, monophonic)
CCITT uLaw (8 KHz sampling rate, 8 bits per sample, monophonic)

- The file format is acceptable, but the file is a raw binary file and does not contain the necessary file header information.

11 Click OK.

12 Select the extension of the new Auto Attendant and then click Activate, which makes the Auto Attendant available for use with TTY devices.

To configure TTY user settings so that the system forwards incoming telephone calls to the Auto Attendant for TTY devices:

1 Click User Configuration > Users.

2 Click a user's extension.

3 Click the Settings tab.

4 Click Call Forward.

5 Enable the Forward to phone number radio button and type the number for the Auto Attendant for TTY devices.

Telephone users also can configure their Call Forward Settings from the NetSet utility.

**Auto Attendant for TTY Voice Mail Considerations**

- SIP-mode systems do not support direct connections of TTY devices.

- The Auto Attendant Name Directory option is not available to TTY device users.

- TTY users cannot use the Name Directory option when they create or send messages from the voice mail menu.

- The system codecs may not be compatible with turbo or fast mode TTY modems.

**Managing Auto Attendants**

This section describes additional ways in which you can manage Auto Attendants.

- Modifying an Auto Attendant
- Removing an Auto Attendant
- Restoring Auto Attendant Greetings
Modifying an Auto Attendant

To modify an Auto Attendant, click *NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant* and click a specific Auto Attendant extension.  

Table 40 describes the fields and checkbox in the Modify Auto Attendant Menu window.

**Table 40 Modify Auto Attendant Menu Dialog Box**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Edit the name of the Auto Attendant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Extension              | Edit the extension number by changing it to an unused number that falls within the Auto Attendant extension range of your dial plan.  
**Default range:**  
3-digit dial plan: 500–599  
4-digit dial plan: 5500–5599  
For both 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans, the default Auto Attendant is extension 500 and the voice mail Attendant is extension 501. |
| Maximum number of prompt repeats | Select the number of times the Auto Attendant prompt repeats. You can select a number from 1 through 99.  
**Default:** 3  
**NOTE:** If the time-out action for the Auto Attendant menu tree is set to Disabled, the system disconnects the call after the prompt repeats the maximum number of times. To ensure that forwarded calls eventually reach a valid destination, configure a time-out action for each Auto Attendant menu tree.  
**NOTE:** If you configure the Auto Attendant for TTY voice mail, set this field to a higher value to allow for delays that occur between responses to prompts if a caller uses a TTY relay service. Multiple prompt repetitions prevent the system from disconnecting calls prematurely. |
| Use System-wide Greetings | Enable this checkbox so that the system uses all three system-wide greetings (Morning, Afternoon and Evening) by default. To enable or disable individual system-wide greetings for a particular Auto Attendant, click *NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant*, click a specific extension, and then click the TD Greetings tab. |
Removing an Auto Attendant
To remove an Auto Attendant:

1 Click NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant.
2 Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to remove and click Remove Selected. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.
3 Click OK.

You cannot remove the Default Menu Auto Attendant or the Voice Mail Auto Attendant.

Restoring Auto Attendant Greetings
You can restore the greetings to their default values:

- `aamenu.wav` and `aamenu2.wav` prompts
- System-wide Morning, Afternoon and Evening greetings

This feature restores all of these prompts and greetings at the same time.

No other user-defined prompt is affected.

To restore greetings, select NBX Messaging > Auto Attendant and then click Restore-AA-Greetings.

Voice Application Setup Utility
The Auto Attendant Voice Application Setup utility provides a series of voice prompts to guide you in configuring your Auto Attendant. You can access the setup utility through any 3Com Business Telephone.

The Voice Application Setup utility is useful for making short-term changes to your Auto Attendant. For example, if you must close your office because of bad weather, you can edit the main menu and direct callers to a message telling them that your office is closed. However, because you cannot use the Voice Application Setup to configure submenus, use the NBX NetSet utility. See “Submenus” on page 214.

Although the setup utility lets you perform tasks in any sequence, 3Com recommends this sequence when setting up the system for first time:

1 Plan the system.
2 Create profiles (phantom mailboxes and destination extensions).
3 Start the Auto Attendant Setup utility.
4 Change the Auto Attendant Setup utility password.
5 Assign actions to key pad buttons.
6 Record greetings and main menu prompts.
7 Set the greeting schedule.
8 Review and test the system.

**Using the Voice Application Setup Utility**

From a 3Com telephone, you can use the Auto Attendant Setup Utility. Follow these steps:

1 Lift the telephone handset, and then press the MSG button to access the Voice Mail system.
2 At the voice mail password prompt, press *.
3 At the voice mail extension prompt, dial 999 if you are using a 3-digit dial plan or 9999 if you are using a 4-digit dial plan.
4 Enter the Auto Attendant password. The default password is 0000. 3Com recommends that you change this password.
   
   0000 press 1 to assign actions to dial pad key, 9 to record greetings, schedules, change password

5 Follow prompts to assign key pad button actions, record and play back greetings, change the schedule (morning, afternoon, and evening) and change the Auto Attendant password.

**Testing the Auto Attendant**

Before using your system, 3Com strongly recommends that you review and test it to verify that all features work as you intend. Use this checklist to verify that your system is ready:

- Do your recorded prompts match your key pad button actions?
  
  You can define key pad button actions through the NBX NetSet utility (see “Auto Attendant Buttons” on page 217) or through the Voice Application Setup utility.

- Do your time-dependent greetings become active at the times you want?

  If not, you can use the NBX NetSet utility (see “Time-dependent Greetings” on page 212) or the Voice Application Setup utility to change the start times of your morning, afternoon, and evening greetings.
Voice Profile for Internet Mail (VPIM) is an optional feature. Telephone users can use VPIM to send voice mail to a user on any voice mail system that is VPIM-compliant.

The system transmits VPIM voice mail messages by attaching them to e-mail messages. The system then uses SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) or ESMTP (Extended Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) to send the e-mail message and its VPIM attachment.

**VPIM uses an SMTP server that is embedded in the operating system. To avoid abuse by spammers, always protect an SMTP server with a firewall. Configure the firewall to allow access to UDP port 25 on the system only from valid VPIM systems that need to deliver VPIM messages to the telephone system. The NBX SMTP server is started only when the system has a valid license for VPIM.**

VPIM is an optional component that requires a license, which appears in the NBX NetSet Licenses window as Internet Voice Messaging License. You must enter a license key through the NBX NetSet utility before you can configure and use VPIM.

- Do your single-digit transfers and transfer to the general mailbox take a caller to a valid destination?
- When callers reach a mailbox of a single-digit transfer and transfer to the general mailbox, do they hear an appropriate greeting?
- Is someone responsible for checking messages sent to single-digit transfers and transfer to the general mailbox?
- Do you get an “invalid key” message when you press a button that does not have an action assigned?
- Does the Auto Attendant time-out action perform the correct action? Always have a time-out action for a top-level Auto Attendant menu tree. Leaving the time-out action set to Disabled, the default, can result in calls being disconnected.
- Do all of your submenu prompts match the submenu key pad button actions?
Use the NBX NetSet utility to configure VPIM settings, check the status of VPIM queues, and obtain statistics of recent VPIM activity. See these sections for more information:

- **Control Parameters**
- **Operations Management**
- **Statistics**
- **Advanced Settings**
- **Configuring Domain Name Server Information**

For information about how to configure the dial plan to use VPIM, see “Dial Plan Configurations and VPIM” on page 306.

**Control Parameters**

To configure VPIM control parameters, click **NBX Messaging > VPIM**.

Table 45 explains the VPIM control parameter fields and their purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum message size (Kbs)</td>
<td>Controls the size of incoming messages from other sites. If a message is larger than the specified value, the system rejects it. The default value represents a voice mail message approximately 4 to 5 minutes in length. Default: 3000 KB Minimum: 500 KB Maximum: 5000 KB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time between send attempts (Minutes)</td>
<td>For outgoing messages, the system may not be able to contact the target system on the first attempt. If so, the system attempts to contact the target system later. To change the time between attempts to send a voice mail message, change this number. Default: 15 minutes Minimum: 1 minute Maximum: 60 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To manage the queue of outgoing voice mail messages, click NBX Messaging > VPIM and then click the Operations Management tab. Table 46 describes the fields in this window.

Some commands require that you start or stop operations. For example, to remove a message from the queue, first stop operations. Similarly, unless you start operations or they are currently running, you cannot use the “Send all messages now” command.

Table 46 Operations Management Dialog Box Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operations status</td>
<td>The status of the queue of outgoing voice mail messages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possible values: Ready, Starting, Processing, Stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of outgoing messages</td>
<td>The number of messages in the outgoing queue when this dialog box was last accessed or refreshed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Outgoing Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remove Selected</td>
<td>Select the voice mail message, or messages, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all voice mail messages, enable the Select check box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Waiting</td>
<td>The time that the voice mail message has been waiting in the queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Attempts</td>
<td>The remaining number of attempts to send the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sender</td>
<td>The IP address and extension of the telephone user who sent the voice mail message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 9: NBX MESSAGING

Table 46  Operations Management Dialog Box Fields (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>The IP address and extension to which the voice mail message is to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If a message has multiple destinations, the system lists the first destination followed by three dots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Example:</strong> 1057@192.168.15.135...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send all messages now</td>
<td>The system attempts to send all messages immediately, and changes the status of each successfully sent message to <strong>Sent</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send all messages now and then delete them</td>
<td>The system attempts to send all messages in the queue and deletes each message that is sent successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If a message cannot be sent, it is also deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete all messages now</td>
<td>The system empties the queue of all messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop operations</td>
<td>Stops the queue if it is currently active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start operations</td>
<td>Starts the queue if it is stopped.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statistics**

The *Statistics* window allows you to view the most recent statistics for voice mail messages.

To view statistics, select *NBX Messaging* > *VPIM* and click the Statistics tab.

*Table 47* lists the fields and explains their purpose.

Table 47  Statistics Window Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incoming Messages</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total messages received by system</td>
<td>The number of messages received by this system from voice mailboxes on other systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total messages delivered to user mailboxes</td>
<td>The number of voice mail messages delivered to user voice mailboxes on this system. If this number is smaller than the total number of messages received, some messages have not yet been delivered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outgoing Messages</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total messages submitted for external delivery</td>
<td>The number of messages submitted by telephone users of this system for delivery to voice mailboxes on other systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The system transmits VPIM voice mail messages by attaching them to e-mail messages that are sent using SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol).
You can control the behavior of SMTP and how it sends e-mail messages with VPIM attachments.

To configure SMTP settings, click *NBX Messaging > VPIM* and then click the Advanced Settings tab.

Table 48 lists the fields and describes their purpose.

**Table 48  VPIM Advanced Settings Dialog Box**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SMTP OK response | The amount of time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a *From* message.  
After the local system sends a *MAIL* command specifying the sender of the message, it waits for acknowledgement from the other site. The acknowledgement is an *OK* message.  
**Minimum:** 5 minutes  
**Default:** 5 minutes |
| SMTP HELO response | The amount of time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a *HELO* message.  
After the greeting, the local system sends either a *HELO* (or *EHLO* to get *ESMTP*) message to identify itself. The other site then responds with an acknowledgement of that message.  
**Minimum:** None defined.  
**Default:** 5 minutes |
| SMTP EHLO response | The amount of time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a *EHLO* message.  
After the greeting, the local system sends either a *HELO* (or *EHLO* to get *ESMTP*) message to identify itself. The other site then responds with an acknowledgement of that message.  
**Minimum:** 0 minutes  
**Default:** 5 minutes |
Table 48  VPIM Advanced Settings Dialog Box (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMTP MAIL response</td>
<td>The amount of time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a MAIL command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the local system sends out a MAIL command along with the From information, it waits for a response from the other site to indicate that the MAIL command was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP RCPT response</td>
<td>The time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a RCPT command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the local system receives an SMTP or ESMTP message, it returns a RCPT command to the sending system for each recipient listed in the To: field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP DATA response</td>
<td>The time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a DATA command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the local system has specified all of the recipient information, it sends a DATA command to indicate that it is ready to send the mail message itself. It then waits for the other site to acknowledge the DATA command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> 2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 2 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP DATA END response</td>
<td>The time that the local system waits, after sending the entire message, for an acknowledgement from the other site that the message was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After the local system sends the entire message, it sends a single dot (ascii code 056) to the other site. It then waits for an acknowledgement from the other site that the dot has been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring Domain Name Server Information

When the SMTP utility attempts to send e-mail, it must be able to resolve a host name within an e-mail address and find out the proper IP address from that name. Domain Name Servers on the Internet perform this function. You can configure up to three DNS entries with the NBX NetSet utility. The system uses the second and third entries if the first or second cannot be reached. To configure DNS information in the NBX NetSet utility:

1. Click System-Wide Settings > IP Settings.
2. In the Primary DNS, Secondary DNS, and Tertiary DNS fields, type the IP addresses of three Domain Name Servers. If you have the IP address of only one server, type it in the Primary DNS field. If you have the IP address of only two servers, type them in the Primary and Secondary DNS fields. Click OK.

Table 48  VPIM Advanced Settings Dialog Box (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SMTP RSET response</td>
<td>The time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of a RSET command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maintaining a cached connection between the local system and any other site requires additional system resources compared to a non-cached connection. If connection caching is enabled, the local system waits for the defined time-out period and if no message is received, it sends a RSET command to the other site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> None defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP QUIT response</td>
<td>The time that the local system waits for an acknowledgement of the QUIT command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the local system transmits a message and wants to break the connection, it sends a QUIT command. It then waits for the other site to acknowledge the QUIT command. When the acknowledgement arrives, or when the time-out value is reached, whichever comes first, the local system breaks the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Minimum:</strong> None defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Default:</strong> 5 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NBX systems that use Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) are described in these topics:

- **Overview of SIP Mode on the NBX Platform**
- **Other Applications Support**
- **Enabling and Configuring SIP Mode**
- **Adding Telephone Users and Devices**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### Overview of SIP Mode on the NBX Platform

A system running release R6.0 or higher can operate using two forms of Call Control /Setup.

- **3Com call control mode** — The traditional call control employed by all previous releases of the system software.
- **SIP mode** — 3Com telephones and line cards communicate with the system using 3Com call control mode. SIP devices, such as the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone, generic SIP phones, and SIP gateways and servers, use IETF RFC 3261 (SIP: Session Initiation Protocol) to communicate with the system.

When you configure a system to run in SIP mode, all audio is carried using RFC 1889 (RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications) as the underlying communications infrastructure. Some older devices do not support RTP and are disabled when you enable SIP mode operations. For more information about supported devices in SIP mode, see “Device Support Details” on page 238.

### SIP Mode Operations

A SIP mode system has these operating characteristics, limitations, and features that differ from a 3Com call control mode system:
SIP mode is not supported on the NBX 100. See Table 50 on page 240 for detailed system platform support information.

- SIP mode on an NBX system means standard SIP support (RFC 3261) with no proprietary extensions to SIP. Third-party telephone features that are dependent on non-standard SIP will not work. A SIP mode system does not support secure SIP signaling or secure RTP. It does not support NAT, firewalls, or RTP relay. Communication is over UDP only.

- A SIP mode system uses Standard IP as the network protocol. If you enable SIP on a system that uses Ethernet mode or IP on the Fly, the system automatically switches to Standard IP. You typically configure a DHCP server to provide IP information to devices and configure Option 184 on the DHCP server to provide the Call Processor IP address.

- A SIP mode system can interoperate with any other SIP endpoint, including gateways, devices, and SIP-enabled applications. For example, a SIP mode system is able to interoperate with the 3Com VCX Telephony System, a SIP-based system designed to support large distributed enterprises.

- 3Com Telephones connected to a SIP mode system behave the same as they do when running under 3Com call control mode except for these differences:
  - Conferences can include up to three parties, the conference originator, and two other conference parties, either internal or external. The limit is four parties on a system that is not running in SIP mode. However, the number of simultaneous conference sessions supported in SIP mode increases beyond the current limit of 12. For conferences that require more than 3 parties, you can configure the optional 3Com IP Conferencing Module.
  - The WhisperPage feature is not available on a system running in SIP mode.

- These devices can participate in a conference call:
  - 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone
  - Generic SIP telephones
  - 3Com pcXset Soft Telephone Client
  - Analog telephones

However, you cannot use these devices to add extensions to a conference.
The Auto Discovery feature works for 3Com phones (except the 3108 Wireless Telephone), and cards and devices. You must configure SIP devices and gateways, and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone manually. Typically, you use NetSet utility to add the telephone user and user extension to the system database. You specify the extension and the IP, and authentication parameters that the SIP device uses to communicate with the Call Processor on the SIP device itself.

On fresh Install systems, Native NBX Messaging is enabled by default. A SIP mode system can also have an external messaging system, for example, 3Com IP Messaging Module, to provide voice mail and Auto Attendant services. On a system running 3Com call control mode, you need an optional license to run an external messaging system. But if you enable SIP mode on a system, no external messaging license is required.

A telephone user can login at different phones (hot desking), but only one login at a time is allowed. If a telephone user is on a call, and then logs into another phone, the system disconnects the first call. This feature works only on generic SIP telephones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone. This feature is not available on a system that is running 3Com call control mode.

Button mapping is not supported for the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone or generic SIP telephones. You cannot map a CO Line to a generic SIP telephone or a 3108 Wireless Telephone.

The 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone or generic SIP telephones cannot be bridged extensions.

Virtual Tie Lines are not available on a system running in SIP mode. However, you can achieve the same result, connecting different systems, by configuring each system that is running SIP mode as a trusted SIP interface. A trusted SIP interface can include SIP proxies, SIP applications, SIP gateways, and any other third-party SIP device, including 3Com VCX IP Telephony systems. Each NBX system can use the same 3Com IP Messaging Module.

A Trusted SIP Interface connection between an NBX system and a 3Com VCX telephone system can share the same IP Messaging Module. However, the automatic mailbox creation process can work for only one type of system. Typically, you use automatic mailbox creation for the enterprise-class VCX system and manual mailbox creation for the NBX system or systems.
CHAPTER 10: SIP-MODE OPERATIONS

- Paging is supported on 3Com phones (except the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone) with SIP enabled. Generic SIP phones and the 3108 Wireless Telephone can neither initiate nor receive pages.

- There are restrictions on the Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) feature on a SIP mode system. See “SIP Mode and ACD” on page 243.

- Directory services are not supported on generic SIP phones and 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephones.

- SIP mode systems support 3Com 1105 and 3105 Attendant Console operations. However, only call status, not line status, of SIP endpoints is available for SIP telephones.

- A TAPI application is only able to monitor generic SIP phones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless telephone.

A SIP mode system supports E911 functionality. However, for 911 calls, you must manually configure generic SIP telephones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone to use the alternate SIP gateway address if the Call Processor is not available. For generic SIP telephones, this behavior is specific to the telephone, and it is the responsibility of telephone to provide this functionality.

Device Support Details

There are important distinctions to keep in mind when you consider how devices connected to a SIP mode system behave:

- SIP-only telephones such the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone and generic, third-party SIP telephones can use many of the standard telephony features through feature codes.

- Legacy telephones, analog adapters, and line cards that do not support RTP become disabled if they are connected to a system that is running in SIP mode. When you enable SIP mode, the system displays a report that lists any device that will be disabled. Table 49 shows the devices that can support the full feature code set:

Table 49  Devices Supported in SIP Mode Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2102B/PE Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10226B/PE or 3C10228IRB/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102B/PE Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10281B/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2101B/PE Basic Phone</td>
<td>3C10248B/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3100 Entry Phone</td>
<td>3C10399A and 3C10399B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3101 and 3101SP Basic Phone</td>
<td>3C10401A and 3C10401SPKRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3C10401B and 3C10401SPKR8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview of SIP Mode on the NBX Platform

Feature Support

The 3Com devices listed in Table 49 can take advantage of the full feature set that the system offers. Generic SIP telephones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone support some features through feature codes. However, any feature code that must be activated while a call is in progress is not supported.

See the NBX Feature Codes Guide for SIP Telephones for complete information about how generic SIP telephones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone interact with the standard features. The guide is available to telephone users and system administrators through the NBX NetSet utility.

### Table 49 Devices Supported in SIP Mode Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3102 and 3102B Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10402A and 3C10402B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3103 Manager’s Phone</td>
<td>3C10403A and 3C10403B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3106C and 3107C Cordless Phones</td>
<td>3C10406 and 3C10407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3108 Wireless Telephone</td>
<td>3C10408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcXset Soft Telephone Client R6.0 and higher</td>
<td>3C10316 (single user license) and 3C10154 (site license)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1105 Attendant Console</td>
<td>3C10123A and 3C10124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3105 Attendant Console</td>
<td>3C10405A and 3C10405B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-port Analog Terminal Adapter</td>
<td>3C10400A and 3C104008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 Analog ports</td>
<td>3C10600A and 3C106008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 BRI-ST ports</td>
<td>3C10601A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 Analog ports</td>
<td>3CR10800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 BRI-ST ports</td>
<td>3CR10801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001R Analog ports</td>
<td>3C10602A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001R BRI-ST ports</td>
<td>3C10603A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-port Analog Terminal Card*</td>
<td>3C10117C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Line Card*</td>
<td>3C10114C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 Digital Line Card*</td>
<td>3C10116D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 Digital Line Card*</td>
<td>3C10165D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Paging Device</td>
<td>N / A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBX Media Driver R6.0 and higher</td>
<td>3C10319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycom Soundstation IP 4000</td>
<td>2200-06632-001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SIP mode systems do not support earlier versions of this card.
Hot Desking

*Hot desking* refers to the ability of a SIP telephone user to enter the username and password on a different telephone, and have that telephone come up as his or her own. This is one advantage of using a SIP telephone.

However, there are several things to remember in a hot-desking scenario:

- To support hot desking, the system de-registers the telephone user from the previous telephone, but the previous telephone must not be in use in order for the de-registration to take place.
- The behavior of the system services may be different for the telephone user if the new telephone is a different type.
- The telephone user can use the NBX NetSet interface to change the extension of the new telephone, but it is the responsibility of the telephone user to change the extension on the telephone itself to effect synchronization. Otherwise, the system cannot authenticate the telephone and it is inoperative.

Platforms Supported

Because SIP mode operation increases memory demands on the system, V3000, V3001, and V5000 systems support SIP mode operations only if they have the optional memory upgrade installed. Table 50 lists the system platforms, and their memory configurations, that are capable of operating in SIP mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Processor Model</th>
<th>SIP Capable?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000 - 128 MB</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000 - 256 MB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000 - 384 MB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 Analog or BRI-ST - 128 MB</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 Analog or BRI-ST - 640 MB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 Analog or BRI-ST - 256 MB</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 Analog or BRI-ST - 512 MB</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001R</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To find out if your V3000, V3001, or V5000 system includes the memory upgrade:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > System Identity.
3. Verify that Memory Upgrade Installed is set to YES.

Licensing and Resource Limits

This section describes the system resource limits on a SIP mode system.

Sessions

A SIP session is an end-to-end communications path between two endpoints. A session includes a voice mail transaction, a public or restricted conference, or a gateway path. There is a maximum limit of 150 concurrent sessions on a SIP mode system.

When you configure a SIP mode system, be careful about how many simultaneous sessions you allow for each feature for which you can configure sessions. For some NetSet SIP-related functions, such as messaging and conference configuration, you must estimate the number of simultaneous sessions that the feature is likely to manage. For example, if you estimate that the system is likely to manage up to 30 simultaneous voice mail messages, the system blocks the thirty-first message.

The number of simultaneous sessions that you specify for a feature counts against the total device limit for the system. You can find out the number of devices used against the total number in the Usage Report (click Licenses and Upgrades > Licenses). V3000, V3001, and V5000 systems with expanded memory and V3001R systems can be licensed to manage up to 1500 devices.

Devices

Devices count against the number of licenses allowed in a group (Group 0 – 4). Each telephone consumes one license from the appropriate group’s limit.

Gateways

Gateways do not count against the device limit itself. Instead, the number of sessions on the gateway is counted. For example, if you create a
CHAPTER 10: SIP-MODE OPERATIONS

gateway with three sessions, those three sessions immediately count against the device limit. You add gateways as Trusted SIP Interfaces.

**SIP Mode License Requirements**

This section details the licensing requirements for a system running in SIP mode. You do not need a license to enable SIP mode operation or for external messaging or conferencing applications.

- A 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone uses a Group 1 license and counts as one system device.
- Each third-party SIP phone uses one Group 1 license and counts as one system device.
- Depending on the type of telephone, each 3Com telephone uses a Group 0, 1, or 2 license and it counts as one system device.
- A third-party PSTN gateway requires one system device license for each audio path trusted interface.

SIP gateways, SIP proxies, and third-party SIP applications can be assigned as trusted interfaces.

At initial configuration, each trusted interface must assign the maximum number of audio paths that it can have open concurrently. Each audio path is tracked against the licensed system capacity device limit of up to 1500 devices. For example, if the trusted interface is configured for thirty audio paths, the thirty-first request receives a busy tone or is redirected to another Dial Plan route, if one is configured and available.

- Multi-vendor SIP soft trunks (such as Cisco VIC Cards, VCX-to-NBX-to-VCX dial plans, and MCI SIP trunks) require one system device license for each audio path trusted end point.

**Dial Plan Considerations**

The Dial Plan consists of the rules that govern calling behaviors. The NBX NetSet utility automatically updates your dial plan for most SIP related changes. However, you must manually update the dial plan if you add a 3Com IP Conferencing Module to the system.

The default dial plan includes an additional default entry, SIP Connection Ports, in the routing table. A SIP Connection Port identifies the route for a call going to a SIP gateway or to another trusted device.
SIP Mode and ACD

Generic SIP telephones and the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone do not fully support the ACD feature. The following applies to SIP-only devices and their interaction with ACD:

- A generic SIP phone and the 3108 Wireless Telephone cannot be a member of an ACD group.
- A generic SIP phone and the 3108 Wireless Telephone cannot be a member of a Hunt group or a Calling group.

ACD Features Not Available on SIP Mode Systems

These ACD features are not available on a SIP mode system:

- In Queue Digit processing
- Queue Exit announcement
- Estimated Wait time Announcement
- Business and custom hours
- Shifts
- Wrap-Up Time
- Closed announcement

Other Applications Support

This section lists how SIP-mode supports other applications on the system.

Call Log Support

SIP telephones themselves provide call log information. That is, the system does not communicate information related to call logs to SIP endpoints.

SNMP Support

The system stores information about SIP telephones, which is delivered to the SNMP manager by means of proxy information managed by the system.

SysLog Support

A SIP mode system supports Syslog functionality.

CDR Support

For SIP devices, call data records may display Not reachable as the release cause if the device is offline. CDR provides the complete URL rather than extensions only for SIP telephones.
Enabling and Configuring SIP Mode

To enable a system to run in SIP mode is a one-step process that has extensive affects on the system. There is a significant impact on existing telephone users if you convert an existing operating NBX system to SIP mode, particularly on Auto Attendants and voice mail. By default NBX Messaging with G711 voice mail compression format is enabled. The voice mail compression format can be changed from System-Wide Settings in the NetSet utility. When you install the 3Com IP Messaging Module, described in the IP Messaging Installation Guide (click Downloads > Documentation), all existing voice mail configuration and messages are lost. In addition, many older 3Com telephones and devices cannot support SIP and will be disabled on a SIP mode system.

The following topics describe how to enable and configure SIP and add devices:

- **Install and Configure the System for SIP Mode**
- **Enable SIP Mode**
- **Disable SIP Mode**
- **Add Messaging**
- **Create Mailboxes**
- **Force Mailbox Creation**
- **Configure Auto Attendants**
- **Configure Music on Hold**
- **Configure ACD Delayed Announcements**
- **Add Trusted SIP Interfaces**
- **Add an Optional IP Conferencing Module**

Install and Configure the System for SIP Mode

To install and configure the system for SIP mode:

- Follow the procedures in the NBX Installation Guide to power up the system and configure network connectivity.
- Configure the system-wide settings, such as the system date and time, business identity settings, and so forth.
- Install the 3Com IP Messaging Module, which is described in the IP Messaging Installation Guide (click Downloads > Documentation).
Enable SIP Mode

To enable SIP mode on your system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide.
3. Enable the Enable SIP check box. Under the Select a Messaging System, NBX Messaging with G711 voice mail compression format is enabled by default. You can also select G729 voice mail compression format from the drop-down list.
4. Click Apply.

At this point the system performs these steps:

- Backs up the database.
- Reboots automatically after the backup is complete.
- Enables Standard IP.
  
  The system running in SIP mode uses Standard IP as its network protocol. The system disables IP On-The-Fly and Ethernet and makes them unavailable. All telephones operate at Layer 3.
- Enables NBX Messaging with G711/G729 as Voice mail compression formats in System-Wide Settings as part of the reboot process.

Disable SIP Mode

To convert a SIP mode system to a 3Com call control mode system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide.
3. Clear the Enable SIP check box.
4. Click Apply.

The system queries if you want to restore the database from a previously-stored backup. If you do not select a previously-stored backup, the system uses the default backup database when it reboots.

When you enabled SIP mode, the system created a backup database for you. If you disable SIP mode, you can use that same backup database to restore the system to its pre-SIP mode state. However, if you use the default backup database, the system will not be restored to the state it was in before you converted the system to SIP mode because non-RTP device data cannot be restored by default.
5 Click OK.

At this point, the system:

- Backs up the database.
- Reboots automatically after the backup is complete.
- Enables Ethernet as a part of the reboot process. (You can change this setting.)
- Enables NBX Messaging with ADPCM Voice mail compression format.

The system now reverts to 3Com Call Control mode. SIP-only devices no longer function, and the database has changed.

Add Messaging

A system running in SIP mode can have an external messaging system. 3Com recommends that you use the 3Com IP Messaging Module, which has been enhanced to support system operations.

After you configure IP Messaging on the system, you must configure the services — Auto Attendants, Music on Hold, and ACD announcements.

For information about how to install and configure services on the 3Com IP Messaging Module, see the IP Messaging Module Installation Guide, which is available through the NBX NetSet utility (click Downloads > Documentation). Other IP Messaging documentation for administrators and end users is available on the NBX Resource Pack.

To add IP Messaging to a system:

1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2 Click SIP Applications > IP Messaging.

3 Type the extension used by the system for IP Messaging. This extension must be an unused extension on the system in the range of external extensions, which is defined as 6000-7999 by default in a 4-digit dial plan. The system adds the extension to the *0003 extension list in the dial plan.

Every physical and virtual device on a system must have an extension. The IP Messaging extension identifies the IP Messaging Module, a trusted SIP interface. To verify the dial plan change, click Dial Plan > Extension List, and then click extension list *0003.

4 Type a description for the IP Messaging Module.
5 Type the eth0 IP address for the IP Messaging Module. NBX configurations do not use the eth1 interface.

6 Type a port number for IP Messaging. A SIP endpoint is identified by the IP and port combination.
   The default port, 5060, is listed in the Internet Assigned Number Authority port list as a Registered Port for SIP.

7 Type the maximum number of simultaneous sessions. This value is less than or equal to the number of available IPM licenses. Each session requires one system device license. See “Licensing and Resource Limits” on page 241 for more information.

8 Type the voice mail extension that end users can dial to access the Auto Attendant.

9 Type the interval for subscriber data updates to the IP Messaging Module.
   Subscriber data uploads only if extension numbers are unique. System subscriber data is written to an XML file at the specified interval. See the next topic, “Create Mailboxes” for further details.

10 Type the password (the default password is nice), that is used to access the IP Messaging Module.

11 Click Send Update Now for an immediate upload of subscriber data to the IP Messaging Module.

12 Click OK or Apply to save your changes.
   When you click Apply, the system adds the IP Messaging Module as a trusted endpoint. Click SIP Applications > Trusted SIP Interfaces to verify.

Create Mailboxes

When a new telephone user, ACD group, hunt group, or TAPI route point is created, the NBX system communicates with the IP Messaging Module, which then creates a new mailbox. The communication method that the NBX system uses to pass information to the IP Messaging Module does not occur in real time.

The IP Messaging Module only creates mailboxes. It does not update or delete mailboxes.

In the NBX NetSet utility, you define the interval for the system to create and transfer an XML file, which includes the necessary information to create mailboxes, to the IP Messaging Module (SIP Applications > IP Messaging).
You can also force the system to transfer the XML file immediately (*SIP Applications > IP Messaging > Send Update Now*).

Then, at defined intervals (the default is every 6 hours), the IP Messaging server collects the XML files from one or more systems, combines the information into a single XML file, and creates the new mailboxes.

*Make sure that all extensions are unique. If you have more than one NBX system, you cannot use the same extensions on the different systems.*

**Force Mailbox Creation**

If you do not want to wait for the next defined interval in which the IP Messaging Module processes the information it received from the system, you can load the system's XML file into the IP Messaging Module immediately.

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click *SIP Applications > IP Messaging*.
3. Click the Send Update Now button to force the system to provide an immediate update to the IP Messaging Module server.
4. Log in as `app` on the server on which the IP Messaging Module software resides.
5. Enter these commands:
   ```
   cd /user/app/gen
   sh blk_nbx_import.sh
   ```
   The IP Messaging Module software immediately uses the information from the system's XML file to create mailboxes on the IP Messaging Module server.

*Telephone users can use the 3Com IP Messaging Module to change their voice mail password. The passwords for logging into the NBX NetSet utility and the IP Messaging voice mail system are never synchronized. Therefore, the telephone user has two separate passwords.*

**Configure Auto Attendants**

You must configure the system to use the Auto Attendant services of the IP Messaging Module. This section describes how to configure IP Messaging on the system. For instructions about how to configure the IP Messaging server to operate with the system, see the *IP Messaging*.
Enabling and Configuring SIP Mode

Module Installation Guide, which is available through the NBX NetSet utility (click Downloads > Documentation).

The IP Messaging Module includes a default Auto Attendant and you can create your own customized Auto Attendants. You must configure the Auto Attendant settings on the IP Messaging Module before those services are available to the system. For information about how to create Auto Attendants, see the IP Messaging Operations and System Administration Guide.

To specify an IP Messaging Auto Attendant on the system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > IP Messaging, and then click the Auto Attendant tab.
3. To add a new Auto Attendant, click Add. To modify an existing Auto Attendant, click the Auto Attendant's mailbox number (or port number).
4. Specify an Auto Attendant Mailbox and a description of that mailbox.
   Before this Auto Attendant can be operational, you must use the IP Messaging Application utility (AppMon) to configure the Auto Attendant on the IP Messaging Module. When you assign a mailbox to the Auto Attendant, you must specify the same mailbox number you entered in the NBX NetSet utility.
5. Click OK or Apply to save your changes.

Configure Music on Hold

The external IP Messaging Module provides Music on Hold (MOH) and Music on Transfer (MOT) services for a SIP mode system. However, there is a practical limit in enabling these features because the IP Messaging application has a limit of 150 ports for sessions at any one time.

The NBX system's WAV file importing capabilities are solely an accommodation to you and shall not constitute a grant or waiver (or other limitation or implication) of any rights of the copyright owners in any audio content, sound recording or underlying musical or literary composition. Therefore, please be mindful that you are obligated to comply with all applicable copyright and other intellectual property laws in both uploading WAV files to the NBX system and your subsequent use of such WAV files.
You must configure the MOH/MOT settings on the IP Messaging Module before those services are available to the system. For information about how to create MOH/MOT service on the IP Messaging Module, see the IP Messaging Operations and System Administration Guide.

To configure mailbox information for the Music on Hold (MOH) and Music on Transfer (MOT) services on the system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > IP Messaging, and then click the Music On Hold tab.
3. Select the MOH and MOT options and provide the mailbox number that the IP Messaging Module uses to provide music service. You must provide a mailbox number if either the Music on Hold or Music on Transfer check boxes are enabled.
4. Click OK or Apply to save your changes.

Before the services can be operational, you must use the IP Messaging Application utility (AppMon) to configure the services on the IP Messaging Module. When you assign a mailbox to the services, you must specify the same mailbox number you entered in the NBX NetSet utility.

**Configure ACD Delayed Announcements**

If your system is operating in SIP mode, you must use an external messaging application to provide Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) announcements. A system running in SIP mode supports ACD Open/Closed announcements. It does not support estimated wait-time announcements or In-Queue Digit Processing. For more information, see “Call Distribution Groups” on page 135.

**SIP Telephone Restrictions and ACD**

These restrictions apply to SIP-only devices and their interaction with ACD:

- A SIP-only phone cannot be a member of an ACD group.
- A SIP-only phone cannot be a member of a Hunt group or a Calling group.
ACD Features Not Available in SIP

These ACD features are not available on a SIP mode system:

- In Queue Digit processing
- Queue Exit announcement
- Estimated Wait time Announcement
- Business and custom hours
- Shifts
- Closed announcement

Incoming ACD Calls From a SIP Gateway

Calls coming in to an ACD group from a SIP gateway exhibit the same behavior as incoming calls from any other source. However, do not set the call coverage for that ACD to a 3Com phone. An ACD group’s call coverage can be:

- Another ACD group
- Hunt group
- Sip phone

ACD Announcement on a SIP-Mode System

You must configure ACD Announcements on a SIP-mode system on the IP Messaging Module. The following is a brief explanation of the Delayed Announcement functionality with 3Com IP Messaging Module:

1. Configure the 3Com IP Messaging Module for the various announcements.

Each announcement is assigned to a mailbox on the 3Com IP Messaging Module. This is a read-only mailbox. When the mailbox receives a call, the mailbox plays the announcement assigned to it. Announcements can be imported, or they can be recorded to the 3Com IP Messaging Module.

The telephone user can use the IP Messaging facility to record announcements. The system administrator is responsible for configuring the mailboxes on IP Messaging with appropriate announcements.
For example, assume that IP Messaging is configured as follows:

Table 51  Example ACD Mailboxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mailbox Name</th>
<th>File Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox1</td>
<td>welcome.wav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox 2</td>
<td>sales.wav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox3</td>
<td>support.wav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox4</td>
<td>ProductInfo.wav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox5</td>
<td>Phones.wav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ensure that all the announcements play consecutively, configure the announcements on the IP Messaging server so that the No Cut Through, Play Prompt Once Only, and End Call After Prompt options are enabled. From the Application utility (AppMon), use the Auto Attendant Configuration screen and the Advanced Mode Options drop-down list to enable these options. See the IP Messaging Module Installation Guide for more information about how to configure announcements.

2 Set up the Delayed Announcements for the ACD groups.

The NBX NetSet utility lets you map Mailbox numbers (present on IP Messaging) to an Announcement Description (click SIP Applications > Announcements).

Keeping with this example, assume that you create an ACD Group that plays announcements regarding telephone information. Therefore, ACD is configured to use the announcements on Mailboxes 1, 4, and 5. To accomplish this you must configure the announcements as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mailbox</th>
<th>Announcement Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox1</td>
<td>Welcome to 3Com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox4</td>
<td>Product Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailbox5</td>
<td>Phones Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 Go to the Announcements configuration page for the ACD Group to do the announcement assignment.

The interface is similar to the voice mail page except that the Filename field is the Announcement Description field, and this field provides the list of the configured announcements. Therefore, you simply need to provide the timeout parameters and select the Announcement Description from the drop-down list, as follows:
Enabling and Configuring SIP Mode

If a caller dials the ACD group extension and is placed in the ACD queue, the system plays the Delayed Announcements as they were configured using the 3Com IP Messaging Module.

For each different Announcement the systems makes a call to the appropriate 3Com IP Messaging Module Mailbox (a URL, such as Mailbox@ipms.com). In the above case, new requests are sent to the IP Messaging Service after each timeout. Therefore, the IP Messaging Service receives 3 requests:

- Mailbox1@ipms.com
- Mailbox4@ipms.com
- Mailbox5@ipms.com

Adding and Modifying Announcement Mailboxes

To add or modify an announcement mailbox on the system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > IP Messaging, and then click the Announcements tab.
3. To add a new auto announcement, click Add. To modify an existing announcement, click the mailbox number (port number) of the announcement you want to modify.
4. Click OK or Apply to save your changes.

Before the services can be operational, you must use the IP Messaging Application utility (AppMon) to configure the services on the IP Messaging Module. When you assign a mailbox to the services, you must specify the same mailbox number you entered in the NBX NetSet utility.

Add Trusted SIP Interfaces

Trusted SIP Interfaces may be SIP gateways, other NBX systems, 3Com VCX telephone systems, Call Processors or other trusted interfaces. Each interface you add and how you configure it affects your device licensing. Each audio path trusted end point requires one system device license. See “Licensing and Resource Limits” on page 241 for more information.
You do not add telephones as trusted interfaces. For information about how to add 3Com telephones and generic SIP telephones to the NBX SIP mode system, see “Adding Telephone Users and Devices” on page 258.

To add or modify a trusted SIP interface:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > Trusted SIP Interfaces.
3. Click Add to add a new trusted interface or click an extension from the list to modify that trusted interface.
4. See the online Help for detailed information about each field.

Add an Optional IP Conferencing Module

SIP mode operations support only 3-party conferences. You can add an external conferencing server, such as the 3Com IP Conferencing Module, to expand your system's conference capabilities. The 3Com IP Conferencing Module supports up to 25 telephones in a conference.

The IP Conferencing Module supports two types of Meet-Me conferences:

- **Public** — Public conferences are dial-in conferences in which a caller can dial a conference extension and connect directly to the conference.
- **Restricted** — Restricted conferences are secure conferences. Callers must authenticate themselves before the system allows them to join a conference. The system connects a caller to the IP Conferencing Module Attendant, which requires the caller to provide a Conference ID and a password.

Use the NBX NetSet utility to configure IP Conference Server and Conference Attendant settings:

- 3Com Conferencing servers use different UDP ports for Restricted and Public conferences. Therefore, you must configure these ports separately in the NBX NetSet utility.
- You must configure a dedicated conference extension to enable callers to connect to the IP Conferencing Module Attendant.
- Each conference you add is a trusted SIP interface, which the system includes in the Trusted SIP Interfaces list.
You must edit your dial plan to complete the 3Com IP Conferencing Module configuration.

To configure IP Conference Server:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > 3Com IP Conferencing Module.
3. Type the extension that the system uses for IP Conferencing. This extension must be an unused extension on the system in the range of external extensions, which is defined as 6000-7999 by default in a 4-digit dial plan. You must use a different extension from the one you use to configure the Conference Attendant settings.
4. Type a description for the IP Conferencing Module.
5. Type the IP address for the IP Conferencing Module.
6. Type a port number. A SIP endpoint is identified by the IP and port combination.
   Port 5060 is set as the default during installation and typically does not need to be changed.
7. Type the maximum number of simultaneous sessions. Each session requires one system device license. See “Licensing and Resource Limits” on page 241 for more information.
8. Click OK or Apply to save your changes.

When you click Apply, the system adds a trusted endpoint. Click SIP Applications > Trusted SIP Interfaces to verify.

9. Configure the dial plan.
   You must add an extension list to the dial plan to support routing of extensions to the conference server or edit the extension list, if one has already been created. For more information see “Dial Plan and 3Com IP Conferencing Module Configuration” on page 257.

To configure the settings of the Conference Attendant for restricted conferences:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click SIP Applications > 3Com IP Conferencing Module, and then click the Conference Attendant Settings tab.
3 Type the extension that the system uses for IP Conferencing. This extension must be an unused extension on the system in the range of external extensions, which is defined as 6000-7999 by default in a 4-digit dial plan. You must use a different extension from the one you used to configure the IP Conference Server settings.

4 Type a description for the IP Conferencing Module.

5 Type the IP address for the IP Conferencing Module.

6 Type a port number. A SIP endpoint is identified by the IP and port combination.
   Port 5092 is the port number defined in the IP Conferencing server for running the Conference Attendant.

7 Type the maximum number of simultaneous sessions. Each session requires one system device license. See “Licensing and Resource Limits” on page 241 for more information.

8 Click OK or Apply to save your changes.
   When you click Apply, the system adds a trusted endpoint. Click SIP Applications > Trusted SIP Interfaces to verify.

9 Configure the dial plan. You must add an extension list to the dial plan to support routing of extensions to the conference server or edit the extension list if one has already been created. For more information see “Dial Plan and 3Com IP Conferencing Module Configuration” on page 257.
Dial Plan and 3Com IP Conferencing Module Configuration

You must configure the dial plan to complete the 3Com IP Conferencing Module configuration. The following procedure describes the process. For complete dial plan information, see “Dial Plan” on page 261.

1 Add an extension list to the dial plan to support routing of extensions to the 3Com IP Conferencing Module.

For example, you can define the 3Com IP Conferencing Module extension list as follows:

```
DestinationRoute Create 900 Conference
```

2 Create a route entry in the dial plan for the dialed-in digits the telephone user of the 3Com IP Conferencing Module enters.

For example, using the extension list created in Step 1, the entry below shows a dial-in that begins with 900.

```
Table Entry Create 1 6 900 3 3 internal 0 900
```

Therefore, if the caller dials 900, the system receives the extension of the 3Com IP Conferencing Module and the port number for the private conference from the dial plan. The system can route the call to the 3Com IP Conferencing Module.

3Com Public IP Conferencing Module Configuration

You must configure the dial plan to complete the 3Com Public IP Conferencing Module configuration. The dial plan uses the private conference dial plan if it is configured; otherwise, you need to configure the dial plan for Public conference.
The only change required is in the dial plan prefix entry table because in a Public conference, you need to define a range of extensions rather than a single extension.

For example, using the above configuration and taking the case that the extensions range from 700-799, the table entry can be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>internal</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the caller dials 700, the system receives the extension of 3Com IP Conferencing Module and the port number for the Public conference from the dial plan. The system can route the call to the 3Com IP Conferencing Module.

---

Adding Telephone Users and Devices

This section explains how to add a generic SIP telephone or a 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone to a SIP-mode system. For information about how to add other types of 3Com telephones, see "Telephone Configuration" on page 93, which describes how to add devices manually or by using the Auto Discovery feature. The procedures apply to both SIP mode and 3Com call control mode systems. However, because the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone is a SIP device, you cannot use Auto Discovery to add it to the system. See "Adding a 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone" on page 260 for information about how to add a 3108 to a SIP mode system.

Adding a Generic SIP Telephone

To add a generic SIP telephone to the SIP mode system,

- Add a new telephone user and extension to the system and then configure the telephone with that username, the default password (1234) and the extension. If you are not using a DHCP server, you may need to configure IP connection information.

- Configure the SIP telephone with system data, such as the system IP address and UDP port authentication information, and the extension you created in the NBX NetSet utility.

The SIP telephone has configuration interface that lets you configure it. Most generic SIP telephones include an embedded web server that enables you to connect to the phone directly and configure authentication and feature settings. After you configure the SIP
Adding Telephone Users and Devices

To add a generic SIP telephone:

1 Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2 Click User Configuration > Users > Add.

3 Specify telephone user information and an unused extension.

   When you click OK or Apply, the system creates the telephone user with a default password of 1234.

4 Connect the telephone to power and the network. Use the telephone documentation to configure basic network connectivity.

   Typically, your phone gets its address from a DHCP server. You can use the telephone controls to view the phone's IP address. Scroll through the phone's menus until you find a display such as preferences or Network Info.

5 After you find the telephone's IP address, open a browser and type it into the address line.

   Most, but not all telephones, include an embedded web server for local configuration. Be sure to consult the telephone's documentation if you cannot access the its configuration interface.

6 After you connect to the telephone's configuration interface, find and configure connections settings. For example, on a Sipura telephone, you click the Admin Login link, and then click the Ext.1 tab to access these settings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proxy</td>
<td>Specify the IP address of the NBX server. This field may also be known as SIP Proxy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display Name</td>
<td>Typically, you specify the extension, although this is not required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Password</td>
<td>Specify the default password, 1234. The telephone user can log in to the NBX NetSet utility and use the extension as the username and this password, and then change the password. Do not use the telephone user interface to change the password because that password change is not passed to the database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>Specify the telephone extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Auth ID</td>
<td>This field must be set to Yes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 10: SIP-MODE OPERATIONS

When you apply these settings, the telephone typically reboots. It then registers itself with the system and is a member of the Telephones list (click Telephone Configuration > Telephones). You will have a dialtone and be ready to make and receive calls.

Adding a 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone

A SIP-mode system supports the 3Com 3108 Wireless Telephone, which uses standard SIP.

The process to add a 3108 Wireless Telephone is similar to adding a generic SIP telephone with the extra step of establishing connectivity between the 3108 and your wireless network.

Follow these steps to add a 3108 Wireless Telephone to your SIP mode system:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click User Configuration > Users > Add.
   Specify an unused extension number, a first name and last name of the user, and select Default 3108 Wireless Group as the Telephone Group.
3. Click OK to save the new user profile.
4. Configure connectivity settings on the telephone.

The 3108 Wireless Telephone Guide (click Downloads > Documentation > Telephone Guides) includes complete instructions about how to configure the telephone to connect to a wireless network and to the system.

After you configure the settings on the telephone:

- The telephone sends a registration request that contains the user extension and password information to the system.
- The system validates the telephone user.
  If the data is valid, the system registers the telephone with the IP address information in the registration request. After a successful registration, the new telephone is a member of the Telephones list (click Telephone Configuration > Telephones).
DIAL PLAN

This chapter provides information about understanding, developing, and managing the dial plan. It describes these topics:

- **Dial Plan Concepts and Overview**
- **Dial Plan Tables**
- **Dial Plan Pretranslators**
- **Managing the Dial Plan Configuration File**
- **Outdialing Prefix Settings**
- **Managing Extensions**
- **Managing Extension Lists**
- **Managing Dial Plan Tables**
- **Managing Dial Plan Pretranslators**
- **Configuring the Dial Plan for the 4ESS Protocol (T1)**
- **Dial Plan Configurations and VPIM**
- **Configuring the Dial Plan for VPIM**
- **Dial Plan Configuration File Commands**
- **Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

For general information about Virtual Tie Lines (VTLs) and how to configure them in the dial plan, see “Virtual Connections” on page 333.

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### Dial Plan Concepts and Overview

The system’s dial plan defines how the system manages calls. It defines the set of destinations that the system can reach, how to get to these...
destinations, and which telephone numbers to dial to reach these destinations.

The dial plan configuration file is an ASCII text file that implements the dial plan and specifies pretranslation (digit manipulation). The system is shipped with several default dial plan configuration files, typically, a 3-digit and a 4-digit file for each supported country.

The dial plan configuration file includes several tables:
- **Internal** — Must be table ID 1
- **Incoming** — Must be table ID 2
- **Least Cost Routing** — Must be table ID 3
- **Routes**
- **Pretranslators**

You can create additional tables if necessary.

Each dial plan table consists of a series of entries, each of which includes a sequence of digits and the action the system performs in response to sending or receiving those digits. For more information about the Internal, Incoming, and Least Cost Routing dial plan tables, see “Dial Plan Tables” on page 267.

You can access the dial plan configuration file and manage dial plan operations, tables, pretranslators, and extension lists through the NBX NetSet administration utility. However, if your dial plan is larger than 32,000 characters, you cannot use the NBX NetSet utility to edit it. You must export the dial plan, edit it, and then import it.

Before you configure the dial plan, you must understand these concepts:
- **Call Process Flow** on page 263
- **Inbound and Outbound Call Processing** on page 263
- **System Database** on page 264
- **System Dial Plan** on page 264
- **Pretranslation** on page 265
- **Routing** on page 265
- **System Features Affected by the Dial Plan Configuration** on page 266.
Call Process Flow

The dial plan configuration file is a key component of inbound and outbound call processing. The dial plan tables in the configuration file process *incoming* calls in this order:

1. Incoming Dial Plan Table
2. Pretranslator Table

The dial plan tables process *outgoing* calls in this order:

1. Internal Dial Plan Table
2. Least Cost Routing Table

After pretranslation (if performed), the final translation process routes the call to the destination.

Inbound and Outbound Call Processing

The system routes all inbound and outbound calls through the dial plan.

**Inbound Call Processing**

The system uses the *Incoming* table to process inbound calls. The system can also use pretranslators to perform digit manipulations on incoming calls before it uses the Incoming table.

Each pretranslator operation performs a digit manipulation operation on the dialed digits. For incoming calls, if the DID/DDI (Direct Inward Dial/Direct Dial Inward) range matches the internal extensions, the dial plan requires no pretranslator. However, you can use pretranslators to map nonmatching dialed numbers on an incoming DID/DDI channel to internal extensions. See the example in Customer Requirement 1 in “Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 324.

**Outbound Call Processing**

The system processes outbound calls using the *Internal* dial plan table or the *Least Cost Routing* table. You can add entries to the Internal dial plan table to match the system to your service. See Customer Requirement 2 in “Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 324.

*If you have entries in both the Least Cost and Internal tables for the same purpose, the behavior of the dial plan can be confusing. 3Com recommends that you accomplish least cost routing using Internal Table...*
entries. For more information, see `TimedRoute Create`, `TimedRouteEntry Create`, and `TimedRouteOperation Create` later in this chapter.

**System Database**

The system database contains a default dial plan that is loaded initially at the factory and is reloaded if you purge the database.

- V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems — default 4-digit plan
- NBX 100 — default 3-digit plan

The system stores changes that you make to any system settings in the database, which includes changes made when you import a modified dial plan configuration file. When you reboot the system, it loads the database with any changes that you have made. The system database includes the settings necessary for system operation.

**System Dial Plan**

You can import a dial plan configuration file to provide the system with a set of operating instructions to manage the telephone system. Alternatively, if you make changes to the currently loaded instructions through the NBX NetSet utility, you can export the dial plan configuration file to save it. You can also edit the configuration file off-system with any ASCII editor to make changes, and then import the modified file. You can easily reuse a given configuration file on many systems. For more information, see “Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 279.

The system is shipped with several default dial plan configuration files, typically, a 3-digit and a 4-digit file for each country that is supported. In addition, the `samples.txt` file contains several examples that illustrate how you can configure the dial plan configuration file to control how the system manages incoming and outgoing calls.

Typically, you configure a dial plan completely before you use the system to control the telephones. Although you can make changes later, major changes in the dial plan can disrupt the system.

Decide whether you want to use a 3-digit or 4-digit dial plan before you create the dial plan, autodiscover devices, or manually add telephones or other devices to the system.

When you import a dial plan, some parameters of the system change immediately. Other parameters change only when you reboot the system.
3Com recommends that you reboot the system each time that you change the dial plan.

When you reboot the system, you disrupt service to the telephones. Plan to reboot at a time that does not inconvenience telephone users.

**Pretranslation**

Pretranslation is the process of translating (or manipulating) dialed digits before they are passed to the appropriate dial plan table for subsequent routing. You can set the dial plan to perform pretranslation on incoming or outgoing calls. For more information, see “Dial Plan Pretranslators” on page 274.

**Routing**

Routing specifies how a call reaches a destination. You define the routes for the system to use in the Routes section of the dial plan configuration file.

When you define call routing, you can also instruct the system to perform pretranslations. Both destination routes and timed routes have digit manipulation operations (append, prepend, replace, stripLead, or stripTrail).

The system passes dialed digits first through the device’s Least Cost Routing table (if there is one). If the system finds no entry, it then uses the Normal dial plan table. If the system does find an entry in the Least Cost Routing table, it attempts to use that entry and, even if the attempt is unsuccessful, it does not use the Normal table.

You can route incoming calls to the Auto Attendant port, and you can instruct the Auto Attendant to route these calls to any internal or external number.

**CAUTION:** If you configure the Auto Attendant so that it can access any external number, you risk the possibility of toll fraud. To reduce the possibility of toll fraud, include specific external numbers in the outgoing dial plan table. This precaution prevents outside callers from dialing any external number except the ones that you define.

There are two types of routes:

- **Destination routes** — Specify the extension of a destination device. They can also perform digit manipulation operations on the dialed digits that resulted in the selection of this route before those digits are dialed on the destination device.
CHAPTER 11: DIAL PLAN

Timed routes — Specify time of day and day of week criteria, which when met, result in a particular destination route being selected.

CAUTION: If you operate the system in Keyset Mode, routes are not applicable.

For more information, see “DestinationRoute Create” on page 312, “TimedRoute Create” page 320, and related entries under “Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 309.

System Features Affected by the Dial Plan Configuration

The dial plan configuration affects several system features:

- Keyset Mode Operation Using the Dial Plan
- Hybrid Mode Operation Using the Dial Plan
- Off-Site Notification

Keyset Mode Operation Using the Dial Plan

If you map any telephone buttons that have status lights to specific Analog Line Card ports, you enable Keyset mode in the system. Instead of dialing a single digit (typically 8, 9, or 0) before placing an outside call, the telephone user presses a button to select an available Analog Line Card port. The telephone user defines the routing (that is, the selection of a destination device) by pressing the button to select the Analog Line Card port; however the system controls the call using the dial plan.

You cannot map a digital line extension in Keyset mode.

The system applies any Class of Service (CoS) restrictions that are associated with the user’s telephone to decide whether to make a call. The system also uses any pretranslator that a device uses and performs any required digit manipulation operations before it transmits the digits on the Analog Line Card or Digital Line Card port.

Hybrid Mode Operation Using the Dial Plan

If you map telephone buttons for some telephones but not others, you enable Hybrid mode (a mixture of standard and Keyset behaviors). The system provides a system-wide External Prefix setting, which allows you to establish a prefix.
Off-Site Notification

The system uses off-site notification to notify telephone users when new voice mail messages arrive. You can define notification devices and assign them in the Internal dial plan as well as through the NBX NetSet utility.

Example: When voice mail arrives, the system dials the telephone number of the telephone user’s pager. Typically, you use a system-wide prefix to designate the device or devices you want to use for outdialing purposes, including off-site notification calls.

Example: If the telephone user’s pager number is 800-555-3751, and the system-wide prefix digit is 9, the system dials 98005553751 to send a call to the telephone user’s pager.

To instruct the system to dial a single Line Card port or a restricted number of Line Card ports, create a suitable pool of Line Card ports for that purpose, and then use an existing set of dial plan table entries (such as the entries that begin with 8) or create a new set of entries to allow the dial plan devices to route calls by means of the selected line card ports.

Example: You set up one 4-port card to manage all off-site notification calls. You create a set of entries in the Internal dial plan table that each start with the digit 8. You define a route to the 4-port card for all of these dial plan entries so that whenever the system acts on one of these entries, it uses one of the 4 ports on that card to dial out and notify the telephone user.

To apply different off-site CoS restrictions to different telephone users, you need multiple dial plan entries. If you are not applying the CoS restrictions, then a single dial plan entry is sufficient.

---

Dial Plan Tables

Dial plan tables contain information that controls how the system routes calls. Each dial plan configuration file consists of at least three dial plan tables. This section discusses these topics:

- **Dial Plan Command Format**
- **Internal Dial Plan Table** — Must be table ID 1
- **Incoming Dial Plan Table** — Must be table ID 2
- **Least Cost Routing Dial Plan Table** — Must be table ID 3
Adding New Dial Plan Tables

**CAUTION:** The dial plan must include Tables 1, 2, and 3. Do not delete them. You may create additional dial plan tables if necessary, but you must number them 4 or higher.

If the Least Cost Routing table exists, it takes precedence over the Internal table. If the system cannot find a Least Cost Routing table, it attempts to find a corresponding entry in the Internal table. If you have entries for the same purpose in both the Least Cost and Internal tables, the behavior of the dial plan can be confusing.

See “Dial Plan Command Format” next for a description of dial plan command syntax and structure. For a complete list and description of dial plan commands, including command arguments and examples, see “Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 309.

Dial Plan Command Format

Each dial plan table contains a sequence of commands. These commands collectively define how the system manages calls.

Most of the dial plan commands have a similar format, as shown in Figure 12.
Table 52 describes each field of a dial plan command.

**Table 52** Dial Plan Command Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command</td>
<td>Command name. For example, TableEntry Create is the command that makes CoS and call routing decisions based on the correspondence of dialed digits and table entry digits. See “Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 309 for a description of each command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table ID Number</td>
<td>Table ID number. This is always 1 for the Internal dial plan table, 2 for the Incoming dial plan table, and 3 for the Least Cost Routing Table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If a new entry in the Internal table does not work, it is possible that the system is using an entry from the Least Cost table instead. To avoid such conflicts, you can achieve least cost routing using only the Internal table. To keep the dial plan as simple as possible, 3Com strongly recommends that you use only the Internal table for least cost routing.

For more information about how to use the dial plan configuration file, see “Managing the Dial Plan Configuration File” on page 277.

**Basic Dial Plan Table Examples**

These examples describe the basic operation of a dial plan table.

**Example:** If you use a 4-digit dial plan and the telephone extensions start with 2, then the table entry with 2 in the *Digits* column typically has 4 in the *Min* column. Before making a determination, the system collects all 4
digits of the extension. If the caller dials fewer than the Min number of
digits, the system times out in 20 seconds.

**Example:** If Digits = 2, Min = 4, and Max = 4, the system knows that if
the first digit is 2, it must collect no less than 4 and no more than 4 digits
before making the call routing decision.

If the caller dials at least the minimum number of digits and not more
than the maximum number of digits, the system waits 5 seconds and
then routes the call based on the digits the caller dialed. If the caller dials
more than the maximum number of digits, the system attempts to place
the call.

Often, the Max and Min values are identical, because you want the
system to collect a specific number of digits, no more and no less.

**Example:** For internal extensions, you want the system to collect exactly
3 digits (4 in a 4-digit dial plan) before it makes a determination. Set both
Min and Max to 3 (4 in a 4-digit dial plan).

The two columns may be different if the table entry applies to more than
one situation.

**Example:** In the United States, the Min value for the 90 entry is 2,
because 90 allows an internal caller to reach a telephone company
operator (9 to get an outside line, and then 0 to get the operator). The
Max value is 64, because the caller can continue to dial after the zero,
enter a number to call, plus a telephone credit card number, and possibly
an identification code number.

If the caller dials only 90 (which satisfies the minimum of two digits) and
stops dialing, the system waits for 5 seconds. If the caller does not dial
other digits, the system connects the caller to the operator.

If the caller dials other digits, the system accepts them up to the limit
of 64. If the caller stops after dialing fewer than 64 digits, the system
again waits 5 seconds before it acts on the dialed sequence of digits.

**Example:** You can assign a new employee to the Default User Group.
You can then set the permissions for that group so that group members
have permission to make LongDistance calls when the system mode is
Open or Lunch, but not when the system mode is Closed or Other.
Example: You can assign the company’s Vice President of Finance to a group that you name the *All Privileges Group*. You can set the permissions for that group so that group members have permission to make *LongDistance* calls during all system modes.

**Internal Dial Plan Table**

The Internal dial plan table (table ID 1) defines how to manage calls placed from internal devices, such as 3Com Business or Basic Telephones, to a destination. A destination can be another internal device, such as a local telephone, or an external telephone line (Analog Line Card or Digital Line Card) that connects the system to other facilities.

The Internal dial plan table consists of a series of commands. For an example of the command format, see “Dial Plan Command Format” on page 268. Table 52 on page 269 describes each element of the command. Table 53 describes the predefined routes.

**Table 53 Predefined Routes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Local CO (strip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Local CO (no strip)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Voice Application (Auto Attendant on extension 500)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Attendant (person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>H.323 Gateway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Least Cost Route example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>User-defined routes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You cannot delete or modify predefined routes. You can only create new routes.

Each device must have a Normal table. The Least Cost Routing table is optional. Telephones use the Internal dial plan table (table ID 1) as their normal outbound table and the Least Cost Routing table (table ID 3) as their long distance routing table.

**Incoming Dial Plan Table**

The Incoming dial plan table (table ID 2) defines how the system routes calls, which arrive from outside the system, to extensions. Incoming calls can arrive on analog telephone lines or through Digital Line Card ports.
The incoming dial plan table consists of a series of commands. For an example and basic understanding of the command format, see “Dial Plan Command Format” on page 268. For a description of each element of a dial plan command, see Table 52 on page 269.

By default, Line Card ports, Digital Line Card ports, and H.323 gateways use the Incoming dial plan table as their normal dial plan table. An Incoming dial plan table typically has a more restricted list of dialable digits than the Internal dial plan table. You usually cannot dial extensions associated with internal paging or Analog or Digital Line Card ports.

**Least Cost Routing Dial Plan Table**

The Least Cost Routing table (table ID 3) defines how to route calls to minimize the cost of those calls.

**Example:** You may use two different long distance carriers, one for a specific geographic region, and one for all other areas of the country. In the Least Cost Routing table, you can create entries that route calls differently for those two geographic areas. Each country uses a different method to accomplish this. In the United States, you can specify the area codes that apply to a geographic region. In France, you can specify a carrier by adding prefix digits to the telephone number.

By default, internal telephones specify the Least Cost Routing table as their least cost table. Typically, devices associated with the Incoming dial plan table (Line Card ports, Digital Line Card ports, and H.323 gateways) do not use the Least Cost Routing table.

*The Least Cost Routing table is optional. If it does not exist, the system uses the Internal table routing destinations. If you have entries in both the Least Cost and Internal tables for the same purpose, the behavior of the dial plan can be confusing. Therefore, 3Com recommends that you accomplish least cost routing using Internal Table entries. See TimedRouteCreate, TimedRouteEntryCreate, and TimedRouteOperationCreate.*

**Example:** If a new entry in the Internal table does not work, it is possible that the system is using an entry from the Least Cost table instead. To avoid such conflicts, you can achieve least cost routing using only the Internal table. To keep the dial plan as simple as possible, 3Com strongly recommends that, you use only the Internal table for least cost routing.

**Adding New Dial Plan Tables**

If you share the system with another company or group and want to control calls differently at the two sites, you can add a fourth table.
**Example:** Assign one extension range to Company A and a different range to Company B. The fourth table controls the extension range for Company B, so that outbound calls from Company B’s extensions use only their external telephone lines.

You may need a fourth table if a company has two sites but only one system. To route emergency (911) calls properly, use the fourth table to define which extensions use each dedicated 911 telephone line.

**Example:** Telephone users at Site A dial 911 and the system uses the Internal table (table ID 1) to make the emergency call on one external telephone line. Users at Site B dial 911 and the system uses table ID 4 to make the emergency call on a different external telephone line. The emergency staff know, based on the dialing number, which site has the emergency.

Enhanced 911, E911, is available in some areas. This service enables emergency staff to identify the specific location of the emergency. For example, in a campus of buildings, the emergency staff can identify the specific building, floor, and location from which the emergency call originates. The system supports E911 over ISDN. You must define an outbound call pretranslator to provide the specific extension number from which the 911 call originates.

---

**Dial Plan Pretranslators**

The system uses pretranslators to modify digit sequences of incoming or outgoing calls. On incoming calls, pretranslators can map the entire dialed number (including area code) to an internal extension number. For example, an external caller dials 978-555-0101 to reach the person on extension 101. Pretranslators ensure that the proper digits are mapped to the correct extension number.

For more information, see:
- [Pretranslators for Incoming Calls](#) on page 275
- [Pretranslators for Certain Outgoing Calls](#) on page 276

A typical pretranslator function involves mapping incoming DDI/DID telephone calls to internal extension numbers.

**Example:** The DDI/DID telephone numbers range from 508-555-4200 through 508-555-4299. The telephone company sends you the last
4 digits of the total telephone number. Internally, you want to use extensions 2000 through 2099. You can define a pretranslator to:

- Remove (stripLead) the first two digits of the incoming 4-digit sequence.
- Add (prepend) the digits 20 in front of the remaining 2 digits.

See “Managing Dial Plan Pretranslators” on page 300 for detailed information about and examples of how to create and manage dial plan pretranslators.

Pretranslators for Incoming Calls

For incoming calls, pretranslation reformats the dialed number before it is passed to the Incoming dial plan table (Table ID 2). See “Incoming Dial Plan Table” on page 272. For information about how to manage caller ID and CDR information for incoming VTL calls, see “Creating a Pretranslator for VTL Calls” on page 301.

Incoming Pretranslator Example 1

For an incoming telephone call, if the telephone company passes you 4-digit numbers from 6100 through 6199, the system can use a pretranslator to remove the first digit; the remaining 3 digits can then be used as internal extension numbers in a 3-digit dial plan. Define digit manipulation operations (append, prepend, replace, stripLead, or stripTrail) within the PreTranslator section of the dial plan configuration file to indicate which pretranslations you want to perform.

Incoming Pretranslator Example 2

Assume the telephone company passes 10-digit numbers to the system for each incoming telephone call (for example, numbers in the range 4567-89-3000 to 4567-89-3500). If the system uses 4-digit extensions in the range 2000 to 2500, you could pass an incoming 10-digit number such as 4567-89-3210 to extension 2210.

This strategy requires two pretranslation operations: The first operation performs a stripLead operation to remove the initial 7 digits, leaving 210. The second operation prepends the number 2 in front of the remaining 3 digits. The result is 2210, which matches an extension within the extension range. “Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 324 shows how to accomplish this pretranslation using the dial plan configuration file.
Each device can specify only one DDI/DID pretranslator and one Calling Line ID Presentation (CLIP) pretranslator. To create or modify a pretranslator, you either edit a dial plan configuration file and import it, or use the NBX NetSet utility and modify an existing dial plan configuration file.

The system performs operations in ascending order of operation ID. Operations are both sequential and cumulative.

You can also use pretranslators with virtual tie lines to link multiple systems. Incoming calls within a defined numeric range arrive at the first system, are modified through digit manipulation operations, and are then routed to a tie line connected to a second system.

Each sample dial plan that is shipped with the system includes a default pretranslator.

**Pretranslator Example 3**

Assume that the telephone company passes 4-digit numbers to the system for each incoming telephone call (for example, numbers in the range 5200 through 5300). If the system uses 3-digit extensions in the range 200 through 300, you could define a single pretranslation operation to stripLead (remove) the first digit, for instance, the number 5 from an incoming number such as 5278, and pass the call to extension 278. “Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 324 shows how to accomplish this pretranslation using the dial plan configuration file.

**Pretranslators for Certain Outgoing Calls**

On outgoing calls using an ISDN PRI card, pretranslators allow the external called party to identify the full number of the internal caller, including the area code. For example, if the person on extension 101 within a company calls an external number, the caller’s entire number is displayed to the called party when CLIP pretranslators are used.

Pretranslation reformats the outgoing dialed number before it is passed to the Internal dial plan table (Table ID 1) or possibly the Least Cost Routing table (Table ID 3). For more information, see “Internal Dial Plan Table” on page 272 and “Least Cost Routing Dial Plan Table” on page 273.

**Example:** If the DDI/DID telephone numbers range from 508-555-4200 through 508-555-4299, internally, you dial extensions from 2000 through 2099 to reach another internal telephone.
When you place a call to an external telephone number, the system can use these pretranslator steps to create the full 10-digit number:

1. Remove (stripLead) the first two digits (20) from the internal extension number of the telephone making the call.
2. Add (prepend) the digit sequence 50855542 to the two remaining digits, creating the full DDI/DID telephone number.
3. Pass the full number to the telephone company.

**Example:** To transmit CLIP information about outgoing calls, you can define a pretranslator that transforms internal extensions into full telephone numbers (the numbers that someone external to the company uses to dial in). Assume that you use telephone extension numbers from 1000 to 1099 and that only the last two digits match the DDI/DID numbers that are assigned to the company. You can define a pretranslator to remove (stripLead) the first two digits from the internal extension number and add (prepend) the appropriate digit string. This pretranslator constructs the full telephone number.

**Example:** If you use two different long-distance carriers at different times of the day to save costs, you can prepend different digit sequences to the outgoing dialed number to select which carrier that you want. If you prepend 1010321 between the time the business opens and 3:00 p.m., you select one long-distance carrier. If you prepend 1010220 from 3:00 p.m. until the next time the business opens (including weekends), you select the other carrier and obtain a lower rate.

Define digit manipulation operations (append, prepend, replace, stripLead, or stripTrail) in the Routes section of the dial plan configuration file to indicate which outgoing pretranslations you want to perform. You can define these commands for both destination routes and timed routes. For more information about how to configure pretranslators, see “Managing Dial Plan Pretranslators” on page 300.
Accessing the Dial Plan

To import a dial plan configuration file and modify it, log in to NetSet and click **Dial Plan > Configure**, which displays the Operations window. From this window, you can access customer-defined and default dial plans.

Creating Dial Plan Configuration Files

The simplest way to create a new dial plan is to model it after an existing one.

1. Log on to NetSet using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **Dial Plan > Configure**.
3. Browse for a dial plan, or select one from the pull-down list.
4. Click **Open** to open the file in your browser.
5. Click **Save As** and save the dial plan as a new file.

You can now edit the file with an ASCII editor. After you customize the new dial plan, import it to the system. See “Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 279.

3Com recommends that you enter these commands at the top of every dial plan configuration file:

- **Table Delete ***
- **DestinationRoute Delete ***
- **TimedRoute Delete ***
- **PreTranslator Delete ***

When you subsequently import this dial plan, these commands purge any traces of the old dial plan and prevent any conflicts that can result from importing one dial plan on top of an existing one.

You create new entries in the dial plan configuration file by typing in new commands (see “Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 309) or by cutting, pasting, and editing existing lines in the file.
When you cut and paste new lines into dial plan tables, change the Entry number in the pasted line. If two or more lines have the same Entry number, only the last one takes effect.

**Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files**

You import a dial plan configuration file either to implement changes you made by editing the file, or to reload a previously saved configuration.

From the *Operations* tab of the Dial Plan window, you can:
- Import a North American Dial Plan
- Import an International Dial Plan

When you export the working dial plan, the system constructs a new configuration file from the values in the database and displays it. The new file shows the current date and time. You name the file when you save it.

The sample, default files include examples of timed routes and pretranslators. To preserve the default (sample) dial plan configuration included with the system, 3Com advises you to choose a unique file name for new files so that you do not overwrite the sample default files.

**Import a North American Dial Plan**

The default dial plan scheme is as follows:
- V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 system — NorthAmerica-4-digit.txt
- NBX 100 system — NorthAmerica.txt

The system includes customized dial plans for use in other countries.

*Always read the system Release Notes (readme.txt) for the most up-to-date information about dial plans.*

To import a default dial plan configuration file:

1. Click *Dial Plan > Configure*.
2. Click the *Default File* radio button and from the Default File drop-down list, select the default file that you want to use.
3. Click *Import*.

**CAUTION:** When you import a dial plan configuration file, the system immediately implements the dial plan. You are warned that the system may become inoperative. The system becomes inoperative only if you
have modified a dial plan manually and have made syntax or content errors. Carefully check any changes that you make to the configuration file before you import it.

4 Click OK. The system imports the new dial plan and produces a report of any errors.

5 Reboot the system.

**Import an International Dial Plan**

To change the default North American dial plan to a country-specific dial plan:

1 Click **Dial Plan > Configure**.

2 Click the **Default File** radio button and from the Default File drop-down list, select the country-specific file that you want to use.

3 Click **Import**.

**CAUTION:** When you import a dial plan configuration file, the system immediately implements the dial plan. You are warned that the system may become inoperative. The system becomes inoperative only if you have modified a dial plan manually and have made syntax or content errors. Carefully check any changes that you make to the configuration file before you import it.

4 Click OK. The system imports the new dial plan and produces a report of any errors.

5 Reboot the system.

You may see a warning that “destination extension list is empty.” This means that a particular type of device is not installed. You may safely ignore this type of warning.

### International Dial Plan Issues

Several international dial plan issues require attention:

**Customizing an International Dial Plan.** If there is no customized dial plan for your country, you may need to modify the default dial plan. See “Modifying a Dial Plan Configuration File” on page 285. If you edit the default dial plan, you can test the changes by making a simulated call. See “Testing a Dial Plan” on page 283.

**Autodiscovering Internal Telephones.** If you autodiscover your company's internal telephones, Auto Discovery usually begins at number
100 or 1000. However, for some countries, internal telephones begin at a higher number to allow you to dial numbers considered of national importance directly. Auto Discovery allocates telephone extensions numbers within this range:

- The default dial plan for the V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems allows you to allocate internal telephones to extension numbers 1000 through 3999.
- The default dial plan for the NBX 100 allows you to allocate internal telephones to extension numbers 100 through 449.

For more information about Auto Discovery, see “Auto Discovery” on page 25.

**Dialing Outside Lines.** To obtain an outside line, dial 9 or 0 as appropriate for your country.

**WARNING:** You must first obtain an outside line before you can dial emergency numbers.

### Importing a User-Defined Dial Plan

To import a customer-defined (user-defined) dial plan configuration file:

1. Click **Dial Plan > Configure**.

2. In the **User-Defined File** field, enter the path and name of the user-defined configuration file, or click **Browse** to find the file that you want.

   **The system has no predefined location for dial plan configuration files. You can specify any directory or path that you want.**

3. Click **Import**

   **CAUTION:** When you import a dial plan configuration file, the system immediately implements the dial plan. You are warned that the system may become inoperative. The system becomes inoperative only if you have modified a dial plan manually and have made syntax or content errors. Carefully check any changes that you make to the configuration file before you import it.

4. Click **OK**. The system imports the new dial plan and produces a report of any errors.

5. Reboot the system.
Exporting (Saving) a Dial Plan Configuration File

When you export (save) the current configuration, the system creates a new dial plan configuration file from the current database. You save the new text file using a name that you choose.

This example refers to Internet Explorer. If you use another browser, you may need to use slightly different procedures.

To export a dial plan configuration file:

1. Click Dial Plan > Configure.
2. Click Export.

The system constructs a new configuration file from the current values in the database and displays it. Figure 13 shows a partial display. Scroll your browser window to see your complete dial plan.

Figure 13  Dial Plan Configuration File (partial)

3. Click the File menu and select Save As.
4. From the list box at the top of the Save As window, select the destination folder.
5. In the File Name field, replace the default file name with a new name.

The sample, default files include examples of timed routes and pretranslators. To preserve the default (sample) dial plan configuration included with the system, 3Com advises you to choose a unique file name for new files so that you do not overwrite the sample default files.
6 Click Save.

**Testing a Dial Plan**

You can place a simulated call to test the currently loaded dial plan.

*Even if your system is completely installed and operational, a test places a simulated, not an actual call.*

**Example:** If you have an entry in the dial plan for digit sequences that start with 91, with Min and Max set to 5, and you test the sequence 9123, the dial plan test reports an insufficient number of digits. However, in actual operation, the system would time out waiting for the fifth digit, and then attempt to place the call. Assuming that the outside line prefix is 9 (such as in the United States), this situation would obtain an outside line (9) and then dial the numbers 123.

You can specify a day of the week and a time by selecting entries from the *Day/Time* list boxes. This choice instructs the system to act as if the day and time you select are the current day and time.

If you define timed routes in the dial plan, you use different day and time settings to verify if the timed route works properly.

**Example:** You can define a timed route to select route 35 during open business hours Monday through Friday, but to select route 36 when business is closed on those days and on weekends. After you define the timed route commands and import the modified file, test using days and times within business hours (to verify that the system selects route 35) and during closed hours and weekends (to verify that it selects route 36).

You can also use day and time settings to test whether the Class of Service settings operate as expected.

**Example:** You can configure the dial plan to allow toll calls from an extension during open business hours, but to disallow such calls when the business is closed and on weekends. Test using days and times within business hours (to confirm that you can make toll calls from that extension) and during closed hours and weekends (to confirm that the system prevents such calls).

To create and run a test using the currently loaded dial plan:

1 Click *Dial Plan > Configure*.
2 Click the Test tab to display the list of extensions from which you can call.
3 Click the extension from which you want to dial for the test.
4 In Number to dial, enter the number that you want the system to dial.
5 Select a date and time in the Day/Time pull-down lists.

For some tests, the day and time settings are irrelevant. You can leave the settings at their default values (Sunday, 00, and 00).

6 Click Test. The test runs and the results appear in the dialog box.

Generating a Dial Plan Report

You can create a report that contains all dial plan settings, tables, routes, and pretranslators. Also, the report:

- Performs a consistency check to ensure that all dial plan table entries point to valid routes which, in turn, point to valid extensions.
- Identifies how many devices are using each dial plan table and each pretranslator.

To generate a dial plan report:

1 Click Dial Plan > Configure.
2 Click Reports, which displays the dial plan report in the browser window.

Errors can prevent calls from being successfully routed. Warnings are conditions that you can easily correct to route the call successfully.

To record test results and send them to someone, select the text in the results pane and use the browser’s copy function (typically found in the Edit menu) to copy the test results to another application window, such as an editor or e-mail.

3 Click Close.

The person who validates the dial plan test is responsible for verifying that the test call used the correct dial plan table and dial plan table entry.

Be aware of these common dial plan problems:

- Dial plan table entries that point to nonexistent routes
- Timed route entries that point to nonexistent destination routes
- Destination route entries that point to nonexistent extensions or empty extension lists
- Timed route entries that overlap
- Devices that do not specify a normal table
- Devices that point to nonexistent Normal tables, Least Cost Routing tables, or pretranslators
- Pretranslator entries that have no operations

If a telephone has no table assigned, that telephone does not have permission to dial. The system reports this error. If a device has only a Normal table, the system reports no error.

If a device has only a Least Cost table, the system reports an error. The telephone is still usable and has permissions defined in whatever table has been chosen as Least Cost. If a device has both a Normal and Least Cost table, the system reports no error (the usual condition).

When the system detects an error in any line of an imported dial plan configuration file, it ignores that line and continues to process all remaining lines in the file. This precaution minimizes the impact of errors on the dial plan.

Modifying a Dial Plan Configuration File

You can modify the currently loaded dial plan configuration file.

**CAUTION:** Modifications must be syntactically correct. Each time that the system imports a dial plan configuration file, it verifies the file for errors and displays the results. To avoid typing mistakes, 3Com suggests that you start with an existing dial plan (for example, one of the default plans that are shipped with the system or a plan from another system), modify it, and save it as a renamed file.

To modify a dial plan configuration file:

1. Click **Dial Plan > Configure**.
2. Click the **Modify** tab. Scroll up and down the browser window to see the complete dial plan.
3. Edit the dial plan configuration file.
   - A single line of space is **required** between each dial plan entry. You can type a complete dial plan entry anywhere in the file.
4. Click **Apply** and then click **OK** to confirm.
   - The system imports the modified dial plan and displays the results of the error and consistency checks.
5. To correct any errors, edit the file and click **Apply**. You may be required to make changes based on warning messages.
Outdialing Prefix Settings

A telephone user can use the telephone display panel to look up a call in the call logs (Missed Calls, Answered Calls, and Dialed Calls), select a telephone number from any of the logs, and redial it.

To redial a number from the Missed Calls or Answered Calls list, the system must know the appropriate dial prefix to prepend to the digits in the telephone number.

For information about and examples of how to configure outdialing prefixes, see the online Help.

Table 54 lists typical extension ranges by type. Table 56 describes these ranges in more detail.

Managing Extensions

This section describes how to add, change, and manage extensions:

- Extension Settings Overview
- Changing Extension Length and Ranges
- How Auto Discovery Assigns Extensions
- Modifying Extensions
- Converting Extensions

Extension Settings Overview

The system establishes connections between extension numbers. The concept of an extension applies to more than just telephones. Extensions are also assigned to applications such as Call Park zones, Auto Attendants, hunt groups, Line Card ports, voice mail ports, and virtual devices such as the pcXset™ PC soft telephone Client.

The extension length (either 3 or 4 digits), which applies to all extensions on a system, indicates that all extensions contain that number of digits. You cannot mix 3-digit and 4-digit extensions within the same system. Systems support 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans, although there are some differences in the extension ranges as noted in these tables. By default, NBX 100 systems use a 3-digit dial plan, and V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems use a 4-digit dial plan.
Table 54  Typical Extension Ranges by Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Type</th>
<th>4-digit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephones</td>
<td>1000–3999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Attendant</td>
<td>500, 501, plus 5500–5599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group</td>
<td>4000–4099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Extensions</td>
<td>6000–7999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(includes line card ports and Call Park)</td>
<td>(external Auto Discovery starts at 7250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Park (must fall within External Extension range)</td>
<td>6000–6099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The V3000, V3001, V3001R, and the V5000 systems are shipped with a factory default 4-digit dial plan. If you import any 3-digit plan, you must manually specify any 3-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan. You must also manually change any device extensions so that they fall within the appropriate range.

Note 2: The NBX 100 system is shipped with a factory default 3-digit dial plan. If you import any 4-digit plan, you must manually specify any 4-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan. You must also manually change any device extensions so that they fall within the appropriate range.

Note 3: TAPI Route Point extensions occur in the same range as telephones. TAPI Route Point extensions do not appear in telephone lists within the NBX NetSet utility. For more information about TAPI Route Points, see “TAPI Route Points” on page 356.

Note 4: An extension cannot begin with a zero.

Table 55  Typical Extension Ranges for 3-digit and 4-digit Dial Plans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Type</th>
<th>3-digit</th>
<th>4-digit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telephones</td>
<td>100–449</td>
<td>1000–3999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Attendant</td>
<td>500–599</td>
<td>500, 501, plus 5500–5599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group</td>
<td>450–499</td>
<td>4000–4099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Extensions</td>
<td>600–799</td>
<td>6000–7999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(includes line card ports and Call Park)</td>
<td>(external Auto Discovery starts at 750)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Park (must fall within External Extension range)</td>
<td>601–609</td>
<td>6000–6099</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 55  Typical Extension Ranges for 3-digit and 4-digit Dial Plans (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Type</th>
<th>3-digit</th>
<th>4-digit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Telephone Extensions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose (See Notes 1 – 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The range of extensions for telephones.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 4-digit dial plan: 1000–3999</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 3-digit dial plan: 100–449</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPI route point extensions are included in the telephone extensions range.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length — This drop-down list specifies the number of digits for telephone extensions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> An extension cannot begin with a zero.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auto Attendant Extensions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The range of extensions for Auto Attendants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 4-digit dial plan: 5500–5599</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 3-digit dial plan: 500–599</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For both 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Extension 500 is reserved as the default Auto Attendant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Extension 501 is reserved as the voice mail Auto Attendant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Default Auto Attendant Extensions
Default extension that the system assigns to the default Auto Attendant. The Auto Discovery process assigns this extension.

The system must direct each call coming in on an external line to an extension. During the Auto Discovery of external lines (analog lines and Digital Line Card channels), the system assigns the default extension (500) as the Auto Attendant extension. After you import the dial plan configuration file and complete the Auto Discovery process, you can manually configure the extension for each analog line and each Digital Line Card channel.

For both 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans:
- Extension 500 is reserved as the default Auto Attendant.
- Extension 501 is reserved as the voice mail Auto Attendant.

Hunt Group Extensions
The range of extensions for hunt groups.

- **4-digit dial plan**: 4000–4099
- **3-digit dial plan**: 450–499

External Extensions
The range of extensions that are connected to external devices, such as Analog Line Card ports, Digital Line Card ports (BRI-S/T, T1, E1, ISDN PRI), Call Park, and Paging extensions.

Default:
- **4-digit dial plan**: 6000–7999
- **3-digit dial plan**: 600–799

Call Park Extensions Range
The range of extensions for Call Park. This feature allows the telephone user to park a telephone call temporarily and then pick it up at a different telephone. Call Park extensions must be a subset of external extensions.

- **4-digit dial plan**: 6000–7999
- **3-digit dial plan**: 600–799

Start External Discovery At
The system assigns extensions to external devices it autodiscovers, starting with this number and incrementing upward. If the system reaches the highest extension, it starts searching from the beginning of the external range and selects the first unused one.

Typically, systems do not use all of the available external extensions from 600–799 in a 3-digit dial plan or from 6000–7999 in a 4-digit dial plan.

Default:
- **4-digit dial plan**: 7250
- **3-digit dial plan**: 750

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose (See Notes 1 – 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Default Auto Attendant</td>
<td>Default extension that the system assigns to the default Auto Attendant. The Auto Discovery process assigns this extension. The system must direct each call coming in on an external line to an extension. During the Auto Discovery of external lines (analog lines and Digital Line Card channels), the system assigns the default extension (500) as the Auto Attendant extension. After you import the dial plan configuration file and complete the Auto Discovery process, you can manually configure the extension for each analog line and each Digital Line Card channel. For both 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group Extensions</td>
<td>The range of extensions for hunt groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Extensions</td>
<td>The range of extensions that are connected to external devices, such as Analog Line Card ports, Digital Line Card ports (BRI-S/T, T1, E1, ISDN PRI), Call Park, and Paging extensions. Default:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start External Discovery At</td>
<td>The system assigns extensions to external devices it autodiscovers, starting with this number and incrementing upward. If the system reaches the highest extension, it starts searching from the beginning of the external range and selects the first unused one. Typically, systems do not use all of the available external extensions from 600–799 in a 3-digit dial plan or from 6000–7999 in a 4-digit dial plan. Default:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some countries reserve numbers that begin with 11 for numbers of national importance. To accommodate this requirement, you can begin the telephone extension range at 120.

### Changing Extension Length and Ranges

You can view and change extension settings, such as extension length and extension ranges.

> If you change from a 3-digit to a 4-digit plan, import the 4-digit dial plan configuration file before you configure or autodiscover any devices.

To view and change extension settings:

1. Click **Dial Plan > Configure**.
2. Click the Settings tab.
3. Make the necessary changes to the extension settings. Table 56 describes each field.
4. Click **Apply**.

### Planning Extension Ranges

Plan extension ranges to accommodate your present and future needs. An extension cannot begin with a zero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose (See Notes 1 – 3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External Keyset Prefix</td>
<td>In Keyset mode, when a button on a 3Com Business Telephone directly accesses an outside line, the system must check Class of Service. The system prepends the <strong>External Keyset Prefix</strong> value (typically 8, 9, or 0) when it makes a call in Keyset mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Auto Extension</td>
<td>Default extension that the system assigns to the default Auto Attendant. The Auto Discovery process assigns this extension. Default menu Auto Attendant: 500 Voice mail Auto Attendant: 501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** The V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems are shipped with a factory default 4-digit dial plan. If you import any 3-digit plan, you must manually specify any 3-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan. You must also manually change any device extensions so that they fall within the appropriate range.

**Note 2:** The NBX 100 system is shipped with a factory default 3-digit dial plan. If you import any 4-digit plan, you must manually specify any 4-digit extension ranges that are not set by the imported plan. You must also manually change any device extensions so that they fall within the appropriate range.
Example: If you initially have 60 telephones and expect to add no more than 100 additional telephones in the future, choose 100–299 as the telephone extension range (1000–1199 in a 4-digit system). This arrangement provides 200 extension numbers to manage the planned 160 telephones plus 40 extra extensions to manage unexpected additions.

Once you set the telephone extension range, you can extend it later, provided that the new range does not overlap any other number range.

Example: For a 4-digit dial plan, you can set the initial telephone extension range to 1000–1099. This arrangement allows for up to 100 telephone extensions. Later, you can extend the range up to 3999 to allow for 400 telephone extensions. By default, the Hunt Group range starts at 4000, 450 for a 3-digit dial plan, so you cannot assign telephone extensions in either of those ranges.

How Auto Discovery Assigns Extensions

The Auto Discovery process assigns new extensions to telephones and other devices. For example, if you install a T1 or E1 Digital Line Card, you can use Auto Discovery to assign extension numbers to each port on the card. The Auto Discovery process initially assigns a default name (new user) to each new telephone, and assigns the next available extension number. Later, you can replace (new user) with the appropriate telephone user’s name.

It is possible to bypass the Auto Discovery process and to add a new telephone and assign an extension manually. However, 3Com strongly recommends that you take advantage of the Auto Discovery process. For instructions about how to use Auto Discovery, see “Adding a New Telephone” on page 93.

You can define a telephone user in the system database and not assign a telephone to that user. When you define a telephone user with only a telephone extension, you create a phantom mailbox. The system associates an extension with this phantom mailbox so that the telephone user has voice mail capability. To access voice mail from any telephone, the telephone user calls either extension 500 (the default Auto Attendant extension), or 501 (the default Auto Attendant voice mail extension.)

Telephones and Line Card ports reserve most of the extensions within the system. However, there are other extensions within the system. Table 54 lists the default extension ranges for 3-digit and 4-digit dial plans.
Modifying Extensions

You can modify the extension number of any device in the system. Normally, you make changes only after you have changed the extension ranges for the system, to align the extensions with the new ranges.

CAUTION: Be careful when you change extensions. The system does not validate changes that you make, and there is no Undo or Cancel function. A mistake can compromise the operation of the system.

To modify extensions:
1. Click Dial Plan > Configure.
2. Click the Modify Extensions tab.
3. Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to modify. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.
4. Select an operation from the drop-down list and make the appropriate entries in the field, which display after the member list:
   - Change Extension — Modifies the first selected extension with the number you type in the field next to the drop-down list. Change Extension applies to only one extension at a time. If you select multiple extensions, the system changes only the first extension that you selected.
   - Prepend — Prepends digits in front of all selected extensions.
   - Append — Appends digits to the end of all selected extensions.
   - Strip Leading Digits — Strips (removes) the specified number of digits from the beginning of all selected extensions. For example, if you type the number 2 in the field, the system strips (removes) two digits from the beginning of the extension.
   - Strip Trailing Digits — Strips (removes) the specified number of digits from the end of all selected extensions. Click Apply to make the changes, or click Reset to restore the settings to their original status.

If the requested change creates a duplicate extension or an extension of zero length, the system discards the change. For example, if you select extensions 1000 through 1009 and select Strip Trailing Digits, the system makes no change, because the result is a series of identical numbers (all 100).

Converting Extensions

The Convert Extensions feature enables you to use the NBX NetSet utility to change these extension types from 3-digits to 4-digits or from 4-digits to 3-digits quickly:
Managing Extensions

- Virtual Tie Line (VTL) extensions
- Voice mail port extensions
- Call Park extensions
- Paging extensions

The Convert Extensions feature helps you in the larger task of converting a dial plan between 3- and 4-digits. To perform a complete dial plan conversion, you must also manually convert any existing extensions for these extension types:

- External extensions (Analog Line Card ports, Analog Terminal Card ports, and Digital Line Card channels extensions)
- Internal extensions, which includes TAPI Route Point extensions
- H323 Gateway extensions
- Hunt Group and Automatic Call Distribution Group extensions

To convert a dial plan between 3- and 4-digits, follow these steps:

1. If the conversion is part of a hardware upgrade:
   a. Install the new hardware.
   b. Install new licenses on the new system. You cannot move licenses from the old system to the new system. Licenses keys are tied to a system (hardware) ID number.

2. If you are upgrading your hardware, migrate your data from the old system to the new system. For details about data migration, see "Migrating Data" on page 86.

3. Click Dial Plan > Configure.

4. Verify that the system is set up for the type of dial plan you want. For example, if you are converting an existing system from a 3-digit to a 4-digit dial plan, import the 4-digit dial plan. The 4-digit dial plan is the default dial plan for V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems.

5. Click Convert Extensions.

The system automatically converts existing extensions of these extensions to conform with the dial plan (3-digit or 4-digit) that is currently installed on the system:

- Call Park extensions
- Voice mail port extensions
Virtual Tie Lines
Paging extensions

6 Manually specify new values for any of these existing extensions:

- Telephone Extensions
- Auto Attendant Extensions
- Hunt Group and ACD Group Extensions
- External Extensions (digital channel and analog port extensions)

To modify an existing extension, click Dial Plan > Configure, and then click the Modify Extensions tab. Edit the list of extensions so that each extension falls into the range for its extension type:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extension Type</th>
<th>3-digit Dial Plan Defaults</th>
<th>4-digit Dial Plan Defaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Extensions</td>
<td>100-449</td>
<td>1000-3999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group and ACD Group Extensions</td>
<td>450-499</td>
<td>4000-4099</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Attendant Extensions</td>
<td>500-599</td>
<td>5500-5599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External (digital and analog line card port)</td>
<td>600-799</td>
<td>6000-7999</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The external extension range includes Call park extensions, which are converted when you use the Convert Extensions feature described previously in step 4.

7 Edit your dial plan to configure any needed modifications such as pretranslators.

Managing Extension Lists

An extension list contains extension numbers that you assign and dedicate to specific dial tone facilities or to specific applications (voice mail, Auto Attendant, and so on), or both. You can add an extension list to define a subset of devices, such as fax machines.

The system default extension lists are numbered starting at *0001 in either a 3-digit or 4-digit plan. By convention, a default extension list number is preceded by an asterisk. See Table 57 for a description of the standard extension lists.

⚠️ CAUTION: Extension lists must not overlap.
Within an extension list, you can assign a priority to each extension. When the system accesses an extension list, it tries to use the highest priority extension first. The highest priority is 1 and the lowest is 99. For example, if the extension list contains extensions that you assigned to T1 channels, you can assign unique priorities to each of the extensions. If you instruct the system to place an outgoing call using the T1 line, it attempts to use the highest priority extension/channel first. If the first is unavailable, it tries the next highest priority extension/channel, and so on.

From the *Extensions List* window, you can perform these tasks:

- **Adding an Extension List**
- **Modifying an Extension List**
- **Removing an Extension List**

*The system restricts access to any specific Analog Line Card port or Digital Line Card port. To dial the extension number that is associated with one of these devices directly, you must have diagnostic privileges. In addition, you cannot dial a prefix to obtain a Digital Line Card port.*
Adding an Extension List

To add a new extension list:

1. Click Dial Plan > Extension List.
2. Click Add.
3. In the List Extension field, type the number that you want to assign to the new extension list. Do not select a number that is currently in use by the system as either an extension or as the number of an extension list.
   You may use the default extension number.
4. Type an asterisk preceding the extension number. By convention, the asterisk indicates that the number represents an extension list.
5. In the Name field, type the name that you want to assign to the new extension list. Names can include uppercase and lowercase alphanumeric characters, spaces, underscores, and hyphens.
6. If you want calls to cycle through the extensions in the list, enable the Cycle Extensions check box. Each time the system accesses the extension list, it uses the next extension in the list. Calls effectively progress through the list to balance the load of calls. If you disable the Cycle Extensions check box, the extension selection always starts from the top of the list.
   If an extension in the list has a higher priority, the system uses the highest priority extension regardless of the Cycle Extension setting.
7. To add an extension to the list:
   a. If the list does not include any members, click the check boxes next to the extension that you want to add to the list.
   b. If the list already has members, click Show all to display a list of extensions that you can add to the list’s membership.

   NOTE: You can toggle between the Show all and Show members only buttons to display extensions that have membership in the list and the extensions that are not members of the list but which you can add to the list, and to confirm your changes.
8. To change the priority of an extension, enter a priority number in the field next to the selected extension (from a high of 1 through a low of 99).
   The default value is 50. When the system accesses an extension list, it first attempts to use the highest priority extension.
9. Click Apply to make the changes and keep this window open or click OK to make the changes and close the window. Click Reset to restore the
settings back to their original status or click *Cancel* to return to the previous window without putting the changes into effect.

**Example:** If the extension list contains extensions that you assigned to T1 channels, you can assign unique priorities to each extension. If you instruct the system to place an outgoing call using the T1 line, it attempts to use the highest priority extension/channel first, and, if the first is unavailable, tries the next highest priority extension/channel, and so on. Priorities range from 1 (highest) through 99 (lowest).

**CAUTION:** If you add an extension list, change the dial plan configuration file to create a destination route to the new list. This enables the system to route calls to the new list.

### Modifying an Extension List

To modify an extension list:

1. Click *Dial Plan > Extension Lists*.
2. Click an extension list.
3. In the List Extension field, type an extension number for the extension list.
4. In the *Name* field, type a name for the extension list.

*If you change the name of an extension list, you invalidate any aspect of the dial plan that refers to the name. You must change all references to the extension list name in the dial plan configuration file. If you use an editor to make changes (rather than modifying the dial plan from within the NBX NetSet utility), reimport the dial plan.*

5. If you want calls to cycle through the extensions in the list, enable the Cycle Extensions check box. Each time the system accesses the extension list, it uses the next extension in the list. Calls effectively progress through the list to balance the load of calls. If you disable the Cycle Extensions check box, the extension selection always starts from the top of the list.

If an extension in the list has a higher priority, the system uses the highest priority extension regardless of the Cycle Extension setting.

6. To add an extension to the list:
   a. If the list does not include any members, click the check boxes next the extension that you want to add to the list.
   b. If the list already has members, click *Show all* to display a list of extensions that you can add to the list’s membership.
NOTE: You can toggle between the Show all and Show members only buttons to display extensions that have membership in the list and the extensions that are not members of the list but which you can add to the list, and to confirm your changes.

7 To change the priority of an extension enter a priority number in the field next to the extension (from a high of 1 through a low of 99).

The default priority value is 50. When the system accesses an extension list, it attempts to use the highest priority extension first.

8 Click Apply, or OK to enable your changes and exit the dialog box.

Removing an Extension List

The system does not let you remove an extension list that the dial plan is using, even if that extension list is empty. You must remove the extension list from the dial plan before you can delete the extension list.

To remove an extension list:

1 Click Dial Plan > Extension Lists.

2 Select the extension, or extensions, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all extensions, enable the Select check box.

3 Click OK to confirm.

CAUTION: Do not remove any of the predefined lists (lists *0001 through *0008).

Managing Dial Plan Tables

The system associates a normal dial plan table and a Least Cost Routing table with each device. Devices include telephones, Analog Line Card ports, or Digital Line Card ports. A telephone without an assigned table does not have permission to dial and is flagged in the dial plan report. For details, see “Generating a Dial Plan Report” on page 284.

Determining Which Devices Use Dial Plan Tables

You can view or change the devices associated with a particular dial plan:

1 Click Dial Plan > Tables.

2 From the Dial Plan Tables list:

■ Select (None) to list devices that are not assigned to any table.
Select a dial plan table for which you want to list associated devices, which displays:
- **Dial Plan Table ID** — The identification number of the dial plan table as specified in the dial plan configuration file
- **Dial Plan Table Name** — The name of the dial plan table

3 Click *Normal* to see which devices use table ID 1 (in this example) as the Normal table.

4 Click *Least Cost* to see which devices use table ID 1 as the Least Cost table. Each device can use only one normal and one least cost table.

5 To add a device to the *Devices Using Table* list, click *Show All* and then click to select an available device from the list.

6 To add a device:
   a If the list does not include any devices, click the check boxes next to the device extensions that you want to add to the list.
   b If the list already has devices, click *Show all* to display a list of devices that you can add to the list’s membership.

   **Note:** You can toggle between the *Show all* and *Show members only* buttons to display devices that have membership in the device list and the devices that are not members of the list but which you can add to the list, and to confirm your changes.

7 Click *Apply* to make the changes and keep this window open, click *OK* to make the changes and close the window, or click *Cancel* to return to the previous window without putting the changes into effect.

### Removing a Dial Plan Table

You must not remove any of the predefined tables (Internal, Incoming, or Least Cost).

**CAUTION:** You cannot remove a dial plan table if a device is using it. To remove the table, first remove all devices from the Devices Using Table list.

To remove a dial plan table:

1 Click *Dial Plan > Tables*.

2 Select the table, or tables, that you want to delete and click *Remove Selected*. To select all tables, enable the *Select* check box.

3 Click *OK* to confirm.
Managing Dial Plan

Pretranslators

Pretranslators are tables in the dial plan configuration file. Each entry in a pretranslator table contains a string of one or more digits that the system compares to incoming or outgoing digits. When the digits match an entry in the table, the system performs the associated pretranslator operations.

For more information, see:
- Identifying Devices Using Pretranslators
- Creating a Pretranslator for VTL Calls
- Identifying Devices Using Pretranslators for CLI
- Removing a Pretranslator from the Dial Plan

Identifying Devices Using Pretranslators

To view a list of devices and their associated pretranslators, or to associate a pretranslator with a specific device:

1. Click Dial Plan > Pretranslators.
2. Click a pretranslator or click (None) for devices that have no pretranslator. The system displays the Device Using window. If you selected (None), you see a list of devices that do not use a pretranslator. Table 58 describes each field. The fields are the same for the Devices Using Pretranslator for CLI dialog box.
3. To add a device to the Devices Using Pretranslator list, click Show All and then click to select an available device from the list.
4. Click Apply, or OK to save your changes and exit from the window.

**Table 58** Pretranslator Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pretranslator ID</td>
<td>The identification number of the pretranslator as specified in the dial plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pretranslator Name</td>
<td>The name of the pretranslator as specified in the dial plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selected Devices (Members)</td>
<td>Devices currently using the pretranslator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unselected Devices (Nonmembers)</td>
<td>Devices not using the pretranslator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To enable a specific pretranslator, update the dial plan. See “Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 279.
Creating a Pretranslator for VTL Calls

Calls from one system to another system over a VTL connection include caller ID information that includes the IP address of the caller’s system and the caller’s extension. The “*” character separates each field of numbers in this caller ID string. For example, if extension 1002 on System A calls someone on system B over a VTL connection, the display panel on the System B telephone displays 10*234*208*2*1002, which indicates an incoming call from extension 1002 on the system with the IP address 10.234.208.2.

If the System B dial plan has a pretranslator that removes the IP address when the call arrives at System B, (see Figure 14 on page 302), the display panel on the System B telephone displays the calling extension and no IP address or “*” characters. This solution works well when the extensions on System A and System B do not overlap, for example, System A user extensions are 1000-1999 and System B extensions are 2000-2999.

Call Detail Reports (CDR) Records

CDR records incorporate caller ID information to identify a caller. VTLs transmit a maximum of 30 characters for the caller ID. Because the caller ID for incoming VTL calls also includes the IP address before the extension number, the 31st and subsequent characters are dropped from the caller ID. Consequently, the CDR records may contain abbreviated caller ID information. If you enable CDR and VTL, add a pretranslator to avoid inaccurate data.

Site Codes

If the dial plan on System B uses a site code, such as 69, for VTL calls to System A, you can create a pretranslator that prepends the site code after it removes the IP address. (See Figure 15 on page 303.) This pretranslator would provide caller ID information that the System B extension can use to return a call to the System A extension. For example, a call from System A (10.234.208.2) extension 1002 would appear on a System B telephone’s display panel as 691002 instead of 10*126*14*200*1002. The pretranslator removes the IP address and prepends the calling extension with the System A site code, 69.

You may choose to not implement this pretranslator if calls from System A can hop off at System B onto a PRI line because the site code would be included as caller ID information about the PRI line, and that caller ID
information would be meaningless to someone outside the system. For hop-off calls, you can create a separate pretranslator.

VTL Calls, Caller ID and Hop Off

If a VTL call from System A to System B hops off System B and onto an ISDN PRI trunk, the "*" characters in the caller ID string can present problems for the PRI service. The PRI service cannot interpret the "*" symbols so it ignores the caller ID string it has received and instead uses the PRI line telephone number. For example, if you must dial 1-508-555-1234 to access the PRI externally, that number is used for the outgoing caller ID. If System A or System B has CLIR (Calling Line Identity Restriction) enabled, the PRI service ignores the CLIR setting and it sends the PRI line telephone number as the caller ID.

If you have a pretranslator on System B that removes the IP address from the caller ID string of incoming VTL calls, then the caller ID will be the extension of the telephone making the call. If system A and/or System B has CLIR enabled, then CLIR will be in effect. The only exception is for emergency calls (as defined in System B’s dial plan), which never have caller ID blocked.

Figure 14 shows an example of a pretranslator that removes the "*" character from VTL calls that originate on a system with the IP address 10.234.208.2. The Value column of the PreTranslatorOperation Create line of Figure 14 specifies how many digits to strip from the beginning of the string. That value depends on the length of the received IP address. In the example, the IP address, 10*234*208*2, is 12 digits, and then you must also count the trailing "*" in the string. That trailing "*" is the character that separates the IP address from the caller extension and you must count it when you specify the number of digits to remove.

Figure 14 Pretranslator to Remove IP Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PreTranslator Create 2 VTL</th>
<th>PreTransId Entry Digits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorEntry Create</td>
<td>2 1 10<em>234</em>208<em>2</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation Create</td>
<td>2 1 1 stripLead 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 15  shows an example of a pretranslator that removes the “*” character from VTL calls that originated on a system with the IP address 10.234.208.2 and prepends the site code, 69, of system 10.234.208.2.

Figure 15  Pretranslator to Remove IP Address and Prepend Site Code

```
PreTranslator Create 2 VTL
/      PreTransId Entry Digits
/      ----------- ----- ------
PreTranslatorEntry Create 2 1 10*234*208*2*
/      PreTransId Entry OperId Operation  Value
/      ----------- ----- ------ ---------  -----  
PreTranslatorOperation Create 2 1 1 stripLead 13
PreTranslatorOperation Create 2 1 2 prepend 69
```

To add a pretranslator for VTL caller ID issues:

1 Open your dial plan for editing as described in “Accessing the Dial Plan” on page 278.
2 Search for the section titled Pretranslators.
3 Add a new pretranslator for each system from which you will be receiving calls over a VTL.
4 Save the edited dial plan and import it into the system. For more information, see “Importing and Exporting Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 279.
5 Specify the devices that use the pretranslator. See “Adding VTL Devices to the Pretranslators (Optional)” on page 343.

Identifying Devices Using Pretranslators for CLI

To view a list of devices that use a particular pretranslator to present Calling Line ID (CLI) information about outgoing calls:

1 Click Dial Plan > Pretranslators.
2 Click a pretranslator or click (None) for devices that have no pretranslator.
3 Click the Device Using CLI tab
   If you selected (None), you see a list of devices that do not use a pretranslator for Calling Line ID.
4 To add a device to the list, click Show All and then click to select an available device from the list. See Table 58 for field descriptions.
5 Click Apply to make the changes and keep this window open, click OK to make the changes and close the window, or click Cancel to return to the previous window without putting the changes into effect.

Removing a Pretranslator from the Dial Plan

To remove a pretranslator:

1 Click Dial Plan > Pretranslators and select a pretranslator from the scroll list.

2 Select the pretranslator, or pretranslators, that you want to delete and click Remove Selected. To select all pretranslators, enable the Select check box.

3 Click OK.

CAUTION: You cannot remove a pretranslator if any device is currently using it. If you want to remove the pretranslator, first remove all devices from the Devices Using list.

Configuring the Dial Plan for the 4ESS Protocol (T1)

The 4ESS protocol, used on T1 Digital Line Cards that are configured for PRI operation, requires specific configuration entries in the system dial plan. If you purchase the 4ESS protocol and SDN (Software Defined Network) service from your long-distance carrier, you must make dial plan changes similar to those outlined in “Configuring the Dial Plan for SDN Calls” on page 304. If you want to make long distance calls or international long distance calls using the 4ESS protocol, you must make dial plan changes similar to those outlined in “Configuring the Dial Plan for North American Long Distance” on page 305 and “Configuring the Dial Plan for International Long Distance” on page 305.

Configuring the Dial Plan for SDN Calls

If you use the 4ESS protocol and want to make SDN calls, in the system dial plan, configure a unique route to use for SDN calls and include the letters SDN at the beginning of the dial string.

Example: The dial plan entry shown in Figure 16 adds the characters SDN, which must be upper case letters, before the long-distance dialed digits. This example assumes that SDN calls use route 4.
Configuring the Dial Plan for the 4ESS Protocol (T1)

Figure 16  Dial Plan Entries for SDN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Entry</th>
<th>OperID</th>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Destination</td>
<td>Route</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>SDN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring the Dial Plan for North American Long Distance

If you use the 4ESS protocol and want to make long-distance calls, in the system dial plan, remove any digits that are dialed by telephone users to access the long-distance service from the dial string. For example, if telephone users normally dial 9 and then 1 to obtain a long-distance dial tone, and then dial a 10-digit number, the dial plan must remove the 9 and the 1 and present only the 10-digit number to the long-distance carrier. Otherwise, the 4ESS protocol rejects the call.

Example: If you use route 1 in the dial plan for Long Distance, and telephone users must dial 91 to make a long-distance call, the dial plan entries shown in Figure 17 remove the first two digits (91) and submit the remaining 10 digits to the long-distance carrier.

Figure 17  Dial Plan Entries for North American Long Distance

Table Create 1 Internal 4 Digit Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>LongDistance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Configuring the Dial Plan for International Long Distance

If you use the 4ESS protocol and you want to make international long-distance calls, in the dial plan, remove from the dial string the digits 9011 that are dialed by telephone users to access the international long-distance service. For example, if the telephone user dials the string 9-014-1234-567890, the dial plan must remove 9011 before it passed the dialed digits to the long-distance carrier or the 4ESS protocol rejects the call. See Figure 18.
With Voice Profile for Internet Mail (VPIM), telephone users on one system can send voice mail to a user on another VPIM-compliant system. For detailed information about VPIM and how to configure VPIM settings, see “Voice Profile for Internet Mail” on page 227.

To send a voice mail message to a user on another VPIM-compliant system, a telephone user first composes the voice mail message, using the commands in the user’s voice mailbox. Depending on how you configure the system’s dial plan, the telephone user can specify the destination in two ways:

- If the dial plan is configured for site codes, the telephone user specifies the destination site code followed by the extension of the person for whom the voice mail message is intended.
- If the dial plan is configured without site codes, the telephone user specifies the extension of the person for whom the message is intended. This requires that each site use a unique extension range for telephones.

A telephone user who knows the IP address of a VPIM-compliant voice mail system and the extension of a person who uses that system can compose a voice mail message and then send it using these steps:

1. Dial the IP address, pressing the * key after each field in the address, including the last field.
2. Dial the extension of the person followed by # key.

You must decide whether to use site codes or unique extension ranges when you configure the dial plan.
Configuring the Dial Plan for VPIM

To define a VPIM connection between two systems, create entries in the dial plan for the following items:

- The digit sequence that a telephone user must dial to access the VPIM connection
- The route number that is used to access the other NBX system
- The extension list to which the VPIM route belongs
- The operations that must be performed on the dialed digits to create the appropriate outgoing digit sequence

*Figure 19* contains sample lines which, when added to an existing dial plan, implement VPIM connections to two other systems, one in Atlanta and one in Dallas. *Table 59* explains each entry.

*Figure 19*  Dial Plan with VPIM Implementation Commands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Create 1 Internal Extensions</th>
<th>Id Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min Max Class</th>
<th>Prio Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>V82</td>
<td>5 5 WAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>V83</td>
<td>6 6 WAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ Route Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create 532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta VPIM Connection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create 533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dallas VPIM Connection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ Route Entry DestinationExtension</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create 532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 *0003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create 533</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 *0003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ Route Entry OperId Operation Value</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 stripLead</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 prepend</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10<em>234</em>101<em>222</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 59  Explanation of Entries in Figure 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table Create 1 Internal Extensions</td>
<td>This command is present in all default dial plans. It is included here as a reference point for subsequent commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create 1 45</td>
<td>This portion of the command creates entry 45 in dial plan table 1 (the Internal Extensions table). The choice of 45 as the entry number depends on how many entries exist in table 1. This example assumes that the highest number assigned to a previously existing entry was 44.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V82 (Digits column)</td>
<td>The required upper case letter V indicates that this is a VPIM connection. The number 82 indicates that telephone users must dial 82 to access the VPIM connection and then dial the extension they want to reach. You can select any number of digits for a site code. The selected number must not conflict with other dial plan entries. This example assumes that 82 is not used in any other way in the dial plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Min (5) Max (5)</td>
<td>Indicates that the total digit sequence the telephone user dials is 5 digits. The first two digits are the site code (82 in this example) and the remaining 3 digits are the destination extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class (WAN)</td>
<td>Indicates that this call is classified as WAN. All VPIM calls have this classification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority (0)</td>
<td>This field is unused by the dial plan; the default value is zero (0).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route (532)</td>
<td>In this example, the VPIM connection to the other NBX system uses route 532. The route number must be unique in the dial plan and in the range of 1–32768.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create 532 Atlanta VPIM Connection</td>
<td>This command creates route number 532 and names it Atlanta VPIM Connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create 532 1 *0003</td>
<td>This command (mandatory for all VPIM routes) assigns route 532 to the extension list *0003.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create 532 1 1 stripLead 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This section provides the syntax and description of each command used to create the information in the dial plan configuration file. See these sections for detailed information:

- "Dial Plan Command Format" on page 268.
- Table 60 on page 310, which categorizes and summarizes all the dial plan commands.
- "Dial Plan Command Summary" on page 309, which is a description of each component of dial plan commands.
- "List of Dial Plan Commands" on page 311, which is the alphabetical list of dial plan commands that provides a detailed description and syntax of each command.
- "Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands" on page 324 shows how these commands are implemented in a dial plan. You can also open and examine any of the dial plans that are shipped with your system.

Table 59  Explanation of Entries in Figure 19 (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create 532 1 2 prepend 10<em>234</em>101<em>222</em></td>
<td>For DestinationRoute 532, entry 1, this command creates operation 2, which places the string 10<em>234</em>101<em>222</em> in front of the extension. This string represents the IP address of the target NBX system. You must use the star character (*) to separate the fields within the IP address and to separate the IP address from the extension field.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For DestinationRoute 532, entry 1, this command creates operation 1, which removes the first three digits, including the letter V, from the digit string, leaving only the extension that the telephone user dials.
Command syntax is case insensitive. In the sample dial plans supplied with the system, and in this section, commands use upper and lower case to make them easier to read.

An entry that begins with "n" for example, nDialPlanID, indicates an integer field. Integer IDs are used in many places, and must be within the range 1 through 32768. The system reserves dial plan table ID numbers 1, 2, and 3 for Internal, Incoming, and Least Cost Routing, respectively.

An entry that begins with “sz” (for example, szDescription) indicates a field composed of alphanumeric characters. Acceptable characters are a through z, A through Z, and 0 through 9.

Each line in the configuration file must contain a complete command. The system reads all lines in the configuration file, and ignores only those lines containing one or more syntax errors. The system treats any line that begins with / (forward slash) as a comment and ignores it.

**CAUTION:** Do not place comments at the end of a command line.

### Table 60  Dial Plan Command Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table Create</td>
<td>Creates a dial plan table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>Creates an entry in a dial plan table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
<td>Creates a route that specifies the primary and alternative destination device of a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
<td>Creates a destination route entry that identifies a single destination device or device list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>Creates a digit manipulation operation for a destination route entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimedRoute Create</td>
<td>Creates a timed route (a route that the system uses based on defined criteria for time of day and day of week).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimedRouteEntry Create</td>
<td>Creates a timed route entry specifying either a time of day or system mode, day of the week criteria, and the destination route to use if that criteria are met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TimedRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>Creates a digit manipulation operation for a timed route entry.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Dial Plan Commands

The dial plan commands are described in this section. They are listed in alphabetical order:

- DestinationRoute Create
- DestinationRouteEntry Create
- DestinationRouteOperation Create
- ExtensionLength
- ExtensionRange
- ExternalSettings
- PreTranslator Create
- PreTranslatorEntry Create
- PreTranslatorEntry Delete
- PreTranslatorOperation Create
- Table Create
- TableEntry Create
- TimedRoute Create
- TimedRouteEntry Create

**Table 60** Dial Plan Command Summary (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslator Create</td>
<td>Creates a pretranslator entry and specifies a string of digits that are compared to the incoming digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorEntry Create</td>
<td>Creates a pretranslator entry and specifies a string of digits that are compared to the incoming digits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorEntry Delete</td>
<td>Deletes a pretranslator entry or deletes all entries for a particular pretranslator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation Create</td>
<td>Creates a digit manipulation operation for a pretranslator entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtensionLength</td>
<td>Specifies the length of extension numbers for system devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExtensionRange</td>
<td>Specifies a range of extensions for each type of device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExternalSettings</td>
<td>Specifies settings for several aspects of external devices.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **TimedRouteOperation Create**

**DestinationRoute Create**

**Syntax**

```
DestinationRoute Create nRouteId szDescription
```

**Description**  Creates a route that specifies the primary and alternative destination device of a call (for example, which CO Line or Digital Line Card port over which to route the call). If the destination route already exists, this command removes all of its entries and operations, and overwrites its description with the new information.

**Arguments**

- `nRouteId` — An integer in the range 1 – 32768, uniquely identifying this destination route.
- `szDescription` — The description or name of the destination route.

**Example:** This example creates destination route 3 and names it “Voice Application”:

```
DestinationRoute Create 3 Voice Application
```

**DestinationRouteEntry Create**

**Syntax**

```
DestinationRouteEntry Create nRouteId nEntryId szExtension
```

**Description**  creates a destination route entry that identifies a single destination device or device list.

If the specified destination route entry already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information. During routing, the system checks the list of destinations in ascending `nEntryId` order (`nEntryId` 1 first).

**Arguments**

- `nRouteId` — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.
- `nEntryId` — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system checks the list of destinations in ascending `nEntryId` order, and uses the first available one.
- `szExtension` — The extension of the destination device or device list. Note that the system does not dial this extension (that is, it neither checks the extension against a dial plan nor subjects it to Class of Service restrictions, digit manipulation, or routing) but instead uses the extension only to look up the device in the internal device directory.
**Example:** This example command creates, in route table 3, entry 1 and defines extension list *0003 as the destination for this route entry. Extension list *0003 contains the voice mail extensions/ports.

```
DestinationRouteEntry Create 3 1 *0003
```

### DestinationRouteOperation Create Syntax

```
DestinationRouteOperation Create nRouteId nEntryId nOperId szOperation szValue
```

**Description** Creates a digit manipulation operation for a destination route entry. If the specified digit manipulation operation already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information. During routing the system processes the entire list of operations in ascending nOperId order (nOperId 1 first).

**Arguments**

- **RouteId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.
- **nEntryId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768 specifying the destination route entry to which this operation applies.
- **nOperId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system processes the list of operations in ascending nOperId order.
- **szOperation** — The name of the digit manipulation operation to perform: stripLead, stripTrail, replace, prepend, append.
- **szValue** — A value used by the operation, either the string of digits to prepend, append, replace with, or the number of digits to strip.

**Example:** This example command creates, for destination route 3, entry 1, an operation numbered 1, with the associated function stripLead, and an argument of 1, indicating that the command removes (strips) one leading digit from the dialed number before dialing.

```
DestinationRouteOperation Create 3 1 1 stripLead 1
```

### ExtensionLength Syntax

```
ExtensionLength nExtensionLength
```

**Description** The length of extension numbers for system devices. The default is 4 for V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems. The default is 3 for NBX 100 systems.
Arguments

nExtensionLength — specifies either 3 to designate a 3-digit dial plan, or 4 to designate a 4-digit dial plan.

ExtensionRange Syntax

ExtensionRange szExtensionType szLowestExtension szHighestExtension

Description  A range of extensions for each type of device. When the system automatically generates extensions it assigns them from within this range. When you manually generate an extension number, verify that it is within the valid range. During a dial plan import operation, the system does not validate that existing extensions are within the specified range. 3Com strongly recommends that you configure the dial plan before you define any devices in the system.
Arguments

szExtensionType — One of these: Telephone, Park, Auto Attendant, Hunt Group, External.

szLowestExtension — The lowest extension for this device type.

szHighestExtension — The highest extension for this device type.

Example: These commands define the extension range for telephones as 100 through 449, for call park as 601 through 609, for Auto Attendants as 500 through 599, for hunt groups as 450 through 499, and for external lines as 600 through 799.

ExtensionRange Telephone 100 449
ExtensionRange Park 601 609
ExtensionRange Autoattendant 500 599
ExtensionRange HuntGroup 450 499
ExtensionRange External 600 799

CAUTION: Do not define extension ranges that overlap. The only exception is Park, which must be within the External range.

ExternalSettings

Syntax

ExternalSettings szExternalKeysetPrefix
szFirstAutoDiscoverExtension szDefaultAutoExtension

Description Specifies settings for several aspects of external devices.

Arguments

szExternalKeysetPrefix — The digits that are prepended to external calls made in Keyset mode. This is used to define the Class of Service (CoS) for external calls made in Keyset mode. Typical values for this digit are 8, 9, or 0 (zero). This prefix is set to the appropriate number in each country’s dial plan.

Example: In the default internal dial plan table, the digit 9 instructs the system to connect the call to an external line. When a telephone has a button mapped to an external device, and the user places a call using that external device, the system prepends the szExternalKeysetPrefix digit to the digits dialed by a user; then the system applies the dial plan tables to define call Class of Service.
szFirstAutoDiscoverExtension — The first extension used when autodiscovering external devices. This must be in the specified range of lowest/highest external extensions.

The system assigns extensions starting with this number and incrementing upward. For information about the Auto Discovery topic, see “Using Auto Discovery for Initial System Configuration” in the NBX Installation Guide.

The default value for a 3-digit system is 750, and for a 4-digit system is 7250. Typically, systems do not use all of the extensions from 600 through 799 (or 6000 through 7999). If, however, the system uses all of these extensions and needs another one, it starts looking from the beginning of the range and selects the first unused one.

szDefaultAutoExtension — The default extension the system uses for forwarding incoming calls. This is always 500.

The system must direct each incoming call (on an external line) to an extension. After you import the dial plan configuration file, and complete the Auto Discovery process, you can manually configure the extension for each analog line and each Digital Line Card channel, if you want.

PreTranslator Create

Syntax

PreTranslator Create nPreTranslatorId szDescription

Description Creates a pretranslator. If the pretranslator already exists, this command removes all of its entries and operations, and overwrites its description with the new information.

Arguments

nPreTranslatorId — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.

tsZDescription — The description or name of the pretranslator.

Example: This command creates a pretranslator, designates it as the first one (number 1) and give it the title “4-to-3-digit DID/DDI pretranslator.”

PreTranslator Create 1 4-to-3-digit DID/DDI pretranslator

PreTranslatorEntry Create

Syntax

PreTranslatorEntry Create nPreTranslatorId nEntryId szDigits
**Description** Creates a pretranslator entry and specifies a string of digits that are compared to the incoming digits. If the pretranslator entry already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information.

**Arguments**

- `nPreTranslatorId` — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.
- `nEntryId` — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.
- `szDigits` — The digits to compare to the incoming digits.

**Example:** These example commands create, in pretranslator 1, entries 1 through 10, each of which looks for a different single digit (0 through 9) in the incoming digits.

```plaintext
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 1 0
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 2 1
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 3 2
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 4 3
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 5 4
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 6 5
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 7 6
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 8 7
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 9 8
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 10 9
```

**PreTranslatorEntry Delete**

**Syntax**

`PreTranslatorEntry Delete nPreTranslatorId nEntryId`

**Description** Deletes a pretranslator entry or deletes all entries for a particular pretranslator.

*Use caution when using this command to delete Pretranslator entries in an existing dial plan. In general, it is best to delete all tables, routes, and pretranslators at the beginning of each dial plan configuration file. This precaution avoids the potential conflicts or unpredictable actions caused by importing new dial plan entries on top of an existing dial plan.*

For instructions on how to edit the dial plan configuration file to delete existing tables, routes, and pretranslators, see “Creating Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 278.

**Arguments**
**nPreTranslatorId** — An integer in the range 1–32768.

**nEntryId** — An integer in the range 1–32768 or * for all entries.

**Example:** This command deletes pretranslator entry 3 from pretranslator 2.

`PreTranslatorEntry Delete 2 3`

This command deletes all pretranslator entries from pretranslator 2.

`PreTranslatorEntry Delete 2 *`

Normally this command is not necessary. It is better to delete an entire dial plan rather than import a new dial plan over it. To accomplish this, 3Com recommends using specific commands at the top of every dial plan configuration file. For an example of this technique, see “Creating Dial Plan Configuration Files” on page 278.

**PreTranslatorOperation Create**

**Syntax**

`PreTranslatorOperation Create nPreTranslatorId nEntryId nOperId szOperation szValue`

**Description** Creates a digit manipulation operation for a pretranslator entry. If the specified digit manipulation operation already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information. During pretranslation, the system processes the list of operations in ascending **nOperId** order (**nOperId** 1 first).

**Arguments**

**nPreTranslatorId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.

**nEntryId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768 specifying the pretranslator entry to which this operation applies.

**nOperId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system processes the list of operations in ascending **nOperId** order (**nOperId** 1 first).

**szOperation** — The name of the digit manipulation operation to perform. Values are: stripLead, stripTrail, replace, prepend, append.

**szValue** — The value to use in the operation, either the string of digits to prepend, append, replace with, or the number of digits to strip.
Table Create  

**Syntax**

Table Create nDialPlanTableId szDescription

**Description**  Creates a dial plan table to control the routing of calls placed by devices. Dial plan tables apply to internal devices such as telephones, incoming calls from outside the system, and Least Cost Routes. If the dial plan table already exists, this command removes all entries from the table, and fills the table with the new information.

**Arguments**

nDialPlanTableId — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The default dial plan tables use ID numbers 1 through 3:

1 — Internal dial plan table
2 — Incoming dial plan table
3 — Least Cost Routing table

szDescription — The description or name of the dial plan table. The NBX NetSet utility uses this name to refer to the table.

**Example:** This example command creates dial plan table 1 and names it “Internal 4 Digit Extensions.”

Table Create 1 Internal 4 Digit Extensions

TableEntry Create

**Syntax**

TableEntry Create nDialPlanTableId nEntryId szDigits nMinDigits nMaxDigits szCallClass nPriority nRouteId

**Description**  Creates an entry in a dial plan table that specifies a string of digits that are compared to the dialed digits. If the dial plan table entry already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information.

Dial plan table entries make Class of Service and call routing decisions based on the correspondence of dialed digits and table entry digits.

**Arguments**

nDialPlanTableId — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system reserves three ID numbers:

1 — Internal dial plan table
2 — Incoming dial plan table
3 — Least Cost Routing table

**nEntryId** — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. Each entry must have a unique ID. If two entries have the same ID, the system uses the entry closer to the bottom of the configuration file (the one processed last).

**szDigits** — A string of dialed digits in a dial plan entry.

**nMinDigits** — An integer specifying the minimum number of digits to collect.

**nMaxDigits** — An integer specifying the maximum number of digits to collect.

**szCallClass** — The call class for this dial plan entry. The call class corresponds to permissions granted to users in their Class of Service. Values are Internal, Local, LongDistance, International, WAN, TollFree, Emergency, COCode, Wireless, Other, Toll, AlternateLong, Operator, TrunkToTrunk, Diagnostics, and NotAllowed.

**nPriority** — Not presently used. Always set to zero (0).

**nRouteId** — An integer specifying the ID of the route to use when this dial plan entry is matched. A route ID of zero (0) indicates that this entry has no defined route; digits are transmitted as soon as they are dialed.

**Example**: This example command creates (in table ID 1) table entry 1, which looks for 3 as the first digit in a 4-digit string (minimum and maximum number of characters are both specified as 4), classifies the call type as “Internal”, assigns the call a priority of zero (the only acceptable priority in this product release). Because the destination is an internal extension, there is no need for a defined route so the route number is zero.

```
TableEntry Create 1 1 3 4 4 Internal 0 0
```

**TimedRoute Create Syntax**

```
TimedRoute Create nRouteId nDefaultDestinationRouteId szDescription
```

**Description**  Creates a timed route (a route that the system uses based on defined criteria for time of day and day of week). If the timed route already exists, this command removes all of its entries and overwrites its description and *defaultDestinationRoute* with the new information.
**Arguments**

*nRouteId* — An integer in the range 1 through 32768 which uniquely identifies this timed route.

*nDefaultDestinationRouteId* — An integer in the range 1 through 32768 identifying the destination route the system must use if none of the entries in this timed route match the current time of day.

*szDescription* — A description or name of the timed route.

**Example:** This example command creates timed route 7 which uses destination route 1, defined in the “Routes” section of the system configuration file. The description of route 7 is “Business Hours Long Distance.”

```
TimedRoute Create 7 1 Business Hours Long Distance
```

**Syntax**

```
TimedRouteEntry Create nRouteId nEntryId szStartTime szEndTime szDaysOfWeek nDestinationRouteId
```

**Description** Creates a timed route entry specifying either a time of day or system mode, day of the week criteria, and the destination route to use if that criteria are met. If the specified timed route entry already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information. During routing, the system checks the list of timed route entries in ascending *nEntryId* order (*nEntryId* 1 first). The system performs any digit manipulation operations that apply to the specified destination.

**Arguments**

*nRouteId* — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.

*nEntryId* — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system checks the list of timed routes in ascending order based on *nEntryId*.

*szStartTime* — Start time in 24-hour format, for example, 13:30 for 1:30 p.m. You can use either 24:00 or 00:00 to specify midnight. Instead of specifying times, you can enter a system mode name (*open*, *closed*, *lunch*, or *other*). For each system mode, the system knows the start and stop times. If you use one of the system modes, both *szStartTime* and *szEndTime* parameter must be the same.
You define start and end times for system modes through the NBX NetSet utility. Click System-Wide Settings > Business Hours. Enter the times that you want and click OK.

**Example:** If you define business hours from 8:00 to 17:00 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from 9:00 to 18:00 Tuesdays and Thursdays, then a timed route entry both szStartTime and szEndTime set to “open” applies differently on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday than on Tuesday and Thursday.

You set the beginning and ending times for open, lunch, and other using the NBX NetSet utility. Click System-Wide Settings > Business Hours. The system treats all times not included these three categories as closed.

szEndTime — End time in 24-hour format, for example, “18:30” for 6:30 p.m. You can use either 00:00 or 24:00 to indicate midnight. If you use a system mode (open, lunch, or other) for szStartTime, you must use the same system mode for szEndTime.

szDaysOfWeek — A seven character mask in which each character position represents one day of the week, beginning with Sunday as the first character and ending with Saturday as the last character. The system excludes any day if a dot “.” character appears in that day’s position. (As a convention, you place the first letter of each day in the appropriate character position to indicate that the day is included, but you can use any letter you want; the presence of a dot “.” in a given position excludes the day of the week and the presence of any other character in that position selects that day.

You use the szDaysOfWeek parameter to specify when this timed route is active. You can specify that the timed route entry apply to all days of the week. If you specify the start and end times for open mode differently on some days of the week than for other days, one timed route entry can operate differently depending on the day.

**Example:** The system interprets “SMT.T.S” (or “XXX.X.X”) as “all days except Wednesday and Friday.” The “dot” characters in positions four and six exclude the fourth and sixth days of the week (Wednesday and Friday).

nDestinationRouteId — The Id of the destination route to use if this entry’s time of day and day of week criteria are met.
Example: This example command creates two entries, one to define the route to use during business hours (open) and the other to define the route when the business is closed.

The first entry is timed route 7, timed route entry 1. The two occurrences of the word “Open” instruct the system to use the start time and end time defined by the “open for business” hours, and the letters “SMTWTFS” indicate that this entry applies to all seven days of the week (Sunday through Saturday).

The number 6 designates destination route 6, defined in the system routes table. Because this entry applies to the “open for business” hours, route 6 could define a least cost route for outgoing long distance calls.

The second entry is timed route 7, timed route entry 2. The two occurrences of the word “Closed” instruct the system to use the start time and end time defined by the “business closed” hours, and the letters “SMTWTFS” indicate that this entry applies to all seven days of the week (Sunday through Saturday). The number 3 designates destination route 3, defined in the system routes table. Because this route applies to the “business closed” hours, route 3 could connect the incoming call to an Auto Attendant menu that tells the caller that the company is closed and gives instructions on how to leave a message and how to reach someone in an emergency.

TimedRouteEntry Create 7 1 Open Open SMTWTFS 6
TimedRouteEntry Create 7 2 Closed Closed SMTWTFS 3

Syntax
TimedRouteOperation Create nRouteId nEntryId nOperId szOperation szValue

Description
Creates a digit manipulation operation for a timed route entry. If the specified digit manipulation operation already exists, this command overwrites it with the new information. During routing, the system processes the list of operations in ascending nOperId order (nOperId 1 first).

CAUTION: Timed route operations are performed before Destination Route operations. So if you strip a leading 9 using a TimedRouteOperation Create command verify that you don’t mistakenly perform the same action in a DestinationRouteOperation Create command. If you made that error, you would lose the first dialed digit.
Arguments

\( n\text{RouteId} \) — An integer in the range 1 through 32768.

\( n\text{EntryId} \) — An integer in the range 1 through 32768 specifying the timed route entry to which this operation applies.

\( n\text{OperId} \) — An integer in the range 1 through 32768. The system processes the list of operations in ascending \( n\text{OperId} \) order (\( n\text{OperId} \) 1 first).

\( sz\text{Operation} \) — The name of the digit manipulation operation to perform: stripLead, stripTrail, replace, prepend, append.

\( sz\text{Value} \) — The value used by the operation, either the string of digits to prepend, append, replace with, or the number of digits to strip.

Sample Solutions Using Dial Plan Configuration File Commands

This section describes several requirements that a customer may have, and for each one, provides a sample solution. An explanation follows each step in the solution.

For a detailed explanation of each command, see “Dial Plan Configuration File Commands” on page 309.

Customer Requirement 1. Assume that the telephone company passes 4-digit numbers to the system for each incoming telephone call (for example, numbers in the range 5200 through 5300). If the system uses 3-digit extensions in the range 200 through 300, you could define a single pretranslation operation that performed a stripLead to remove the first digit. For example, the system could remove the number five from an incoming number such as 5278, and pass the call to extension 278.

To accomplish the pretranslation:

PreTranslator Create 1 4-to-3-digit T1 DID/DDI Pretranslator

Explanation: Create pretranslator table 1, called “4-to-3-digit T1 DID/DDI Pretranslator.”

PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 1 5

Explanation: Create, in pretranslator table 1, entry number 1, which applies when the first digit in the sequence is 5.

PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 1 stripLead 1
**Explanation:** For pretranslator table 1, PreTranslatorEntry 1, create the first PreTranslatorOperation. This performs a stripLead operation, removing a single leading digit from the incoming number.

**Customer Requirement 2.** Assume that the telephone company passes 10-digit numbers to the system for each incoming telephone call (for example, numbers in the range 4567-89-3000 through 4567-89-3500). If the system uses 4-digit extensions in the range 2000 through 2500, you can pass an incoming 10-digit number such as 4567-89-3210 to extension 2210 by using two pretranslation operations. The first operation performs a stripLead operation to remove the first 7 digits, leaving 210. The second would perform a prepend to add the digit 2 to the front of the number, creating 2210, which matches an extension within the extension range.

These entries in a dial plan configuration file would accomplish the pretranslation:

```
PreTranslator Create 1 10-to-3-digit T1 DID/DDI Pretranslator
```

**Explanation:** Create pretranslator table 1, called “10-to-3-digit T1 DID/DDI Pretranslator.”

```
PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 1 4567893
```

**Explanation:** Creates the first entry in pretranslator table 1. This entry looks for sequence of digits 4567893.

This example assumes that all numbers begin with the same 7 digits (4567-89-3) and differ only in the last 3 digits. If this assumption is incorrect, you can add PreTranslatorEntry Create lines to describe all of the possible variations.

```
PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 1 stripLead 7
PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 2 prepend 2
```

**Explanation:** For PreTranslator table 1, PreTranslatorEntry 1, create the first PreTranslatorOperation. This performs a stripLead operation, removing the first seven leading digits from the incoming number.

Then create operation 2, which prepends the digit 2 to the remaining 3-digit number. The resulting 4-digit number matches one of the internal extensions in the system.

**Customer Requirement 3.** Assume that the telephone company assigns a group of 4-digit DID/DDI numbers from 6000 through 6199; however, you want to use internal telephone extensions from 3000.
through 3199. Also, you want the number 6111 to connect the caller to an Auto Attendant line for the customer service group.

Add these lines to the dial plan configuration file:

**PreTranslator Create 1 6XXX to 3XXX Translator**

**Explanation:** Creates PreTranslator 1, and names it “6XXX to 3XXX Translator”

**PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 1 6111**

**Explanation:** Creates the first entry in Pretranslator 1. This entry looks for the specific sequence of digits 6111.

**PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 1 replace 5502**

**Explanation:** Creates the first operation associated with PreTranslator 1, PreTranslatorEntry 1. Defines a replace operation that replaces all digits in the incoming sequence (6111) with 5502. In this example, 5502 connects you to the Auto Attendant menu for customer service.

**PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 2 6**

**Explanation:** Creates the second entry in Pretranslator 1; this entry looks for any incoming digit string beginning with the number 6.

**PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 2 1 stripLead 1**

**Explanation:** Creates the first operation associated with PreTranslator 1, PreTranslatorEntry 2. Defines a stripLead operation that removes (strips) the first (leading) digit from the incoming 4-digit sequence. This removes the 6 from the incoming numbers (6000 through 6199) leaving 3-digit numbers from 000 through 199.

**PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 2 prepend 3**

**Explanation:** Creates the second operation associated with PreTranslator 1, PreTranslatorEntry 2. Defines a prepend operation that adds the digit 3 at the beginning of the 3-digit string (created by the previous operation). The incoming numbers from 000 through 199 become numbers from 3000 through 3199.

The Incoming dial plan table may already contain this line. If necessary, modify the line to match.

**TableEntry Create 2 4 3 4 4 Internal 0 0**

**Explanation:** In table ID 2 (Incoming dial plan table) entry 4 instructs the system to look for 3 as the first in a sequence of 4 digits (both Min and Max are 4). If the system finds such a sequence, it assigns *Internal* as the
call class. The system does not use the number in the priority column, so it remains 0 (zero). The system directs the call to route 0 (zero), the default route for internal extensions.

**Customer Requirement 4.** Assume that the company is located in New York, and has two long distance telephone carriers: ABC, which provides a low-cost service to four Boston area codes (508, 617, 781, and 978), and DEF, which provides service to the rest of the United States. You want to use one 4-port Analog Line Card, connected to analog trunk lines owned by ABC, for all calls to the Boston area. You want to use the T1 line, which you lease from DEF, for all other long distance calls within the United States.

The system users dial 9 to get an outside line, 1 to obtain a long distance carrier, 3 digits to specify the area code, and 7 digits to specify the telephone number. To ensure that long distance calls are managed in the least-cost way that you want, you place these entries in the Internal dial plan table. The numbering of the entries assumes that the table has 46 entries before you make any additions. Columns in each table entry are titled: Command, Table Number, Entry Number, Digits, Min, Max, Class, Priority, and Route Number.

Add these lines to the dial plan configuration file:

```
TableEntry Create 1 47 91 12 12 LongDistance 0 2
Explanation: Creates, in table ID 1 (the Internal table), entry 47, which directs the system to look for the digits 91 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (Min and Max are both 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service.

Because the system software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 2 (the T1 route).

Dial plan entries are searched in sequential order. As soon as dialed digits match a dial plan entry, the dial plan acts on that match without further analysis. So if a previous dial plan entry (entries 1 through 46 in this example) was matched, entry 47 would not be found or used.

TableEntry Create 1 48 91508 12 12 LongDistance 0 1
Explanation: In table ID 1 (the Internal table), creates entry 48, which directs the system to look for the digits 91508 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (Min and Max are both 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service. Because the system
software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 1 (the route that uses the 4-port card).

**TableEntry Create 1 49 91617 12 12 LongDistance 0 1**

**Explanation:** In table ID 1 (the Internal table), creates entry 49, which directs the system to look for the digits 91617 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (Min and Max are both 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service. Because the system software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 1 (the route that uses the 4-port card).

**TableEntry Create 1 50 91781 12 12 LongDistance 0 1**

**Explanation:** In table ID 1 (the Internal table), creates entry 50, which directs the system to look for the digits 91781 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (Min and Max are both 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service. Because the system software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 1 (the route that uses the 4-port card).

**TableEntry Create 1 51 91978 7 7 LongDistance 0 1**

**Explanation:** In table ID 1 (the Internal table), creates entry 51, which directs the system to look for the digits 91978 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (Min and Max are both 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service. Because the system software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 1 (the route that uses the 4-port card).

In combination, the five lines in the internal table work with these two lines in the Routes section of the dial plan.

**DestinationRoute Create 1 Boston Low-cost Carrier**
**DestinationRoute Create 2 T1 Line to DEF Telephone Company**

**Explanation:** Creates two routes, numbered 1 and 2, with the names “Boston Low-cost Carrier” and “T1 Line to DEF Telephone Company.”

**DestinationRouteEntry Create 1 1 *0001**
**DestinationRouteEntry Create 2 1 *0001**

**Explanation:** In route 1, creates entry number 1, which defines extension list *0001 (line card port extensions) as the destination. Then creates, in route 2, an entry that defines extension list *0002 (Digital Line Card extensions) as the destination.
**DestinationRouteOperation Create 1 1 1 stripLead 1**

**DestinationRouteOperation Create 2 1 1 stripLead 1**

**Explanation:** Creates, in route 1, entry 1, operation number 1. This is a stripLead operation, which removes the first digit from the dialed string, then and passes the remaining digits to the carrier.

**Customer Requirement 5.** Assume that you want to transmit CLIP information about outgoing calls. You use internal telephone extension numbers from 3000 to 3099. There is no DDI/DID, so the T1 or E1 line has only a single number (555-555-1212). All incoming calls are routed by default to the Auto Attendant.

Add these lines to the dial plan configuration file:

**PreTranslator Create 1 CLIP Internal Ext to Single Number**

**Explanation:** Create pretranslator table 1 called “CLIP Internal Ext to Single Number.”

**PreTranslatorEntry Create 1 1 3**

**Explanation:** For pretranslator 1, create entry 1, which applies when the first digit in the sequence is 3. (All internal telephone extensions begin with the number 3.)

**PreTranslatorOperation Create 1 1 1 replace 555 555 1212**

**Explanation:** For pretranslator 1, entry 1, create operation 1, which replaces the extension number with the string 555 555 1212.

**Customer Requirement 6.** Assume that you want to use two different long distance carriers at different times of the day, to obtain a cost saving. To select one long distance carrier from 7:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., prepend 1010321 to each call. To select another carrier and obtain a lower rate from 3:00 p.m. until opening business hours the next day, prepend 1010220. This assumes the business is not open on weekends.

Add these lines to the dial plan configuration file:

**TableEntry Create 1 99 91 12 12 LongDistance 0 27**

**Explanation:** In Table 1 (Internal table) entry 99, creates an entry which looks for the digits 91 at the beginning of any 12-digit sequence (because both Min and Max are set to 12). If the system detects such a sequence, it assigns LongDistance as the class of service.

Because system software does not use the priority value, the system leaves 0 (zero) as the value, and assigns the call to route 27.
If Table 1 already contains an entry with 91 in the digits column, delete it and substitute the above TableEntry Create line.

**TimedRoute Create 27 28 3PM Switchover**

**Explanation:** Create TimedRoute 27, with a default DestinationRoute of 28. Assign the title “3PM Switchover” to TimedRoute 27.

**TimedRouteEntry Create 27 1 7:30 15:00 .MTWTF. 29**

**Explanation:** For TimedRoute 27, create entry 1, which applies from 7:30 a.m. through 3:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. The route to use is 29.

**DestinationRouteCreate 29 Open Hours Carrier**

**Explanation:** Create DestinationRoute 29, and call it “Open Hours Carrier.”

**DestinationRouteEntry Create 29 1 *0002**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 29, create entry 1, which uses extension list *0002, the extension list that contains all extensions associated with Digital Line Cards.

**DestinationRouteOperation Create 29 1 1 stripLead 2**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 29, entry 1, create operation 1, which strips 2 digits (9 and 1) from the beginning of the dialed string.

**DestinationRouteOperation Create 29 1 2 prepend 1010321**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 29, entry 1, create operation 2, which prepends 1010321 to select the long distance carrier to use from 7:30 a.m. Monday through Friday.

**DestinationRoute Create 28 Carrier After 3pm and Closed**

**Explanation:** Create DestinationRoute 28 and call it “Carrier After 3 p.m. and Closed.”

**DestinationRouteEntry Create 28 1 *0002**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 28, create entry 1, which uses extension list *0002, the extension list that contains all extensions associated with Digital Line Cards.

**DestinationRouteOperation Create 28 1 1 stripLead 2**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 28, entry 1, create operation 1, which strips 2 digits (9 and 1) from the beginning of the dialed string.

**DestinationRouteOperation Create 28 1 2 prepend 1010220**

**Explanation:** For DestinationRoute 28, entry 1, create operation 2, which prepends 1010220 to select the other long distance carrier.
Route 28 is the default route, so it is used at all other times than those defined for route 29.

**Example 1** If you make a long distance call at 2:00 p.m. on any Tuesday, the system uses these timed route definitions, and:

- Verifies that the date is a valid business date.
- Verifies that the time is prior to 3:00 p.m.
- Selects timed route 29.
- Prepends 1010321 to the outgoing call to select the first long distance carrier.

**Example 2** If you make a long distance call at any time on any Saturday, the system uses these timed route definitions, and:

- Verifies that the date is not a valid business date.
- Selects timed route 28.
- Prepends 1010220 to the outgoing call to select the second long distance carrier.
This chapter describes these elements of the system:

- Overview of Virtual Tie Lines
- TAPI Route Points
- TAPI Settings

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

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**Overview of Virtual Tie Lines**

A Virtual Tie Line (VTL) provides a way to make calls between system sites that are separated geographically but are tied together by a Wide Area Network (WAN). VTLs are a licensed feature of the systems. V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000 systems can support up to 48 simultaneous VTL connections. NBX 100 systems can support up to 8 simultaneous VTL connections.

On any system, you can use a VTL connection either for an incoming VTL call from any site or for an outgoing VTL call to any site. A VTL connection is not dedicated in the same way as a physical tie line, which always connects the same pair of sites. In the example in Figure 20, you can use the VTLs on the Chicago system for any combination of incoming and outgoing VTL calls to either Atlanta or Dallas.

The system can reroute VTL calls that fail to reach their destination on the first attempt. For details, see “Call Rerouting for Virtual Tie Lines” on page 346.

- Virtual tie line (VTL) connections between NBX systems must run software versions that are no more than one version apart. For example, a system that is running R6.0 system software is VTL compatible with a system that is running R5.0 software, but VTL
connections between an R6.0 system and an R4.3 system are not fully compatible.

- You must configure the system for either IP On-the-Fly or Standard IP to use VTL connections to other systems.
- VTL connections are not available on a SIP-mode system.
- VTL connections cannot be configured to run through firewalls or NAT routers.
- When you calculate the number of devices on a system, do not include the number of VTLs.

There are two implementation techniques you can use: unique extension ranges (see the next section) or site codes (see page 335).

VTL Connections Using Unique Extension Ranges

If you can restrict the extension ranges on each of the systems so that they do not overlap, you can configure the dial plans to route calls based only on the extension that is being dialed. The caller does not have to dial any digits to specify the site.

Assess your growth plans for each site to verify that as you add telephones you do not exceed your defined extension ranges.

Figure 20 depicts a configuration that uses unique extension ranges.

Figure 20  Multi-site Network using Virtual Tie Lines
In the sample network shown in Figure 20, each site is set up to use a unique range of telephone extensions. The dial plan on each of the systems is configured so that whenever a call is made to an extension not located at the local site, the system sets up a VTL connection to the appropriate site.

To make a call to a user in Dallas, a user in Chicago dials a Dallas extension (3000 through 3999). The dial plan on the Chicago system is configured to set up the necessary VTL connection to the Dallas system, and then to the extension at that site.

See “Dial Plan Configuration” on page 339 for more information about how to set up VTLs in the dial plan.

### VTL Connections Using Site Codes

The simpler way to implement VTL connections uses a site code, which consists of one or more digits that a user must dial to specify the site that is being called. This approach requires no restriction on the telephone extension ranges, but does require the caller to dial the site code digits as well as the extension.

A site code can be any number of digits, but typically, one- or two-digit numbers make the most sense. The dial plan at each site must include appropriate routing instructions for each of the possible site code.

Figure 21 shows three sites connected by VTLs. All sites use the same range of extension numbers (1000 through 3999). To reach someone on another system, a user must dial a site code (61, 62, or 63 in this example) followed by an extension.
CHAPTER 12: VIRTUAL CONNECTIONS

Figure 21  Virtual Tie Lines Using Site Codes

To call someone in Atlanta, a user in Chicago must dial the site code 62 and then the appropriate extension (1000 through 3999). To reach a user in Dallas, a user in Chicago must dial 63 and then the appropriate extension (1000 through 3999). Because the extension is preceded by the site code, there is no conflict between the extension dialed and an identical extension number at the local site (Chicago). The choice of site codes is made by the person who configures the dial plans for the sites.

See “Dial Plan Configuration” on page 339 for more information about how to set up VTLs in the dial plan.

Conference Calls Using VTL Connections

Users can set up conference calls over VTLs in much the same way that they set up conference calls with other users at their local site, or at a site reachable by an external telephone line.

- On V3000, V3001, V3001R, or V5000 systems, you can have up to twelve 4-person conference calls simultaneously.
- On NBX 100 systems, you can have up to four 4-person conference calls simultaneously.

To make conference calls between sites, you must implement IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) on your network.
Overview of Virtual Tie Lines

Conference Calls Using Site-Unique Extensions
In Figure 20, a user in Chicago establishes a conference call with two users in Atlanta and one user in Dallas as follows:

1. Dial the first extension in Atlanta.
2. After the user answers, press Conference and dial the second extension in Atlanta.
3. When the second user answers, press Conference again to connect all three users.
4. Press Conference again and dial the extension of the user in Dallas.
5. When the fourth party answers, press Conference to connect all four users.

Conference Calls Using Site Codes
In Figure 21, if you work in the Chicago office, to establish a conference call with two people in Atlanta and one person in Dallas:

1. Dial the site code (62) and the first extension.
2. After the first user answers, press Conference, dial the same site code (62) and the second extension in Atlanta.
3. When the second Atlanta user answers, press Conference again to connect all three users.
4. Press Conference again and dial the Dallas site code (63) and then the extension of the user in Dallas.
5. When the Dallas user answers, press Conference again to connect all four users.

Conference Calls Involving Site Codes and Off-Site Telephones
In Figure 21, you work in the Chicago office and want to establish a conference call with someone in Atlanta, someone in Dallas, and someone at an external telephone number, you:

1. Dial the Atlanta site code (62) and then the extension.
2. After the Atlanta user answers, press Conference and dial the Dallas site code (63) and then the extension.
3. When the Dallas user answers, press Conference again to connect all three users.
4. Press Conference again and dial the external telephone number.
If the site requires that you dial 9 to reach an outside telephone line, and if the call is a long-distance call, the user may dial a number in area code 367 using the digit sequence 913675551212.

5 When the person answers, press Conference again to connect all four users.

How to Configure a Virtual Tie Line

Configuring a working VTL connection between two systems involves:

- License Installation
- Dial Plan Configuration
- Updating the Extension List
- Adding VTL Devices to the Pretranslators (Optional)
- Verification of the Virtual Tie Line

You can enable silence suppression and different levels of audio compression for your VTL calls. For more information about how silence suppression and compression affect bandwidth, see “Audio Settings” on page 34. To change the system-wide settings for silence suppression and compression on VTL calls, use the NBX NetSet utility to edit the audio settings (click System-Wide Settings > Audio Settings).

License Installation

You must obtain and install a license to enable VTLs.

Each VTL license applies only to the system on which it is installed. For example, to connect three sites by VTLs and to have each site support up to 8 simultaneous active VTL connections, install a separate license key for 8 VTLs on each of the three systems.

To increase the number of VTLs above one of the levels on a system, add one or more incremental licenses of 2 VTLs each.

To install a VTL license:

1 Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses > Add License.
2 In the field, type the license key code.
3 Click OK and then restart the system.
You configure the dial plan after you install the VTL license. See “License Installation” on page 338 for information about VTL licenses.

To configure the dial plan for VTLs, you must define:

- Routes within the dial plan
- Digit sequences to be used to select those routes
- Operations to be performed for each route

Example: Dial Plan with Site-Unique Extensions

In Figure 20, each of the three sites uses a unique extension range. In the Internal table in the Chicago system dial plan, the entries shown in Figure 22 control the routing of calls if a user dials an extension in the 2000 through 2999 range (Atlanta extensions) or the 3000 through 3999 range (Dallas extensions) respectively. The dial plans for the Atlanta and Dallas systems would contain similar, but not identical entries.

An explanation of each line in the dial plan follows Figure 22.
Table Create 1 Internal 4 Digit Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route Description

DestinationRoute Create 522 Atlanta VTL Connection
DestinationRoute Create 523 Dallas VTL Connection

DestinationRouteEntry Create 522 1 *0006
DestinationRouteEntry Create 523 1 *0006

DestinationRouteOperation Create 522 1 1 prepend 192*168*25*100*
DestinationRouteOperation Create 523 1 1 prepend 192*168*35*100*

The first TableEntry Create command modifies entry 3 in Table 1. Entry 3 watches for 4-digit sequences (Min = 4, Max = 4) beginning with 2 (extensions 2000 through 2999) and specifies route 522 whenever a 4-digit sequence falls within this range. Entry 4 watches for 4-digit sequences (Min = 4, Max = 4) beginning with 3 (extension 3000 through 3999) and specifies route 523 whenever a 4-digit sequence falls within this range. Route numbers 522 and 523 are examples only. The choice of route numbers is made by the person who configures the dial plans for the sites.

Two DestinationRoute Create commands create routes 522 and 523. The Description field contains any text you want to use to describe each route.

Two DestinationRouteEntry Create commands specify the extension list for routes 522 and 523. Extension list *0006 is reserved for VTLs.
Two DestinationRouteOperation Create commands prepend the IP Address of the destination system to the extension that the user dialed. In this example, the IP address for Atlanta is 192.168.25.100 and for Dallas, the IP address is 192.168.35.100. You must use the asterisk (*) character to separate fields within the IP address and to separate the IP address from the destination extension.

**Example: Dial Plan with Site Codes**

In Figure 21, each of the three sites uses the same extension range. In the Internal table in the Chicago system dial plan, the entries shown in Figure 23 select route 522 and 523 if a user dials the site codes 62 and 63 respectively, and then dials an extension. The dial plans for the Atlanta and Dallas systems would contain similar, but not identical entries.

An explanation of each line in the dial plan follows Figure 23.

**Figure 23  Sample Dial Plan Entries for Chicago Using Site Codes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100 62</td>
<td>6 6</td>
<td>WAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>101 63</td>
<td>6 6</td>
<td>WAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Entry DestinationExtension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route Entry OperId Operation Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The first `TableEntry Create` command creates entry 100 in Table 1. This assumes that the highest previous entry in Table 1 was 99 or lower. Entry 100 watches for the 2-digit sequence 62 followed by a 4-digit extension and specifies route 522 whenever a user dials such a 6-digit (Min = 6 and Max = 6) sequence. Entry 101 watches for the 2-digit sequence 63 followed by a 4-digit extension and specifies route 523 whenever a user dials such a 6-digit sequence. The choice of route numbers is made by the person configuring the dial plans for the sites.

Two `DestinationRoute Create` commands create routes 522 and 523. The Description field contains any text you want to use to describe each route.

Two `DestinationRouteEntry Create` commands specify the extension list for routes 522 and 523. Extension list *0006 is the default extension list for VTLs.

For each DestinationRoute, two `DestinationRouteOperation Create` commands perform two functions:

- The `stripLead` command removes the two digits (62 or 63) leaving the 4-digit extension the user dialed.
- The `prepend` command adds the IP Address of the destination system to the extension that the user dialed. In this example, the IP address for Atlanta is 192.168.25.100 and for Dallas, the IP address is 192.168.35.100. In the dial plan, you must use an asterisk (*) instead of a period (.) to separate the fields within the IP address, and to separate the IP address from the destination extension.

**Updating the Extension List**

The final step to activate the virtual tie lines is to add the VTL extensions to the appropriate extension list (*0006).

To update the extension list:

1. Log on to NetSet using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click `Dial Plan > Extension Lists`.
3. Click *0006, which is the Virtual Tie Lines extension list.

The system displays the Modify window, which includes a membership list. The membership list can list the members already added to the VTL extension list, or a full listing of extensions if the extension list has no members.
4 To add an extension to the list:
   
   c If the list does not include any members, click the check boxes next to
       the extension of the VTL that you want to add to the list.

   d If the list already has members, click Show all to display a list of
       extensions that you can add to the list's membership.

   **Note:** You can toggle between the Show all and Show members only
   buttons to display extensions that have membership in the extension list
   and the extensions that are not members of the list but which you can
   add to the list, and to confirm your changes.

   The system displays (VTL) and the name of the virtual tie line in the Device
   Description field. The number of VTL extensions depends on the VTL
   license installed on this system. **Table 61** describes the VTL extension
   ranges.

   **Table 61** Virtual Tie Line Extension Ranges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platform</th>
<th>Extension Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V3000 and V3001</td>
<td>6500–6523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-digit dial plan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 and V3001</td>
<td>The default dial plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-digit dial plan</td>
<td>for a V3000 or V3001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system is 4-digit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you convert to a 3-digit dial plan, you must manually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>change each 4-digit extension to a 3-digit extension. For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTLs, you can select any unused 3-digit extension from the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>external extension range (600–799).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Adding VTL Devices to the Pretranslators (Optional)**

   If you add a VTL pretranslator to the dial plan to reformat the information
   of incoming VTL calls, you must add the VTL devices to that pretranslator.
   You can add a pretranslator to the dial plan to format caller ID and CDR
   records for VTL calls. See "Creating a Pretranslator for VTL Calls" on
   page 301.

   To add the VTL devices to the pretranslator:
   
   1 Log on to NetSet using the administrator login ID and password.
   
   2 Click Dial Plan > Pretranslators.
   
   3 Click the VTL pretranslator.
   
   4 In the Devices Using window, click the check boxes next to the devices
       associated with VTLs. For a 4-digit dial plan, the VTL device
       extensions range from 6500 through 6523. For a 3-digit dial plan, VTL device
       extensions range from 623 through 630. The device descriptions include (VTL).
5 Click **OK**.

**Verification of the Virtual Tie Line**

After you have configured the VTLs on each of two systems, verify that the VTL connection works properly.

To verify that a working VTL connection exists between two systems, you must verify:

- **Local System Verification** — Verify that the configured VTLs appear on each system.
- **Remote Access Verification** — Verify that each of the systems can access each other.
- **Placing Telephone Calls** — Verify that telephone users can make calls between all pairs of connected systems in both directions.

**Local System Verification**

On each system, use the NBX NetSet utility to verify that you can view the local VTLs:

1. Click **Virtual Connections > Virtual Tie Lines**.
2. Verify that the list displays the VTLs you configured.

In our example, if you perform this verification test on the Chicago system, the results appear as shown in **Figure 24**.

**Figure 24** Example: Virtual Tie Lines Window
Remote Access Verification

To verify that each system can access the other, on each system:

1. Click **Virtual Connections > Virtual Tie Lines**.
2. Click the **Query Remote** tab.
3. In the **Query Remote** window, type the IP address of the remote system in the **IP address** field and click **Query**.

If the verification is successful, the window displays the VTLs configured at the remote site.

**Example:** You have installed an system in Chicago, Atlanta, and Dallas, and you have configured two VTL connections on each of the Chicago and Atlanta systems. The IP addresses of the three systems are:

- Chicago — 192.168.15.100
- Atlanta — 192.168.25.100
- Dallas — 192.168.35.100

The Atlanta system (IP address 192.168.25.100) shows two installed but idle VTL connections. If you execute the Query Remote operation from the Atlanta office and specify the IP address of the Chicago system, the local system displays two installed but idle VTL connections.

If the local system fails to access the remote system, it displays an error message.

If you have not yet configured the remote system to support VTLs, this message indicates that you must do so before the Query Remote operation can succeed.

If you have configured the remote system to support VTLs, the error message indicates that the local system cannot access the remote system using the IP address you specified. To correct the problem:

1. Verify that you specified the correct IP address for the remote system.
2. Verify that the remote system is running properly.
3. Verify that the remote system is using the dial plan which you modified to configure VTLs on that system.
4. Work with your network administrator to verify that WAN connection between the two sites is properly configured and is working.
5. Verify that the VTL extensions are included in the **Devices Using Pretranslator** table.
Placing Telephone Calls
The final step to verify a virtual tie line connection is to place telephone calls in both directions between each pair of connected sites.

Call Rerouting for Virtual Tie Lines
To enable the system to better deal with network problems, you can configure the system dial plan so that some virtual tie line (VTL) calls can be rerouted if a VTL connection cannot be made.

VTL calls can be rerouted if:
- The dial plan contains an invalid IP address
- The remote system is not responding
- All VTL channels on the remote system are currently busy
- All IP addresses in the IP On-the-Fly address pool are in use

Some VTL calls are not rerouted. Example situations in which a call is not rerouted include:
- Placing a VTL call to another system with the intention of hopping off (dialing a telephone number local to the other system) when all trunks are busy on the other system
- Dialing an invalid telephone number

If you normally connect calls from site A to site B using VTL connections, you can define an alternate route to site B using Analog Line Card ports, Digital Line Card channels, and the like. If a network problem such as a router failure occurs, or if all VTL ports on the site A system are busy, VTL calls that fail to reach site B are then dialed using the alternate route.

If your VTL call is rerouted, you see additional routing information in the display panel on your telephone.

The system log file contains records of failed VTL calls that were rerouted.

Example Dial Plan Entries
If you normally dial a site code such as 72 to reach site B, and if the telephones at the other site use four-digit extensions, the dial plan entries to manage the initial call and the rerouting of the call may look like the example shown in Figure 25.
Figure 25  Sample Dial Plan Entries for Rerouting VTL Calls

Table Create 1 Internal 4 Digit Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Routes

Route Description

---

DestinationRoute Create 6 Site B

Route Entry DestinationExtension

---

DestinationRouteEntry Create 6 1 *0006
DestinationRouteEntry Create 6 2 *0001

Route Entry OperId Operation Value

---

DestinationRouteOperation Create 6 1 stripLead 2
DestinationRouteOperation Create 6 1 prepend 192*168*155*100*
DestinationRouteOperation Create 6 2 stripLead 2
DestinationRouteOperation Create 6 2 prepend 1978247

Explanation:
The TableEntry Create command specifies that when a user on the local system dials a six-digit number beginning with the digits 72, the call is routed through route 6, which is the route that normally contains only the VTL extension list (*0006).

To allow VTL calls to be rerouted, route 6 is configured to use both the VTL extension list and the Line Cards extension list (*0001). Calls that use route 6 can be completed using devices in either of these extension lists.

There are four DestinationRouteOperation lines. The first two lines specify the primary way to manage the call, using VTL methods. The last two lines specify the backup way to manage the call if the first method fails.
CHAPTER 12: VIRTUAL CONNECTIONS

Successful VTL Call
If there are no network problems:
1 The first line (Entry 1, OperId 1) removes the digits 72.
2 The second line (Entry 1, OperId 2) prepends the IP address of the system at site B in front of the dialed extension number.

Unsuccessful VTL Call
If a network problem or a lack of VTL ports prevents the VTL call from reaching its destination:
1 The third line (Entry 2, OperId 1) removes the digits 72.
2 The fourth line (Entry 2, OperId 2) prepends an appropriate dial string and dials out over an analog telephone line.

Managing Existing Virtual Tie Lines
After VTLs are installed and you have verified that they are working properly, you can manage them using the NBX NetSet utility. There are NetSet utility functions for:

- Modifying a Virtual Tie Line Name
- Viewing and Resetting Virtual Tie Line Statistics
- Enabling Audio Compression for VTL Calls
- Enabling Silence Suppression on VTL Calls

Modifying a Virtual Tie Line Name
You can change the name of a VTL. The name appears in NetSet lists, and helps you identify each VTL.

To modify the name of a VTL:
1 Click Virtual Connections > Virtual Tie Lines, which displays the list of existing VTLs, and the status of each one.
2 Select a VTL from the list, which displays the Modify window.
3 In the New VTL name field, type the name you want to assign to this VTL.
4 Click OK and verify the name change is in the Virtual Tie Lines window.

Viewing and Resetting Virtual Tie Line Statistics
You can view the statistics for a VTL at any time.
Managing Existing Virtual Tie Lines

To view statistics for a VTL:

1. Click Virtual Connections > Virtual Tie Lines.
2. Click the Statistics tab, which displays the Statistics window and the information described in Table 62.
3. To reset all VTL statistics, click Reset.

*If you restart the system, it resets all VTL statistics.*

Table 62 Virtual Tie Line Statistics Fields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> All statistics apply to the time period since the most recent Reset command or since the most recent system reboot, whichever was more recent. To define the starting time for the displayed statistics, compare the Last reset command with the time of the Last system reboot. Both are displayed at the bottom of the VTL Statistics window.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of outgoing VTL calls made</td>
<td>The number of outgoing calls made over all virtual tie lines (VTLs) since the most recent reset command or since the time the system was last restarted. Each time you restart the system, you reset the statistics for all VTLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of incoming VTL calls received</td>
<td>The number of incoming calls received over all VTLs since the most recent reset command or since the time the system was last restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of active VTL calls</td>
<td>The number of calls currently active on all VTLs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum number of concurrently active VTL calls</td>
<td>The maximum number of VTL calls that have been active at the same time on this system since the most recent reset command or since the time the system was last restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming VTL calls rejected due to all VTLs busy</td>
<td>The number of telephone calls that would have arrived from other systems over VTL channels, but could not be accepted because all local VTL ports were busy when the calls arrived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing VTL calls rejected due to all VTLs busy</td>
<td>The number of telephone calls that would have been sent from the local system over VTL channels, but could not be sent because all local VTL ports were busy when the calls were made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rerouted VTL calls</td>
<td>The number of calls that did not reach their destination when attempted over VTL channels, and were rerouted using another device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last reset command</td>
<td>The date and time of the most recent Reset for this VTL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last system reboot</td>
<td>The date and time of the most recent reboot of the system.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enabling Audio Compression for VTL Calls

You can set audio compression for VTL calls. The default condition is no audio compression because compression can compromise audio quality.
For more information about how compression affects bandwidth, see “Audio Settings” on page 34.

During VTL call setup, the VTL software at each end of the call negotiates a compression level that is supported by both systems. For example, System A is configured for G729, high compression, and System B is configured for G711, no compression. A VTL call between System A and System B will use G711, no compression. It does not matter which system initiates the call.

To enable VTL audio compression:

1. Click System-Wide Settings > Audio Settings.
2. Click the Audio Compression on VTL Calls check box and then click OK.

### Enabling Silence Suppression on VTL Calls

You can enable silence suppression for VTL calls. The default condition is disabled because silence suppression can compromise audio quality. For more information about how compression affects bandwidth, see “Audio Settings” on page 34.

When you enable VTL silence suppression, the VTL software attempts to use silence suppression on all VTL calls. If the other system is not configured to support silence suppression, the local VTL software attempts to find a compatible communications mode.

*Do not enable silence suppression unless you have network congestion problems you cannot solve otherwise. Enabling silence suppression can reduce network traffic, but the result is a compromise to audio quality.*

To enable silence suppression on VTLs:

1. Click System-Wide Settings > Audio Settings.
2. Under VTL Audio Calls Settings, enable the Enable Silence Suppression check box.
3. Click OK.

### Using a VTL Password

To allow users on one system to place VTL calls to another system and then place long-distance (toll) calls from that location (a practice called ‘hop off’), you can configure a VTL password.

When an system receives a VTL call from a user on another system, it can allow that user to make long-distance calls if the incoming VTL call
contains the password. Otherwise, such calls are not allowed. If you set up two classes of VTL calls (with and without passwords), you can permit or deny hop off.

To enable a system to manage incoming hop off calls, create or modify a VTL password, as described in the next topic, Configuring a VTL Password.

To enable a system to send hop off VTL calls, configure the dial plan to include the VTL password, as described in Configuring VTL Passwords in the Dial Plan on page 351.

**Configuring a VTL Password**

For each system that can receive VTL calls, use the NBX NetSet utility to configure a local system VTL password.

To configure the password:

1. Click *System Maintenance > Password Administration*.
2. Select *Virtual Tie Lines Password* in the *Password* list, and then click *Go*.
3. Type the administrator password in the *Current Admin Password* field.
4. Type the new VTL password in the *New Virtual Tie Lines Password* field.

   **Password rules:**

   - Passwords are from 8 to 15 characters in length and must contain only letters and numbers. Upper and lower case letters are permitted.

5. Retype the new VTL password in the *Re-enter New Password* field.
6. Click *OK*.

**Configuring VTL Passwords in the Dial Plan**

For each remote system that controls hop-off by means of a VTL password, configure that password into the VTL commands in the local dial plan.

If you use site codes to access other systems through VTL connections, you can configure one set of VTL connections that permit hop-off and are accessed by one set of site codes. You can configure another set of VTL connections that do not permit hop-off and are accessed using a different set of site codes.

If you use unique extension ranges at each site, and therefore do not dial a site code when placing VTL calls to users at those sites, you can still use codes to access VTL connections that permit hop-off at the far end.
Figure 26 shows how to configure VTL passwords in a dial plan, using site codes that permit hop-off and other site codes that do not.

Table Create 1 Internal 4 Digit Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Id</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Digits</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Prio</th>
<th>Route</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>WAN</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DestinationRoute Create</th>
<th>522 Atlanta VTL Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
<td>523 Dallas VTL Connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
<td>524 Atlanta VTL Connection with password</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRoute Create</td>
<td>525 Dallas VTL Connection with password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route Entry DestinationExtension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DestinationRouteEntry Create</th>
<th>522 1 *0006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
<td>523 1 *0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
<td>524 1 *0006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteEntry Create</td>
<td>525 1 *0006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Route Entry OperId Operation Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DestinationRouteOperation Create</th>
<th>522 1 1 stripLead 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>522 1 2 prepend 192<em>168</em>25<em>100</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>523 1 1 stripLead 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>523 1 2 prepend 192<em>168</em>35<em>100</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>524 1 1 stripLead 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>524 1 2 prepend192<em>168</em>25<em>100</em>ATLPassW*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>525 1 1 stripLead 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DestinationRouteOperation Create</td>
<td>525 1 2 prepend 92<em>168</em>35<em>100</em>DALPWord*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first TableEntry Create command creates entry 100 in Table 1. This assumes that the highest previous entry in Table 1 was 99 or lower. Entry
100 watches for the 2-digit sequence 62 followed by a 4-digit extension and specifies route 522 whenever a user dials such a 6-digit (Min = 6 and Max = 6) sequence. Entry 101 watches for the 2-digit sequence 63 followed by a 4-digit extension and specifies route 523 whenever a user dials such a 6-digit sequence. The choice of route numbers is made by the person configuring the dial plans for the sites.

The next two TableEntry Create commands are set up in a similar manner to manage VTL connections with passwords. If a user dials 72 followed by a 4-digit extension, the VTL call uses route 524. If a user dials 73 followed by a 4-digit extension, the VTL call uses route 525. These two commands specify a minimum of 6 digits (for example, if the caller is calling an internal extension preceded by the site code) and a maximum of 32 digits (for example if the caller is calling a long-distance or international number preceded by the site code).

The first two DestinationRoute Create commands create routes 522 and 523. The Description field contains text that describes each route.

The second two DestinationRoute Create commands create routes 524 and 525, the routes that are used with a VTL password.

The four DestinationRouteEntry Create commands specify the extension list for routes 522, 523, 524, and 525. Extension list *0006 is the default extension list for VTLs.

For the first two DestinationRoutes, two DestinationRouteOperation Create commands perform two functions:

- The stripLead command removes the two digits (62 or 63) leaving the 4-digit extension the user dialed.
- The prepend command adds the IP Address of the destination system to the extension that the user dialed. In Figure 26, the IP address for Atlanta is 192.168.25.100; for Dallas, 192.168.35.100. In the dial plan, use an asterisk (*) instead of a period (.) to separate the fields within the IP address, and to separate the IP address from the destination extension.

For the second two DestinationRoutes, two DestinationRouteOperation Create commands perform two similar functions.

- The stripLead command removes the two digits (72 or 73) leaving the 4-digit extension the user dialed.
The `prepend` command adds the IP address and system password of the destination system to the extension dialed by a user. In Figure 26, the IP address for Atlanta is 192.168.25.100 and the password is ATLPassW. For Dallas, the IP address is 192.168.35.100 and the password is DALPWord. In the dial plan, you use an asterisk (*) instead of a period (.) to separate fields within the IP address and to separate the IP address from the destination extension.

To place a hop-off call to 555-1212 in area code 903 through the Atlanta system, a user on a remote system would dial 72919035551212. The 72 code sets up a VTL connection to Atlanta that includes the Atlanta system’s VTL password, and the remaining digits are used to dial the number (9 accesses an outside line to obtain dial tone from the local carrier, 1 accesses the long-distance carrier, and the remaining digits specify the long-distance number).

If the same user used site code 62 to place a call to the Atlanta office, only toll-free, emergency, and internal call would be allowed.

**Toll Calls Without a VTL Password**

If a local user has configured his telephone to forward calls to a long-distance number, then an incoming VTL call to that telephone does not need to supply the local system’s VTL password in order for the call to be forwarded.

**Music On Hold**

If two users are talking on a VTL connection, and the first user places the call on hold, the second user hears Music On Hold only if his local system is configured to play it.

**Troubleshooting VTL Calls**

Table 63 contains a list of error situations, the possible causes and the action to take in each case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Condition</th>
<th>Possible Causes</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long pause after dialing. Telephone display contains “VTL” during the pause. Busy signal is then heard.</td>
<td>Remote server does not respond</td>
<td>Test the connection to the remote system using the Query Remote function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 63  VTL Errors and Corrections (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Condition</th>
<th>Possible Causes</th>
<th>Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After you dial a VTL call, there is a busy signal and</td>
<td>1. No VTL license installed.</td>
<td>1. Verify that the licenses appear when you access the tab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the telephone display panel displays the “All ports busy” message.</td>
<td>2. VTL device extensions not added to Extension List *0006.</td>
<td>2. Verify that the *0006 extension contains the VTL device extensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. All local VTL connections are currently in use.</td>
<td>3. On the Virtual Tie Line tab, verify that there is at least one idle VTL connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. All VTL connections at the remote site are currently in use.</td>
<td>4. Use the Query Remote function to verify that there is at least one idle VTL connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After you dial a VTL call, there is a busy signal and</td>
<td>1. Local dial plan is not properly configured.</td>
<td>1. Examine the local dial plan for errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the telephone display panel displays the “Invalid Number” message.</td>
<td>2. Dial plan on the remote (target) system is in not properly configured.</td>
<td>2. Examine the dial plan on the remote system for errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. You are trying to use hop-off without the necessary password.</td>
<td>3. Verify that the password for the remote system is used in both dial plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No audio</td>
<td>1. Telephones are not configured to use either IP On-the-Fly or Standard IP.</td>
<td>1. Verify that the IP setting in the System Settings, System-Wide dialog box is “IP On-the-Fly” or “Standard IP.” Change the setting, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. VTL Audio compression is supported on only one of the two systems.</td>
<td>2. Verify that audio compression is enabled on both systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. 3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards do not have static IP addresses.</td>
<td>3. If your system is set up for IP On-the-Fly, verify that 3C10165D E1 and 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Cards have a static P address. These cards cannot receive an IP On-the-Fly address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caller ID information does not display correctly in the telephone display panel.</td>
<td>1. Invalid local pretranslator.</td>
<td>1. Examine the local dial plan for pretranslator errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. VTL extensions are not in the VTL pretranslator “Devices Using” table.</td>
<td>2. Verify that VTL extensions appear in the left-hand table for the pretranslator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A TAPI Route Point is a virtual device within the system where calls are held pending action by an external TAPI application. Route points are typically used by call center applications to redirect calls. A redirected call is one that is sent from its original destination (the route point) without being answered, to a new location specified in the external application.

A TAPI Route Point in the system is an extension with a voice mailbox in the normal extension range:

- **V3000, V3001, V3001R, V5000 systems**: 1000 – 3999
- **NBX 100 systems**: 100 – 449

You create the TAPI Route Point, configure the system to route calls to it, and then configure the external application to monitor it. For example, you can configure a line card port to send all incoming calls on that line to a specific TAPI Route Point. When a call arrives at the route point extension, it is queued until the external application examines it and then instructs the Call Processor to redirect the call to a destination specified in the external application. Typically, the redirect action is based on the caller ID information of the incoming call.

### Redirect Behaviors

Table 64 describes the behavior of TAPI Route Points and redirected calls within the system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Redirected to</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Internal extension | If the internal extension has activated Do Not Disturb, a call redirected to that extension goes immediately to the extension’s Call Forwarding setting.  
If the TAPI Line Redirect Timeout is set to a value greater than the extension’s Call Forwarding setting and the call is not answered, the redirected call will be managed by the extension’s Call Forwarding setting. The system will log a successful redirect. If the TAPI Line Redirect Timeout is set to a value less than the extension’s Call Forwarding setting and the call is not answered, the call will return to the route point. For more information, see “Specifying TAPI Line Redirect Timeout” on page 359. |

---

**Table 64**  
TAPI Route Points and System Features
The call connects as soon as the external line resource (line card port, a PRI line, or a T1 channel) is acquired. The caller hears the call progress tones directly from the CO. At this point, the system logs a successful connection. Calls redirected to an external number cannot timeout, even if the call was redirected to a busy or an invalid number.

If no call is waiting at the specified Call Park extension, the call returns to its original destination when the TAPI Line Redirect Timeout expires and the external application can redirect it again. After two failures, the call goes to the Call Coverage specified for the Route Point.

Calls can be redirected from a Hunt Group extension. You cannot add a TAPI Route Point extension to a Hunt Group.

A Hunt Group takes precedence over a Route Point. If a call arrives on a Hunt Group member telephone because it is a member of a Hunt Group, a redirect is not permitted. If a call arrives on the phone’s extension (not as a result of a Hunt Group action), the call can be redirected.

A call can be redirected to a phantom mailbox.

Calls that arrive through an incoming line that is mapped to a line appearance button on a telephone cannot be redirected.

If you redirect a call to a mapped line, the call does not timeout. It fails and is routed back to the route group until the caller disconnects.

Calls can be redirected to or from a telephone that has a bridged station appearance. Once a call to a primary bridged station appearance reaches the secondary bridge station appearance, the call cannot be redirected.

Calls can be redirected to a System Operator or a Personal Operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Call Redirected to</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>External number</td>
<td>Subject to the route point extension’s Class of Service setting. The call connects as soon as the external line resource (line card port, a PRI line, or a T1 channel) is acquired. The caller hears the call progress tones directly from the CO. At this point, the system logs a successful connection. Calls redirected to an external number cannot timeout, even if the call was redirected to a busy or an invalid number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Park extension</td>
<td>If a call has been previously parked at the specified Call Park extension, the redirected call is connected to the parked call. If no call is waiting at the specified Call Park extension, the call returns to its original destination when the TAPI Line Redirect Timeout expires and the external application can redirect it again. After two failures, the call goes to the Call Coverage specified for the Route Point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group extension</td>
<td>Calls redirected to a Hunt Group extension do not timeout. Once the call is passed to the Hunt Group, the system reports that the call has been successfully redirected. Calls can be redirected from a Hunt Group extension. You cannot add a TAPI Route Point extension to a Hunt Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunt Group member</td>
<td>A Hunt Group takes precedence over a Route Point. If a call arrives on a Hunt Group member telephone because it is a member of a Hunt Group, a redirect is not permitted. If a call arrives on the phone’s extension (not as a result of a Hunt Group action), the call can be redirected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phantom Mailbox</td>
<td>A call can be redirected to a phantom mailbox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapped Line</td>
<td>Calls that arrive through an incoming line that is mapped to a line appearance button on a telephone cannot be redirected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridged Station Appearance</td>
<td>If you redirect a call to a mapped line, the call does not timeout. It fails and is routed back to the route group until the caller disconnects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Configurable Operator</td>
<td>Calls can be redirected to or from a telephone that has a bridged station appearance. Once a call to a primary bridged station appearance reaches the secondary bridge station appearance, the call cannot be redirected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Calls can be redirected to a System Operator or a Personal Operator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAPI Route Point Capacities

When the maximum number of calls on a route point is reached (see Table 65), subsequent calls routed into the route point from an internal extension or through a Virtual Tie Line ring for 10 seconds and are then disconnected. If the call arrives through a line card port, the call continues ringing.

Table 65  TAPI Route Point Capacities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Route Points</th>
<th>Maximum Number of Calls for Each Route Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000, V3001, V3001R, and V5000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: A 3-digit dial plan may not provide enough extensions to support 100 TAPI Route Points.

Creating a TAPI Route Point

To create a new TAPI Route Point, the system administrator performs these steps:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Virtual Connections > TAPI Route Points.
3. Click Add to open the Add TAPI Route Point window.
4. Enter the appropriate information in the fields.
5. See the see the online Help for more information.

Modifying a TAPI Route Point

To modify a TAPI Route Point:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Virtual Connections > TAPI Route Points.
3. From the list of TAPI Route Points, select the one you want to modify to open the Modify window.
4. See the see the online Help for more information.

To modify the password for the TAPI Route Point, enter the administrator password for the system in the Current Admin Password field.
Viewing TAPI Route Point Statistics

You can view the statistics for all of the TAPI Route Points on this system. The system starts to accumulate new statistics each time you reboot the system or each time you click the Reset button in the TAPI Route Point Statistics dialog box.

To view TAPI Route Point statistics:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Virtual Connections > TAPI Route Points tab.
3. Click the Statistics button.
4. Click the heading of any column to sort the data in ascending or descending order.
5. Click Reset to erase all data. The system begins collecting new statistical data.

The Last reset command field displays the date and time of the most recent Reset. A row of hyphens (---------------) indicates no Reset since the most recent system reboot. The Last system reboot field contains the date and time when the system was most recently rebooted.

See the online Help for information about dialog box fields.

Specifying TAPI Line Redirect Timeout

The TAPI Line Redirect Timeout is a system-wide timer that specifies the amount of time before a redirected call goes back to its original destination, which allows the TAPI application to redirect the call again. When a redirected call times out, the system also sends a failure code back to the TAPI application. After two failures, the call goes to the route point's call coverage option.

To set the TAPI Line Redirect Timeout:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System-Wide Settings > Timers.
3. See the online Help for the procedure to set timers.

TAPI Supervisory Monitoring

You can configure the system to allow a privileged user to join an ongoing conversation with or without the knowledge of the parties
involved in that conversation. This feature is called Supervisory Monitoring.

The monitoring user is called the supervisor. The supervisor, who may or may not be the system administrator, can join a call between a person calling into the system (for example, a customer) and a person on-site whose job it is to accept incoming calls. Joining calls in progress can ensure proper customer support.

The system allows Supervisory Monitoring on outgoing calls as long as the agent is in the domain that corresponds to the password that the supervisor uses to monitor the agent.

To use Supervisory Monitoring, the supervisor needs:

- The Route point extension
- The Supervisory Monitoring Domain password
- The agent’s telephone extension

To set or change the Supervisory Monitoring password, you need first to provide the system administrator password. The System Administrator configures Supervisory Monitoring parameters using the Supervisory Monitoring window of the NBX NetSet utility.

Supervisory Monitoring uses IP Multicast. Because the system has a global pool of multicast addresses that Supervisory Monitoring and other features use, it is possible for the system to exhaust its pool of multicast addresses and thus return an error to a monitoring request.

Supervisory Monitoring Modes

As a supervisor, you can employ Supervisory Monitoring in any of the following modes to monitor incoming calls:

- **Monitor**

  Allows you to join a call in progress without an alert that is audible by either the agent or the customer.

  **Monitor mode** requires a password. To start monitoring a call, the supervisor must use one of the following:

  - Feature code 425
  - Mapped button
  - Display panel Soft Key (not available on all phones) that the administrator has configured for this purpose.
■ **Whisper**  
Allows you to join a call in progress to speak with the agent without alerting the customer to your presence. **Whisper** mode requires a password.

■ **Barge-In**  
Allows you to join a call in progress to speak with both the agent and the customer. **Barge-In** mode requires a password.

Either the agent or the supervisor can put the call on hold while Supervisory Monitoring is in effect. This means that the supervisor can initiate two monitoring sessions: one active session and one on hold.

---

**TAPI Settings**  
You must configure system-wide Telephony Application Programming Interface (TAPI) settings before users can download the NBX TAPI Service Provider (NBXTSP). NBXTSP enables a TAPI application on a user’s PC to interact with the user’s 3Com telephone. You can set a maximum number of TAPI clients in the system. You can also require users to enter passwords for TAPI devices.

Before you configure system-wide TAPI settings, install the appropriate TAPI software. After you have the software installed, select **Virtual Connections > TAPI Settings** to configure TAPI settings. See the online Help for procedures to configure TAPI settings and download NBX TSP software.

*The TAPI settings do not apply to TAPI Route Points. For security reasons, the system always requires that an external application supply a password to access a TAPI Route Point.*
This chapter provides information about downloading:

- **Software**
- **LabelMaker Utility**
- **Documentation and Reference Guides**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### Software

You can download and install the following software applications on a computer that runs the Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows XP, or Windows Vista operating system:

- **NBX Call Reports** — Enables you to retrieve call logging information from the system for reporting purposes.
- **NBX TAPI Service Provider (NBX TSP)** — Enables you to use TAPI-enabled programs with the system.
- **3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application (TLC)** — Devices with a display panel use the Local User Interface (LUI) to define the settings that the device needs to communicate with the Call Processor. For telephones that do not have a display panel, such as the 3Com 3100 Entry Telephone, use the Telephone Local Configuration (TLC) application to define these settings. See Chapter 18 for more information about how to configure devices.

To download these applications, click Downloads > Applications and see the online Help for more information.

### LabelMaker Utility

Each 3Com Telephone and Attendant Console comes with a set of blank labels on which users and administrators can write Speed Dials and other
unique settings that have been applied to the buttons. If you are setting up many telephones with similar features, you can use the LabelMaker utility to create and print your labels.

Both telephone users and administrators can download and run the LabelMaker utility to create labels for all 3Com telephones and Attendant Consoles.

The LabelMaker utility is a Windows program file. If you use an operating system that cannot run Windows programs, contact your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner for a PDF version of the LabelMaker.

To download and run the LabelMaker utility:

1. Log in to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator username and password.

2. Click Downloads > LabelMakers > Universal LabelMaker.

   You can also log in as a telephone user and click Resources > Telephone Button Labels to launch the LabelMaker utility.

3. See the online help for more information about how to create and print labels.

Documentation and Reference Guides

You can view and download Adobe PDF versions of the following guides:

- **NBX Installation Guide**
- This administrator’s guide
- Telephone guides for 3Com telephones
- **NBX Feature Codes Guide for Analog Telephones**
- **NBX Feature Codes Guide for SIP Telephones**
- **IP Messaging Module Installation Guide**

To view and print the documentation, click Downloads > Documentation.

Telephone users can click Resources and then the appropriate tabs to view and print quick reference guides, telephone guides, and the feature codes guide.

You can get or upgrade your existing version of Adobe Acrobat Reader from the Adobe web site, [www.adobe.com](http://www.adobe.com).
This chapter describes how to manage licensing and upgrade operations for your system. It describes:

- **Licenses**
- **Software Upgrade**
- **Third-Party Drivers**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### Licenses

You can install licenses on your system for these components:

- System software
- pcXset™ (Soft Telephone) application
- Voice mail (Additional voice mail and Auto Attendant ports and voice mail storage)
- Disk mirroring (V5000 and V3001R systems only)
- Devices (specifies the total number of devices allowed on the system)
- Windows Audio Volume (WAV) devices
- Virtual Tie Lines (VTLs)
- Internet Voice Messaging (VPIM)
- Third-Party Messaging
- Complement Attendant Software
- Call Recording & Monitoring
- Polycom Telephones
- Legacy Link Nortel, Meridian, and Analog Telephones
- Groups 0 – 4 Devices
Automatic Call Distribution (ACD)

See the NBX Installation Guide for a complete list of licenses and system capacities.

To manage your software licenses:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses.
3. See the online Help for procedures to manage licenses.

Add a License

Each system includes a factory default license associated with the system serial number.

- On V3000, V3001, and V3001R systems, the serial number is on the front of the chassis.
- On V5000 systems, the serial number is on the disk tray.
- On NBX 100 systems, the serial number is on the Call Processor backplane.

To configure the system to support new licenses, contact your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner and provide the serial number. The dealer obtains a new license key from 3Com Customer Support that enables the upgrade.

See the online Help for procedures to add a license to a system.

Remove a License

The only license that you can remove from a system is the disk mirroring license, which enables a V5000 or V3001R system to use two disks in a mirrored configuration.

CAUTION: See “Reverting to a Single-Disk System” on page 90 for instructions how to remove the disk mirroring license. If you do not follow the procedure correctly, you may not be able to restart the system.

The system displays the Remove License button on V5000 or V3001R systems only.
Licenses

Usage Report
For each license installed on the system, the Usage Report displays the current number of devices in use for the license type and the maximum number of devices allowed by that license.

Backing Up Licenses
3Com recommends that you make a backup copy of all licenses on your system.
1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses.
3 Click Backup.
4 Click Save, choose a location to save the backup file, and click Save again.

You can also back up licenses if you click System Maintenance > System Backup and enable the Include NBX Licenses check box.

Restoring Backed-Up Licenses
You can restore all licenses from a previously created backup file.
1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses.
3 Click the Restore Licenses tab.
4 Type the full path to the license backup file in the Enter path to restore license(s) on this system: field or browse to the location in which you saved the licenses backup file.
5 Click Restore and respond to the confirmation prompt message that appears.

NOTE: After you restore the licenses, you must restart the system. Therefore, 3Com recommends that you restore licenses only during nonbusiness hours.

Obtaining Details of License History
You can view a detailed history, including the date and time on which each license was added to the system.
Software Upgrade

As part of the upgrade and reboot process, you can choose to use your existing configuration data with the new version of the software or use a new (empty) database. The NBX NetSet utility allows you to choose which software version to use when you reboot the system. This allows you to restore an earlier operating environment (both software and configuration data), if necessary.

To upgrade or remove software:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click System Maintenance > System Software Upgrade.
3. See the online Help for procedures to upgrade or remove software.

Software Upgrade Notes

Release 4.2 introduced system software licensing. Be sure to review the information in the next topic, System Software Licensing, before you upgrade your system software.

- See the Software Upgrade Procedure, which is available on the NBX Resource Pack DVD or from www.3com.com, for information about how to upgrade a specific release of software.
- To run system software release R4.2 and higher, you must install a license key.
- A license key is required only for upgrading to major releases, RX.X.X. All minor releases, RX.X.X.X, use the corresponding major release license key.
- To upgrade a system to release R4.3 first upgrade to release R4.2.
- To upgrade a system to release R4.2 first upgrade to release R4.1.
- A 4.3 license is valid for both a 4.1-to-4.2 upgrade as well as the 4.2-to-4.3 upgrade.
- When you upgrade the system software, do not enter any “cd...” commands using the terminal-emulation software on a PC attached to the Call Processor.
When the software upgrade is complete, a window that contains a confirmation message displays in the NBX NetSet utility.

Before you upgrade your system software, 3Com recommends that you back up your system data. (See “System Backup” on page 73.)

If you are using PC applications, such as the pcXset application, you must also upgrade these applications after upgrading the software.

If you are using the NBX Call Reports application, install the latest version of the application from the NBX Resource Pack DVD or the NBX Partner Access web site.

If you are connected to the Call Processor COM1 port, you see the upgrade activity messages during the upgrade process, but you cannot issue any commands.

After you upgrade your system software, reboot the system.

### System Software Licensing

To run release R4.2 and all later releases of the V3000 or V3001 system software on your system, you must have and install a license. A license key is required only for upgrading to major releases, RX.X. All minor releases, RX.X.X, use the corresponding major release license key. All systems that are shipped from the factory with software release R4.2 or any later release, include a license for the software version that is shipped with the system.

**Upgrading to R4.2 From a Previous Release**

To upgrade a system to release R4.2 first upgrade to release R4.1.

**Upgrading From R4.1.14 and Prior Releases**

If your system software is release R4.1.14 or a previous release, you cannot enter the license key for R4.2 before you upgrade because the system software will not recognize the R4.2 license as valid.

Use these steps to upgrade to R4.2:

1. Upgrade to R4.2 in the usual way.
2. Reboot to R4.2.
3. When you see the warning message that indicates you must install a license, click the License button and install the R4.2 license.

*If you decide not to install the R4.2 license key, you can click the Reboot button and select a different release.*
Upgrading From R4.1.15 and Later Versions

If you are running R4.1.15 or a later release of R4.1, you can enter the R4.2 license key and then upgrade. When you enter the license key, the system software accepts the license key as valid for an unknown feature. When you upgrade and reboot to R4.2, the license for R4.2 takes effect.

Upgrading From Release 4.2

If you are running R4.2 and you upgrade to a new software version, the final step is to reboot the system specifying the new release. At that time, the software verifies that you have the proper license installed. If you have installed the license prior to the reboot, the upgrade is completed. If you have not installed the correct license prior to the reboot phase of the upgrade, the system provides a warning message and guidance on the appropriate action for you to take.

Restricted Operation

If you reboot the system without installing the required license, the system remains operational with these restrictions:

- The NBX NetSet utility is not available.
- Each telephone display panel periodically displays a NO LICENSE message.
- Auto discovery is turned off for all device types.
- Voice mail messages are not allowed.
- The Automated Attendant software is not operational.
- The ability to configure user groups and Automated Attendants from a telephone is not operational.
- If you use a terminal-emulation software application, such as Hyperterm, to connect a PC to the system COM1 port, the system sends a message to the Hyperterm application to indicate that a required software license has not been installed.

If you log on using the administrator ID and password, a window appears giving you two options:

- You can click the Reboot button to go to a reboot window and reboot to a previous software release.
- You can click the License button to go to a license window and enter a license key for R4.2.
The installation of a valid upgrade license removes all restrictions without the need for a system reboot operation.

**Considerations**

Some situations require specific actions because of the system software licensing mechanism.

**Chassis or Disk Tray Replacement**

If you have an NBX 100, V3000, or V3001 system and you need to replace the main system chassis for any reason, provide a valid license backup file to your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner. This file enables them to provide you with license keys equivalent to those that were associated with the replaced chassis.

If you have a V3001R or V5000 system and you need to replace the system disk tray for any reason, provide a valid license backup file to your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner. This file enables them to provide you with license keys equivalent to those that were associated with the replaced disk tray.

**Licenses for Future Releases**

If you purchase a license for a future software release, all software releases up to that version are included. For example, if you purchase a license for release R6.0 and you are currently running release R5.0, you can upgrade to any release R5.X release without the need to purchase an additional license.

**Downgrading to Previous Releases**

If you are running R4.2 with a valid system software license and you want to downgrade to a previous, unlicensed software version (for example, R4.0 or R4.1) you can do so by rebooting to the previous version. No other action is required.

**Customer Service**

If you reboot to R4.2 without installing a valid license, and you run your system with the restrictions in place (see “Restricted Operation” on page 370), 3Com Customer Service cannot access the information required to help you with problems. To obtain assistance from 3Com Customer Service, either reboot to a previous version of the system software or install a license for R4.2.
Third-Party Drivers

You can add and configure third-party telephones for use on a system. The third-party vendor supplies the interface hardware and a software package to support the telephones.

The process of adding third-party telephones includes these steps:

- **Install the device type license** — Each third-party device type (typically a telephone) must be licensed for use on the system. The license governs the type of device and the number of devices of that type that can be added to the system.
- **Installing the software driver** — This step places the third-party driver software on the system disk.
- **Importing the software driver** — This step activates the third-party driver software.

See the online Help for more information about these procedures.

To remove a third-party driver, you must either purge the system database, or revert to a previous database in which the third-party driver was not installed.

Software Upgrades

When you upgrade the system software, you do not need to reinstall and import the third-party drivers, provided that you continue to use the same system database after the upgrade.

If you upgrade the system software and choose to start with a new database, or if you revert to a database that did not include the third-party driver, import the third-party driver again.

Third-Party Telephone Groups

When you install and import a third-party driver, the system creates a new telephone group for the third-party telephone type. When you add third-party telephones to the system, by default the system adds them to this group.

You cannot delete the default third-party telephone group.

A third-party telephone can belong to the default third-party telephone group, or to a telephone group that you create for that third-party telephone.
This chapter describes how to access details of system data traffic. It describes these topics:

- Directory
- Device List
- System Data

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

**Directory**

The system provides a directory listing of all the telephone extensions in the system (except for special use extensions such as TAPI Route Point extensions).

If the Auto Attendant picks up a call, the caller can use the telephone's key pad to type the first letters of a person's last name to search this directory. The Last Name parameter of each user profile forms the dial-by-name directory.

The directory includes only mailboxes that have been initialized and have a recorded greeting. The directory does not include special purpose mailboxes, such as a mailbox associated with a TAPI Route Point. You can exclude a user from the directory when you add or modify a user.

To view, print, or search the system directory, click Reports > Directory and see the online Help for more information.

**Device List**

The system provides a list of the devices and functions that are currently being used, such as telephones, line card ports, voice mail ports, Call Park extensions, and Groups.
To view or print a report of system devices, click Reports > Device List and see the online Help for more information.

**System Data**

The system provides basic data about the system.

*Before you contact your 3Com Voice - Authorized Partner or 3Com Technical Support, access this report and record the information.*

To view system data, click Reports > System Data and see the online Help for more information.

V3001R and V5000 systems support disk mirroring and dual power supplies. If your system is configured with disk mirroring or dual power supplies, the System Data window includes a Disk Status button and a Power Supply Status button.

**Disk Status**

In addition to viewing basic system data, you can also view data specifically about disk drives. If your system is configured for disk mirroring, you can confirm the status of both disks.

To view disk status, click Reports > System Data > Disk Status and see the online Help for more information.

**Power Supply Status**

If your system is configured with two power supplies, the Power Supply Status report provides the status of each power supply.

To view power supply status, click Reports > System Data > Power Supply Status and see the online Help for more information.

For each power supply, the report displays these types of information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connected</td>
<td>The connection status for each power supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values:</strong></td>
<td>True or False</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>The output voltage status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values:</strong></td>
<td>Valid or Invalid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter provides information about the tools that you can use to manage the network:

- **SNMP**
- **Syslog**
- **Periodic Timestamp on Console (PTOC)**
- **Event Logging**
- **Maintenance Alerts**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a transport protocol used for network management on IP networks, including remote fault notification and performance monitoring.

SNMP sends messages, called Protocol Data Units (PDUs), between SNMP managers and SNMP agents. Agents store data about themselves in Management Information Bases (MIBs) and return this data to SNMP managers. System users with special rights can be SNMP users and retrieve this data.

You use the NBX NetSet utility to enable and disable SNMP, configure authorized SNMP managers, configure users, and define security.

SNMP topics include:

- **SNMP Managers and Agents**
- **SNMP Security**
- **Special Considerations**
MIBs and MIB Objects
Terminology and Acronyms

These terms and acronyms are commonly used to describe SNMP operations.

Table 67  SNMP Terminology and Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Detail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Authentication</td>
<td>Process of ensuring data origin authenticity, specifically that the identity of the user is genuine. Also incorporates data integrity checks, to ensure data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBC</td>
<td>Cipher-Block-Chaining (a method of encoding data encryptions in a message).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inform</td>
<td>Reliable notification of an SNMPv3 event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>A value that is used to ensure authenticity or privacy, without which it is almost impossible to masquerade or eavesdrop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MD5</td>
<td>Message Digest type 5 (a type of hashing function).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notification</td>
<td>SNMPv3 event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privacy</td>
<td>The hiding of data from eavesdroppers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA</td>
<td>Secure Hashing Function (a type of hashing function).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trap</td>
<td>SNMPv1 message notifying the manager of a system event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USM</td>
<td>User-based Security Model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VACM</td>
<td>View-based Access Control Model.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIB</td>
<td>Management Information Base.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SNMP Managers and Agents

An agent using network elements stores network information about itself in a Management Information Base (MIB). MIBs specify the variables that network elements maintain. For example, a variable can contain the data that records when you last booted the system.

SNMP managers are network hosts that use SNMP software to poll the network devices and receive the information stored in them.

- Managers use UDP port 161 by default to send requests to the agent
- Agents use UDP port 162 by default to send replies or messages to the manager.
The manager can request data from the agent, or can set variable values in the agent. Agents can reply to the manager's requests, and can also report events.

SNMP collects information two ways:

- SNMP management stations poll the devices on the network.
- Devices send alerts to SNMP management stations.

SNMP has successive iterations as its operations have become more secure. These iterations, in order of greater security, are SNMPv1, SNMPv2, and SNMPv3. The system supports these three modes.

### SNMP Security

The system supports these two security models:

- Community Strings — Pre-SNMPv3 standard compatibility
- User-based Security Model (USM) — SNMPv3

The View-based Access Control Model (VACM) applies to both security models.

---

**3Com recommends that you use SNMPv3 because of its enhanced security features.**

- Community Strings
- User-based Security Model (USM)
- View-based Access Control Model (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c and SNMPv3)
- Traps, Notifications, and Informs

---

### Community Strings

Community strings is the method by which SNMPv1 manages its own security.

An SNMP community is the group to which devices and management stations running SNMP belong, and that defines where to send information. SNMP identifies a community by means of a community name.

It is possible for an SNMP device or agent to belong to more than one SNMP community. The SNMP agent does not respond to requests from management stations that do not belong to one of its communities.
The SNMP default communities include Write (private) and Read (public).

**User-based Security Model (USM)**

The USM of SNMPv3 provides greater security than pre-SNMPv3 configurations. USM includes the following security features:

- Verifies that each received SNMP message has not been modified during its transmission through the network.
- Verifies the identity of the user on whose behalf a received SNMP message claims to have been generated.
- Detects received SNMP messages, which request or contain management information, whose time of generation was not recent.
- When necessary, protects the contents of each received SNMP message from disclosure.

USM provides three levels of security on a per-user basis:

- No authentication and no privacy (no encryption of data)
  This option is comparable to SNMPv1 and does not provide the additional benefits of SNMPv3.
- Authentication provided by Message Digest 5 (MD5) or Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) with no encryption of data
- Authentication with encryption of data by Data Encryption Standard (DES)

To set an SNMP user’s level of security:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click **Network Management > SNMP Settings**.
3. Click a user name.
4. From the Authentication Protocol drop-down list, select the level of security.
5. Click **Apply**.

**View-based Access Control Model (SNMPv1, SNMPv2c and SNMPv3)**

The View-based Access Control Model (VACM) defines the access rights of a group that users belong to. You can configure each group to have access to a view of the MIB, so that users belonging to that group can...
view only that portion of the MIB. These views allow access to all MIB objects according to the existing product access restrictions.

**Login usernames are the users’ security names in this model.**

The system checks the access rights for all requests against those applicable to the user’s configured access level, that is, the access group. Two groups are supported:

- **Admin group** — View available to Admin group (the highest level) when connected by authenticated means
- **Monitor group** — View available to all other groups, or available when unauthenticated access is used

By default, you are a member of the **Admin** group and you set the access rights of each user (click Network Management > SNMP Settings).

**IF objects are read-only because of context only, the system may return the existing SMIv1 error code no-such-name instead of the enhanced read-only error status on an attempt to set them.**

### Traps, Notifications, and Informs

In addition to receiving requests and sending responses to management applications (managers), agents also can send unsolicited messages to managers when they detect some significant event. An unsolicited message is called a trap (SNMPv1) or a notification (SNMPv2 and SNMPv3). The NBX SNMP agent supports both traps and notifications in all three versions of SNMP.

An inform (confirmed notification) is a trap that the agent sends with a request to the manager to acknowledge the receipt of the trap.

the NBX NetSet utility, where the manager IP address can be configured, enables you to configure the target entries.

To configure the manager IP address:

1. Login to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Network Management > SNMP Settings
3. Click the SNMP Managers tab.
4. Click Add or the name of an existing manager.
5 Edit the fields appropriately.
6 Click Apply.

Enterprise notifications use an snmpTrapOID, which consists of the 3Com enterprise number (43), a zero, and the SNMPv1 trap number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Considerations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Note this information as you plan to use SNMP in your network:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ The system does not back up SNMPv3 Engine ID, privacy keys, or authentication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you restore keys, you may need to reinitialize them on both the client and the server before they are usable. However, the system does back up notification targets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ You must back up SNMP as a part of your general system backup operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ The system does not display Authentication and Privacy keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ You cannot use the same password for the Authentication and Privacy keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ When you enable Syslog, the system logs the results of a SNMPv1, SNMPv2, and SNMPv3 set operation. In this case:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ The SNMPv1 Read community string is logged. (SNMPv1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ The Security Name is logged (SNMPv2, SNMPv3).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ The Set result codes are the enhanced SNMPv2/3 error codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Updates to the user passwords and keys are not logged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MIBs and MIB Objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This section lists the MIBs and MIB objects that the system uses as a part of its standard operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ MIBs Used on the System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Standard SNMPv3 MIBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Other IEEE/RFC MIBs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ 3Com MIB Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Diagnostics for 3Com MIB Objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Persistent Storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The system supports these public MIBs as read-only objects:

Table 68  Standard MIBS Supported by the System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1155</td>
<td>Structure and Management Information for TCP/IP Networks</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1157</td>
<td>SNMP</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1213</td>
<td>MIB-II</td>
<td>Does not support egp and cmot groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1215</td>
<td>Defining Traps</td>
<td>Does not support the 'warm-start' trap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1901</td>
<td>SNMPv2</td>
<td>You cannot do SNMP SET on any of the objects by default using either V1 or V2. Read/Write access is removed for the SNMP V1, V2 versions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 1907</td>
<td>SNMPv2 MIBs</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2571</td>
<td>SNMP Management Frameworks</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2572</td>
<td>SNMP Message Processing and Dispatching</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2573</td>
<td>SNMP Applications</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2574</td>
<td>User-based Security Model for SNMPv3</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2575</td>
<td>View-based Access Control Model (VACM)</td>
<td>Context names are restricted to monitor (read only) and admin (read/write).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2576</td>
<td>Co-existence Among SNMPv1, SNMPv2, and SNMPv3</td>
<td>Fully supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 2737</td>
<td>Entity MIB</td>
<td>Only the EntPhysicalTable is supported.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See “Standard SNMPv3 MIBs” on page 383 for more information.

The system also uses the 3Com NBX Enterprise MIB (a private MIB) to show gateway and telephone information. To examine the 3Com private MIB, see to “NBX Enterprise MIB” on page 477 in this guide.
Standard SNMPv3 MIBs

The system supports the following standard SNMPv3 MIBs. Where applicable, you can configure SNMPv2 through these MIBs as well.

- **SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB**
  Supported: The standard Framework and Conformance MIB

- **SNMP-MPD-MIB**
  Supported: The standard Message Processing and Dispatch MIB and Conformance MIB

- **SNMP-TARGET-MIB and SNMP-NOTIFICATION-MIB**
  Supported: The standard Target, Notification, and Conformance MIBs
  Filter-related tables may impose a maximum limit of zero entries, effectively disabling this feature. The system supports up to eight notification targets entries.

- **SNMP-USER-BASED-SM-MIB**
  Supported: The standard User-based Security Model and Conformance MIB
  The default table is initialized according to the Security Posture of minimum-secure. User table entries are instantiated and keys are generated based on each system login user name and password in force when the SNMPv3 software version is first upgraded.

- **SNMP-VIEW-BASED-ACM-MIB**
  Supported: The standard View-based Access Control Module and Conformance MIB
  This MIB is read-only and has permanent entries. The default security configuration is `initial-minimum-security-configuration`.
  The `vacmSecurityToGroupTable` contains the current mapping of usernames to groups. One row exists for each username configured.
  The `vacmAccessTable` contains four permanent entries (one for each access level) and one additional entry for security access.

- **SNMP-COMMUNITY-MIB**
  The standard Community and Conformance MIB is **not** required.

Other IEEE/RFC MIBs

The NBX Enterprise MIB, which is a private MIB, provides information about the status of the system. See Appendix F on page 375 for more information.
3Com MIB Objects

Information relating to the gateways and phones attached to the Call Processor may be defined either as a private MIB or by using the 3Com Enterprise MIB.

Call Processors, Gateways, and Telephones

MIB objects representing the following exist for the Call Processors, gateways, and phones:

- Device serial number
- Device 3C part number
- Device HW version
- SW version
- Device class (i.e. telephone, ATA, line card port, BRI, T1, PRI, ATC, and the like.)
- IP address
- IP mask
- IP gateway
- Physical address
- Description
- Device Name

Network Settings

MIB objects representing the following exist for the Call Processor.

- IP On-The-Fly settings
- QoS settings

Gateways

MIB objects representing the following must be implemented for gateways (Analog Line Cards and Digital Line Cards):

- Chassis in which the card is contained
- Slot number

Digital Line Cards

MIB objects representing the following must be implemented for the Digital Line Cards (T1 / ISDN PRI / ISDN BRI):

- Number of channels on board
- T1 SPAN list configuration:
- MAC address
- name ID
- framing
- line code
- line length
- timing mode
- number of channels
- number of channels on-line
- number of channels off-line
- ISDN PRI SPAN list configuration
  - MAC address
  - Name
  - Type
  - CO switch protocol
  - framing type
  - line code
  - line length
  - number of channels
  - number of channels on-line
  - number of channels off-line
- ISDN BRI SPAN list configuration
  - MAC
  - ID
  - CO switch protocol
  - TEI manual/auto
  - TEI ID
  - number of channels
  - number of channels on-line
  - number of channels off-line
- T1 channel list configuration
- group name
- channel name
- span id
- channel id
- channel mac
- extension, protocol
- direction
- start type
- incoming digit format
- called party digits
- outgoing digit format
- autoExt
- ISDN channel list configuration
  - group name
  - channel name
  - span id
  - channel id
  - channel mac
  - extension
  - autoExt

**Diagnostics for 3Com MIB Objects**
Diagnostic and statistical information for the system must be made available through MIB objects that represent the following:

**Call Processor**
- Number of active calls
- Number of Licenses used
- Number of buffer allocation failures
- Memory utilization
- Disk Usage
Gateways (ALCs, DLCs):
- Number of available ports

Telephones:
- Voice quality metrics

Digital line cards (T1/ISDN PRI/ISDN BRI):
- T1/ISDN Board status:
  - Unknown, Ready, Offline, Online, Red Alarm, Blue Alarm, Yellow Alarm
- T1/ISDN SPAN status:
  - Unknown, Ready, Offline, Online, Red Alarm, Blue Alarm, Yellow Alarm
- ISDN SPAN D channel status
  - Unknown, Up, Down
- T1/ISDN Channel status
  - Unknown, Ready, Offline, Online, Red Alarm, Blue Alarm, Yellow Alarm.
- T1/ISDN Channel error count
- T1/ISDN Channel last error code
- Quality performance metrics (as defined in RFC 2495)

Traps and Informs
The system generates traps and Informs for the following events:
- Call Processor coldstart
- Call Processor Power up/down
- Call Processor out of buffer threshold
- Call Processor IP change
- Power supply failure (V3001R or V5000 systems)
- Malicious Call tagged
- Emergency (911) call initiated
- Voice mail ports exhausted
- Failed logon attempt for admin or user
License adds/deletes
License limits thresholds
VTL connection failure
Phone Online/Offline
Phone IP change
Gateway Online/Offline
Gateway IP change
Gateway all ports busy
Gateway Link state change
T1/ISDN Board status change
T1/ISDN SPAN status change
ISDN SPAN D channel status change
T1/ISDN Channel status change

**System Reinitialization**

The system must execute the following commands as a result of invoking an SNMP `set` operation on the system:

- Set NCP reboot (including a scheduled reboot)
- Set NCP shutdown now
- Set reboot now for each gateway
- Set T1/ISDN channel restart now

_NCP refers to the Call Processor._

**Persistent Storage**

All new MIB objects are stored in the system database except Privacy and authentication passwords.

**Agent Conformance Reference**

Table 69 shows the release R6.0 support for functions defined in the SNMPv3 Framework (RFC).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNMPv3 RFC</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>Release R6.0+ Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 69  SNMPv3 Agent Conformance for NBX Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNMPv3 RFC</th>
<th>Recommended</th>
<th>Release R6.0+ Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNMPv2c Support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMPv3 Support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Framework Architecture</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport Mapping - UDP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get-bulk support</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMIv1</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMIv2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Security
- User-based Security Model: Yes, Yes
- HMAC-MD5-96: Yes, Yes
- HMAC-SHA-96: Yes, Yes
- CBC-DES: Yes, Yes
- Community-based Security Model: Yes, Yes

#### Access Control
- User-defined Groups: Yes, No
- User-defined Views: Yes, No
- Full support of Read-only Views: Yes, No

#### Command Responder
- noAuthNoPriv: Yes, Yes
- authNoPriv: Yes, Yes
- authPriv: Yes, Yes

#### Notification Originator
- Unconfirmed notifications: Yes, Yes
- Confirmed notifications: Yes, Yes
- Target filtering: Yes, No
- noAuthNoPriv: Yes, Yes
- authNoPriv: Yes, Yes
- authPriv: Yes, Yes
The NBX SNMP agent interoperates with the following SNMPv3 products:

- 3Com EMS (when available)
- MG-Soft MIB browser 9.0 for Windows XP
- HP Openview

### Applicable Endpoints

Table 70 Applicable Endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3Com Telephones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102A Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10121 or 3C10122</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2102A Bus Phone (Lisbon)</td>
<td>3C10226A or 3C10228IRA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The system provides some proxy information about telephones.
### Table 70  Applicable Endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2102B/PE Bus Phone 10/100</td>
<td>3C10226B/PE or 3C10228IRB/PE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102B/PE Business Phone 10M</td>
<td>3C10281B/PE</td>
<td>Yes/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2101B/PE Basic Phone</td>
<td>3C10248B/PE</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3100 Entry SL Phone</td>
<td>3C10399A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3101 Basic Phone</td>
<td>3C10401A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3101SP Basic Phone</td>
<td>3C10401SPKRA</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3102 Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10402A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3102B Business Phone</td>
<td>3C10402B</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3103 Manager Phone</td>
<td>3C10403A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3106C Cordless Phone</td>
<td>3C10406A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3107C Cordless Phone</td>
<td>3C10407A</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Adjuncts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1105 Attendant Console</td>
<td>3C10123A or 3C10124</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3105 Attendant Console</td>
<td>3C10405A</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Analog Adapters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-port ATA (original -and -INT versions)</td>
<td>3C10120 and 3C10120B-xx</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-port ATA (Wednesday 2nd-gen ATA)</td>
<td>3C10400</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-port ATC (original and intermediate versions)</td>
<td>3C10117 and 3C10117B-INT</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-port ATC (2nd-gen)</td>
<td>3C10117C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Analog Line Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALC (original line card port)</td>
<td>3C10114</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALC (Australia line card port)</td>
<td>3C10114-ANZ</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALC (2nd-gen)</td>
<td>3C10114C</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Digital Line Cards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRI-ST Card</td>
<td>3C10164/A/C-ST</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 Card (orig.)</td>
<td>3C10116/B/C</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 Card (orig.)</td>
<td>3C10165/A/C</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 Card (2nd-gen)</td>
<td>3C10116D</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 Card (2nd-gen)</td>
<td>3C10165D</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syslog

The Syslog protocol provides a transport mechanism that allows a device to send event notification messages across an IP network to a Syslog server that acts as an event message collector.

The system uses the standard 3Com logging mechanism to log event messages from devices. Because the content of Syslog messages does vary across the networking industry, the formatting and the contents of the messages also vary.

The Syslog protocol is designed to transport these event messages only. In all cases, there is one device that originates the message. The Syslog process on that machine may send the message to a collector. The collector does not send an acknowledgement of the receipt.

The contents of a message have also been at the discretion of its creator. 3Com recommends that you write the messages so that they are informative to the person who may be reading them. It has also been considered good practice to include a timestamp and some indication of the sending device and the process that originated it in the messages.

- Transport Mechanism
- Terminology

### Table 70  Applicable Endpoints

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT / DEVICE</th>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Feature Supported?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Call Processor Level Devices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music On Hold Device</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Paging Device</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice Mail Server</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC Audio Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pcXset application</td>
<td>Software</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAV Driver</td>
<td>3C10319</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Software</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd-Party Products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycom IP3000 Speakerphone</td>
<td>2200-06632-001</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citel - Nortel Gateway-Norstar</td>
<td>1271-3C16N</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citel - Nortel Gateway -M1</td>
<td>1486-3C19M1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citel - HDAGC</td>
<td>Not Defined</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transport Mechanism

Syslog uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as its underlying Transport layer mechanism. UDP port **514** is the Syslog port.

3Com recommends that the source port also be 514 to indicate that the message is from the Syslog process of the sender. If the sender uses a source port other than 514, 3Com recommends that subsequent messages are from a single consistent port.

Terminology

Be sure that you are familiar with these Syslog terms:

- A machine that can generate a message is called a **device**.
- A machine that can receive the message and forward it to another machine is called a **relay**.
- A machine that receives the message and does not relay it to any other machines is called a **collector**. This has been commonly known as a **Syslog server**.
- Any device or relay is known as the **sender** when it sends a message.
- Any relay or collector is known as the **receiver** when it receives the message.
- Senders send messages to relays or collectors with no knowledge of whether it is a collector or relay.
- Senders may be configured to send the same message to multiple receivers.
- Relays may send all or some of the messages that they receive to a subsequent relay or collector. In the case where they do not forward all of their messages, they are acting as both a collector and a relay.
- Relays may also generate their own messages and send them on to subsequent relays or collectors. In that case, a relay is acting as a device.

3Com Implementation

The IP address of the Syslog server, ports, and the status of the Syslog servers are persistent across reboots.
By default, Syslog starts up at every reboot with only error messages checked in as default and sends the log messages to the enabled Syslog servers. You can implement up to three Syslog servers.

For information about how to configure Syslog, see the online Help.

**Syslog Message Components**

This section describes how to format Syslog messages for transport. The full format of a Syslog message has three discrete components:

- **PRI (Priority) Message Component**
- **Header Component**
- **MSG Component**

The total length of the packet must be 1024 bytes or less. There is no minimum length for the Syslog message, although it is a waste of resources to send Syslog packets with no contents. The contents of a message are at the discretion of its creator.

**PRI (Priority) Message Component**

The PRI portion of a Syslog message must have the following characteristics:

- Three, four, or five characters
- Be bound with angle brackets as the first and last characters.

The PRI portion starts with a leading less-than (<) character, followed by a number, which is followed by a greater-than (>) character. The less-than character is defined as the Augmented Backus-Naur Form (ABNF) %60, and the greater-than character has an ABNF value of %62. The number contained within these angle brackets is known as the Priority value, and represents both the Facility and Severity, as described in the section “Facilities Codes and Severity Message Codes”.

The Priority value consists of one, two, or three decimal integers (ABNF DIGITS) using values of %d48 (for 0) through %d57 (for 9).

**Facilities Codes and Severity Message Codes**

The Facilities codes and Severity Message codes are numerically coded with decimal values.
Some of the operating system daemons and processes have been assigned Facilities values. Processes and daemons that have not been explicitly assigned a Facility may use any of the \textit{local use} facilities, or they may use the \textit{user-level} Facility.

Those Facilities that have been designated are shown in \textbf{Table 71} along with their numerical code values.

\begin{center}
\textbf{Table 71} Facility Codes
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|}
\hline
\textbf{Code Value} & \textbf{Facility Code} \\
\hline
0 & kernel messages \\
1 & user-level messages \\
2 & mail system \\
3 & system daemons \\
4 & security/authorization messages  \\
& - Various operating systems have been found to utilize Facilities 4, 10, 13 and 14 for security/authorization, audit, and alert messages which seem to be similar. \\
5 & messages generated internally by Syslog \\
6 & Line printer subsystem \\
7 & network news subsystem \\
8 & UUCP subsystem \\
9 & clock daemon  \\
& - Various operating systems have been found to utilize both Facilities 9 and 15 for clock (cron/at) messages. \\
10 & security/authorization messages  \\
& - Various operating systems have been found to utilize Facilities 4, 10, 13 and 14 for security/authorization, audit, and alert messages which seem to be similar. \\
11 & FTP daemon \\
12 & NTP subsystem \\
13 & log audit  \\
& - Various operating systems have been found to utilize Facilities 4, 10, 13 and 14 for security/authorization, audit, and alert messages which seem to be similar. \\
14 & log alert  \\
& - Various operating systems have been found to utilize Facilities 4, 10, 13 and 14 for security/authorization, audit, and alert messages which seem to be similar. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
CHAPTER 16: NETWORK MANAGEMENT

Each message Priority also has a Severity level indicator code (decimal). These codes are described in Table 72 along with their numerical values.

Table 72  Severity Level Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Severity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Emergency: system is unusable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Alert: action must be taken immediately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Critical: critical conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Error: error conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Warning: warning conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Notice: normal but significant condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Informational: informational messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Debug: debug-level messages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Renamed Facilities

The RFC facilities Local Use 0 through Local Use 3 are renamed as Devices, Applications, CallP, and Interface Layers. Table 73 shows you the system facilities renamed from their RFC counterparts.

Table 73  Renamed Facilities From RFC Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Renamed Facilities</th>
<th>RFC Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
<td>Local use 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 73  Renamed Facilities From RFC Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Renamed Facilities</th>
<th>RFC Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>Local use 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
<td>Local use 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Interface Layers</td>
<td>Local use 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System Log Handles

Table 71 and Table 72 show you the available facilities and severities. The standard facilities are mapped to system log handles, as shown in Table 74:

Table 74  Facilities Mapped to the System Log Handles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Handles</th>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TaskInit</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AccountCode</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>security/authorization messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlncomingDe...</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoAttApp</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoAttApp1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoAttApp2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoAttApp3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BasicSet</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BasicSet12</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitmail</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRICChannel</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallControl</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CallGroup</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDR</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COFlash</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConfDrop</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ConfPool</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSOverride</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBI</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Interface Layers(DBI,DIL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 74  Facilities Mapped to the System Log Handles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Handles</th>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DelayedAnn</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DevManager</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DiagCLI</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Interface Layers(DBI,DIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disks</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dnld</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DssBlf</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elvis</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExternalVM</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factory</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FeatureConfig</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3LinkLayer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HuntGroup</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HuntGroupLog...</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i18n</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMAP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVM6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVM64</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVM642</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntVM643</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPPool</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LastNumDial</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>security/authorization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messages(note1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LockUnlock</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Security/Authorization(note1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MailStatSrvr</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>mail system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MediaServer</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWB1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWB2</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWIToPhone</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBSetBus</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Handles</td>
<td>Numerical Code</td>
<td>Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBSetBus11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBSetBus13</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nbxNetNot</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nbxNotMgr</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifier</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifier1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifier5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifier6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifier7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrigSession</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OrigStartup</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutDialT</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutDialT1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutDialT2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OutDialT3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PageGroup</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ParkZone</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PickupClient</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PickupServer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIChannel</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDC</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RoutePoint</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Router</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Server</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ServManager</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Span</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpeedDial</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SystemInfo</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>kernel messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1Board</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1Channel</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TelephonyDNS</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 74  Facilities Mapped to the System Log Handles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Handles</th>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TermSession</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TermStartup</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Devices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UserPassword</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>security/authorization messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAILSess8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAppIL</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp6</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceApp8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceMail</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceMail1</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceMail2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VoiceMail3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTL</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTLMerge</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>CallP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEB</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>system daemons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YAVA</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBR</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Interface Layers(DBI,DIL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The current administration log messages are classified to only one facility; that is, log.

The Priority value is calculated as follows:

1. Multiplying the Facility number by the number eight
2. Adding the numerical value of the Severity

**Examples:**

- A kernel message (Facility=0) with a Severity of Emergency (Severity=0) has a Priority value of zero (0).
- A local use 4 message (Facility=20) with a Severity of Notice (Severity=5) has a Priority value of 165.

In the PRI part of a Syslog message, these values would be placed between the angle brackets as <0> and <165, respectively. The only time a value of zero follows the less-than character is when the Priority value is zero. Otherwise, leading zeros must not be used.

**Header Component**

The Header component of the Syslog message must contain the following:

- A timestamp
- An indication of the hostname or IP address of the device
- Visible (printing) characters
- A seven-bit ASCII code set in an eight-bit field like that used in the PRI part.

In this code set, the only allowable characters are the ABNF VCHAR values (%d33-126) and spaces (SP value %d32).

The Header contains two fields called the TIMESTAMP and the HOSTNAME.

---

**Table 74 Facilities Mapped to the System Log Handles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Log Handles</th>
<th>Numerical Code</th>
<th>Facility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adminlog</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>log audit(note1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNMP traps</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>log alert(note1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
**TIMESTAMP Field**

The TIMESTAMP field contains the local time. The TIMESTAMP field immediately follows the trailing > character of the PRI portion of the Syslog packet.

**Field Format** The format of the TIMESTAMP field is:

```
Mmm: dd: hh:mm:ss
```

where the format is interpreted as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Mmm   | The English language abbreviation for the month of the year, with the first character in uppercase and the other two characters in lowercase. The following are the only acceptable values:  
  - Jan  
  - Feb  
  - Mar  
  - Apr  
  - May  
  - Jun  
  - Jul  
  - Aug  
  - Sep  
  - Oct  
  - Nov  
  - Dec |
| dd    | Day of the month. If the day of the month is less than ten, a space character must precede the month digit. For example, the 7th day of August would be represented as "Aug 7", with two spaces between the "g" and the "7". |
A single space character must follow the TIMESTAMP field.

**HOSTNAME Field**
The HOSTNAME field contains the hostname.

- If the field does not have a hostname, then it contains the device IP address.
- If a device has multiple IP addresses, common practice is to use the IP address from which the message is transmitted.

An alternate method is to configure a device to send all messages using a single source IP address, regardless of the interface from which the message is sent. This provides a single consistent hostname for all messages sent from a device.

The HOSTNAME field contains only the hostname, the IPv4 address, or the IPv6 address of the originator of the message. The preferred value is the hostname.

A single space character must follow the TIMESTAMP field.

**Restrictions** Following are the limitations in populating the HOSTNAME field.

- The hostname cannot contain any embedded spaces.
- The domain name must not be included in the HOSTNAME field.
- If the IPv4 address is used, it must be shown as the dotted decimal notation.
- If an IPv6 address is used, any valid representation used in RFC 2373 may be used.
- A single space character must follow the HOSTNAME field.
**MSG Component**  
The MSG component of the Syslog message usually contains some additional information about the process that generated the message, and then the text of the message itself.

*There is no ending delimiter to the MSG component.*

The MSG component must contain visible (printing) characters. The code set traditionally and most often used has also been seven-bit ASCII in an eight-bit field like that used in the PRI and HEADER parts. In this code set, the only allowable characters are the ABNF VCHAR values (%d33-126) and spaces (SP value %d32).

However, no indication of the code set used within the MSG is required, nor is it expected. Other code sets may be used as long as the characters used in the MSG are exclusively visible characters and spaces similar to those described above.

Select a code set with the intended receiver in mind. A message containing characters in a code set that cannot be viewed or understood by a recipient yields no information of value to an operator or administrator reviewing it.

**MSG Component Fields**

The MSG component has two fields:

**TAG Field** — The TAG is a string of ABNF alphanumeric characters that must not exceed 32 characters. Any non-alphanumeric character terminates the TAG field and is assumed to be the starting character of the CONTENT field. The value in the TAG field is the name of the program or process that generated the message.

**CONTENT Field** — The CONTENT contains the details of the message. This has traditionally been a freeform message that gives some detailed information of the event. Most commonly, the first character of the CONTENT field that signifies the conclusion of the TAG field is the left square bracket character ([), a colon character (:), or a space character.

See [“Originating Process Information in MSG”](#) for more details.

**Domain Name and Address in MSG**

To identify the device that originated the message, you may want to include its Fully-Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) and its IP address within
the CONTENT field. Traditionally, however, only the hostname has been included in the HOSTNAME field.

**Originating Process Information in MSG**

You may want to include some information about the process on the device that generated the message. This information usually consists of the process name and process ID (often known as the `pid`) for robust applications. The process name is commonly displayed in the TAG field.

Quite often, additional information is included at the beginning of the CONTENT field. The format

```
TAG [PID]:
```

is common. The left square bracket is used to terminate the TAG field in this case, and is then the first character in the CONTENT field. If the process ID is not needed, it may be omitted.

In that case, a colon and a space character usually follow the TAG. This would be displayed as `TAG:`. In that case, the colon is the first character in the CONTENT field.

---

**Syslog Security Considerations**

The Syslog process places Event Notification messages into files on that system. This process relies upon the integrity of the system for the protection of the messages. Be aware that event messages may be sent accidentally, erroneously, and even maliciously. Because Syslog is a relatively simple protocol, its operations are not secure to the point where its integrity is robust.

**Message Forgery**

An attacker may transmit Syslog messages (either from the machine from which the messages are purportedly sent or from any other machine) to a collector. In one case, an attacker may hide the true nature of an attack amidst many other messages.

As an example, an attacker may start generating forged messages indicating a problem on some machine. This may get the attention of the system administrators who spend time investigating the alleged problem. During this time, the attacker may be able to compromise a different machine, or a different process on the same machine.
In addition, an attacker may generate false Syslog messages to give misleading indications of status or of events. For example, an attacker may stop a critical process on a machine, which may generate a notification of exit. The attacker may subsequently generate a forged notification that the process had been restarted. System administrators may accept that misinformation and not verify that the process had indeed been restarted.

In some cases, to avoid such message forgeries, you can disable the Syslog port on the system when Syslog logging is disabled.

**Caution:** Syslog messages sent to the remote server do not employ encryption standards.

---

**Periodic Timestamp on Console (PTOC)**

The PTOC feature sends a timestamp to the system console at a set interval. If the system experiences a problem of any kind, this timestamp can help you identify when the problem occurred. If the time interval is set to \(X\) minutes, it will print every \(X\) minutes, whether or not any other messages are printing.

To configure the PTOC:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2. Click Network Management > Syslog Settings.
3. Select a time value from the Periodic Timestamp on Console drop-down list.
4. Click Apply.

---

**Event Logging**

You can view these event logs that the system maintains:

- **Adminlog** — Tracks activities performed in the NBX NetSet utility under the administrator login. The system never renames or deletes the Adminlog. It continues to grow over time, but it is unlikely that the size of the Adminlog file will ever grow to be a problem.

  The system updates the adminlog file whenever system events occur, such as:

  - When you enable or disable Supervisory Monitoring system-wide.
  - When you add, modify, or delete a domain.
When someone uses the wrong password when attempting to view domain reports in the NBX NetSet utility.

When a user attempts to monitor another user by activating feature code 425, and then uses the wrong password. (The log updates after the maximum password retries are exceeded.)

**Upglog** — Tracks the history of upgrades and processes that occur during upgrades.

**TEP Logs** — The 3C10116D T1 Digital Line Card and the 3C10165D E1 Digital Line Card can generate logging information. TEP (T1, E1, Primary Rate Interface) logs are stored on the system disk drive, even for cards that are in remote locations, and you can use the NBX NetSet utility to view, download, and delete log files. Each card has a separate log, up to a maximum of five log files. When a log reaches its maximum size, it begins to overwrite the oldest data.

*Because TEP logging has a performance cost, it is disabled by default. To enable TEP logging, contact your 3Com NBX Voice-Authorized Partner.*

To view event logs, click Network Management > Event Logging and see the online Help for more information.

---

**Maintenance Alerts**

If you have a V3001R or V5000 system with disk mirroring or dual power supplies and with NBX Messaging enabled, you can:

- Configure maintenance alert voice mail messages so that they appear to come from one system user.
- Designate up to 15 system users to receive maintenance alerts.

*Alert messages are defined by the system. The content depends on the cause of the alert.*

When a user receives a maintenance alert message, the source of the message depends on whether you have configured a system user as the author of maintenance alert messages. See Table 76 for details.

---

### Table 76  Source of Maintenance Alert Messages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Type</th>
<th>Author Configured</th>
<th>No Author Configured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Voice Mail Message</td>
<td>The configured system user is announced as the sender of the message.</td>
<td><em>An outside caller</em> is announced as the sender of the message.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To set maintenance alerts:

1. Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.

2. Click Network Management > Maintenance Alerts. See the online Help for procedures to set the maintenance alert author and specify users to receive maintenance alerts.

Table 76  Source of Maintenance Alert Messages (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message Type</th>
<th>Author Configured</th>
<th>No Author Configured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Off-site E-mail Message</td>
<td>The name of the configured system user appears in the <em>From</em> field of the e-mail.</td>
<td>The <em>From</em> field in the e-mail contains the word <em>anonymous</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-site Voice Mail Message</td>
<td>The system user is announced as the sender of the message.</td>
<td>An <em>outside caller</em> is announced as the sender of the message.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Off-site E-mail Message

The name of the configured system user appears in the *From* field of the e-mail.

The *From* field in the e-mail contains the word *anonymous*.

Off-site Voice Mail Message

The system user is announced as the sender of the message.

An *outside caller* is announced as the sender of the message.
This chapter describes how to manage language settings for your system. It describes:

- **Regional Software**
- **Regional Settings**

For more information about these topics and configuration procedures, see the online Help.

### Regional Software

Regional software includes local language voice prompts, regional tones and cadences, and local language versions of certain user documentation for your region.

A region is a country and language pair, for example, “China - Mandarin” or “France - French.” The system uses English as the default. You must install Country Packs to enable the system to support other languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Pack</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Prompts</th>
<th>Tones and Cadences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina_es.taz</td>
<td>Latin Spanish</td>
<td>Latin Spanish</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>Australian English</td>
<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil.taz</td>
<td>Brazilian Portuguese</td>
<td>Brazilian Portuguese</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China.taz</td>
<td>Chinese Traditional</td>
<td>Chinese Traditional</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Mandarin)</td>
<td>(Mandarin)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChinaHongKong.taz</td>
<td>Chinese Simplified</td>
<td>Chinese Simplified</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cantonese)</td>
<td>(Cantonese)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 17: COUNTRY SETTINGS

Release R6.0 software includes a localized NetSet utility interface for telephone users (Latin Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, and Italian). The localized NetSet interface is set by the host computer’s browser language setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Pack</th>
<th>Documentation</th>
<th>Prompts</th>
<th>Tones and Cadences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt_en.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>UK English</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France.taz</td>
<td>Parisian French</td>
<td>Parisian French</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany.taz</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>German</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy.taz</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico.taz</td>
<td>Latin Spanish</td>
<td>Latin Spanish</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NewZealand.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SaudiArabia_en.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>UK English</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain.taz</td>
<td>European Spanish</td>
<td>European Spanish</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAE_en.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>UK English</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UnitedKingdom.taz</td>
<td>US English</td>
<td>UK English</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The LabelMaker utility included as part of the Chinese Country Packs is in US English. PDF-format Chinese LabelMakers are available on the NBX Resource Pack DVD.

Table 77

Install Regional Software

To add regional software:

1. Click Country Settings > Install Regional Software.

2. See the online Help and the notes in the next sections for information about how to manage regional software.

After you install regional software, you must designate it to be the current system regional software. Click Country Settings > Regional Settings.
Remove Regional Software

To remove regional software:

1. Click Country Settings > Install Regional Software.
2. See the online Help and the notes in the next sections for information about how to manage regional software.

You can remove regional software at any time. The system removes all versions of the regional software that you select. For example, if you choose to remove the “Mexico - Spanish” regional pack, the system removes all versions of the selected regional software.

You cannot remove U.S. English.

When you remove a version of system software, the system verifies whether the removal may leave any regional software unassigned to a system software version.

Specific regional languages, tones and cadences, or voice prompts that were associated with earlier releases may no longer be usable by recent system software versions. 3Com recommends that you purge unused regional software to conserve disk space.

You can only remove unused regional software immediately after you delete a version of system software. If you choose not to remove this software when prompted, you must either:

- Wait until you remove a subsequent version of system software before you can delete any unused regional software.
- Remove all versions of the selected regional software on the system. You can then install the required version.

Regional Details

The Regional Software Diagnostic Details window displays the status of each region in the current system software. Table 78 defines the displayed values.

Table 78  Diagnostic Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Use</td>
<td>The regional software is currently being used by the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available</td>
<td>The regional software is fully loaded on the system, but it is not currently in use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 17: COUNTRY SETTINGS

Regional Settings

After you install regional software and components from the regional packs, you can enable regional settings. To enable these regional settings in NetSet, you select the appropriate country and language for the system voice prompts, the technical tones and cadences, and the online user documentation.

To enable regional settings, select Country Settings > Regional Settings. See the online Help for the procedure to enable regional settings.

**See “Third-Party Drivers” on page 372 for information about how to install regional language packs.**

Advanced Regional Settings

The system also allows you to choose different regional settings for the system voice prompts, the technical tones and cadences, and the online user (not administrator) documentation. For example, you may require local tones and cadences but want the documentation to be in English and the voice prompts in Australian English.

You can select separate regional settings for:

- Voice prompts — The Auto Attendant voice prompts.
- Documentation — The NBX telephone guides, the NBX NetSet user Help, the LabelMaker utility, and the quick reference cards.
- Tones and Cadences — The tones and the patterns of rings (cadence) versus silence. Tones and cadences vary from country to country. Examples:
  - United States ringing cadence (pattern) is 2 seconds of ring followed by 4 seconds of silence.
■ United Kingdom ringing cadence is 2 rings within approximately 2 seconds followed by 2 seconds of silence.
■ United States busy tone is 0.75 seconds of tone followed by 0.75 seconds of silence.

To enable different regional settings:

1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator login ID and password.
2 Click Country Settings > Regional Settings > Advanced Regional Settings.
3 See the online Help for more information.
This chapter contains maintenance and troubleshooting information to help you resolve simple problems. It describes these topics:

- Telephone Local User Interface Utility
- The 3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application
- Using H3PingIP
- System-level Troubleshooting
- Connecting a Computer to a Serial Port
- Servicing the Network Call Processor Battery
- Getting Service and Support

The system hardware needs no routine maintenance. However, perform periodic backups of the configuration and license databases, especially after you make changes to system or user configurations.

**Telephone Local User Interface Utility**

This section contains information about how to use the telephone diagnostic and configuration utility called the Local User Interface (LUI). It describes:

- Using the LUI Utility
- Using the LUI Menu Options

Each 3Com telephone supports the Local User Interface (LUI). The LUI utility enables you to perform these tasks:

- View telephone settings, both the active settings and the settings stored in the telephone's memory
- Set telephone IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway
- Specify the IP address of the Call Processor
CHAPTER 18: TROUBLESHOOTING

- Test the telephone buttons, display panel, and status lights
- Clear all device settings
- Specify the MAC address of the Call Processor (test environment option)
- View firmware information (technician option)
- Test connectivity
- Restart the telephone

*Early model 3Com Telephones support an earlier version of the LUI utility that has a slightly different menu. For information about this earlier version of the LUI utility, see your NBX Voice-Authorized Partner or a version of the NBX Administrator's Guide from a release prior to release R4.3.*

**Using the LUI Utility**

To start the LUI utility:

1. Cycle power to the telephone by disconnecting and then reconnecting its power connector, and then access the LUI menu options (see *step 2*) before the telephone finishes its download of code from the Call Processor.

   For telephones that use a powered Ethernet cable instead of a power adapter, disconnect and then reconnect the Ethernet cable.

   *You do not need to cycle power to 3101B and 3102B Business Telephones.*

2. To access (or exit from) the LUI utility:
   - On the 3Com 3102 and 3102B Business Telephone, press the *Program* button:

   ![Program Button](image)

   - On 3Com 1102, 2102, or 2102-IR Business Telephones, press *Program*:

   ![Program Button](image)

   - On 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephones and 3101, 3101B, or 3101SP Basic Telephones, press the center button in the cursor control button group:
■ On the 3Com 2101 Basic Telephone, press the MSG button:

■ On 3106C and 3107C Cordless Telephones, press the Feature button:

The buttons you use to enter information vary with each telephone:
■ 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone, see Figure 27 on page 418.
■ 3Com 3102 and 3102B Business Telephone, see Figure 28 on page 419.
■ 3Com 3101, 3101B or 3101SP Basic Telephones, see Figure 29 on page 420.
■ 3Com 1102, 2102, or 2102-IR Business Telephones, see Figure 30 on page 421.
■ 3Com 2101Basic Telephone, see Figure 31 on page 422.
■ 3Com 3106C Cordless Telephone, see Figure 32 on page 423.
■ 3Com 3107C Cordless Telephone, see Figure 33 on page 424.

Table 79 on page 425 and Table 80 on page 429 describe each LUI utility menu item.
Figure 27  Local User Interface Controls on the 3Com 3103 Manager’s Telephone

1 Display panel.
2 Access buttons AB1-AB8 (from bottom to top) select menu items.
3 Scroll buttons:
   - Center select button starts and exits from the LUI utility or exits from a menu item and moves to the next higher menu. If you press the center select button before you save a change to a setting, you exit the menu item without saving the change.
   - Up and down buttons move up or down through the LUI menu and select hex digits when editing a MAC address.
   - Left and right buttons position the cursor in the display panel when you edit a setting, such as an IP address or a Call Processor MAC address.
4 Key pad numeric keys select menu items or enter numeric characters in a menu item. Use the # key to save changes after you edit an item.
Figure 28  Local User Interface Controls on the 3Com 3102 and 3102B Business Telephone

1 Display panel.

2 On 3102 Business Telephones, the soft buttons move the cursor left or right and the middle button is inactive. On 3102B Business Telephones, the soft buttons are inactive.

3 Key pad numeric keys select menu items or enter numeric characters in a menu item. Use the # key to save changes after you edit an item.

4 Access buttons AB1-AB4 (from bottom to top) select menu items.

5 Program button:
   - Start and exit from the LUI utility.
   - Exit from a menu item and move to the next higher menu. If you press the Program button before you save a change to a setting, you exit the menu item without saving the change.

6 Scroll buttons:
   - Up and down buttons move up or down through the LUI menu and select hex digits when editing a MAC address.
   - Left and right buttons position the cursor in the display panel when you edit a setting, such as an IP address. On 3102B Business
Telephones, the left button erases the characters of a setting and the right button is inactive.

**Figure 29** Local User Interface Controls on 3Com 3101, 3101B, and 3101SP Basic Telephones

1 Display panel.

2 On 3101 and 3101SP Business Telephones, the soft buttons move the cursor left or right and the middle button is inactive. On 3101B Business Telephones, the soft buttons are inactive.

3 Key pad numeric keys select menu items or enter numeric characters in a menu item. Use the # key to save changes after you edit an item.

4 Access buttons AB1-AB4 (from left to right) select LUI menu items.

5 Scroll buttons:
   - Center select button starts and exits from the LUI utility or exits from a menu item and moves to the next higher menu. If you press the center select button before you save a change to a setting, you exit the menu item without saving the change.
   - Up and down buttons move up or down through the LUI menu and select hex digits when editing a MAC address.
   - Left and right buttons position the cursor in the display panel when you edit a setting, such as an IP address. On 3101B Business Telephones, the left button erases the characters of a setting and the right button is inactive.
Figure 30  Local User Interface Controls on the 3Com 1102, 2102, and 2102-iR Business Telephones

1 Display panel.
2 Soft buttons move the cursor left or right. The middle button is not used.
3 Program button starts and exits from the LUI utility or exits from a menu item and moves to the next higher menu. If you press the Program button before you save a change to a setting, you exit the menu item without saving the change.
4 Key pad numeric keys select menu items or enter numeric characters in a menu item. Use the # key to save changes after you edit an item.
5 Access buttons AB1-AB4 (from top to bottom) select LUI menu items.
6 Scroll buttons move up or down through the LUI menu and select hex digits when editing a MAC address.
Figure 31  Local User Interface Controls on the 3Com 2101 Basic Telephone

1 Display panel.
2 Soft buttons move the cursor left or right. The middle button is not used.
3 Key pad numeric keys select menu items or enter numeric characters in a menu item. Use the # key to save changes after you edit an item.
4 Access buttons AB1-AB3 select LUI menu items.
5 Volume Down button selects LUI menu item AB4.
6 MSG (voice mail message) button starts and exits from the LUI utility or exits from a menu item and moves to the next higher menu. If you press the MSG button before you save a change to a setting, you exit the menu item without saving the change.
7 Scroll buttons move up or down through the LUI menu and select hex digits when editing a MAC address.
Figure 32  Local User Interface Controls on the 3106C Cordless Telephone

1 Display panel.
2 Xfer (transfer) button scrolls right in the display panel.
3 Hold button scrolls left in the display panel.
4 Key pad for selecting menu items or entering numeric characters. Use # to commit changes. Use * to exit from a menu item or from the LUI utility. If you have not already saved changes by pressing #, pressing * exits that menu item without saving changes.
5 Access buttons AB1-AB4 (from left to right) select LUI menu items.
6 Feature button starts the LUI utility. After you start the LUI utility, the Feature button:
   - Scrolls up the LUI menu.
   - Selects hex digits when editing a MAC address.
7 Conf (conference) button:
   - Scrolls down the LUI menu.
   - Selects hex digits when editing a MAC address.
**Figure 33** Local User Interface Controls on the 3107C Cordless Telephone

1. Display panel.
2. Xfer (transfer) button scrolls right in the display panel.
3. Hold button scrolls left in the display panel.
4. Key pad for selecting menu items or entering numeric characters. Use # to commit changes. Use * to exit from a menu item or from the LUI utility. If you have not already saved changes by pressing #, pressing * exits that menu item without saving changes.
5. Access buttons AB1-AB4 (from left to right) select LUI menu items.
6. Feature button starts the LUI utility. After you start the LUI utility, the Feature button:
   - Scrolls up the LUI menu.
   - Selects hex digits when editing a MAC address.
7. Conf (conference) button:
   - Scrolls down the LUI menu.
   - Selects hex digits when editing a MAC address.
Table 79 lists the LUI menu options for 3101B and 3102B Business telephones, and the 3103 Manager’s telephone. See Table 80 on page 429 for the list of LUI menu options for all other 3Com telephones.

### Table 79  LUI Menu Options for 3101B, 3102B, and 3103 Telephones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 View Settings</td>
<td>Press 1 on the number pad and scroll to view these options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My MAC Address – MAC address of this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NCP MAC Address – MAC address of Call Processor. All Fs, the normal value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>for this setting, indicates that the telephone responds to any Call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW Build OPs Id — The current version of the application code on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW Build LIB Id — The current version of the library code on the telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(used for VCX).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW Build DSP Id — The current version of Digital Signal Processor (DSP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>code on the telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serial Number – Telephone serial number and hardware version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone Port Speed – Speed and duplex setting of the LAN connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PC Port Speed – The speed and duplex setting of the PC port to the device,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>if any, connected to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: The next four settings are all valid only if the device downloads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through IP (layer 3). These four settings are acquired from either</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHCP or a setting in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My IP Address – Active IP address of this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subnet Mask – Active IP mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gateway IP Address – Active default gateway IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NCP IP Address – Active IP address of the Call Processor with which this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>telephone communicates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alt. Server IP – Active IP address of a secondary download server with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>which this telephone communicates, acquired from either DHCP option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>184 or a setting in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 79  LUI Menu Options for 3101B, 3102B, and 3103 Telephones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VLAN Configuration</td>
<td>Active VLAN for this telephone, acquired from either DHCP option 184 or a setting in the telephone’s memory. Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-My IP</td>
<td>The IP address configured in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-Subnet Mask</td>
<td>The IP mask configured in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-Gateway IP</td>
<td>The default gateway IP address configured in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-NCP IP</td>
<td>The Call Processor IP address configured in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-Alt Server IP</td>
<td>Secondary download server address configured in the telephone’s memory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE-VLAN Config</td>
<td>VLAN values configured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash - Bootstrap</td>
<td>The version number of the software that starts when telephone first powers up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Download</td>
<td>The version number of the software that downloads new code to the telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Operation</td>
<td>The version number of the operational image on the telephone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Configure IP Address
3 Configure SubNetMask
4 Configure Gateway IP Address

Let you specify the IP information for this telephone.

When entering an IP address:
- Use the key pad to enter digits 0–9.
- Use the left and right soft keys or scroll keys to move the cursor left or right.
- If any of the fields within the IP address contain only one or two digits, add leading zeros.
  Example: Enter 10.234.1.125 as 010.234.001.125
- To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter 255 for each octet of the IP address. To clear all configured settings and return to factory defaults, select menu option 6 Advanced Settings > 3 Set EEPROM - Default.
- Press the # key to commit your address change.
Table 79  LUI Menu Options for 3101B, 3102B, and 3103 Telephones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5 Configure NCP IP Address | Lets you specify the IP address of the Call Processor. If the telephone is on the same subnetwork as the Call Processor you never need to specify the Call Processor IP address. If the telephone is on a different subnetwork, then you must enter this information or provide it by using DHCP option 184.

To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter 255 for each octet of the IP address. To clear all configured settings and return to factory defaults, select menu item AB4. Press the # key to commit your address change. |

| 6 Advanced Settings | 1 Set NCP MAC Address | — Lets you specify the MAC address of the Call Processor. In all but special circumstances, the system messages communicate this information and you do not need to manually configure the MAC address. To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter all Fs for the Call Processor MAC address. |
|                   | 2 Show EEPROM Contents | — Lets you scroll through the locations in the memory of the telephone. The information is presented in hexadecimal format and can be properly interpreted only by a 3Com service person. |
|                   | 3 Set EEPROM - Default | — Restores the telephone to default settings by clearing these configured settings: |
|                   | IP Information | — My IP, Subnet Mask, Gateway IP, NCP-IP, and the Alt Download Server IP return to 255.255.255.255. |
|                   | NCP MAC address | — The Call Processor MAC address returns to ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff. |
|                   | SIP Parameters | — All SIP specific parameters will be set to default 0xffff (data parameters) or 255.255.255.255 for IP addresses. |

**NOTE:** If you select this option you are prompted to verify your action before the system clears the EEPROM.
Table 79  LUI Menu Options for 3101B, 3102B, and 3103 Telephones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Force Operational SW Upgrade</td>
<td>Resets the device. You can perform the same task by removing power from the telephone. Forces the telephone to retrieve an image from the downloader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Hardware Reset</td>
<td>Resets the telephone and starts with the bootstrap code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ping H3/IP</td>
<td>Runs an H3 IP ping test. See Using H3PingIP for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Test - LED &amp; LCD</td>
<td>Turns on all LEDs for 5 seconds, then fills every pixel on the display panel for 5 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Test - Buttons</td>
<td>Puts the telephone in the button test state. Press any telephone button to see a description of the button’s function. To return to the main menu, press the pound ( #) button twice:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Audio Collection</td>
<td>Lets you specify a PC address to store audio packets when you are on a call. Used to debug audio quality issues that may arise in the field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Network Configuration</td>
<td>1 Set VLAN Configuration — Lets you to set the VLAN ID. If the VLAN ID consists of less than 4 digits, add leading zeros. For example, if the VLAN ID is 5, you must enter 0005 to ensure that the correct VLAN ID is stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Diagnostics</td>
<td>Runs diagnostics. This option requires a password, which your 3Com Technical Support representative will provide, if necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modify Display</td>
<td>Note: On the 3103 Manager’s telephone only. Lets you adjust the display panel’s contrast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select TOD Format</td>
<td>Note: On the 3103 Manager’s telephone only. Lets you select the time of day format:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ 12 hour format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ 24 hour format</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 80 lists the LUI menu options for 3Com telephones except the 3101B and 3102B Business telephones, and the 3103 Manager’s telephone. See Table 79 on page 425 for a list of LUI menu options for the 3101B and 3102B Business telephones, and the 3103 Manager’s telephone.

### Table 80  LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong>: NCP refers to the Call Processor.</td>
<td>Press 1 on the number pad and scroll to view these options:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 View Settings</td>
<td>MAC Address – MAC address of this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NCP MAC Address – MAC address of Call Processor. All Fs, the normal value for this setting, indicates that the telephone responds to any Call Processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SW Build Ident. – Software version running on this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serial # Rev – Telephone serial number and hardware version.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phone Port Speed – Speed and duplex setting of the LAN connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PC Port Speed – The speed and duplex setting of the PC port to the device, if any, connected to the port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong>: The next four settings are all valid only if the device downloads through IP (Layer 3). These four settings are acquired from either DHCP or a setting in the telephone’s memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>My IP Address – Active IP address of this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subnet Mask – Active IP mask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gatwy IP Address – Active default gateway IP address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NCP IP Address – Active IP address of the Call Processor with which this telephone communicates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ALT SrvrIP – Active IP address of a secondary download server with which this telephone communicates, acquired from either DHCP option 184 or a setting in the telephone’s memory. (Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 80  LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VLAN Config</strong> – Active VLAN for this telephone, acquired from either DHCP option 184 or a setting in the telephone’s memory. Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- My IP Addr – The IP address configured in the telephone’s memory though the LUI utility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- Subnet Mask – The IP mask configured in the telephone’s memory though the LUI utility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- Gatwy IP – The default gateway IP address configured in the telephone’s memory though the LUI utility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- NCP IP Addr – The Call Processor IP address configured in the telephone’s memory though the LUI utility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- ALT SrvrIP – Secondary download server address configured in the telephone’s memory. (Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mem- VLAN Config – VLAN values configured in the telephone’s memory. Valid for 3Com VCX Telephone systems only.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Set my IP</td>
<td>Lets you specify the IP information for this telephone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Set SubNMask</td>
<td>When entering an IP address:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Set GatwyIP</td>
<td>■ Use the key pad to enter digits 0–9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Use the left and right soft keys or scroll keys to move the cursor left or right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ If any of the fields within the IP address contain only one or two digits, add leading zeros. Example: Enter 10.234.1.125 as 010.234.001.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter 255 for each octet of the IP address. To clear all configured settings and return to factory defaults, select menu item AB4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>■ Press the # key to commit your address change.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Telephone Local User Interface Utility

Table 80  LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 5 Set NCP IP      | Lets you specify the IP address of the Call Processor. If the telephone is on the same subnetwork as the Call Processor you never need to specify the Call Processor IP address. If the telephone is on a different subnetwork, then you must enter this information or provide it by using DHCP option 184. When entering an IP address:
  ■ Use the key pad to enter digits 0–9.
  ■ Use the left and right soft keys or scroll keys to move the cursor left or right.
  ■ If any of the fields within the IP address contain only one or two digits, add leading zeros.
  Example: Enter 10.234.1.125 as 010.234.001.125
  ■ To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter 255 for each octet of the IP address. To clear all configured settings and return to factory defaults, select menu item AB4.
  ■ Press the # key to commit your address change. |
| 6 VCX Config Menu | Not used in an NBX environment. 3Com telephones can operate as SIP clients for the 3Com VCX Telephone System. This option opens a submenu that allows you to set telephone operating settings for a VCX environment. |
| 7 Reserved        | Reserved for future use.                                                                                                                    |
| 8 Test LED & LCD  | On all 3Com Business Telephones and 3Com 3101 and 3101SP Basic Telephones, turns on all LEDs for 5 seconds, then fills every pixel on the display panel for 5 seconds. On all 3Com Basic Telephones, turns on the icons and words on the right side of the display panel for 5 seconds. Icons: Telephone icon plus the number 1 (top line) and telephone icon plus the number 2 (bottom line) Words: FW (top line) and IN (bottom line). |

Table 80  LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones (continued)
**Table 80**  LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 Test – Buttons</td>
<td>Puts the telephone in the button test state. Press any telephone button to see a description of the button’s function. To return to the main menu, press the menu button twice:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- On 3102 Business Telephones:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- On 1102, 2102, or 2102-IR Business Telephones:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- On 3101 or 3101SP Basic Telephones or 3103 Manager’s Telephones:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- On 2101 Basic Telephones:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- On 3106C or 3107C Cordless Telephones, *:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 EEPROM-Default</td>
<td>Restores the telephone to default settings by clearing these configured settings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>IP Information</strong> — My IP, Subnet Mask, Gateway IP, NCP-IP, and the Alt Download Server IP return to 255.255.255.255.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NCP MAC address</strong> — The Call Processor MAC address returns to ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SIP Parameters</strong> — All SIP specific parameters will be set to default 0xffff (data parameters) or 255.255.255.255 for IP addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> If you select this option you are prompted to verify your action before the system clears the EEPROM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB1 Set NCP MAC</td>
<td>Lets you specify the MAC address of the Call Processor. In all but special circumstances, the system messages communicate this information and you do not need to manually configure the MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>NOTE:</strong> This setting is for test networks only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To change a telephone back to its default setting, enter all Fs for the Call Processor MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB2 Show EEPROM</td>
<td>Lets you scroll through the locations in the memory of the telephone. The information is presented in hexadecimal format and can be properly interpreted only by a 3Com service person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB3 Ping H3/IP</td>
<td>Runs an H3 IP ping test. See Using H3PingIP for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application

You can manually configure most 3Com telephones using the telephone Local User Interface (LUI) utility to define the settings the device needs to communicate with the Call Processor. For the 3100 Entry Telephone, which does not have a display panel to show configuration information, use the 3Com Telephone Local Configuration (TLC) application.

The TLC application enables you to specify the information that a device requires to communicate with the Call Processor over a routed network without using DHCP. You must still use the Auto Discover feature or manual configuration through the NetSet utility to add the device to the system database.

Installing the 3Com Telephone Local Configuration Application

The TLC application is a Windows program that you install and run from a PC.

To install the TLC application:

1 Insert the NBX Resource Pack DVD into your DVD drive. If the autorun program does not start the DVD browser program, navigate to the DVD and start autorun.exe.

2 Click NBX Applications and then click Telephone Local Configuration. The installation program creates a shortcut on your Start menu that you can use to launch the TLC application.

Using the Telephone Local Configuration Application

After you download and install the TLC application, use the Windows Start menu to launch it.

Follow these steps to use the TLC application to configure a 3Com device:

- Discover the 3Com device:
  - Connect the 3Com device to the same subnetwork as the PC that is running the TLC application.

Table 80 LUI Menu Options for 3Com Telephones (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AB4 RESET Phone</td>
<td>Resets the device. You can perform the same task by removing power from the telephone. However, Option AB4 can be useful for cordless phones, which cannot easily be disconnected from power.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Enter the device’s MAC address (found on the label on the underside of the 3Com device) into the TLC interface.

After the TLC application connects to the device, specify the device IP settings you want to assign.

After you configure a device, you can open the device list window again and configure another device. Note that the device list can include any 3Com device including switches and routers.

Using H3PingIP

You can use the H3PingIP menu item to ping another device on the network to test the telephone’s connectivity and to check the packet delay.

When you use H3PingIP to test for connectivity, use the IP address of a device that is connected to the Call Processor. Do not use the Call Processor IP address. The 3Com Business Telephone uses the IP Gateway and subnet mask information programmed into it using the AB16 and AB17 buttons.

H3PingIP shows the following information:

- **Port** — The UDP Destination Port
- **Tx** — The number of packets transmitted
- **Rx** — The number of packets received
- **mS** — The delay time, in milliseconds

*If you ping a device on a subnetwork different than the one on which the telephone is located, the delay time is greater.*

System-level Troubleshooting

For each symptom listed in Table 81, perform the suggested actions in the order listed.

**WARNING:** Before you remove any component, **shut down the system software** and then turn off the power to the chassis by removing the chassis power cord. If the system has two power supplies, remove both power cords.
Table 81  Troubleshooting Actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Suggested Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date/time display on telephones is wrong,</td>
<td>A power surge has corrupted the system time.</td>
<td>If the display shows incorrect date, use NetSet to reset the system time. If the display shows random characters, for example, 00; 0 #, you must:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either incorrect date or shows random</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 Disconnect power to the chassis that holds the Call Processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>characters.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Wait 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 Reconnect power to the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Use NetSet to enter the correct date and time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problem with Call Processor battery.</td>
<td>Contact your 3Com NBX Voice - Authorized Partner.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your browser cannot find NetSet.</td>
<td>No IP connectivity</td>
<td>Verify that the computer you are using to run the browser has network connectivity. See “Establishing IP Connectivity” in the NBX Installation Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routing problems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid IP configuration</td>
<td>The system has a default IP configuration that may</td>
<td>Temporarily change the IP configuration of your computer so that the subnetwork configuration matches the system configuration. Specify 255.255.255.0 as the subnetwork and use IP address 192.168.1.191. After you change your computer’s IP configuration, connect to the system and change its IP settings to match the IP environment of your local network. Change your computer’s IP configuration back to its original settings, and then connect to NetSet using the new IP address. See “Establishing IP Connectivity” in the NBX Installation Guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannot open NetSet using the administrator</td>
<td>The CAPS LOCK key on your keyboard is activated.</td>
<td>NetSet username and passwords are case-sensitive. For example, NetSet accepts “administrator” but it rejects “Administrator” and “ADMINISTRATOR”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>username and password.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callers on hold do not hear music.</td>
<td>No music source is connected to the Call Processor.</td>
<td>See “Adding External Hardware” in the NBX Installation Guide for more information.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To troubleshoot a Digital Line Card correctly, decide if the origin of the problem is:

### Table 81 Troubleshooting Actions (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible Cause</th>
<th>Suggested Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MOH volume is set too low.</td>
<td>See “Adjusting Music-on-Hold (MOH) Volume” in the NBX Installation Guide.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose date and time when rebooting the system.</td>
<td>Problem with the battery on the Call Processor.</td>
<td>See &quot;Servicing the Network Call Processor Battery&quot; on page 449.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NetSet is very slow in responding.</td>
<td>Your network uses a proxy server for Internet access.</td>
<td>A common networking practice is to employ a proxy server to shield your network from intrusion by unauthorized users. However, communications with NetSet do not need to pass through the proxy server. To speed access to NetSet, configure your browser to access the system without going through the proxy server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All greetings and prompts are missing. For example, calling the Auto Attendant or a user’s mailbox produces silence instead of the expected greetings.</td>
<td>The wrong message compression format was selected.</td>
<td>Prior to R1.1.0, all audio used MuLaw compression. With R1.1.0, audio, that is, any prompt, message, or greeting, was recorded using ADPCM compression. If you are running R1.1.0 or higher, leave the compression format set to ADPCM. The ability to select the format allows you to migrate existing data into an older database for backwards compatibility. In release R2.6 and all later releases, the compression is set to ADPCM and you cannot change it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caller ID information is not appearing when an outside call arrives.</td>
<td>Your local telephone company is not providing Caller ID service to you.</td>
<td>Caller ID is typically an optional service which you must order from your telephone company. You may be able to see caller ID by number or by name (or both) depending on the service your telephone company provides.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You are answering the telephone before the Caller ID information is fully received.</td>
<td>Caller ID information does not appear immediately. It usually appears between the first and second rings. If you answer the call too quickly, the information is never received. If you transfer the call, the person you transfer the call to sees your ID instead of the ID of the original caller.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The hardware

The software configuration

The CSU (Channel Service Unit)

The telephone company’s line

To eliminate the Digital Line Card (T1 or E1) attach a loop back connector in place of the telephone company’s line. Configure the card as described in the appropriate section of Chapter 5.

The 3C10116D T1 card and 3C101156D E1 card can respond to commands from the Central Office to loop back data at different points for diagnostic purposes. You enable each loopback test using the NBX NetSet utility. You initiate the Local and Framer loopback tests using the NBX NetSet utility. The Line and Payload loopback tests must be initiated by the Central Office or by test equipment emulating Central Office equipment. For more information about how to enable loopback tests, see “Using Loopback Tests” on page 190.

After you complete the configuration, and with the loopback connector in place, verify that the Nominal status light (3C10165C E1 card or 3C10116C T1 card) on the front panel of the Digital Line Card is turned on (appears steady and green). For the 3C10165D E1 card and 3C10116D T1 card, verify that the CO status light is green.

- If the Nominal or CO status light does not turn on, the problem is most likely in the Digital Line Card. Contact your 3Com Voice-Authorized Partner to report the problem.

- If the Nominal or CO light turns on, the problem is either in the CSU (Channel Service Unit) or in the telephone company’s line. Contact the telephone company for assistance.

The 3C10165E1 Card and the 3C10116D T1 card each have an onboard CSU. You can view CSU statistics for the card through the NBX NetSet utility. For more information see “Viewing CSU State Information and Statistics” on page 187.

Alarm Conditions

(Overview)

T1 and E1 Digital Line Cards may experience these alarm conditions:

- Red Alarm — Indicates one of these conditions:
  - Loss of Signal (LOS)
  - Loss of Framing (LOF) also known as Out of Frame (OOF)
Blue Alarm — Indicates an Alarm Indication Signal (AIS)

Yellow Alarm — Indicates a Remote Alarm Indication (RAI)

An alarm condition may be one of these:

- Signal — Information transmitted either in the upstream or downstream direction, warning of a detected failure:
- State — A condition, activated at a terminal device, indicating that a problem exists and remedial action is required.

*T1 and E1 Digital Line Cards are considered “downstream” equipment.*

**Alarm Descriptions**

**Red Alarm**
- **Carrier Fail Alarm** (Red CFA) — A state that exists at a downstream terminal device, based upon the terminal device detecting an incoming LOS or LOF.

**Blue Alarms**
- **AIS, Keep-alive/Blue** — A signal that is transmitted instead of the normal signal to maintain transmission continuity and to indicate to the receiving equipment that there is a transmission interruption either at the equipment that is generating the AIS signal or upstream of that equipment. The all ones signal is generated:
  - To maintain transmission continuity
  - To notify downstream equipment of a transmission fault
  - To indicate to downstream equipment that a DS1 framed signal is not being generated

The transmission fault may be located at the equipment that is generating the alarm signal, or it may be located upstream of that equipment.

- **AIS CFA** (also known as Blue CFA) — A state that exists at the downstream equipment and indicates that it has detected an AIS signal from the upstream equipment.

**Yellow Alarms**
- **RAI** (also known as Yellow Alarm Signal) — A signal transmitted in the outgoing direction when a terminal indicates that it has lost the incoming signal. The terminal equipment generates the Yellow Alarm Signal for a minimum of 1 second using one of these methods:
If you are using Super Frame (SF), the terminal equipment generates the Yellow Alarm Signal by setting the second bit in all channels of the Super Frame to 0 (zero).

If you are using Extended Super Frame (ESF), the terminal equipment generates the Yellow Alarm Signal by sending an alternating pattern of 8 ones followed by 8 zeros on the Facilities Data Link (FDL).

Yellow CFA — A state that is activated at the terminal equipment when the terminal equipment detects a Yellow Alarm Signal. The Yellow Alarm Signal comes from the equipment at the other end when the far end equipment enters a Red CFA state. See Red Alarm, earlier in this section.

Table 82 3C10165, 3C10165B, 3C10165C, 3C10116, and 3C10116C Status Lights and Error Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Light</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Nominal      | **On:** There are no error or alarm conditions.  
               **Flashing:** A call is active on at least one channel. |
| CF (Carrier Fail) | **On:** A Red Alarm state or Blue Alarm state exists on the card.  
To find out which alarm state exists:  
1 Log on to the NBX NetSet utility using the administrator ID and password.  
2 Click *PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards*.  
3 In the *Select Device Type* list, select *T1 Span List* or *ISDN PRI Span List*, and then click *Apply*.  
4 Select the span you want and click *Status*. The words *Red Alarm* or *Blue Alarm* appear in the *Status* field. |
You can obtain the status of all Digital Line Cards in the system with either of these two methods:

Select **PSTN Gateway Configuration > Digital Line Cards** and:

- Click **Config & Status Report**, which displays a formatted report with headings shown in a larger font in the window.
Click Export Report, which displays an unformatted report in the window. To save the report as an ASCII text file, select Save as from the File menu of your browser.

Table 84 describes in alphabetical order (not the order of appearance) the headings in the Configuration and Status Report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#Chs</td>
<td>Number of channels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Dsp</td>
<td>Number of digital signal processors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#OffChs</td>
<td>Number of channels in the offline state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#OnChs</td>
<td>Number of channels in the online state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEClosed</td>
<td>Autoattendant extension when business is closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AELunch</td>
<td>Autoattendant extension when business is at lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEOpen</td>
<td>Autoattendant extension when business is open.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AEOther</td>
<td>Autoattendant extension for Other hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ais</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Alarm Indication Signal. The number of seconds in which an ais was transmitted. An ais signal is transmitted in lieu of the normal signal to maintain transmission continuity and indicate to the receiving terminal that there is a transmission fault located either at the transmitting terminal or upstream of the transmitting terminal. Also referred to as a Blue Alarm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aissp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. T1.231 Near End. Number of seconds when loss of frame encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANI</td>
<td>Automatic Number Identification. The telephone number from which the call originated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Input</td>
<td>Numeric value of audio input control setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Output</td>
<td>Numeric value of audio output control setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audio Compr</td>
<td>The type of audio compression selected for this span. Default means that the device is using the system-wide setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bbec</td>
<td>TEP performance data. G.826 Near End, Far End. Number of E1 background block errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bes</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Bursty Errored Seconds, TR54016 Far End and Far End. Number of seconds during which there were 2 to 319 CRC errors, but no Severely Errored Frame or AIS conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BdId</td>
<td>Board (card) ID number.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 84 Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bldd Name</td>
<td>Board (card) name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brd</td>
<td>The number of the board (card) in a multiple board system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO Switch Protocol</td>
<td>Protocol (ETS1, QSIG Slave) used by the CO switch (not applicable to T1).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Card Type</td>
<td>Type of card (T1, ISDN PRI, E1, BRI).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch MAC Address</td>
<td>Channel MAC address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch List</td>
<td>Channels supported by a DSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch Name</td>
<td>Name of a channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChId</td>
<td>Unique identifying number of a channel in a list of channels, possibly including channels from more than one board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ChNo</td>
<td>Channel number. For example: 1–24 for a T1 board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>css</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Controlled Slip Seconds, TR54016 Near End and Far End. Number of seconds of controlled (benign) slips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cssp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Controlled Slip Seconds Path, T1.231 Near End and Far End. Number of seconds of controlled (benign) slips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CurState</td>
<td>Current state of a channel (in use, idle, available).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datasecs</td>
<td>TEP performance data. The number of seconds with valid data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNIS/DID</td>
<td>Number of digits passed that identify the called party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP Name</td>
<td>Name of a digital signal processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP Status</td>
<td>Status of a digital signal processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSP Version</td>
<td>Version of code running on a digital signal processor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digit Collection</td>
<td>Specifies the data the CO sends and the format in which it is sent over the span of an incoming call. Can include both DNIS/DID and ANI, and can specify the order in which they arrive, and the number of digits involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EchoCanceller</td>
<td>The state of the echo cancellation function. Values: Enabled, Disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E&amp;M Direction</td>
<td>For a T1 line, the direction of the E&amp;M signaling. Values: Two Way, One Way. Default: Two Way.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 84  Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ErrorCnt</td>
<td>Reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ErrorCode</td>
<td>Reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored Seconds, TR54016 Near End and Far End. Number of one-second intervals with exactly one CRC-6 error and no SEF or AIS defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esap</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored Seconds Type A, T1.231 Near End and Far End. Number of one-second intervals with exactly one CRC-6 error and no SEF or AIS defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esbp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored Seconds Type B, T1.231 Far End. Number of one-second intervals with between 2 and 319 CRC errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esc</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored Seconds, G.826 Near End and Far End. Number of one-second intervals with exactly one CRC-6 error and no SEF or AIS defects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esl</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Number of one-second interval with between 2 and 319 CRC errors. (line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored Seconds, T1.231 Near End and Far End. The number of one-second intervals with between 2 and 319 CRC errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esr</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Errored seconds ratio, G.826 Near End and Far End.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ext.</td>
<td>The extension number for a channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fc</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Failure Count, T1.231 Near End and Far End. Total failure count for the sample.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FlashHookTransfer</td>
<td>Status of flash hook transfer function. If enabled, allows user receiving a call to do a flash hook transfer to another trunk line Values: Enabled, Disabled. Default: Enabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framing Type</td>
<td>Type of framing used on this board (ES4, D4). For a T1 board, ESF is always associated with a B8ZS line coding, and D4 is always associated with AMI line coding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Framer Loopback</td>
<td>The state of the setting for the Framer Loopback test, either enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GpId</td>
<td>Group ID number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Name</td>
<td>Group name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guard</td>
<td>A time out value that controls the waiting period after a call completes, before the channel can be used for another outbound call from system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InterfaceType</td>
<td>Type of interface. Values: E1, T1, ISDN, no config. Default: T1. Does not apply to T1 E&amp;M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 84  Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>TEP performance statistics are sampled every 15 minutes. The system saves up to 24-hours of data in 15-minute intervals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intl. Prefix</td>
<td>An advanced configuration setting. An identifier, up to five-digits, that can be manually configured for outgoing calls on this span. Manual configuration of the international prefix is for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Code</td>
<td>Type of line coding used (HDB3, AMI). For a T1 board, AMI line coding is always associated with D4 framing, and B8ZS line coding is always associated with ESF framing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Length</td>
<td>Length of the line between the termination and the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Loopback</td>
<td>The state of the setting for the Line Loopback test, either enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locf</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Loss Of Frame Count, T1.231 Near End and Far End. Number of Out-Of-Frame events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>los</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Loss Of Signal Seconds, G.826 Near End. Number of seconds during which the signaling channel was lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lossl</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Loss of Signal Seconds, T1.231 Near End. Number of seconds during which no pulses (loss of signal) have arrived within 100 to 250 bit times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Loopback</td>
<td>The state of the setting for the Local Loopback test, either enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAC Address</td>
<td>A 48-bit address unique to each network device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model Number</td>
<td>The model number of the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Values:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0700 — T1 board 3C10116B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0b00 — T1 board 3C10116C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0e00 — T1 board 3C10116D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0c00 — E1 board 3C10165C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0f00 — E1 board 3C10165D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x0a00 — BRI board 3C10164C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Prefix</td>
<td>An advanced configuration setting. An identifier, up to five-digits, that can be manually configured for outgoing calls on this span. Manual configuration of the national prefix is for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCP Conne</td>
<td>The amount of time that the Digital Line Card waits for the Call Processor to connect the call. “USER_ALERTING_NO_ANSWER” errors mean that this value may be too small.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 84  Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NCP Gener</td>
<td>A time-out value that controls how long the Digital Line Card waits for a response from the Call Processor. Do not modify this value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Network Digit</td>
<td>A time-out value that controls how long the Digital Line Card waits between digits sent on an incoming call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OffHk Min</td>
<td>The minimum time an analog telephone, connected to an Analog Terminal Card, must be off hook for the system to recognize that the telephone has been picked up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Line</td>
<td>One possible status of a channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oof</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Out of Frame Seconds, G.826 Near End. Number of seconds during which there were excessive frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload Loopback</td>
<td>The state of the setting for the Payload Loopback test, either enabled or disabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepend Prefix</td>
<td>Full text: Prepend prefix to Calling Party Number in Setup Indication. Either enabled or disabled. National and international prefixes can be added for outgoing calls. The prefix is for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol</td>
<td>A signaling method used to make calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rai</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Remote Alarm Indicator, G.826 Near End and Far End. Number of seconds during which a remote alarm indication was declared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recv. Timer</td>
<td>Full Text: Overlap Receiving timer (T302).PRI span only. An advanced configuration setting for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release Complete</td>
<td>Full Text: Send “Release Complete” if incoming call is from incompatible equipment. Either enabled or disabled. An advanced configuration setting for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxWnkMax</td>
<td>The maximum duration of a received Wink signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RxWnkMin</td>
<td>The minimum duration of a received Wink signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sasp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. SEF/AIS Seconds, T1.231 Near End. Number of seconds when at least 2 frame bit errors or loss of frame encountered.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 84  Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sefsp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Severely Errored Frame Seconds, T1.231 Far End. Number of one-second intervals with either out-of-frame signals, AIS defects, 390 or more CRC errors, or four or more frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sending Complete</td>
<td>Full Text: Send “Sending Complete IE” in Setup Request&lt;br&gt;IE (Information Element) refers to the data fields within an ISDN layer 3 message. An advanced configuration setting for situations where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ses</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Severely errored seconds, TR54016 Near and Far End. Number of one-second intervals with either out-of-frame signals, AIS defects, 390 or more CRC errors, or four or more frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesc</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Number of one-second intervals with either out-of-frame signals, AIS defects, 390 or more CRC errors, or four or more frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesl</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Severely Errored Seconds Line, T1.231 Near End. Number of one-second intervals with either out-of-frame signals, AIS defects, 390 or more CRC errors, or four or more frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sesp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. TEP performance data. Severely Errored Seconds Path, T1.231 Near End. Number of one-second intervals with either out-of-frame signals, AIS defects, 390 or more CRC errors, or four or more frame bit errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silence Suppr</td>
<td>The state of the silence suppression setting for this span. “Default” indicates that the span is set to use the system-wide setting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpId</td>
<td>Span ID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpNo</td>
<td>Span number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Span MAC Address</td>
<td>MAC address assigned to this span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Span Name</td>
<td>Name of span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SpanNo</td>
<td>Identifying number for a span.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start Type</td>
<td>Mechanism used to indicate start of a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Status of a channel, span, card. Values: Online, Idle, Unknown. Default: Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Connecting a Computer to a Serial Port

On some devices, you can connect a computer to a serial port and, by running a terminal-emulation program on the computer, you can obtain information about the status of the card or the system.

Table 84  Configuration and Status Report Headings (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heading</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strip #</td>
<td>Full Text: Strip trailing # from Called Party Number in Setup Request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Either enabled or disabled. An advanced configuration setting for situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>where the telephone company equipment requires special configuration on the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEI</td>
<td>Terminal Equipment Identification number (of BRI board). The telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>company may provide this number or the system may assign it, depending on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>how you purchased the BRI lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEP Version</td>
<td>The version of software running on the board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Last Seen</td>
<td>Last time activity was recorded for this board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timing Mode</td>
<td>Internal: Timing is generated from within the Digital Line Card. Loop:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timing is taken from the central office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunk to Trunk</td>
<td>Whether call transfers are allowed from one trunk to another. Values:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled (default), Disabled, Restricted, Unrestricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxGudMin</td>
<td>The minimum duration of a transmitted Guard signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TxWnkDura</td>
<td>The duration of a transmitted Wink signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uas</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Unavailable Seconds, TR54016 Near End and Far End.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of seconds during which the frame was unavailable for 10-seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uasc</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Unavailable Seconds, G.826 Near End and Far End.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of seconds during which the frame was unavailable for 10-seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uasp</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Unavailable Seconds, T1.231 Near End and Far End.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of seconds during which the frame was unavailable for 10-seconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vsecs</td>
<td>TEP performance data. Valid seconds for the selected interval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wink Wait</td>
<td>This time out value controls how long the Digital Line Card waits to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>respond with a wink signal on an outgoing call. If you see “no_wink_received” errors, this value may be too small.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You can connect a computer directly to the serial port on these devices:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Card</th>
<th>Port</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V3001R Call Processor</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3000 Call Processor</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3001 Call Processor</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V5000 Call Processor</td>
<td>COM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NBX 100 Call Processor</td>
<td>COM1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRI-ST Digital Line Card</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E1 Digital Line Card</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1 Digital Line Card</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Line Card (3C10114C only)</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analog Terminal Card (3C10117C only)</td>
<td>CONSOLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It does not matter which computer operating system you use. As long as the computer has a terminal-emulation program that can emulate a VT100 terminal (for example, Microsoft Hyperterminal), it can communicate with any of the cards listed in Table 85.

To connect the computer to the COM1 or CONSOLE port on a board:

1. Using a standard computer serial cable (9-pin male to 9-pin female), connect the male end of the cable to the female connector (COM1 or CONSOLE) on the front panel of the board.

2. Connect the female end of the cable to an available serial port on the computer.

3. Start the terminal-emulation software and create a new connection.

4. Configure the connection to use the serial port to which you connected the cable and to use the settings in Table 86.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emulation</td>
<td>VT100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>9600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data bits</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parity</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop bits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Servicing the Network Call Processor Battery

449

All messages associated with the board (for example, the initialization process) appear in the terminal-emulation window.

If you lose the system date and time when you reboot the system, it could mean that the Call Processor battery must be replaced. The battery is not a user-serviceable item. If you suspect a problem with the battery, contact your 3Com Technical Support representative.

**WARNING:** There is a danger of explosion if the battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of used batteries according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Getting Service and Support

Your authorized 3Com NBX Voice- Authorized Partner can assist you with all your support needs, including systems and cable plant design, installation, configuration, and project management.

A choice of maintenance services, including remote diagnostics, on-site support, telephone technical support, and hardware replacement, is available from your 3Com NBX Voice- Authorized Partner. Training and enhancement services are also available.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flow control</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 86   Terminal-Emulation Program Properties (continued)
The system can operate with a third-party messaging system. This appendix describes the steps that you must perform to use a third-party messaging system with the system:

- Installing Software on the Third-Party Messaging Server
- Configuring the System
- Configuring NBXTSP on the Server

If you are using the 3Com IP Messaging Module with a SIP-mode system, do not follow the instructions in this chapter. See the IP Messaging Module Installation Guide, which is available through the NBX NetSet utility (click Downloads > Documentation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Installing Software on the Third-Party Messaging Server</th>
<th>You must install the NBX Media Driver and the NBX TAPI Service Provider (NBXTSP) on the third-party messaging server to enable it to interact with the system. See your messaging application’s documentation for server requirements.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Install the NBX Media Driver application from the NBX Resource Pack DVD or the NBX Partner Access web site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Install the NBXTSP software from the NBX Resource Pack DVD or the NBX Partner Access web site. You can also download the NBXTSP software from your system by connecting to the NBX NetSet utility from a browser located on the third-party messaging server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Configuring the System

To activate third-party messaging on the system use the NBX NetSet utility to perform the tasks described in this section. All NetSet procedures require an administrator login.

1 Add the Third-party Messaging and Media Driver licenses to your system:
   a Click Licensing and Upgrades > Licenses > Add License.
   b In the License Key field, enter the license key provided by your 3Com Voice-Authorized Partner.
   c Click Apply.
   d Add any additional licenses. When you are finished adding licenses, click OK.
   e Reboot the system.

3Com strongly recommends that you back up your licenses each time you make a license change.

2 Verify that Auto Discover Telephones is enabled:
   a Click System-Wide Settings > Auto Discovery.
   b Verify that Auto Discover Telephones is enabled.
   c Click Apply.

3 Verify that NBX Messaging is disabled:
   a Click System-Wide Settings > Enable Features System-Wide.
   b Verify that NBX Messaging is disabled.
   c Click Apply.

4 Create a Hunt Group for the third-party messaging system:
   a Select Call Distribution Groups > Hunt Groups > Add.
   b Set the following parameters:
      ■ Name — UM Hunt Group (or some similar name).
      ■ Type — HuntGroup - Circular.

3Com recommends that you use a circular hunt group.

   ■ Extension — Enter the appropriate extension for your hunt group.
   ■ Password — Set the password for this hunt group.
   ■ Logout if no answer — Verify that this check box is empty.
Configuring NBXTSP on the Server

- **Users** — Select the WAV phones and the ATA ports that are connected to the third-party messaging system.
- **Call Coverage** — Set to voice mail.
  - Click **Apply**.

5 Modify the Voice Mail Extensions List:

1 Click **Dial Plan > Extension Lists**.
2 Click ***0003 VoiceMail** to display the Modify window.
3 To add a voice mail extension, use the Membership list:
   - If the list does not include any voice mail extensions, click the check boxes next to the voice mail extension that you want to add to the list.
   - If the list already has members, click **Show all** to display a list of voice mail extensions that you can add to the membership.

**Note:** You can toggle between the Show all and Show members only buttons to display voice mail extensions that have membership in the list and the voice mail extensions that are not members of the list but which you can add to the list, and to confirm your changes.

4 Click **OK**.

---

### Configuring NBXTSP on the Server

On the third-party messaging server, you must add the WAV extensions to the NBX TAPI Control Panel. If your third-party messaging system needs TAPI messages from Analog Terminal Adapter devices or 3Com telephones, you must also add these devices to the NBX TAPI Control Panel.

Update the devices in the NBX TAPI Control Panel:

1 **WinNT** — On the server, select **Control Panel > Telephony > Telephony Drivers > NBX TAPI Service Provider**.
2 **Win2K** — On the server, select **Control Panel > Phone and Modem Options > Advanced > NBX TAPI Service Provider**.

2 Click **Configure** and add the extension numbers.
3 Click **OK**.

You are now ready to install your third-party messaging software. See your application’s documentation for installation and configuration instructions.
ISDN COMPLETION CAUSE CODES

This appendix lists the Completion Cause Codes displayed in the Digital Line Card span Status windows.

To access the Status window:

1. Click the appropriate link:
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > T1 Spans.
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN PRI Spans.
   - PSTN Gateway Configuration > ISDN BRI Spans.

2. Click a span’s state to display the Status window.

Table 87 lists the codes that detail the reasons for the termination of a call. Also, see “Configuring and Managing Digital Line Cards” on page 164 for more information.

These completion cause code descriptions are only guidelines. The detailed cause may vary according to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) to which your system is connected.

Table 87  Completion Cause Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Grouping</th>
<th>Hex Code</th>
<th>Decimal Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Normal events</td>
<td>0x00</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No diagnostic</td>
<td>The requested destination, although valid, cannot be reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unassigned number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>No route</td>
<td>The sending equipment (sending the cause) is requested to route the call through an unrecognized transit network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>No route to destination</td>
<td>The called user cannot be reached because the network does not serve the destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Channel unacceptable</td>
<td>The last identified channel is not acceptable to the sending entity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 87  Completion Cause Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Grouping</th>
<th>Hex Code</th>
<th>Decimal Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x07</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Call awarded</td>
<td>The incoming call is connected to a channel already established for similar calls (for example, packet-mode X.25 virtual calls).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Normal clearing</td>
<td>This call is being cleared by one of the users involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x11</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>User busy</td>
<td>The called user cannot accept another call although compatibility is established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>No user responding</td>
<td>The user does not respond to call establishment messages with either an alerting or connect indication within the allowed time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>User alerting no answer</td>
<td>The user has provided an alerting indication but no connect indication within the allowed time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Call rejected</td>
<td>Equipment sending the cause does not accept this call although it is not busy or incompatible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Number changed</td>
<td>The called party number is not assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1A</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Non-selected user clearing</td>
<td>The user has not been awarded the incoming call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1B</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Destination out of order</td>
<td>The destination interface is not operating correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Invalid number format</td>
<td>The called party number is invalid, or incomplete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1D</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Facility rejected</td>
<td>The network cannot provide the facility requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1E</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Response to status enquiry</td>
<td>The reason for the STATUS message was the prior receipt of a STATUS ENQUIRY message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x1F</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Unspecified cause</td>
<td>Used to report normal events only when no other cause in the normal class applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource unavailable</td>
<td>0x22</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>No circuit available</td>
<td>An appropriate circuit or channel is not currently available to manage the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Call queued (AT&amp;T)</td>
<td>The network is not functioning. Immediate redial is unlikely to be successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x26</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Network out of order</td>
<td>The network is not functioning. Immediate redial is unlikely to be successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x29</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Temporary failure</td>
<td>The network is not functioning. Immediate redial is unlikely to be successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x2A</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Network congestion</td>
<td>The switching equipment generating this cause is experiencing a period of high traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class Grouping</td>
<td>Hex Code</td>
<td>Decimal Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access info discarded</td>
<td>0x2B</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Access info discarded</td>
<td>The network could not deliver access information to the remote user as requested. May include the type of discarded information (user-to-user information, low layer or high layer compatibility, or sub-address).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requested channel not available</td>
<td>0x2C</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Requested channel not available</td>
<td>Returned when the circuit (or channel) indicated by the requesting entity cannot be provided by the other side of the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-empted</td>
<td>0x2D</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Pre-empted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources unavailable - unspecified</td>
<td>0x2F</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>Resources unavailable - unspecified</td>
<td>Reports a resource unavailable event only when no other cause in the resource unavailable class applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service or option not available</td>
<td>0x31</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Quality of service unavailable</td>
<td>Throughput or transit delay cannot be supported and that the Quality of Service (as defined in Recommendation X.213) cannot be provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility not subscribed</td>
<td>0x32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Facility not subscribed</td>
<td>The requested supplementary service could not be provided by the network because the user has not completed the necessary administrative arrangements with its supporting networks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgoing call barred</td>
<td>0x34</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Outgoing call barred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incoming call barred</td>
<td>0x36</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Incoming call barred</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearer capability not authorized</td>
<td>0x39</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Bearer capability not authorized</td>
<td>The user is trying to make unauthorized use of equipment providing a bearer capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bearer capability not available</td>
<td>0x3A</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Bearer capability not available</td>
<td>The user has requested a bearer capability, which is implemented by the equipment generating the cause, but is not available at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service not available</td>
<td>0x3F</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Service not available</td>
<td>Reports a service (or option) not available event only when no other cause in the service (or option) not available class applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capability not implemented</td>
<td>0x41</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Capability not implemented</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause does not support the requested bearer capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chan not implemented</td>
<td>0x42</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Chan not implemented</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause does not support the requested channel type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility not implemented</td>
<td>0x45</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Facility not implemented</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause does not support the requested supplementary service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Only restricted digital available</td>
<td>0x46</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Only restricted digital available</td>
<td>One equipment has requested an unrestricted bearer service but the equipment sending this cause only supports the restricted version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 87  Completion Cause Codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Grouping</th>
<th>Hex Code</th>
<th>Decimal Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x4F</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Service not implemented, unspecified</td>
<td>Reports the service (or option) not implemented event only when no other cause in the service (or option) not implemented class applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invalid message</td>
<td>0x51</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>Invalid call reference</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a message with a call reference that is not currently in use on the user network interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x52</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>Chan does not exist</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a request to use a channel that is not activated on the interface for a call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x53</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>Suspended call exists, call identity does not</td>
<td>A call resume has been attempted with a call identity that differs from that in use for any currently suspended calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x54</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>Call identity in use</td>
<td>The network has received a call suspended request that contained a call identity (including the null call identity) that is already in use for a suspended call within the domain of interfaces over which this call may be resumed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x55</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Incompatible destination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x58</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>Incompatible destination</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a request to establish a call that has low layer compatibility, high layer compatibility, or other compatibility attributes (for example, data rate) that cannot be managed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x59</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>Transit network does not exist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x5F</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Invalid message (unspecified)</td>
<td>Reports an invalid message event only when no other cause in the invalid message call applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol error</td>
<td>0x60</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>Mandatory IE missing</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a message that is missing an information element that must be present in the message before that message can be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x61</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>Nonexistent message</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a message with a message type that it does not recognize, either because it is an undefined message, or it is defined but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0x62</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>Wrong message</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a message that it considers as not permitted while in the call state; or a STATUS message was received indicating an incompatible call state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The equipment sending this cause has received a message that includes information elements not recognized because the information element identifier is not defined, or it is defined but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause. However, the information element is not required to be present in the message to enable the equipment sending the cause to process the message.

The equipment sending this cause has received an information element that it has implemented. However, the sending equipment was not able to implement the code because one or more of the fields were incorrectly coded.

The received message is incompatible with the call state.

A timer has expired and an associated Q.931 error handling procedure has been initiated.

Reports an error event only when no cause in the protocol error class applies.

There has been interworking with a network that does not provide cause codes for its actions. Therefore, the precise cause for a message being sent is not known.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class Grouping</th>
<th>Hex Code</th>
<th>Decimal Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x63</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bad info element</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received a message that includes information elements not recognized because the information element identifier is not defined, or it is defined but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause. However, the information element is not required to be present in the message to enable the equipment sending the cause to process the message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x64</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Invalid element contents</td>
<td>The equipment sending this cause has received an information element that it has implemented. However, the sending equipment was not able to implement the code because one or more of the fields were incorrectly coded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x65</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wrong message for state</td>
<td>The received message is incompatible with the call state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x66</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td>Timer expiry</td>
<td>A timer has expired and an associated Q.931 error handling procedure has been initiated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x67</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mandatory IE length error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x6F</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protocol error</td>
<td>Reports an error event only when no cause in the protocol error class applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interworking</td>
<td>0x7F</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Interworking unspecified</td>
<td>There has been interworking with a network that does not provide cause codes for its actions. Therefore, the precise cause for a message being sent is not known.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### RFC 2132 (DHCP Options and BOOTP Vendor Extensions)

allows for vendor-specific extensions to the DHCP protocol. It defines that option codes in the range 128 through 254 are set aside for site-specific extensions.

3Com telephones can receive their IP configuration from a DHCP server. However, 3Com telephones need configuration information that is not part of a standard DHCP response. You can use DHCP option 184 to specify this extended information:

- **NCP IP Address** — Each telephone must receive a download of operating settings from the Call Processor.
- **Alternate Server IP Address** — Specifies a second location from which a telephone can receive its download. (Not used in an NBX system.)
- **Voice VLAN Configuration** — Reserved for future use.
- **Fail-Over Call Route Point** — Reserved for future use.

This appendix includes an example of how to configure option 184 on a Windows 2000 server that has been configured to run DHCP server software. It describes these topics:

- **Creating Option 184**
- **Editing Option 184 Values**
- **Activating Option 184**

This appendix describes how to configure the Call Processor IP address only. The extended options are not used in an NBX environment. The information in this appendix pertains only to a Windows 2000 server. The configuration instructions differ for other DHCP servers. This appendix describes only the configuration of option 184, not how to install or perform basic configuration of the Windows 2000 server.
Creating Option 184

If you are configuring more than one subfield for Option 184, the first subfield must be the Call Processor IP Address for backward compatibility.

1 Start the DHCP Microsoft Management Console:

   Start > Programs > Administrative Tools > DHCP

   The DHCP dialog box appears. In the left pane, look for the name of your Windows 2000 DHCP server.

2 Right click the name of your DHCP server. From the menu that appears, select Set Predefined Options to open the Predefined Options and Values dialog box.

3 Click Add to open the Option Type dialog box.

4 In the Name field, type a name of your choice.

5 From the Data Type drop-down list, select Byte.

6 Enable the Array check box.

7 In the Code field, type 184.

8 In the Description field, enter a description of your choice. Example: NBX NCP IP Address.

9 Click OK.

   In the Predefined Options and Values dialog box, the DHCP Microsoft Management Console creates a new option name by combining the option number with the name that you chose and adds this name to the Option name drop-down list. Example: If you used NBX as the option name, the system adds 184 NBX to the drop-down list.

Editing Option 184 Values

1 Select the new option name from the Option name drop-down list, and click Edit Array. The Numeric Value Array Editor dialog box appears.

2 In the Data entry area of the dialog box, click the Decimal radio button at the right of the word Format.

3 In the Current Values field, highlight the 0 (zero), and click Remove.

4 To create the new value, enter each element of the new value:

   a Click in the New value field.

   b Type the individual element value.
c Click Add.

5 Repeat steps 4 a, b, and c for each element in the following table. As you add each element, it appears in the Current values list, above previously added values.

Add these elements in this order:

Table 88

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What You Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Enter 1 as the only suboption code for option 184. (Some options can have more than one suboption.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The length of the argument that applies to this suboption. For option 184, suboption 1, the argument is an IP address, which is composed of four numerical fields (octets).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The next four fields use 10.234.1.254 as the sample IP address of the Call Processor. Enter the IP address of your Call Processor.

| 10            | The first octet in the IP address of the Call Processor. |
| 234           | The second octet in the IP address of the Call Processor. |
| 254           | The third octet in the IP address of the Call Processor. |

| 7             | The fourth octet in the IP address of the Call Processor. |

6 After you have entered all elements in the new value, click OK. You return to the Predefined Options and Values dialog box. The values that you entered appear in the Value area of the dialog box under Byte.

The values appear in hexadecimal format although you entered them in decimal format.

7 To accept the values, click OK. You return to the DHCP Microsoft Management Console dialog box.

Activating Option 184

To activate option 184, decide whether you want to apply the option to a specific scope or globally, that is, to all scopes that are served by the DHCP server software.

To activate option 184 for a specific scope:

1 In the left pane of the DHCP Microsoft Management Console dialog box, find the scope that you want. Then highlight Scope Options.

2 Right click Scope Options, and, from the menu that appears, select Configure Options. The Scope Options dialog box appears.
Appendix C: Configuring Option 184 on a Windows 2000 DHCP Server

3 Scroll down in the Available Options list until you find the option that you just added (184 NBX in this example).

4 Enable the check box to the left of the option.

5 Click OK.

In the right pane, the option name now appears in the Option Name column. The Vendor column contains the word Standard. The values of the individual elements that you entered appear in the Value column.

The values appear in hexadecimal format although you entered them in decimal format.

To activate option 184 globally:

1 In the left pane of the DHCP Microsoft Management Console dialog box, highlight Server Options.

2 Right click Server Options, and from the menu that appears, select Configure Options. The Server Options dialog box appears.

3 Scroll down in the Available Options list until you find the option that you just added (184 NBX in this example).

4 Enable the check box to the left of the option.

5 Click OK.

In the right pane, the option name now appears in the Option Name column. The Vendor column contains the word Standard. The values of the individual elements that you entered appear in the Value column.

The values appear in hexadecimal format although you entered them in decimal format.
CALLER ID

If you are set up to receive Caller ID services from your telephone company, the NBX system propagates the Caller ID information that is received from the telephone company to the final destination of the call even when that call is forwarded manually or through an auto attendant. Some Caller ID behavior varies depending on the type of device and the conditions under which the call is received. This appendix describes these caller ID conditions:

- **Forwarded Calls and Caller ID**
- **Long Caller ID Character Strings**
- **Specific Caller ID Situations**

### Forwarded Calls and Caller ID

While a forwarded call is ringing on a telephone:

- The top line in the telephone's display panel shows the Caller ID of the original caller and a greater than (>) character on the left side of the display helps you to visually identify the Caller ID of the original caller.
- The bottom display panel line shows the Caller ID of the telephone that is performing the transfer.

After the call is answered, only the Caller ID of the original caller remains in the display and the greater than (>) character is removed.

### Calls That Are Forwarded Multiple Times

If a call is forwarded several times, the Caller ID information of the original caller appears on the top line of the display panel of the ringing telephone and the Caller ID of the telephone that most recently forwarded the call appears on the bottom line. A greater than (>) character appears to the left of the original Caller ID on the top line in the telephone display panel.

**Example:** A places a call to B, who answers the call and forwards it to C, whose telephone is forwarded to D. While telephone D is ringing, the top
APPENDIX D: CALLER ID

Line in the display panel contains the Caller ID for A and the bottom line contains the Caller ID for C. After 5 seconds, only the Caller ID information for A appears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long Caller ID Character Strings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Some older models of the 3Com Business Telephone can display two lines of 16 characters while newer models of the 3Com Business Telephone can display two lines of 24 characters. The displays of different brands and models of analog telephones with built-in Caller ID typically can show either 16 or 24 characters for each line. The same is true of Caller ID boxes that are connected in-line with analog telephones.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the length of the Caller ID information on either the top or bottom line exceeds the width of the telephone display panel, the information is truncated for the first five seconds. After five seconds, the Caller ID information on the bottom line is cleared, and any truncated information from the top line appears on the bottom line. After an additional five seconds, if the Caller ID information from the top line exceeds the capacity of both display lines, the numeric portion is removed and only the name appears in the display.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific Caller ID Situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Caller ID information that appears on the telephone display panel can be different in some specific call situations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analog Terminal Adapter and Analog Terminal Card Ports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If you have an analog telephone connected to the system using a single port Analog Terminal Adapter, to a port on an Analog Terminal Card, or to a port on the front of an NBX platform, the behavior of Caller ID on the analog telephone (or on Caller ID boxes connected in-line with the analog telephone) depends on whether the Caller ID device/telephone supports 2-line Caller ID display.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Most analog telephones with built-in Caller ID and most Caller ID boxes do not support 2-line display of Caller ID information. For this type of device, only the Caller ID of the original caller appears.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ If the analog telephone or Caller ID box supports 2-line display of Caller ID information, the information appears in the same way as it does on an 3Com telephone.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the Caller ID information exceeds the capacity of the Caller ID display (some can display 16 characters and others can display 24 characters) the Caller ID information is typically truncated at the width of the display.
Specific Caller ID Situations

3Com Legacy Link or Citel Analog Interface Card
If you have analog telephones connected to the system using the 3Com Legacy Link or Citel analog interface card, the behavior of Caller ID on the analog telephones is the same as the behavior of analog telephones connected to a single port Analog Terminal Adapter or a port on an Analog Terminal Card. See “Analog Terminal Adapter and Analog Terminal Card Ports” on page 466.

Bridged Extension Telephones
Caller ID information appears in exactly the same way on a bridged extension telephone as it does on a non-bridged extension telephone. See “Caller ID” on page 465 and “Long Caller ID Character Strings” on page 466.

External Calls
The display of Caller ID information for external calls depends on how the call arrives at the system.

External Analog Line Card Calls
An external call arrives at a system on an Analog Line Card port and is routed to A's telephone.

When A transfers the call to B, the Caller ID (if any is provided by the telephone company) appears in the top line of B’s telephone display panel. If no Caller ID information is available, the extension associated with the Analog Line Card port appears on the top line. A's Caller ID information appears in the bottom line.

Exception: An Analog Line Card port is mapped to an internal extension.

The call is not answered and goes to the call coverage point for the extension. If the coverage point is the receptionist's telephone, for example, the receptionist sees the Caller ID information for the external call, and not for any telephone on which the mapped Analog Line Card Port appears.

External ISDN BRI Calls
An external call arrives at a system on an ISDN BRI channel and is routed to A’s telephone.

When A transfers the call to B, the Caller ID (if any is provided by the telephone company) appears for five seconds in the top line of B’s telephone display panel. If no caller ID information is available, the Trunk
name and channel number from the Digital Line Card appear on the top line of B’s telephone display panel. A’s ID appears on the bottom line.

External ISDN PRI Calls
An external call arrives at a system on an ISDN PRI channel and is routed to A’s telephone.

When A transfers the call to B, the Caller ID (if any is provided by the telephone company) appears for five seconds in the top line of B’s telephone display panel. If no caller ID information is available, the Trunk name and channel number from the Digital Line Card appear on the top line of B’s telephone display panel. A’s ID appears on the bottom line.

External T1 Calls
An external call arrives at a system on a T1 channel and is routed to telephone A. If the call is transferred to B, the display of caller ID information on B’s telephone depends on which *Incoming Call Digit Format* is configured on the T1 board.

- **DNIS/DID** — The T1 board is configured to expect either Dialed Number Identification System digits or Direct Inward Dialing digits.
  
  If DNIS digits arrive, there is no Caller ID information. Instead, the system displays the name of the T1 trunk and the extension associated with the T1 channel.

- **DNIS/ANI** — The T1 board is configured to expect Dialed Number Identification System digits followed by Automatic Number Identification digits.
  
  The system displays the ANI portion of the incoming digit sequence followed by the name of the T1 trunk and the extension associated with the T1 channel. The ANI field can be configured to capture either 7 or 10 digits of ANI information.

Internal Calls
On a single system, user A calls B who transfers the call to user C. In C’s telephone display panel, the top line contains Caller ID information for A and the bottom line contains Caller ID information for B.

Nortel Phones
If you have Nortel telephones connected to your system using the Nortel interface card, the behavior of Caller ID on these telephones is identical to the behavior on 3Com telephones.
Parked Calls
When you retrieve a parked call, the Caller ID associated with the call appears for approximately five seconds in your telephone display panel. You do not see the Caller ID of the person who parked the call.

Second Incoming Call
If you are currently involved in a call on your telephone and another call arrives, for approximately five seconds you see “Incoming Call” on the top line of the telephone display panel and the Caller ID of the incoming call appears on the bottom line.

TAPI Calls
If a call is forwarded to a telephone that is controlled by TAPI software, both the original Caller ID and the Caller ID of the person forwarding the call are sent to the TAPI software.

TAPI Redirected Calls
If telephone A is being monitored by an external TAPI application and a forwarded call to A is redirected to telephone B, the TAPI software passes the Caller ID of the original caller and the Caller ID of the forwarding telephone to telephone B.

VTL Calls
If A1 calls A2 who then forwards the call to B1 over a Virtual Tie Line connection, the Caller ID information for A2 appears in the display panel on B1’s telephone. The Caller ID information includes the IP address of System A and the extension number of A2.

Calls Transferred to Hunt Groups
When someone performs a blind transfer to a hunt group, telephones in the hunt group show the Caller ID information of the original caller on line 1 and the hunt group name and number on line 2. After a hunt group member answers the call, only the Caller ID information of the original caller appears.

3Com Cordless Calls
The 3Com Cordless handset shows DTMF entries that briefly start from the bottom right hand corner of the display, then shift to standard screen placement. This behavior is normal for this telephone.
OUTBOUND CALLER ID AND 911 SERVICE

This dial plan example allows the DID number of any user on a system to be presented as an outbound Caller ID when that user dials 911. When the user makes any other type of outbound call, the Caller ID presented is the main number of the site.

To accomplish this:

1 Create a new extension list and assign as many PRI channels as there are devices to have a sufficient number for potential 911 calls.

3Com strongly recommends that you use the highest-numbered channels for the 911 calls. The channels that you put in this list must be removed from the *0002 extension list to ensure that channels are available for emergency calls.

The example in this appendix uses Ext List *0011 and Route 11.

2 When you have customized and imported your dial plan (see the example in the section), click Dial Plan > Pretranslators and then select Outbound Caller ID for non-911 Calls and click Devices Using CLI.

3 Select only the channels in *0002.

These are the channels that the system will use for non-911 calls.

4 Click Dial Plan > Pretranslators and then highlight Outbound Caller ID for 911 Calls and click Devices Using CLI.

5 Select only the channels that the system will use for 911 calling.
These will be the same channels as those designated in Ext List *0011.
Sample Dial Plan

Examine the sample dial plan in the rest of this appendix to learn the customized lines that deviate from the default dial plan.

Internal 3-Digit Extensions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Create</th>
<th>1 Internal 3 Digit Extensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Id Entry Digits Min Max Class Prio Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 0 1 1 Internal 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 1 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 2 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 3 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 4 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 5 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 6 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 7 1 3 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 8 1 3 Diagnostics 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 9 1 3 Local 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 10 1 3 Operator 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 11 1 3 International 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 12 1 3 LongDistance 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 13 1 3 AlternateLong 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 14 1 3 Emergency 0 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 15 1 3 TollFree 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 16 1 3 TollFree 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 17 1 3 TollFree 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 18 1 3 Toll 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 19 1 3 Toll 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 20 1 3 Toll 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 21 1 3 Toll 0 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>1 22 1 3 COCode 0 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Incoming DID Section

This portion of the dial plan shows the Direct Inward Dialing and Auto Attendant configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Create</th>
<th>2 Incoming DID and Auto Attendant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Id Entry Digits Min Max Class Prio Route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 0 1 1 Internal 0 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 1 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 2 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 3 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 4 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 5 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TableEntry Create</td>
<td>2 6 1 1 Internal 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Least Cost Routing Portion**

This portion of the dial plan shows the Least Cost Routing configuration.

---

**Table Create 3 Least Cost Routing**

```plaintext
########################################################################
////// / Routes
########################################################################

/          Route Description       
/          -----  ----------- 
DestinationRoute Create  1  LocalCO
DestinationRoute Create  2  LocalCONoStrip
DestinationRoute Create  3  Voice Application
DestinationRoute Create  4  Attendant
DestinationRoute Create  6  Virtual Tie Line (VTL) Ports
DestinationRoute Create  7  Reserved
DestinationRoute Create  8  8 Pool
DestinationRoute Create  11 Route for 911
```

```plaintext
/          Route Entry DestinationExtension
/          ----- ----- -------------------
DestinationRouteEntry Create  1  1  *0002
DestinationRouteEntry Create  1  2  *0001
DestinationRouteEntry Create  2  1  *0001
DestinationRouteEntry Create  3  1  *0003
DestinationRouteEntry Create  4  1  *0004
DestinationRouteEntry Create  5  1  *0005
DestinationRouteEntry Create  6  1  *0006
DestinationRouteEntry Create  7  1  *0003
DestinationRouteEntry Create  8  1  *0008
DestinationRouteEntry Create  11 1  *0011
```

```plaintext
/          Route Entry OperId Operation  Value
/          ----- ----- ------ ---------  -----
DestinationRouteOperation Create  1  1  1  stripLead  1
DestinationRouteOperation Create  1  2  1  stripLead  1
DestinationRouteOperation Create  8  1  1  stripLead  1
DestinationRouteOperation Create  11 1  1  replace  911
```
Pretranslators (Part 1)  This portion of the dial plan shows the first part of the Pretranslators configuration.

```plaintext
PreTranslator Create  1  4Digit DDI 3Digit Internal
                      /  PreTransId Entry Digits
                      /  ---------- ----- ------
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  1  1
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  2  2
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  3  3
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  4  4
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  5  5
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  6  6
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  7  7
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  8  8
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  9  9
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  1  10 0

PreTranslator Create  2  Outbound Caller ID for non-911 Calls
                      /  PreTransId Entry Digits
                      /  ---------- ----- ------
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  2  1  1
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  2  2  2
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  2  3  3
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  2  4  4

PreTranslator Create  3  Outbound Caller ID for 911 Calls
                      /  PreTransId Entry Digits
                      /  ---------- ----- ------
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  3  1  1
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  3  2  2
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  3  3  3
  PreTranslatorEntry Create  3  4  4
```
Pretranslators (Part2)  This portion of the dial plan shows the second part of the Pretranslators configuration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PreTranslatorOperation</th>
<th>Create</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>stripLead</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>stripLead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>replace</td>
<td>5083232000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>replace</td>
<td>5083232000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>replace</td>
<td>5083232000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>replace</td>
<td>5083232000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>5083232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>5083232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>5083232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreTranslatorOperation</td>
<td>Create</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>prepend</td>
<td>5083232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This appendix shows the NBX Enterprise MIB, which defines the MIB objects that have a proprietary purpose on the system.

\[ NCP \text{ refers to the Call Processor.} \]

---

---

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---

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---

---

$Revision: 0.02$
---

$Date: 11/08/2005$

---

---

A3COMNBX-MIBDEFINITIONS ::= BEGIN
--- All definitions within this MIB are derived from the IANA assigned enterprise
--- which is declared under the enterprises node defined in the SNMP SMI.
IMPORTS
  a3comNbxMIB
    FROM A3Com-products-MIB
    -- Import the ENTITY mib for showing the NBX hardware and software
    versions, Serial Number.
    entPhysicalIndex, entPhysicalName
    FROM ENTITY-MIB
    PhysAddress, DisplayString
    FROM SNMPv2-TC
    DisplayString, ipAdEntAddr
    FROM RFC1213-MIB
    enterprises, MODULE-IDENTITY, OBJECT-TYPE, Integer32, IpAddress,
    NOTIFICATION-TYPE, Counter32
    FROM SNMPv2-SMI;
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

nbxMODULE-IDENTITY
ORGANIZATION"3Com"
CONTACT-INFO"Postal: 350 Campus Drive
Marlborough, MA 01752-3064
phone: 508-323-5000
fax: 508-323-1111"
DESCRIPTION"The Module is meant to describe and store the information about the various objects that are defined for the Network business exchange (NBX) box. This module includes the device information and the statistics that are maintained by the NBX. These statistics include the information on the Licenses added, IP and Qos Settings etc."
REVISION"200511081714Z"
DESCRIPTION""
 ::= { a3comNbxMIB 1 }

-- This MIB defines 3 groups that provide for the control and monitoring -- of all parts of an NBX system and one group for notifications.

nbxCallProcessorOBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbx 1 }

nbxGatewayOBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbx 2 }

nbxPhoneOBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbx 3 }

nbxNotificationsOBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbx 4 }

-- The Call Processor Group
-- Implementation of this group is mandatory for all systems
-- The serial num, part number, SW version, HW version for the NCP
-- will be provided by the entity mib (rfc-2737) instead of creating a
-- private mib for it. Interface info on the NCP is provided by MIB-2.

cpSettingsOBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbxCallProcessor 1 }

cpIPModeSettingsOBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX  INTEGER {
     layer2Only ( 1 ),
layer3Only ( 2 ),
  iponFly ( 3 )
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The IP operating mode for connected NBX devices"
::= { ncpSettings 1 }

-- The QOS settings group is required. These settings are not yet finalized, but
-- placed here
-- for the completeness of the document. Incase these are not available, these
-- will be removed
ncpQosSettings OBJECT IDENTIFIER
::= { ncpSettings 2 }

-- Provided the stats items as a table indexed by the 'entPhysicalIndex'
-- from the entity MIB. This way if we have a two board system we can show
-- these statistics for each.

ncpTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF NcpEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Table consists of one row for each NCP board available in the
NBX System."
::= { nbxCallProcessor 2 }

ncpEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX NcpEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an Entry for each NCP in the NCP table."
INDEX { entPhysicalIndex }
::= { ncpTable 1 }

NcpEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  ncpNumberOfActiveCalls Integer32,
  ncpIncomingVTLCallFailures Counter32,
  ncpOutgoingVTLCallFailures Counter32,
  ncpMemoryFree DisplayString,
  ncpDosPartitionFree DisplayString,
  ncpHtfsPartitionFree DisplayString,
  ncpPowerStatus INTEGER,
  ncpNumberOfVMPorts Integer32
}
ncpNumberOfActiveCalls OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates a number to track the number of active calls."
::= { ncpEntry 1 }

ncpIncomingVTLCallFailures OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates a Counter to track the number of Incoming VTL Call Failures"
::= { ncpEntry 2 }

ncpOutgoingVTLCallFailures OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates a Counter to track the number of Outgoing VTL Call Failures"
::= { ncpEntry 3 }

-- Though the Memory free is in MB, to present the accurate value, it is better to use the display string.
ncpMemoryFree OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the free Memory in the system"
::= { ncpEntry 4 }

-- This is a display string as the number is greater than the maximum value that an integer can store. The value is in GB. So better to display in display string.
ncpDosPartitionFree OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the Dos partition that is free"
::= { ncpEntry 5 }

-- This is a display string as the number is greater than the maximum value that an integer can store. The value is in GB. So better to display in display string.
-- display string.

ncpHtfsPartitionFree OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the HTFS partition that is free"
::= { ncpEntry 6 }

-- The status of the power supply present in the NCP. In some of the NBX systems
-- there will
-- be two power supplies. This object indicates the status of each of the power
supply.

ncpPowerStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    ps1Failed (1),
    ps2Failed (2),
    allOk (3)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the power status of the NCP when redundant
power supply is available."
::= { ncpEntry 7 }

ncpNumberOfVMPorts OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the number of voicemail ports that are present in the
NBX"
::= { ncpEntry 8 }

-- The Operations table starts from here. This is used for doing a NCP reboot or
shutdown.

ncpOperationTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF NcpOperationEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This table consists of objects meant for rebooting and
    shutting down the NBX system."
::= { nbxCallProcessor 3 }
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

ncpOperationEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX NcpOperationEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an Entry for the operations table."
INDEX { entPhysicalIndex }
 ::= { ncpOperationTable 1 }

NcpOperationEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  ncpOperationReboot INTEGER,
  ncpOperationShutDown INTEGER
}

-- For this version, we are not supporting the scheduled reboot and shut
-- down features

ncpOperationReboot OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
  inActive(1),
  active(2)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-write
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This object is used to set the NCP to reboot. When set to
active(2) the NBX is rebooted. When a GET is done, then
the inActive(1) is returned indicating the current
status."
 ::= { ncpOperationEntry 1 }

ncpOperationShutDown OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
  inActive(1),
  active(2)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-write
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This object is used to set the NCP to Shut Down. When set
to active(2) the NCP is Shut down. When a GET
is done then the inActive(1) is returned."
 ::= { ncpOperationEntry 2 }

-- The licenses table starts from here.

ncpLicenseTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF NcpLicenseEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION" The table consists of the licenses that are in use and the purpose used for in the NBX system"
::= { nbxCallProcessor 4 }

ncpLicenseEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX NcpLicenseEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an Entry for the Licenses table."
INDEX { ncpLicenseIndex }
::= { ncpLicenseTable 1 }

NcpLicenseEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  ncpLicenseIndex Integer32,
  ncpLicenseName INTEGER,
  ncpLicenseDescription DisplayString,
  ncpLicenseTotal Integer32,
  ncpLicenseInUse Integer32
}

ncpLicenseIndex OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The License Index is a unique number to distinguish the licenses that are present in the NBX system"
::= { ncpLicenseEntry 1 }

-- The License name is indicative of the feature for which respective access is enabled.
-- these are taken from License.cpp file.
-- Because of some limitations the voicemail feature codes are abbreviated. For example, the code
-- vmNbx100Upg4H4PFrom30M4P should be read as voice mail upgraded to 4 Hrs 4 Ports From 30min 4Ports.
-- vmNbx100Upg20H6PFrom30M4P should be read as voice mail upgraded to 20 Hours 6 Ports from 30 min 4 ports .
-- vm denotes voicemail, P for ports, H for Hours, M for Min.
ncpLicenseName OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
  deviceCount(1),
  diskMirroring(2),
  voiceMail(3),
  vmPortCount(4),
  vmNbx100Upg4H4PFrom30M4P(5),
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

vmNbx100Upg20H6PFrom30M4P(6),
vmNbx100UpgMaxH12PFrom30M4P(7),
vmNbx100Upg20H6PFrom4H4P(8),
vmNbx100UpgMaxH12PFrom4H4P(9),
vmNbx100UpgMaxH12PFrom20H6P(10),
ip(11),
ipStandard(12),
ipOnTheFly(13),
ipUpgrade(14),
h323NTCount(15),
softphoneCount(16),
wavDeviceCount(17),
vt1PortCount(18),
vpim(19),
thirdPartyMsg(20),
cas(21),
callRecordMonitor(22),
tpPolycomCount(23),
tpCitelNorstar(24),
vmNbx100DefaultLicense(26),
starFish(28),
softwareUpgrade(29),
citelAvaya2GatewayLicense(30),
tpCitelAnalog(31),
citelOther2Gateway(32),
citelOther3Gateway(33),
desoto(34),
basicPhone3101(36),
group2(37),
group1(38),
group0(40),
group3(43),
group4(44),
nbxACD(45),
bri2portto4port(46),
v3001RDiskMirroringKit(47),
invalidLicense(48),
unknownLicense(49)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The license Name for which the access is allowed. It is an enumerated type which represents the corresponding License."
::= { ncpLicenseEntry 2 }
ncpLicenseDescription OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The description of the License."
 ::= { ncpLicenseEntry 3 }

ncpLicenseTotal OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Total Number of devices available to be used in the system
using the particular license."
 ::= { ncpLicenseEntry 4 }

ncpLicenseInUse OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The total number of units that are being used in system."
 ::= { ncpLicenseEntry 5 }

-- The Gateways Group, This group is one of the groups configured under nbx object identifier.
-- Implementation of this group is mandatory for all systems
-- This group contains a Table of all the gateways that form part of an nbx system.
-- The NCP discovers and proxies the configuration specific to digital
-- or analog gateways.

gatewayTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF GatewayEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The table consists of the list of gateway devices that are
connected to the NBX. This list includes the List of TLIM, PRI, BRI, ATC etc. The device class will
differentiate the type of device
attached to the NBX."
 ::= { nbxGateway 1 }
gatewayEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX GatewayEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an Entry for each gateway in the Gateway table."
INDEX { gatewayDeviceId }
:= { gatewayTable 1 }

GatewayEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
gatewayDeviceId    Integer32,
gatewayMacAddress  PhysAddress,
gatewayClass  INTEGER,
gatewaySerialNumber  DisplayString,
gatewayPartNumber  DisplayString,
gatewayHWVersion  DisplayString,
gatewaySWVersion  DisplayString,
gatewayIPAddress  IpAddress,
gatewayIPMask  IpAddress,
gatewayIPGateway  IpAddress,
gatewayDescription  DisplayString,
gatewayDeviceName  DisplayString,
gatewayStatus  INTEGER,
gatewayNumberOfChannels  Integer32,
gatewayModelNumber  DisplayString,
gatewayReboot  INTEGER
}

-- The gateway class is meant to indicate the type of gateway present in the system.
-- The enum other indicates any other gateway that is present in the system other than
-- the T1, ISDN PRI, BRI cards that are generally supported.
gatewayDeviceId OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  Integer32 (-2147483648 .. 2147483647 )
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Device ID of the Gateway connected to the NBX."
:= { gatewayEntry 1 }

gatewayMacAddress OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  PhysAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The MAC address of the Gateway connected to the NBX."
:= { gatewayEntry 2 }
-- The enums that are given here are as mentioned in the dbconst.h. Changing the
-- order will
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums.

gatewayClass OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX INTEGER {
      tlimGrowler(4),
      tlimProto(5),
      tlimAlpha(6),
      tlimH323(13),
      ata(15),
      t1(16),
      t1Channel(17),
      isdnBRI(18),
      chasis(31),
      trunkGroup(36),
      trunkSpan(37),
      trunkPriSpan(40),
      trunkBriSpan(41),
      trunkPriChannel(42),
      trunkBriChannel(43),
      trunkPriGroup(44),
      trunkBriGroup(45),
      trunkDSP(46),
      ataMorticia(58),
      tlimGomez(59),
      trunkPriDChannel(61),
      trunkBriDChannel(62),
      ataThirdPart(63),
      ataWednesday(64),
      trunkSpanLoopback(65),
      trunkPriSpanLoopback(66),
      ataSkylark(94),
      unknownGatewayClass(100),
      isdnPRI(101)
   }
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION "An enumeration for E1,T1,PRI,BRI,ATA etc."
   ::= { gatewayEntry 3 }

gatewaySerialNumber OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX DisplayString
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The 3Com 13 digit Serial Number present on the gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 4 }

gatewayPartNumber OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX DisplayString
 MAX-ACCESS read-only
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION "The 3C Part Number of the Gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 5 }

gatewayHWVersion OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX DisplayString
 MAX-ACCESS read-only
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION "The hardware version of the gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 6 }

gatewaySWVersion OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX DisplayString
 MAX-ACCESS read-only
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION "The Software Version of the gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 7 }

gatewayIPAddress OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX IpAddress
 MAX-ACCESS read-only
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION "The IP Address of the Gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 8 }

gatewayIPMask OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX IpAddress
 MAX-ACCESS read-only
 STATUS current
 DESCRIPTION "The IP mask of the respective Gateway connected to the NBX."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 9 }

gatewayIPGateway OBJECT-TYPE
 SYNTAX IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The IP Gateway address of the gateway."
::= { gatewayEntry 10 }

gatewayDescription OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Description about the Gateway that is connected to the NBX."
::= { gatewayEntry 11 }

gatewayDeviceName OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The name of the gateway."
::= { gatewayEntry 12 }

-- The enums that are given here are as mentioned in the dbconst.h. Changing the
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums.
gatewayStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    online(1),
    offline(3),
    unknownGatewayStatus(100)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "An enumeration that gives the status of the gateway, as
online, offline, unknown, etc."
::= { gatewayEntry 13 }

gatewayNumberOfChannels OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Number of channels or ports that are onboard for the
corresponding Gateway."
::= { gatewayEntry 14 }
gatewayModelNumber OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX DisplayString
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The model number of the gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 15 }

-- The gateway reboot will allow the users to set the respective gateway to reboot.
gatewayReboot OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX INTEGER {
    inActive(1),
    active(2)
  }
  MAX-ACCESS read-write
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The object will allow users to reboot the specific gateway. Setting the object
  with active(2) will reboot the respective gateway."
 ::= { gatewayEntry 16 }

-- nbxDLC is in the gateway group. It gives the span and channel information of
digital line cards that
-- are connected to the nbx.
gatewayDLC OBJECT IDENTIFIER
 ::= { nbxGateway 2 }

dlCSpanTable OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF DlcSpanEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "This table gives the information of the span entries of various
  Digital line cards that are connected to the nbx."
 ::= { gatewayDLC 1 }

dlCSpanEntry OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX DlcSpanEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Indicates an entry for each of the Span in the DLC"
  INDEX { dlcSpanDeviceId }
 ::= { dlcSpanTable 1 }

DlcSpanEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  dlcSpanDeviceId Integer32,
  dlcSpanMACAddress PhysAddress,
dlcSpanID  INTEGER32,
dlcSpanName  DisplayString,
dlcSpanSignalProtocol  INTEGER,
dlcSpanFraming  INTEGER,
dlcSpanLineCode  INTEGER,
dlcSpanLineLength  INTEGER,
dlcSpanTimingMode  INTEGER,
dlcSpanNumberOfChannels  Integer32,
dlcSpanNumberOfChannelsOnline  Integer32,
dlcSpanNumberOfChannelsOffline  Integer32,
dlcSpanStatus  INTEGER,
dlcSpanTEIManualAuto  INTEGER,
dlcSpanTE IID  DisplayString
}

dlcSpanDeviceId OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  Integer32  (-2147483648 .. 2147483647 )
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The span device ID is a unique number
that identifies the respective span."
::=  {  dlcSpanEntry  1  }

dlcSpanMACAddress OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  PhysAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The MAC address of the Span."
::=  {  dlcSpanEntry  2  }

dlcSpanID OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  Integer32  (-2147483648 .. 2147483647 )
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The span device ID is a unique Virtual device number
that identifies the respective span."
::=  {  dlcSpanEntry  3  }

dlcSpanName OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The name of the span configured in the
NBX."
::=  {  dlcSpanEntry  4  }
-- The enums that are given here are as mentioned in the gNipTep.h. Changing the order will
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums.
dlcSpanSignalProtocolOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
es5(1),
dms(2),
ni2(3),
gSigSlave(4),
gSigMaster(5),
t1QSigSlave(6),
t1QsigMaster(7),
ess4(8),
etsi(9),
protocolNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Describes the Protocol used by the span."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 5 }

-- The enums that are given here are as mentioned in the gNipTep.h. Changing the order will
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums.
dlcSpanFramingOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
crcmf(1),
f4mf(2),
f12mf(3),
esf(4),
f72mf(5),
d4(6),
df(7),
framingNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Enumeration describing the Framing type used by the card."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 6 }

-- The enums that are given here are as mentioned in the gNipTep.h. Changing the order will
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums.
dlcSpanLineCodeOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {

    hdb3(1),
    b8zs(2),
    ami(3),
    lineCodeNotApplicable(100)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The line code used by the span."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 7 }

dlcsSpanLineLengthOBJECT-TYPE

SYNTAX INTEGER {

    t1_len_000035(1),
    t1_len_025056(2),
    t1_len_055095(3),
    t1_len_085125(4),
    t1_len_115155 (5),
    t1_len_145185 (6),
    t1_len_175210 (7),
    t1_len_dbLongHaul(8),
    t1_len_7dbLongHaul(9),
    t1_len_15dbLongHaul(10),
    t1_len_22dbLongHaul(11),
    pri_len_000035(51),
    pri_len_025056(52),
    pri_len_055095(53),
    pri_len_085125(54),
    pri_len_115155 (55),
    pri_len_145185 (56),
    pri_len_175210(57),
    pri_len_NA(58),
    pri_len_dbLongHaul(59),
    pri_len_7dbLongHaul(60),
    pri_len_15dbLongHaul(61),
    pri_len_22dbLongHaul(62),
    lineLengthNotApplicable(100)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The span line length used by the card."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 8 }
dlcSpanTimingMode OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX  INTEGER {
            internal(1),
            loop(2),
            timingModeNotApplicable(100)
  }
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS   current
  DESCRIPTION "The timing mode configured for the Span."
 ::= {  dlcSpanEntry  9  }

dlcSpanNumberOfChannels OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX  Integer32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS   current
  DESCRIPTION "The number of channels that are present in the card."
 ::= {  dlcSpanEntry  10  }

dlcSpanNumberOfChannelsOnline OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX  Integer32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS   current
  DESCRIPTION "The number of channels that are online in the span list of the card."
 ::= {  dlcSpanEntry  11  }

dlcSpanNumberOfChannelsOffline OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX  Integer32
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS   current
  DESCRIPTION "The number of channels that are offline in the card."
 ::= {  dlcSpanEntry  12  }

dlcSpanStatus OBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX  INTEGER {
            online(1),
            offline(3),
  }
unknownSpanStatus(100)

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The status of the span, whether
online, offline, unknown, etc."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 13 }

-- This object exists only for BRI Span. For the other spans i could not find a
-- mention of that.

dlcSpanTEIManualAuto OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
   manual(1),
   auto(2),
   notApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The status of the TEI Assignment. If it is
configured to automatic then auto(2) is returned else
manual(1) is returned. If it does not exist notApplicable is returned."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 14}

dlcSpanTEIIId OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The TEI ID of the span if exists."
::= { dlcSpanEntry 15}

dlcChannelTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF DlcChannelEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This table consists of the details regarding the channels
in the NBX. These include the T1, E1, PRI, BRI etc."
::= { gatewayDLC 2 }

dlcChannelEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DlcChannelEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an entry for each of the Channel in the DLC"
INDEX { dlcChannelDeviceId }
::= { dlcChannelTable 1 }
DlcChannelEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
    dlcChannelDeviceId Integer32,
    dlcChannelMAC  PhysAddress,
    dlcChannelID  Integer32,
    dlcChannelGroupName  DisplayString,
    dlcChannelName  DisplayString,
    dlcChannelSpanId  Integer32,
    dlcChannelExtension  Integer32,
    dlcChannelProtocol  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelDirection  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelStartType  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelIncomingDigitFormat  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelCalledPartyDigits  Integer32,
    dlcChannelOutgoingDigitFormat  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelAutoExt  Integer32,
    dlcChannelStatus  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelRestart  INTEGER,
    dlcChannelErrorCountCounter32,
    dlcChannelLastErrorCode  DisplayString
}

dlcChannelDeviceId OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Channel device Id gives the unique number
    that identifies the channel appropriately."
 ::= { dlcChannelEntry 1 }

dlcChannelMAC OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX PhysAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The MAC address of the channel."
 ::= { dlcChannelEntry 2 }

dlcChannelID OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Channel ID gives the unique virtual device number
    that identifies the channel appropriately."
 ::= { dlcChannelEntry 3 }
dlcChannelGroupName OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX   DisplayString
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS   current
   DESCRIPTION "The group name of the channel"
   ::=  { dlcChannelEntry 4 }

dlcChannelName OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX   DisplayString
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS   current
   DESCRIPTION "The Name of the DLC channel ."
   ::=  { dlcChannelEntry 5 }

dlcChannelSpanId OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX   Integer32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS   current
   DESCRIPTION "The Span Id of the channel."
   ::=  { dlcChannelEntry 6 }

dlcChannelExtension OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX   Integer32
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS   current
   DESCRIPTION "The Extension of the channel."
   ::=  { dlcChannelEntry 7 }

dlcChannelProtocol OBJECT-TYPE
   SYNTAX   INTEGER {
      did(1),
      fxo(2),
      fxs(3),
      gnd(4),
      sigModeClearChannel(5),
      em(6),
      channelProtocolNotApplicable(100)
   }
   MAX-ACCESS read-only
   STATUS   current
   DESCRIPTION "The Protocol used by the channel."
   ::=  { dlcChannelEntry 8 }
dlcChannelDirection OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
inOnly(1),
twoWay(2),
channelDirectionNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The direction of the channel, Indicates if it is one way or two way."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 9 }

dlcChannelStartType OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
immediate(1),
delay(2),
dialTone(3),
wink(4),
channelStartTypeNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the start type of the channel."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 10 }

dlcChannelIncomingDigitFormat OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
pulse(1),
dnis(2),
dnisAni(3),
sDnis(4),
sDnisAnis(5),
sAnisDnis(6),
dtmf(7),
incomingDigitFormatNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Indicates the incoming digit format of the channel, whether DNIS, ANI etc."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 11 }
dlcChannelCalledPartyDigits OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Gives the called party digits."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 12 }

dlcChannelOutgoingDigitFormat OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    pulse(1),
    dnis(2),
    dnisAni(3),
    sDnis(4),
    sDnisAnis(5),
    sAnisDnis(6),
    dtmf(7),
    outgoingDigitFormatNotApplicable(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Gives the outgoing digit format configured for the channel."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 13 }

dlcChannelAutoExt OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The auto extension configured for the channel."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 14 }

dlcChannelStatus OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    online(1),
    offline(3),
    unknownChannelStatus(100)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The status of the respective Channel. Gives whether it is online or offline etc."
::= { dlcChannelEntry 15 }
dlcChannelRestart OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX   INTEGER {
    inActive(1),
    active(2)
}
MAX-ACCESS read-write
STATUS  current
DESCRIPTION "when set to active(2), the channel is restarted"
::=  {  dlcChannelEntry  16 }

dlcChannelErrorCount OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  Counter32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS  current
DESCRIPTION "The counter to track the number of times errors occurred in the channel"
::= {  dlcChannelEntry  17 }

dlcChannelLastErrorCode OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS  current
DESCRIPTION "The Last error code returned by the channel"
::= {  dlcChannelEntry  18 }

-- The analog line entries are described here. These entries give the analog line details for ALC, ATA etc.

-- lineId which indicates the Port number or line number
-- and the other denotes the MAC address of the analog line card.

analogLineEntry OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX AnalogLineEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This table consists of the details regarding the Analog line card present in the NBX."
::= { gatewayAnalogLine  1 }

-- Here 2 indexes are there one the lineId which indicates the Port number or line number
-- and the other denotes the MAC address of the analog line card.

analogLineTable OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX  SEQUENCE OF AnalogLineEntry
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "This table consists of the details regarding the Analog line card present in the NBX."
::= { gatewayAnalogLine  1 }

-- The analog line entries are described here. These entries give the analog line details for ALC, ATA etc.
DESCRIPTION "Indicates an entry for each line or port present in the Line card"
INDEX { analogDeviceId }
::= { analogLineTable 1 }

AnalogLineEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
analogDeviceIdInteger32,
analogLineMACAddress PhysAddress,
analogLineID Integer32,
analogLineExtension Integer32,
analogLineStatus INTEGER,
analogLineDeviceName DisplayString
}

analogDeviceIdOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Analog Device ID gives the unique number that identifies the line appropriately."
::= { analogLineEntry 1 }

analogLineMACAddressOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX PhysAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Mac address of the ALC card to which the line belongs to"
::= { analogLineEntry 2 }

analogLineIDOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Analog line ID gives the unique Port number that identifies the line appropriately."
::= { analogLineEntry 3 }

analogLineExtensionOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Analog Line card Extension gives the extension being used by the line or port."
::= { analogLineEntry 4 }
-- enums taken from gNipTep.h
  analogLineStatusOBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX INTEGER {
    online (1),
    offline (3),
    unknownLineStatus (100)
  }
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The port or line status, i.e. information whether the line is online or offline etc."
  ::= { analogLineEntry 5 }

analogLineDeviceNameOBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX DisplayString
  MAX-ACCESS read-only
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "The Name of the port or line configured in the NBX."
  ::= { analogLineEntry 6 }

-- The SIP Endpoints table starts from here

gatewaySIPEndPointTableOBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX SEQUENCE OF GatewaySIPEndPointEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "This table consists of the details regarding the SIP Endpoints connected to the NBX."
  ::= { nbxGateway 4 }

gatewaySIPEndPointEntryOBJECT-TYPE
  SYNTAX GatewaySIPEndPointEntry
  MAX-ACCESS not-accessible
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Indicates an entry for each SIP endpoint present Connected to NBX"
  INDEX { gatewaySIPEndPointDeviceId }
  ::= { gatewaySIPEndPointTable 1 }

GatewaySIPEndPointEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  gatewaySIEndPointDeviceIdInteger32,
  gatewaySIEndPointIPAddressIpAddress,
  gatewaySIEndPointPortNumberInteger32,
  gatewaySIEndPointDeviceName DisplayString,
gatewaySIPEndPointDescription DisplayString

}  

gatewaySIEndPointDeviceId  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  Integer32  
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The Device ID of the SIP endpoint."  
::=  { gatewaySIEndPointEntry 1  }

gatewaySIEndPointIPAddress  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  IpAddress  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The IP address of the SIP endpoint."  
::=  { gatewaySIEndPointEntry 2  }

gatewaySIEndPointPortNumber  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  Integer32  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The port number being used by the SIP endpoint."  
::=  { gatewaySIEndPointEntry 3  }

gatewaySIEndPointDeviceName  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  DisplayString  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The name of the SIP endpoint."  
::=  { gatewaySIEndPointEntry 4  }

gatewaySIEndPointDescription  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  DisplayString  
MAX-ACCESS read-only  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The description of the SIP endpoint."  
::=  { gatewaySIEndPointEntry 5  }

-- The phone Table group starts from here.

phoneTable  OBJECT-TYPE  
SYNTAX  SEQUENCE  OF  PhoneEntry  
MAX-ACCESS not-accessible  
STATUS  current  
DESCRIPTION "The table consists of the list of phones"
that are connected to the NBX. This list includes the List of phones etc. The device class will differentiate the type of device attached to the NBX.

::=  { nbxPhone  1 }

-- The mac address may become a problem for SIP phones, but we have no other alternative other than device id, which, is not that meaningful.

PhoneEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  phoneDeviceId Integer32,
  phoneMACAddress PhysAddress,
  phoneVDN Integer32,
  phoneClass INTEGER,
  phoneExtension DisplayString,
  phoneSerialNumber DisplayString,
  phoneClass INTEGER,
  phoneExtension DisplayString,
  phonePartNumber DisplayString,
  phoneHWVersion DisplayString,
  phoneSWVersion DisplayString,
  phoneIPAddress IpAddress,
  phoneIPMask IpAddress,
  phoneIPGateway IpAddress,
  phoneDeviceName DisplayString,
  phoneStatus INTEGER
}

phoneDeviceId ::= INTEGER
phoneMACAddress ::= PhysAddress

-- The mac address may become a problem for SIP phones, but we have no other alternative other than device id, which, is not that meaningful.

PhoneEntry ::= SEQUENCE {
  phoneDeviceId Integer32,
  phoneMACAddress PhysAddress,
  phoneVDN Integer32,
  phoneClass INTEGER,
  phoneExtension DisplayString,
  phoneSerialNumber DisplayString,
  phoneClass INTEGER,
  phoneExtension DisplayString,
  phonePartNumber DisplayString,
  phoneHWVersion DisplayString,
  phoneSWVersion DisplayString,
  phoneIPAddress IpAddress,
  phoneIPMask IpAddress,
  phoneIPGateway IpAddress,
  phoneDeviceName DisplayString,
  phoneStatus INTEGER
}

phoneDeviceId ::= INTEGER
phoneMACAddress ::= PhysAddress
phoneVDN OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX Integer32
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The vdn of the ATA device. For phones it will be zero. For SIP Devices
it indicates the port number being used."
 ::= { phoneEntry 3 }

-- The phone class is an enumeration which denotes the phone class to which it
-- belongs to.
-- These enums are given as mentioned in the dbconst.h. Changing the order will
-- effect the complexity of code for handling the enums. So we prefer it being this
-- way.
phoneClass OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX INTEGER {
    nbSetGrowler(1),
    nbSetProto(2),
    nbSetAlpha(3),
    nbSetBusiness(4),
    nbSetSoft(15),
    ata(16),
    nbSetWav(48),
    basicSet(49),
    thirdParty1(51),
    thirdParty2(52),
    thirdParty3(53),
    thirdParty4(54),
    thirdParty5(55),
    thirdParty6(56),
    thirdParty7(57),
    thirdParty8(58),
    ataMorticia(59),
    ataWednesday(65),
    nbSet3102Business(66),
    cordlessPhone(67),
    basicSet3101(70),
    singleLineSet3100(75),
    managerPhone3103(77),
    softPhone3102(80),
    wirelessPhone3108(81),
    convergenceClient(83),
    thirdPartySIPPhone(85),
    basicSet3101B(92),
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

basicSet3102B(93),
ataSkylark(95),
managerPhone3103B(96),
singleLineSet3100B(97),
unknownPhoneClass(100)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "An enumeration for describing the class of phone as basic,
business, desoto phone etc"
::= { phoneEntry 4 }

phoneExtension OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Extension number of the phone."
::= { phoneEntry 5 }

phoneSerialNumber OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The 3COM 13 digit S/N"
::= { phoneEntry 6 }

phonePartNumber OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The 3C Part Number of the device."
::= { phoneEntry 7 }

phoneHWVersion OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "The Hardware version of the Phone."
::= { phoneEntry 8 }

phoneSWVersion OBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"The software version of the Phone."
::= { phoneEntry 9 }

phoneIPAddressOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"The IP address of the Phone."
::= { phoneEntry 10 }

phoneIPMaskOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"The IP mask of the Phone Device."
::= { phoneEntry 11 }

phoneIPGatewayOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX IpAddress
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"The IP gateway address of the phone device."
::= { phoneEntry 12 }

phoneDescriptionOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"Description for the phone."
::= { phoneEntry 13 }

phoneDeviceNameOBJECT-TYPE
SYNTAX DisplayString
MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION"The name configured for the Phone device."
::= { phoneEntry 14 }

phoneStatusOBJECT-TYPE
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

SYNTAX INTEGER {
   online(1),
   offline(3),
   unknownPhoneStatus(100)
}

MAX-ACCESS read-only
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "An enumeration for giving information on status of the phone."
::= { phoneEntry 15 }

-- The Notifications Group Begins here.
-- The power status object is associated to the ncpPowerStatus object from the NCP table
-- along with the physical name of the entity. Most of the NCP related notifications are associated to
-- the entPhysicalName so as to inform the manager of the NCP that is sending the notification
-- incase there are 2 NCP's available. By default the index of the table will be
-- mentioned in the notification if it is associated with the table object.
notifyPowerStatusChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
   OBJECTS { entPhysicalName, ncpPowerStatus }
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION "Notifies if the one of the redundant power supplies status changes from on to off and vice versa."
   ::= { nbxNotifications 1 }

-- The IP address is accessed from the MIB 2 IP address table. Therefore the Notification
-- will be associated with the object of the MIB 2 for IP address entry of the system.
notifyNCPIPChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
   OBJECTS { entPhysicalName, ipAdEntAddr }
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the IP address of the NCP."
   ::= { nbxNotifications 2 }

-- This notifications is fired when the voicemail ports that are available in the system get
-- exhausted.
notifyVoiceMailPortsExhaustedNOTIFICATION-TYPE
   OBJECTS { entPhysicalName, ncpNumberOfVMPorts }
   STATUS current
   DESCRIPTION "Notifies if the voice mail ports get exhausted."
::= { nbxNotifications 3 }

-- This notification is fired whenever an administrator fails to logon properly.
-- The object to which this is mapped is the entPhysicalName of the Entity table.

notifyFailedLogonAttemptNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { entPhysicalName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a Failed logon attempt by the Administrator."
::= { nbxNotifications 4 }

notifyVTLConnectionFailureNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { entPhysicalName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if any of the incoming or outgoing VTL calls result in a Failure."
::= { nbxNotifications 5 }

-- The phone extension is not a table object and therefore the phone name is listed.
-- for the phones and gateways the Device name is associated to the notification objects
-- so that the manager can get to know the device that sent the notification.
-- By default the notification contains the information on the MAC address of
-- phone, gateway,span,channel as it is the index of the respective table.

notifyPhoneStatusChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { phoneStatus,phoneDeviceName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if the status of phone changes."
::= { nbxNotifications 6 }

notifyPhoneIPChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { phoneIPAddress,phoneDeviceName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if the IP address of a phone changes."
::= { nbxNotifications 7 }

notifyGatewayStatusChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { gatewayStatus,gatewayDeviceName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the status of the gateway. The gateways include all the boards of T1,E1 etc connected to the NBX."
::= { nbxNotifications 8 }
APPENDIX F: NBX ENTERPRISE MIB

notifyGatewayIPChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { gatewayIPAddress, gatewayDeviceName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the IP
Address of the gateway."
::= { nbxNotifications 9 }

-- The notification gets fired if all the ports get busy in a gateway. The
-- notification is associated
-- to a mac address so as to inform the user of the device that has fired.

notifyGatewayAllPortsBusyNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { gatewayDeviceName, entPhysicalName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if all the ports of the
Gateway connected to NBX gets busy."
::= { nbxNotifications 10 }

-- spanstatus notification is associated to its name, so that the manager can know
-- which span has sent that.
notifySpanStatusChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { dlcSpanStatus, dlcSpanName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the
span status of the Digital line card."
::= { nbxNotifications 11 }

notifyChannelStatusChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { dlcChannelStatus, dlcChannelName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the
channel status of the digital line card."
::= { nbxNotifications 12 }

-- Notifies if there is a change in the link status of the gateway. The
-- device name is associated to indicate the manager as to which gateway and which
-- link has sent the notification.

notifyGatewayLinkStateChangeNOTIFICATION-TYPE
OBJECTS { analogLineStatus, analogLineDeviceName }
STATUS current
DESCRIPTION "Notifies if there is a change in the
status of the line card ports that are
c connected to the NBX."
::= { nbxNotifications 13 }

-- Notifies if any of the license limits are exceeded in a NBX.
nbxLicenseLimitThresholdNOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { entPhysicalName, ncpLicenseName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Notifies if the threshold for the License is exceeded."
  ::= { nbxNotifications 14 }

nbxLicenseAddDeleteNOTIFICATION-TYPE
  OBJECTS { entPhysicalName, ncpLicenseName }
  STATUS current
  DESCRIPTION "Notifies if a new license is added or deleted"
  ::= { nbxNotifications 15 }
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Symbols

10BASE-T A form of Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 network cabling using twisted pair. It provides 10Mbits/s with a maximum segment length of 100 m (382 ft).

10BASE2 An implementation of IEEE 802.3 Ethernet standard, often called thinnet or cheapernet, because it uses thin coaxial cable. 10BASE2 runs at a data transfer rate of 10 Mbits/s with a maximum segment length of 185 m (607 ft) per segment.

911 The emergency service that provides a single point of contact for police and fire departments. See also E911.

account codes Codes that allow you to keep track of calls associated with a client or account for tracking purposes.

ADSL Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line. A telephone line that delivers high-speed data services, such as Internet access, videoconferencing, interactive TV, and video on demand. The line is split asymmetrically so that more bandwidth can be used from the telephone company to the customer (downstream) than from the customer to the telephone company (upstream).

ATM Asynchronous Transfer Mode. A cell-based data transfer technique in which channel demand defines packet allocation. ATM offers fast packet technology, real-time, demand-led switching for efficient use of network resources.

Attendant Console A standard telephony device that shows the status of each extension in a telephone system. The Attendant Console is usually used by a
receptionist to connect incoming calls to the correct extension. All incoming calls ring at the telephone associated with the Attendant Console.

**AUI**  
Attachment Unit Interface. The IEEE 802.3-specified cable and connector used to attach single-channel and multiple-channel equipment to an Ethernet transceiver. Defined in Section 7 of the 802.3 standard.

**auto dial**  
A feature that opens a line and dials a preprogrammed telephone number.

**Auto Attendant**  
A system feature that provides incoming callers with menu options to help them reach the appropriate person or information.

**Auto Discovery**  
A feature that “discovers” a new telephone or other device on the network. A new telephone receives a default telephone number that displays on the telephone display panel. A new device is assigned one or more extension numbers or device numbers.

**auto redial**  
A modem, fax, or telephone feature that redials a busy number a fixed number of times before giving up.

**autorelocation**  
A feature that allows a telephone to keep its extension number and personal and systems settings when you connect it to a different Ethernet jack on the same LAN.

**ACD**  
Automatic Call Distribution. A feature that distributes calls to agents and queues the calls that have not been answered before a pre-determined time period expires. The ACD also manages recorded announcements to callers, manages individual ACD agents and groups of agents, and provides database reports on both calls and agents.

**B**

**backbone**  
A high-capacity network that links together other networks of lower capacity. A typical example is a Frame Relay or ATM backbone that serves a number of Ethernet LAN segments.

**bandwidth**  
The capacity of a connection method to carry data.

**BRI**  
Basic Rate Interface. An ISDN standard that allows two circuit-switched B (bearer) channels of 64 Kbps each plus one D (data) channel at 16 Kbps for a total of 144 Kbps to be carried over a single twisted pair cable.
**bridge** A networking device that connects two separate local area networks and makes the LANs look like a single LAN, passing data between the networks and filtering local traffic.

**bridged extension** An extension of a primary telephone that displays on one or more secondary telephones. Incoming calls and indeed any activity associated with the primary telephone can be managed on any of the secondary telephones.

**broadcast** A simultaneous transmission method that sends each packet from one node to all other nodes.

**buffer** A temporary storage area for data that compensates for a difference in transmission speeds.

**bus topology** A type of network in which all devices are connected to a single cable. All devices that are attached to a bus network have equal access to it, and they can all detect all of the messages that are put on to the network.

**byte** A unit of 8 bits that forms a unit of data. Usually each byte stores one character.

**call coverage point** The user-specified destination for the call forward feature, that is, how the system is to manage incoming calls when the user is unable to answer the telephone.

**C**

**caller ID** A telephone company service that displays the name and number associated with an incoming call. Also called calling line ID or CLI. See also CLIR.

**call forward** A feature that allows calls to be transferred to a call coverage point (voice mail, the Auto Attendant, or a prespecified telephone number) when the user is unable to answer the telephone.

**calling groups** A feature that transfers incoming calls to a specified group of telephones. All telephones ring at the same time. See also hunt groups.

**call park** A feature that places a call in a “holding pattern” and makes it available for others to pick up from any telephone on the system.

**call permissions** Restrictions that an administrator establishes to control the types of calls that users can place from their telephones. Most permissions are based on the time of day. See also CoS (Class of Service).
call pickup  A feature that allows users to retrieve calls that ring on other telephones.

Call Processor  The device that manages call traffic, voice mail, the Auto Attendant, and related applications in an system.

call reports  A feature that downloads data about calls and creates simple reports or exports the data for use in spreadsheets, word processors, or reporting programs.

category 3  The cable standard for UTP (unshielded twisted pair) voice-grade cabling that is specified by EIA/TIA 568 for use at speeds of up to 10Mbit/s, including 10BASE-T Ethernet.

category 4  The cabling standard specified by EIA/TIA 568 for use at speeds of up to 20Mbit/s.

category 5  The cabling standard specified by EIA/TIA 568 for use at speeds of up to 100 Mbit/s including FDDI (TP PMD), 100BASE-T and 100BASE-VG-AnyLan, and potentially ATM at 155Mbit/s.

Channel Service Unit (CSU)  Equipment installed on customer premises to terminate a DDS or T1 circuit. CSUs provide network protection and diagnostic capabilities and regenerate the signal received from the network. The CSU also controls pulse shape and amplitude for the transmission of the signal into the network.

client/server computing  The division of an application into two parts that are linked by a network. A typical example is a database application in which the database and application software reside on a server, and the interface for entering or retrieving information resides on individual workstations (clients).

CLI  See caller ID.

CLIR  Calling Line Identity Restriction. A telephone company option that allows the caller to withhold caller identity from the person being called.

coxial cable  High-capacity networking cable that is formed by an outer braided wire or metal foil shield surrounding a single inner conductor, with plastic insulation between the two conducting layers. “Coax” cable is used for broadband and baseband communications networks. Ethernet employs thin coaxial cable in 10BASE2 and thick cable in 10BASE5.

CODEC  COmpressor/DECompressor. A hardware circuit or software routine that compresses and decompresses digitized audio, video, or image data.
Most codecs include the functions of A/D and D/A conversion as well as compression and decompression.

**COder/DEXder.** A hardware circuit that converts analog audio or video signals into digital code, and vice versa, using techniques such as pulse code modulation and delta modulation. A CODEC is an A/D and D/A converter.

**collapsed backbone** Network architecture in which the backplane of a device, such as a hub, performs the function of a network backbone. Example: The backplane routes traffic between desktop nodes and between other hubs serving multiple LANs.

**collision** The result of two devices on a shared transmission medium, like Ethernet, transmitting simultaneously. Both devices must retry their transmissions. A delay mechanism used by both senders drastically reduces the chances of another collision.

**collision detection** Ethernet devices detect collisions instantly and attempt to resend. This is the principle on which CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection) is based and the access control method for Ethernet.

**concentrator** A central chassis into which various modules, such as bridging, supervisory, and 10BASE-T cards are plugged.

**congestion** The result of increased network use on a LAN segment. Standard network partitioning practices must be invoked to reduce bottlenecks and maximize throughput speeds on the segment.

**contention** The method used to resolve which users gain access to crowded bandwidth.

**CO** Central Office. A telephony term for the telephone company site that houses the PSTN switching equipment.

**CoS** Class of Service. A collection of call permissions that are assigned to individual users and govern the times and types of calls these users can make.

**CPE** Customer Premises Equipment. Telecommunications equipment, including PBX systems and wiring, that is located in a user's premises.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSU</td>
<td>Channel Service Unit. Data transmission equipment to repeat the signal from the carrier and link to CPE. Vendors add value to CSUs by adding performance monitoring and management features.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTI</td>
<td>Computer Telephony Integration. A generic name for the technology that connects computers and telephone systems through software applications.</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>data compression A method of reducing the amount of data to be transmitted by reducing the number of bits needed to represent the information.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>delayed ringing Prevents a telephone on a shared line from ringing until the incoming call has rung on other telephones a set number of times.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>delayed ringing pattern The definition for the order in which telephones ring and how many times each telephone rings.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>demand priority access A method for supporting time-sensitive applications such as video and multimedia as part of the proposed 100BASE-VG standard offering 100Mbit/s over voice-grade UTP cable.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. A method by which devices are assigned temporary, renewable IP addresses by a server when the devices become active on the network.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>DID/DDI Direct Inward Dial/Direct Dialing Inward. A feature that allows outside calls to reach an internal extension without going to an operator or Automated Attendant.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>direct mail transfer Transfers a caller directly to another user’s voice mail without requiring them to wait through ringing and without interrupting the recipient.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>domain A group of nodes on a network that form an administrative entity. A domain can also be a number of servers that are grouped and named to simplify network administration and security.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSP Digital Signal Processor. A special-purpose CPU tailored to manage complex mathematical functions. A DSP takes an analog signal and reduces it to numbers so its components can be isolated, sampled, and rearranged more easily than in analog form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DSU/CSU Digital (or Data) Service Unit/Channel Service Unit. A pair of communications devices that connect an in-house line to an external network.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
digital circuit (such as T1 and DDS). It is similar to a modem, but connects a digital circuit rather than an analog circuit.

**DTMF**  
Dual Tone Multi-Frequency. A term for push button dialing. The pushed button generates a pair of tones which uniquely identify the button that was pressed.

**E911**  
Enhanced 911. The addition of two features to the standard 911 service: one is ANI (Automatic Number Identification) to identify the person associated with the calling telephone, and the other is ALI (Automatic Location Identification) to identify the physical location of the calling telephone.

**E**  
**encapsulation**  
The process of sending data encoded in one protocol format across a network operating a different protocol, where it is not possible or desirable to convert between the two protocols. Also known as protocol tunneling.

**error correction**  
A technique to restore data integrity in received data that has been corrupted during transmission. Error correction techniques involve sending extra data. The correct form of the data can be reconstructed from the extra information.

**error detection**  
A set of techniques that can be used to detect errors in received data. Parity checking techniques include the use of parity bits, checksums or a Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC).

**Ethernet**  
The most widely used LAN transmission protocol. Based on a network bus topology, it runs at a maximum 10Mbit/s and can use a wide variety of cable types. The IEEE Ethernet standard is IEEE 802.3.

**Ethernet switching**  
A technique that brings the advantages of a parallel networking architecture to contention-based Ethernet LANs. Each LAN can be segmented with its own path. When users on different segments exchange data, an Ethernet switch dynamically connects the two separate Ethernet channels without interfering with other network segments.

**F**  
**fast Ethernet**  
An evolution of Ethernet that raises the bandwidth to 100 Mbit/s.
**fast packet switching** A [WAN](#) technology for transmitting data, digitized voice, and digitized image information. It uses short, fixed length packets.

**FDDI** Fiber Distributed Data Interface. An optical fiber-based token-passing ring LAN technology that carries data at a rate of 100 Mbit/s.

**FRAD** Frame Relay Access Device. A wide-area networking device that forwards traffic to and from the endpoint of a the network.

**frame** A structured group of bits sent over a link. A frame can contain control, addressing, error detection, and error correction information. The term is often used synonymously with the term packet.

**frame relay** A packet-switching wide-area technology for interconnecting LANs at high speeds.

**G**

**gateway** A network device that provides a means for network traffic to pass from one topology, protocol, or architecture into a different topology, protocol, or architecture.

**gigabit Ethernet** An Ethernet technology that raises transmission speed to 1 Gbit/s, targeted primarily for use in backbones.

**glare** A condition in telephony where both ends of an available connection are seized at the same time.

**group mailboxes** Mailboxes that are not associated with a single telephone but allow a group of users to have joint access to a single mailbox.

**H**

**H.323** An [ITU](#) standard for the transmission of real-time audio, video, and data communications over packet-switched networks, such as local area networks (LANs) and the Internet. H.323 is the basis for Internet telephony.

**header** The control information added to the beginning of a transmitted message. This may consist of packet or block address, destination, message number and routing instructions.

**hierarchical network** A network with one host at its hub, which is the major processing center, and one or more satellite processing units.
hot swap  The ability of a device to have parts removed and replaced without turning off the device and without interrupting the service the device provides.

hub  The center of a star topology network or cabling system. A multi-node network topology that has a central multiplexer with many nodes feeding into and through the multiplexer or hub. The nodes do not directly interconnect.

hunt groups  Informal “call centers” in which a call rings to one member of the group. If there is not answer, the call rings at the next member’s telephone and so on until a member answers.

hybrid mode  A PBX operating mode in which some outside lines are grouped together in pools while other lines are assigned directly to buttons on telephones. Users access outside lines by dialing a pool access code. See also key mode.

IEEE  Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. A U.S. publishing and standards organization responsible for many LAN standards, such as the 802 series.

IEEE 802.2  The Data Link standard for use with IEEE 802.3, 802.4 and 802.5 standards. It specifies how a basic data connection must be set up over the cable.

IEEE 802.3  The Ethernet standard. A physical layer definition that includes specification for cabling plus the method of transmitting data and controlling access to the cable.

IETF  Internet Engineering Task Force. The standards-setting body for the Internet. Protocols adopted by the IETF define the structure and the operation of the Internet.

IMAP  Internet Message Access Protocol. A method of accessing electronic messages that are kept on a server. IMAP defines how an e-mail program can access messages that are stored on a remote server.

intelligent hub  See managed hub.
IP  Internet Protocol. The TCP/IP standard protocol that defines the IP
datagram as the unit of information passed across an Internet. IP provides
the basis for connectionless packet delivery service.

IP address  The address used by devices on the network to establish their unique
identity. IP addresses are composed of four fields separated by dots. Each
field is an 8-bit number (0 through 255). IP addresses can be permanently
assigned, or they can be temporarily assigned by DHCP.

IP telephony  Technology that allows voice, data, and video to be transmitted over
IP-based networks.

ISDN  Integrated Services Digital Network. An international telecommunications
standard for transmitting voice, video and data over digital lines running
at 64 Kbps. ISDN uses B channels, or “bearer” channels, to carry voice
and data. It uses a separate D channel, or “delta,” channel for control
signals to the telephone company computer.

ITU  International Telecommunication Union. An international standards
organization for telecommunications.

J

jitter  The variation in latency (waiting time) for different packets on the
network. For real time data such as voice transmission, jitter must be kept
to a minimum.

K

key mode  A telephone system operating model in which each telephone in the
system has buttons for each available outside line. Also known as a
square plan or a direct system inward access (DISA) system. See also
hybrid mode.

L

LAN  local area network. A communications system that links computers,
printers, and other devices. LANs allow users to communicate and share
resources like hard disk storage and printers. Devices linked by a LAN may
be on the same floor or within a building or campus.

LAN segment  A section of a local area network that is used by a particular workgroup or
department and separated from the rest of the LAN by a bridge, router or
switch.
LAN switch  A network device that connects stations or LAN segments, also known as a frame switch.

Latency  The sum of all the delays in an end-to-end connection.

Layering  The process of dividing complex software up into several layers, each of which performs a specific task. Layering allows faster and easier software development and is often used in public, open software.

LCD  Liquid Crystal Display. A low cost display technology.

Line pool  In a PBX system, outside lines are pooled and arbitrated by the Call Processor. To call an outside number, a user must dial the line pool access number, typically 9, and the Call Processor assigns the next available line.

LLC  Logical Link Control. A data link protocol for LANs that is part of the IEEE 802.2 standard and common to all LAN standards for OSI model data link, level two transmissions.

Loop start  The most common signaling method in the public telephone network, typically used for residence and business CO lines.

M  Media Access Control. A sub-layer of the Data Link layer (Layer 2) of the ISO OSI model responsible for media control. Also known as the “MAC layer.”

MAC address  A unique 48-bit number that is encoded in the circuitry of a device to identify it on a LAN. Also known as a “hardware address” or an “Ethernet address.”

Managed hub  A network device in which each port on the hub can be configured, monitored, and enabled or disabled by a network administrator from a hub management console or utility tied into an SNMP (Signaling Network Management Protocol) platform. Hub management can also include gathering information about network parameters.

MAU  Medium Attachment Unit. A transceiver that provides the correct electrical or optical connection between the computer and IEEE 802.3 LAN media.

MIB  Management Information Base. A database that can be accessed by a gateway running CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol),
CMOT (CMIP Over TCP/IP), or SNMP (Signaling Network Management Protocol) network management protocols. The MIB defines variables needed by the protocol to monitor and control components in a network. Managers can fetch or store these variables.

**modem**  MOdulator/DEModulator. A modem converts a binary bit stream to an analog signal and vice versa.

**multiplexer**  A device that can send several signals over a single line. A similar device at the other end of the link then separates the signals.

**multi-tasking**  The concurrent execution of two or more tasks or the concurrent use of a single program that can carry out many functions.

**MWI**  Message Waiting Indicator. A feature that informs the recipient by means of a lit status light or LCD display panel that the recipient has a pending message.

**N**

**NetBEUI**  NetBios Extended User Interface. A network device driver or transport protocol that is the transport driver supplied with LAN Manager.

**NetBios**  Network Basic Input/Output System. Software developed by IBM that provides the interface between the PC operating system, the I/O bus, and the network. Since its design, NetBIOS has become a de facto standard.

**NetWare**  LAN Network Operating System and related products developed by Novell. NetWare is based on the SPX/IPX networking protocols.

**network collisions**  Result of two stations simultaneously attempting to use a shared transmission medium. See collision.

**network congestion**  Result of increased network utilization. Creates traffic bottlenecks on a LAN segment. See congestion.

**network layer**  Layer 3 in the OSI model responsible for the routing and relaying through one or more networks in multiple link or wide area environments.

**network management**  The process and technique of remotely or locally monitoring and configuring networks.

**network ping**  A packet transfer that checks logical continuity between a PC and a specified IP address.
NIC  Network Interface Card. Controller circuitry that connects a node to a network, usually in the form of a card in a PC expansion slot. In conjunction with the NOS (Network Operating System) and PC operating system, it helps transmit and receive messages on the network.

node  Device on a network that demands or supplies services. Also, a location where transmission paths are connected.

NOS  Network Operating System. Software that connects all the devices on a network so that resources can be shared efficiently and managed from a central location. Novell NetWare is one example of a network operating system.

OEM  Original Equipment Manufacturer. The maker of a product or component that is marketed by another vendor, integrator, VAR (Value Added Reseller), or reseller.

off-hook  The state of a telephone line that allows dialing and transmission but prohibits incoming calls from being answered. The term stems from the days when a telephone handset was lifted off of a hook. Contrast with on-hook.

off-site notification  A feature that sends a message to a pager, outside telephone number, or e-mail account that informs a user of a voice mail message. The user can retrieve the messages remotely.

on-hook  The state of a telephone line that can receive an incoming call.

OSI model  A conceptual model of hardware and software layers that define when, how, and in what order data can be transmitted on a network. The OSI Model defines seven layers:

Layer 7  Application layer
Layer 6  Presentation layer
Layer 5  Session layer
Layer 4  Transport layer
Layer 3  Network layer
Layer 2  Data Link layer
Layer 1  Physical layer
out-of-band signaling  
An extra signal transmitted with the information signal to monitor and control a transmission. It provides an additional layer of resilience by using a separate channel.

P

packet  
A collection of bits, including address, data, and control information, that are transmitted together. The terms frame and packet are often used synonymously.

packet buffer  
Memory space reserved for storing a packet awaiting transmission or for storing a received packet.

packet switching  
A method of switching data in a network. Individual packets of a set size and format are accepted by the network and delivered to their destination. The sequence of packets is maintained, and destination established, by the exchange of control information (also contained in the packets) between the sending terminal and the network before the transmission starts.

paging  
1) A communications service that includes a one-way beeper service, one-way text service, and two-way text and voice service.

2) A public address announcement system. Many PBX telephone systems can do paging through the speakers in the telephone sets.

PBX  
Private Branch eXchange. An in-house telephone switching system that interconnects telephone extensions to each other, as well as to the outside telephone network. It can include functions such as least cost routing for outside calls, call forwarding, conference calling, and call accounting.

PCS  
Personal Communications Services. Refers to a variety of wireless services emerging after the U.S. Government auctioned commercial licenses in late 1994 and early 1995.

phantom mailbox  
A user profile that uses a telephone number with no associated telephone. Messages can be sent to the phantom mailbox from within the voice mail system. The Auto Attendant can route messages to the phantom mailbox, and you can dial the phantom mailbox directly.

port  
A computer interface capable of attachment to another device, such as a modem for communicating with a remote terminal or, if the port is within a hub, to a workstation.
POTS  Plain Old Telephone Service.

PPP  Point-to-Point Protocol. An addition to the Internet protocol suite to help connect devices where dissimilar transport protocols exist. Typically used for serial connections to the Internet.

predictive dialing  Automated dialing feature in which CTI software predicts when you will end your current call, and dials the next call in advance.

pretranslator  A device that interprets and modifies a sequence of incoming digits or transmits outgoing digits.

preview dialing  Automated dialing feature in which CTI software queues the next call to be made but allows you to check and activate the call.

PRI  Primary Rate Interface. An ISDN service for users with large bandwidth requirements, such as large PBX systems or high performance video desktop conferencing systems; the ISDN equivalent of a T1 circuit.

protocol  A set of rules governing the information flow within a communications infrastructure. A protocol typically specifies the structure of parameters like format, timing, and error correction.

protocol converter  A device that translates between two protocols to facilitate communications between different computers or different systems.

PSTN  Public-Switched Telephone Network. The term describes the national telephone network.

punch-down block  Telephony term describing the connector arrangements for distributing and connecting unshielded and shielded twisted pair wiring inside a building. Typically found in telephone wiring closets.

Q

Q.921/931  ITU-TS “Q Series” Recommendations describing Lap-D, the Layer 2 protocol for an ISDN D-channel. See OSI model.

R

reconfiguration  The process of physically altering the location or functionality of network or system elements. Automatic configuration describes the way sophisticated networks can readjust themselves in the event of a link or device failing, enabling the network to continue operation.
**redundancy**  In data transmission, this refers to characters and bits that can be removed from a transmission without affecting the message. In data processing and data communications, it means providing backup for components so that if one of them fails, the system continues to run without interruption.

**REN**  Ringer Equivalency Number. A number that indicates how much power is required by a telephone to make it ring. When connecting telephones to a telephone line, the sum of the RENs of the telephones must be less than the rated REN capacity of the telephone line.

**repeater**  A device that extends the maximum length of cable that can be used in a single network.

**RMON**  Remote Monitoring. A facet of SNMP-based network management, the RMON MIB (Management Information Base) defines the standard network monitoring functions for communication between SNMP-based management consoles and remote monitors. A typical MIB captures information about a device, but RMON captures information about traffic between devices.

**RJ-11**  A four-wire modular connector used by the telephone system.

**RJ-45**  An eight-wire modular connector used by telephone systems. The eight-pin modular connectors used for 10BASE-T UTP cable resemble RJ-45 connectors, but they have substantially different electrical properties.

**router**  A network device that links LANs together locally or remotely as part of a WAN. A network built using routers is often termed an internetwork.

**routing**  The process of delivering a packet across one or more networks through the most appropriate path.

**SA**  System Appearance

**S**

**screen POP**  A CTI term for a window that automatically opens on a user’s computer when a predefined telephone event occurs. For example, an incoming call could generate a screen pop that lists caller ID information.

**segment**  A LAN term meaning an electrically continuous piece of the bus. Segments can be joined together using repeaters or bridges.
serial interface  Hardware for sending and receiving data one bit at a time.

SMDR  Station Message Detail Recording. A stream of call data from the telephone system. Typically, the data is not stored on the telephone system itself. Rather, it is captured by an external device that connects to the telephone system through an RS232 port.

SMTP  Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. The TCP/IP standard protocol for transferring electronic mail messages from one machine to another. SMTP specifies how two mail systems interact and the format of control messages they exchange to transfer mail.

SNA  Systems Network Architecture. IBM’s layered communications protocol for sending data between IBM hardware and software.

STP  Shielded Twisted Pair. A twisted pair of wires surrounded by a shield that is typically made of braided wire or metal foil.

Supervisory Monitoring  A facility that allows a supervisor to monitor incoming calls to agents while those calls are in progress.

switched Ethernet  An Ethernet network that allows each user the full Ethernet bandwidth of 10 Mbit/s to another node.

system-wide greetings  A special type of time-dependent greeting that is used throughout the system.

T

T1/E1  A high-speed data channel that can manage 24 voice or data channels (T1) or 30 voice or data channels (E1) at 64Kbit/s. Refers to the U.S. T1 line or European E1 equivalent.

T3  A U.S. standard for high-speed data transmission at 44.736 Mbit/s, providing the equivalent bandwidth of 28 T-1 circuits. The carrier channel can manage 672 voice or data channels.

TAPI  Telephony Applications Programming Interface

A Microsoft Windows standard interface for integration between telephone systems and Windows-based software. A typical example is integrating Caller ID with a database on your computer that contains detailed information about potential callers. When your telephone rings, a window displays on your computer with information about the caller.
TCP/IP  Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The suite of protocols that define how to move information over the Internet.

thin Ethernet  An 802.3 LAN that uses smaller than normal diameter coaxial cable; often used to link PCs together. Also known as 10BASE2.

time-dependent greeting  Greetings that usually indicate the time of day that the caller is calling (morning, afternoon, evening) and are an optional feature of the Automated Attendant.

toll-free  The U.S. term for “free phone.”
toll restrictions  The U.S. term for “call barring.”
translation  The process of interpreting or modifying dialed digits for incoming or outgoing calls and allows the call to progress through the network.

trunk  A communications channel between two points. It often refers to large-bandwidth telephone channels between major switching centers, capable of transmitting many simultaneous voice and data signals.

twisted pair  Two insulated wires twisted together with the twists varied in length to reduce potential signal interference between the pairs. Twisted pair is the most common medium for connecting telephones, computers and terminals.

U

UPS  Uninterruptible Power Supply. A secondary power source attached to a piece of hardware, for example a server, which provides backup power for conducting an orderly shutdown if the server's normal power supply fails.

UTP  Unshielded Twisted Pair. Two insulated wires twisted together with the twists varied in length to reduce potential signal interference between the pairs. The standard cabling used for telephone lines and Ethernet 10BASE-T.

V

virtual LAN  A logical, rather than a physical, LAN that includes workgroups drawn together for business reasons or for a particular project regardless of the location of the members.
VPIM  Voice Profile for Internet Mail. A set of Internet protocols that merges voice messaging and e-mail. VPIM lets voice mail and e-mail servers exchange messages across TCP/IP-based intranets and the Internet.

VTL  Virtual Tie Line. Allows several domains to create tie lines on demand and to place calls over a WAN. Uses peer-to-peer connections for the audio.

WAN  Wide Area Network. A network that covers a larger geographical area than a LAN. In a WAN, telecommunications links are normally leased from the appropriate Public Telephone Operator (PTO).

wiring closet  The location, usually a physical box, in which the cabling on one floor of a building is terminated.

workstation  Another name for a computer, typically running UNIX or the Windows NT operating system.
### INDEX

**Symbols**

* character in VTL caller ID 301

**Numbers**

3Com 3101B/3102B Business telephone
- LUI menu options 425
3Com 3103 Manager's telephone
- bridged station appearance restrictions 120
- button mapping restrictions 123
- LUI menu options 425
3Com IP Conferencing Module 254
4ESS protocol 304
- call-by-call service 185
- selecting 178
4-Port Analog Terminal Card
- adding 126
911
- and account codes 44, 47
- and caller ID 471
- and Class of Service 133
- sample dial plan 472

**A**

- access buttons
  - Attendant Console 122
  - mapping 114
- access digit 203
- account codes 43
  - and emergency calls 44, 47
  - and system features 44
  - in Call Detail Reporting (CDR) 47
- ACD
  - agents 150
  - and SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) 243
  - announcements 148, 251
  - Call Data Reports 145
  - circular groups 137
  - defined 135
  - estimated wait time 140
  - extending wrap-up time 144
  - functions explained 147
  - group defined 135
  - hardware limits 145
  - licenses 138
  - linear groups 136
  - most idle agent groups 137
  - overriding wrap-up time 143
  - port contention 152
  - statistics 151
  - wrap-up time 143
- adding
  - 4-Port Analog Terminal Card 126
  - ATAs 128
- Attendant Console 121
- Digital Line Card groups 179
- extension lists 296
- mirror disk 87
- telephones 93 to 95
- address, IP
  - Call Processor 425, 429
  - configuring DHCP server to provide Call Processor's IP address 461
  - gateway 425, 429
  - viewing 425
- address, MAC
  - specifying from a telephone 425, 429
  - viewing in telephone diagnostics 425, 429
- administrator password 79
- agents
  - ACD 150
  - SNMP 377
- alarms, Digital Line Cards 438
- analog devices
  - audio gain controls 163
  - timing parameters 163
- Analog Line Card
  - audio gain controls 163
  - timing parameters 163
- Analog Terminal Adapter (ATA)
  - adding 128
  - and TTY devices 221
  - modifying 129
  - removing 129
  - status 129
Analog Terminal Card (ATC)
  and TTY devices 221
  audio gain controls 130
  connecting analog devices 126
  timing parameters 130
announcements
  ACD 148, 251
  estimated wait time 140
  in-queue digit 142
  open and closed 142
ATA (Analog Terminal Adapter)
  adding 128
  modifying 129
  removing 129
  status 129
ATC (Analog Terminal Card)
  and TTY devices 221
  audio gain controls 130
  connecting analog devices 126
  timing parameters 130
Attendant Console
  3103 Manager's telephone restrictions 120, 123
  access buttons 122
  adding 121
  bridged station appearances restrictions 120
  command line interface commands 125
  configuring 120
  Feature buttons 122
  modifying 121
  removing 122
  using a serial port connection to configure 124
audio gain controls
  4-Port Analog Line Card 163
  Analog Terminal Card (ATC) 130
audio recording
  Music on Hold (MOH) 112
  on other than NBX Telephones 113
  phones with different settings 112
  remote telephones 112
audio settings 34
  changing, system-wide 338
Auto Discovery
  Analog Line Cards 159
  Analog Terminal Cards 27
  Attendant Console 120
  BRI-ST Digital Line Card 167
  E1 channel numbering 182
  enabling and disabling 28
  first extension used 316
  telephones 93, 281
Automated Attendant
  activating changes 221
  adding 210
  button assignments 219
  buttons 217
  configuring 210
  default functions 213
  default timeout 209
  dial by extension 209
  dial by name 209
  examples 216
  extension range 288
  greetings 212
  importing
  prompts 208
  system-wide greetings 212
  time-dependent greetings 212
  modifying 224
  overview 208
  recording prompts 208
  restoring defaults 225
  testing 226
  timeout 209
  TTY voice mail 210, 221
  voice application setup utility 225
Automated Attendant Setup Utility
default password 226
automatic
  callback timeout 41
  line card port configuration 160
  reboot 84
B
  Barge-In mode 60, 361
  battery
    replacing on Call Processor 449
  brackets
    attaching to the telephone 94
  bridged extensions
    and caller ID 467
    and Camp On feature 109
    and TAPI Route Points 357
    defining 101
    mapped extensions report 108
    modifying on the primary telephone 107
    on the primary telephone 102
    on the secondary telephone 103
    overview 98
    restrictions 120
    sample calling situations 107
    sample configurations 100
  BRI-ST Digital Line Cards
    connecting 170
    status lights (LEDs) 172
  browsers, supported 22
business information 32
  business hours and CoS (Class of Service) 32
  modifying 32
  modifying business hours 32
  modifying system mode 32
Busy Lamp/Speed Dial
  mapping buttons 116
buttons, Automated Attendant 217
  Disabled 219
  Exit Menu 220
  Name Directory 219
  Prompted Transfer 220
  Reserved in Dial Plan 220
  Single Digit Transfer 220
  System Disconnect 219
  Transfer to TTY Voice Mail 220
  Transfer to Voice Mail 219
buttons, telephone
  locking 115
  mapping 113
  testing 432
C
  call coverage
    for hunt groups 156
Call Detail Reports
  and Caller ID from VTLs 301
  enabling 47
  purging data 83, 84
Call Park
  adding extensions 51
  and Call Park 469
  and TAPI Route Points 357
  changing extension name 51
  configuring 51
  extension range 289
  removing extensions 51
  timeout 40
Call Pickup 49
Call Privacy 57
call processing
  inbound 263
  outbound 263
Call Processor
  IP address 425, 429
    configuring DHCP server to provide 461
    specifying the MAC address from a telephone 425, 429
  status lights 174
Call Reports
  capabilities 80
  configuring 83
  installing 83
call restrictions 132
call timer
  enabling system-wide 28
  feature interaction 29
call-by-call service 185
caller ID
  and 911 471
  and analog ports 466
  and bridged extensions 467
  and Call Park 469
  and CDR date from VTLs 301
  and Hunt Groups 469
  and Legacy Link 467
  and TAPI 469
  and VTL calls 469
  external calls 467
  forwarded calls 465
  overview 465
  VTL pretranslator 301
  wait timer 28
calling access permissions 132
Camp On
  restrictions with bridged extensions 109
  timeout 41
Central Office (CO)
  code 134
  Digital Line Card status light 173
channel service unit 187
channels
  modifying 182
  removing from a Digital Line Card group 182
  status 183
Class of Service (CoS)
  and 911 133
  and hunt groups 134
  override 133
  speed dial numbers 133
  user settings 132
CLIR
  and VTL call pretranslators 301
CO (Central Office)
  code 134
  Digital Line Card status light 173
command line interface commands
  for configuring a 3105 Attendant Console 125
community strings 378
conferences
  public 254
  restricted 254
  restrictions in SIP mode 236
  timeout 40
configuration file, dial plan 264, 277
configuring
Attendant Console 124
automated attendant 210
BRI-ST Digital Line Card 172
Digital Line Card groups 170
line card port 160
contention
ACD with voice mail ports 152
conventions
notice icons 18
cordless telephones 126
CoS (Class of Service)
and 911 133
and hunt groups 134
override 133
speed dial numbers 66, 133
user settings 132
creating
bridged extensions report 108
dial plan configuration file 278
dial plan reports 284

D
database operations
migrating data 87
purging 84
purging CDR data 84
restoring 76
date and time settings 33
DDI (Direct Dialing Inward) services
dial plan configuration 166
delayed ringing pattern 116
DHCP
configuring option 184 461
diagnostics
LUI (local user interface) 415
telephone 415
telephone buttons 432
telephone LEDs (status lights) 428, 431
dial by extension 209
dial by name 209
dial plan
3-digit and 4-digit 286
and 911 471
and Enhanced 911 (E911) 274
configuration file 264, 277
4ESS protocol 304
accessing 278
commands 309
creating 278
DDI/MSN services for BRI 166
translator entries for BRI 166
configuring VTLs 339
default Auto Extension 316
exporting 282
extension settings 286
extension settings (table) 288
External Keyset Prefix 315
first Auto Discover Extension 316
Hybrid mode 266
importing 281
Keyset mode 266
modifying 285
off-site notification 267
overview 261
pretranslators 265, 300
report 284
routing 265
sample 472
sample solutions 324
settings
changing 290
tables 262, 267
incoming 272
internal 272
test 283
timed routes 283
VPIM configuration 307
VTL configuration 333
VTL password 351
VTLs and site-unique extensions 339
VTLs with site codes 341
dial prefix settings 286
dial tone 192
Digital Line Cards
adding groups 179
alarms 438, 439
BRI-ST status lights (LEDs) 172
channel status 183
configuring 172
connecting BRI-ST Digital Line Cards 170
download status lights 174
E1 status lights (LEDs) 173
groups
configuring 170
membership status 171
modifying membership 180
inserting (caution) 168
model number 444
modifying 175
channels 182
groups 179
IP settings 184
removing 185
channels 182
  groups 182
status lights (LEDs) 173, 439
T1 status lights (LEDs) 173
Direct Dialing Inward (DDI) services
dial plan configuration 166
disabling transfer prompt 200
disk mirroring 374
  adding mirror disk 87
  overview 87
  replacing disk 90
  reverting to a single disk 90
status lights (LEDs) 89
disk status 374
DNS 234
Do Not Disturb
  and TAPI Route Points 356
documentation 364
domains 54
  and supervisory monitoring 54
  and WhisperPage 68
downloads
  applications 363
  Digital Line Card status lights (LEDs) 174
  Label Maker 363
  NBX Call Reports 363
  NBXTSP (NBX TAPI Service Provider) software 451
dual power supply 374

E
E1 Digital Line Cards
  status lights (LEDs) 173
E911 (Enhanced 911)
  and dial plans 274
  and SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) 238
  ISDN PRI signaling 164
echo suppression 34
e-mail, configuring for IMAP 202
emergency calls
  and account codes 44, 47
  and caller ID 471
  and dial plans 274
  and SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) 238
  Class of Service 133
dial plan example 472
  ISDN PRI signaling 164
Enhanced 911 (E911)
  and dial plans 274
  and SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) 238
  ISDN PRI signaling 164
errors 444
estimated wait time 140
Ethernet (Layer 2) 31
event logs, viewing
  Adminlog 406
  upgrade log 407
exporting dial plan 282
extension length 288
extension lists 294
  adding 296
  managing 286
  modifying 297
  removing 298
  updating for VTLs 342
extension numbers
  adding Call Park 51
  changing Call Park 51
  changing settings 292
  line card port 291
  managing 286
  phantom mailbox 291
  removing Call Park 51
extension ranges
  Automated Attendant 288
  Call Park 289
  changing 290
  external extensions 289
  for VTLs 334
  hunt groups 289
telephones 288
extension settings, dial plan 286
Extensions Start at 28
external calls, and caller ID 467
external extensions, extension ranges 289
External Keyset Prefix, dial plan 290, 315
External Paging Delay 28
External Paging Volume 28
External Prefix 28

F
factory defaults 84
fax machines 126
Feature buttons
  Attendant Console 122
feature codes 364
  ACD Wrap-Up timer override 143
  and hunt groups 154
  and supervisory monitoring 59
  Class of Service (CoS) override 133
  extending ACD Wrap-Up time 144
  for supervisory monitoring 407
  guide 364
  Other function 114
INDEX

speed dial with account codes 46
Whisper 66
forward voice mail timeout 40
forwarded calls, caller ID 465

G
Gateway IP Address 425, 429
greetings
  Automated Attendant 212
  example 216
  importing 208
  main menu example 216
  recording 212

H
H3PingIP 434
Handsfree on Internal Transfer 28
hexadecimal codes
  ISDN completion codes 455
hop off
  enabling 350
hot desks 237, 240
hunt groups
  and caller ID 469
  and Class of Service (CoS) 134
  and supervisory monitoring 157
  and TAPI Route Points 357
  calling groups 154
    circular 154
    configuring 135, 154
    extension range 289
    linear 154
    telephone priority 155
Hybrid mode
  button mapping 114
  dial plan 266

I
IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) 41
IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) 201
  configuring an e-mail client 202
importing
  International dial plan 280
  North American dial plan 279
  prompts 209, 214
  system-wide greetings 212
  time-dependent greetings 212
  user-defined dial plan 281
inbound call processing 263
incoming calls
  DDI/MSN for BRI-ST 166
    pretranslator 275
  incoming dial plan table 272
  In-Queue Digit Hot Key 142
  internal dial plan table 272
  international dial plan, importing 280
  international terminology 18
  Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) 41
  Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP) 201
    configuring an e-mail client 202
  IP address
    configuring from a DHCP server 461
    viewing 425
  IP bins
    changing 42
    multicast 42
  IP On-the-Fly 31
  IP settings
    modifying 184
  ISDN completion cause codes (table) 455

K
key pad button actions 219
Keyset mode
  dial plan 266
  prefix 290

L
LabelMaker 363
Least Cost Dial Plan table 273
LEDs (status lights)
  BRI-ST Digital Line Cards 172
  Digital Line Card downloads 174
  disk mirroring 89
  E1 Digital Line Cards 173
  T1 Digital Line Cards 173
  telephone diagnostics 428, 431
  testing on the telephone 431
  wrap-up time 143
Legacy Link, caller ID 467
licenses
  ACD 138
  and restoring a database 76
  status 365
  viewing 365
line card port 159
  configuring 160
  extension number 291
  modifying 162
  rebooting 163
  removing 162
status 163
line pool 113
line port hold timeout 40
locking
  buttons 115
  hunt group members 155
logging
  maximum file size 187
LUI (Local User Interface)
  3101B/3102B Business telephone menu
    options 425
  3103 Manager’s telephone menu options 425
  and PoE 416
  diagnostic/configuration utility 415

M
MAC address
  specifying NCP address from a telephone 425, 429
  viewing in telephone diagnostics 425, 429
mailbox, phantom
  extensions 291
main menu
  default functions 213
  greetings example 216
main menu window, NetSet utility 22
maintenance alerts
  configuring the sender 407
mapping buttons
  access 114
  Attendant Console 122
  Busy Lamp/Speed Dial 116
  Other 114
  telephone groups 115, 117
Media Driver, and third-party messaging 451
menu time-out action 219
menu tree dialog box 213
message storage capacity, viewing 200
messages
  maximum length allowed 199
  maximum number allowed 198
  retaining 199
messaging, voice
  overview 198
  phantom mailboxes 131
  third-party 451
MIBs 382
modifying
  ATA 129
  Attendant Console 121
  Auto Attendant 224
  bridged extensions 107

channels 182
dial plan 285
Digital Line Cards 175
  channels 182
  groups 179, 180
  IP settings 184
  extension lists 297
line card ports 162
system settings 41
  administrator password 79
  advanced regional settings 412
  audio settings 34
  Auto Attendant password 79
  date and time 33
  disk mirroring 87
  multicast addresses 41
  regional settings 412
  reverting to single disk 90
  ringing patterns 53
  speed dial numbers 53
  system mode 32
  TAPI telephony 361
  timers 40
MOH (Music on Hold) 28
  configuration 250
  legal disclaimer 113, 249
Monitor mode 59, 360
MOT (Music on Transfer) 28
  configuration 250
multicast addresses
  changing IP addresses 42
  changing IP bins 42
  overview 41
Music on Hold (MOH) 28
  configuration 250
  legal disclaimer 113, 249
Music on Transfer (MOT) 28
  configuration 250

N
NAPT (Network Address Port Translation) 97
NAT overloading 97
NBX Call Reports software 363
NBX Messaging 29
NBX TAPI Service Provider (NBXTSP) software 451
NBXTSP (NBX TAPI Service Provider) software 451
NCP
  IP Address 425, 429
  MAC Address 425, 429
  status lights 174
NetSet utility 22
Network Address Port Translation (NAPT) 97
network protocol
   Ethernet only 31
   IP On-the-Fly 31
   standard IP 31
North American dial plan, importing 279
notice icons 18
Number
   telephone button mapping 114

O
off-site notification 205
   behavior 206
   configuring 205
   dial plan 267
   enabling 205
One Button Transfer 28
operators
   access digit 203
Option 184, configuring on DHCP server 461
Other function 114
outbound call processing 263
outgoing calls
   pretranslator 276
overriding
   button mappings 134
   Class of Service (CoS) 133

P
passwords
   administration 79
   administrator 79
   default for SIP user extensions 259
   voice mail 201
PBX connections
   supplying dial tone 192
   Periodic Timestamp On Console (PTOC) 406
permissions 132
phantom mailbox
   and TAPI Route Points 357
   creating 132
   extensions 291
   overview 131
play/record extension
   where to specify 211
Port Usage, voice mail 207
power supply, dual 374
powered Ethernet cable
   and LUI 416
pretranslators 274
   assigning 300
   dial plan 265, 274
incoming calls 275
managing in dial plan 300
optional for VTLs 343
outgoing calls 276
removing from dial plan 304
viewing devices 300
VTL calls and caller ID 301
privacy list
   explained 57
prompts 208
   defining 213
   importing 208
   recording for Automated Attendant 208
   TTY format 221
Prty
   telephone button mapping 114
   PTOC (Periodic Timestamp On Console) 406
   Pulse Dialing, enabling 28

Q
Quick Reference Guides, viewing 364

R
rebooting
   automatically 84
   line card port 163
   telephones 96
recording
   time-dependent greetings 212
   redialing, dial prefix settings 286
   redirected call 356
   regional settings 412
removing
   ATAs 129
   Attendant Console 122
   channels 182
   Digital Line Card groups 182
   Digital Line Cards 185
   extension lists 298
   line card port 162
   pretranslators 304
   telephone groups 110
   telephones 96
replacing
   failed disk 90
   NCP battery 449
reports
   bridged extensions 108
   calls 80
   dial plan 284
   system data 374
INDEX 541

system devices 373
system directory 373
rerouting, VTL calls 346
restoring factory defaults 84
RFC 1889 235
RFC 3261 235
Ring
telephone button mapping 115
ringing patterns 53
Route Point
system capacities 358
rout ing dial plan 265
RTP DTMF Payload Type 28
RTP RFC support 235

S
SDN (Software Defined Networks) 304
security
passwords 79
serial number, telephone 425, 429
serial port
configuring a 3105 Attendant Console 124
Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
and ACD 243
conferencing 254
default user extension password 259
enabling 28
Enhanced 911 (E911) 238
hot desking 237, 240
public conferences 254
restricted conferences 254
RFC 3261 235
sessions 241
silence suppression 39
system-wide 34
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) 231, 234
Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
agents 377
community strings 378
disabling 375
enabling 375
informs 380
managers 377
notifications 380
security 378
traps 380
SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)
and ACD 243
conferencing 254
creating mailboxes 247
default user extension password 259
enabling 28
Enhanced 911 (E911) 238
hot desking 237, 240
public conferences 254
restricted conferences 254
RFC 3261 235
sessions 241
site codes
pretranslator for caller ID 301
using for VPIM 306
using for VTLs 335
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) 231, 234
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)
agents 377
community strings 378
disabling 375
enabling 375
informs 380
managers 377
notifications 380
security 378
traps 380
software
NBX Call Reports 363
NBX Label Maker 363
NBXTSP (NBX TAPI Service Provider) 451
Telephone Local Configuration (TLC)
application 363
version number 429
Software Defined Networks (SDN) 304
speed dial numbers 53
Class of Service 133
mapping 116
standard IP 31
statistics
ACD 151
TAPI Route Point 359
voice mail port usage 207
voice mail user usage 207
status
ATA 129
BRI group membership 171
Digital Line Card troubleshooting 436
disk 90, 374
dual power supply 374
licenses 365
line card port 163
telephones 96
status lights (LEDs) 173, 439
BRI-ST Digital Line Cards 172
testing on the telephone 428
wrap-up time 143
submenus for greetings 216
subnet mask 31
supervisory monitoring
and TAPI 359
Barge-In mode 361
button mapping 59
Call Privacy 57
changing agents 60
default tones 58
domains 54
enabling 28
Monitor mode 360
Privacy List 57
usage notes 62
using Feature Code 425 59
using passwords 54
Whisper mode 361
system database 264
system level operations
installing licenses 366
system mode 32
system settings
advanced regional settings 412
audio settings 34
Auto Attendant password 79
business hours 32
business information 32
date and time 33
disk mirroring 87
multicast addresses 41
regional settings 412
reverting to single disk 90
ringing patterns 53
speed dial numbers 53
TAPI telephony 361
timers 40
viewing 30
system-level operations
installing software upgrades 368
managing data 85
viewing event logs 406
System-wide CLIR 28
system-wide greetings 212
system-wide settings 28

T
T1 Digital Line Cards
status lights (LEDs) 173
TAPI (Telephony Application Programming Interface)
and caller ID 469
maximum clients 361
Route Point 356
supervisory monitoring 359
support for SIP 238
system settings for 361
TAPI Line Redirect Timeout 41, 359
TAPI Route Point
statistics 359
system capacities 358
telephone
adding 93 to 95
analog 126
Auto Discovery 93
button mappings 113
connections 434
cordless 126
diagnostics 415
extension length 288
extension range 288
locking buttons 115
rebooting 96
status 96
viewing MAC address through 425, 429
telephone groups
access Button types 114
call recording and monitoring 110
changing names 110
creating 110
locking buttons 115
mapping buttons 115, 117
removing 110
Telephone Local Configuration (TLC)
analysis 363, 433
Telephony Application Programming Interface (TAPI)
and caller ID 469
maximum clients 361
Route Point 356
supervisory monitoring 359
support for SIP 238
system settings for 361
TEP log 407
maximum file size 187
terminology, international 18
testing
Automated Attendant 226
dial plan 283
telephone buttons 432
telephone connections 434
telephone LEDs (status lights) 428, 431
third-party messaging 29, 451
third-party telephones 372
time-dependent greetings
adding 212
example 216
importing 212
recording 212
timers
automatic callback 41
call park 40
caller ID 28
Camp On 41
conference 40
forward voice mail 40
line port hold 40
TAPI line redirect 41
transfer 40
timestamp 406
timing parameters
4-Port Analog Line Card 163
4-Port Analog Terminal Card 130
TLC (Telephone Local Configuration) application 363, 433
transfer prompt, disabling 200
transfer timeout 40
troubleshooting 434
TTY voice mail 201, 220, 221
prompt repetitions 211

U
upgrading software 368
migrating data 87
URL for user access to IP Messaging 29
User Usage, voice mail 207
USER_ALERTING_NO_ANSWER 444
User-based Security Model (USM) 379
USM (User-based Security Model) 379

V
V3001R systems
disk mirroring 374
dual power supply 374
V5000 systems
disk mirroring 374
dual power supplies 374
VCAM (View-based Access Control Model) 379
version number, software 429
View-based Access Control Model (VCAM) 379
voice application setup utility 225
voice mail 198
creating a phantom mailbox 132
extensions 201
incoming call behavior 200
password 201
phantom mailboxes 131
port usage 207
storage space 200
transferring calls to 219
TTY automated attendant 221
TTY prompts 220
user usage 207
VPIM (Voice Profile for Internet Mail)
advanced settings 231
configuring DNS server information 234
configuring the dial plan for 307
control parameters 228
operations management 229
overview 227
statistics 230
using unique extension ranges 306
VTL (Virtual Tie Line) 333
audio compression option 349
configuring 338
dial plan configuration 339
license installation 338
managing VTLs 348
modifying name of 348
Music on Hold (MOH) 354
password configuration 351
password in dial plan 351
rerouting VTL calls 346
silence-suppression option 350
statistics 348
system software compatibility 333
toll calls 354
troubleshooting 354
unique extension ranges 334
using site codes 335
verifying access to remote system 345
verifying local system operation 344
verifying operation of 344
VTL calls
and caller ID 469
pretranslator for caller ID 301
rerouting 346

W
Whisper mode 60, 361
WhisperPage 66
and domains 68
and other features 69
feature code 66
permissions 68
restrictions 70
wrap-up time 143
ACD agent override 143
agent extend 144
LEDs or LCDs 143
3Com Corporation LIMITED WARRANTY

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GOVERNING LAW


3Com Corporation
5400 Bayfront Plaza
Santa Clara, CA 95054
(408) 326-5000

FCC Class A Verification Statement

WARNING: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules, and the Canadian Department of Communications Equipment Standards entitled, “Digital Apparatus,” ICES-003. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a commercial installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful
interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case, the user will be required to correct the interference at the user’s own expense.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by 3Com could void the user’s authority to operate this equipment.

**FCC CLASS B STATEMENT**

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

**WARNING:** This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules, and the Canadian Department of Communications Equipment Standards entitled, “Digital Apparatus,” ICES-003. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from the one which the receiver is connected to.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

The user may find the following booklet prepared by the Federal Communications Commission helpful:

*The Interference Handbook*


**NOTE:** In order to maintain compliance with the limits of a Class B digital device, 3Com requires that you use quality interface cables when connecting to this device. Changes or modifications not expressly approved by 3Com could void the user’s authority to operate this equipment. Refer to the manual for specifications on cabling types.

**FCC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY**

We declare under our sole responsibility that the

**Model:** 3CXXX  **Product Name:**

... to which this declaration relates, is in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents:

- ANSI C63.4-1992 Methods of Measurement
- Federal Communications Commission 47 CFR Part 15, subpart B
  15.107 (a) Class B Conducted Limits
  15.109 (a) Class B Radiated Emissions Limits
- 15.107 (e) Class B Conducted Limits
- 15.109 (g) Class B Radiated Emissions Limits

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