



Avaya Solution & Interoperability Test Lab

Application Notes for Configuring Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director with Avaya SIP Enablement Services and Avaya Communication Manager to Support SIP Remote Users with NAT Traversal – Issue 1.0

Abstract

These Application Notes describes the procedures for configuring Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director with Avaya SIP Enablement Services (SES) and Avaya Communication Manager.

Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director is a SIP security appliance that manages and protects the flow of SIP signaling and related media across an untrusted network. The compliance testing focused on telephony scenarios between remote SIP endpoints and the SIP infrastructure at a main site across an untrusted network with far-end network address translation (NAT) traversal.

Information in these Application Notes has been obtained through Developer*Connection* compliance testing and additional technical discussions. Testing was conducted via the Developer*Connection* Program at the Avaya Solution and Interoperability Test Lab.

1. Introduction

These Application Notes describes the procedures for configuring Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director with Avaya SIP Enablement Services (SES) and Avaya Communication Manager.

Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director is a SIP security appliance that manages and protects the flow of SIP signaling and related media across an untrusted network. The compliance testing focused on telephony scenarios between remote SIP endpoints and the SIP infrastructure at a main site across an untrusted network with far-end network address translation (NAT) traversal.

1.1. Configuration

Figure 1 illustrates the test configuration. The test configuration shows several remote users connected by different means to an untrusted IP network to access the SIP infrastructure at a main enterprise site. Session Director resides at the edge of the enterprise network and acts as a back-to-back user agent (B2BUA). One port of Session Director is connected to the untrusted public network and another port is connected to the private enterprise LAN. The remote SIP endpoints will direct SIP and RTP traffic to the public IP address of Session Director. Session Director will proxy user registrations and other SIP signaling messages to Avaya SES on behalf of the remote endpoints. In this manner, Session Director can protect the main site infrastructure from any SIP-based attacks. The voice communication across the untrusted network uses SIP over UDP and RTP for the media streams. In addition, other data traffic related to the voice communication is also routed through Session Director. This includes the TFTP traffic used to access the configuration file for the Avaya 4600 Series SIP Telephones and the HTTP traffic used to access the license server for the Avaya one-X Desktop Edition. Any remaining data traffic flowing in or out of the enterprise would not pass through Session Director but instead would typically pass through a traditional data firewall at the edge of the enterprise. This connection is not shown in **Figure 1** since **Figure 1** focuses only on the connections necessary to support the remote SIP endpoints.

Located at the main site on the private LAN side of Session Director is an Avaya SES and an Avaya S8300 Server running Avaya Communication Manager in an Avaya G700 Media Gateway. Avaya SES is configured as a combined home/edge server. Session Director also has a port dedicated to a separate subnet for management. Endpoints include two Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephones (with SIP firmware), an Avaya 6408D Digital Telephone, and an Avaya 6210 Analog Telephone. An ISDN-PRI trunk connects the media gateway to the PSTN. One PSTN number assigned to the ISDN-PRI trunk at the main site is mapped to a telephone extension at the main site. The other is mapped to the telephone extension of one of the remote users.

The Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephones (with SIP firmware) located at the main site are registered directly to Avaya SES. All calls originating from Avaya Communication Manager at the main office and destined for the remote users will be routed through the on-site Avaya SES, Session Director and across the untrusted IP network.

The remote users are comprised of the following:

- An Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephone (with SIP firmware) and an Avaya one-X Desktop Edition connected directly to the untrusted network.
- Two Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephones (with SIP firmware) and an Avaya one-X Desktop Edition connected behind a consumer broadband router/firewall. This router was configured to perform NAT. More specifically, it performed both network address and port translation (NAPT).
- An Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephone (with SIP firmware) connected behind a second consumer broadband router/firewall. This router was also configured to perform NAPT.

The remote users register with Avaya SES via Session Director. All calls originating from the remote users are routed across the untrusted IP network, Session Director, and Avaya SES to Avaya Communication Manager at the main site.

All Avaya 4600 Series SIP Telephones, both local and remote, use the TFTP server at the main site to obtain their configuration files. The Avaya one-X Desktop Editions use Avaya SES as the license server.

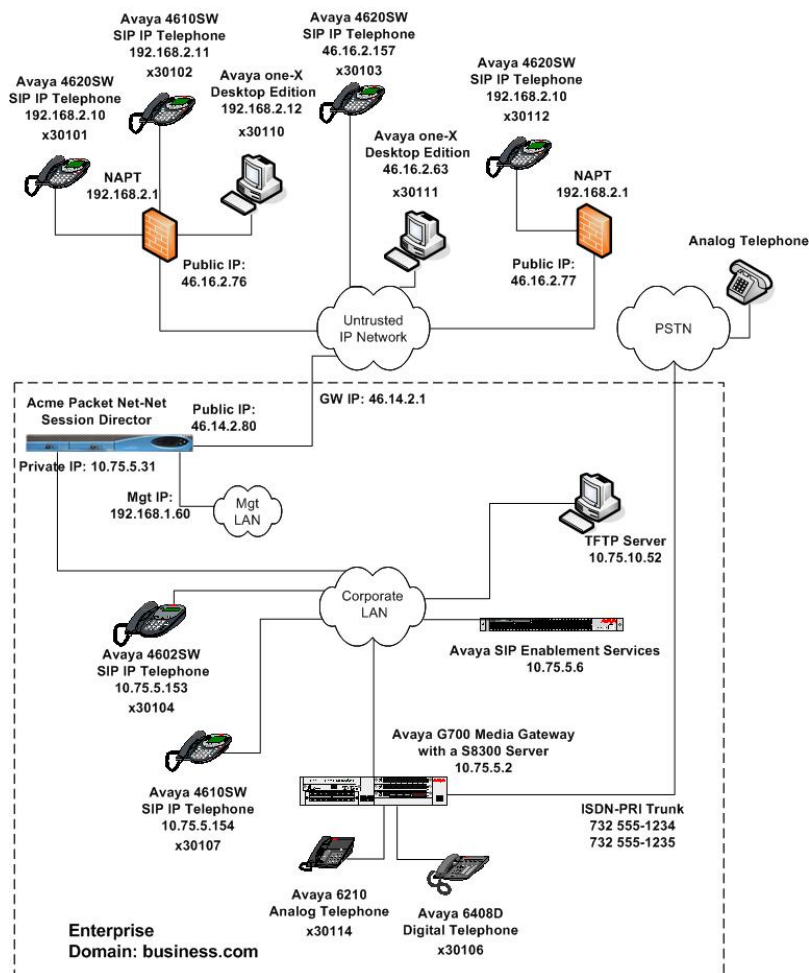


Figure 1: Session Director Test Configuration

2. Equipment and Software Validated

The following equipment and software/firmware were used for the sample configuration provided:

Equipment	Software/Firmware
Avaya S8300 Server with Avaya G700 Media Gateway Avaya IA 770 Intuity Audix	Avaya Communication Manager 4.0 Service Pack (R014x.00.0.730.5-13566)
Avaya SIP Enablement Services (SES)	3.1.2
Avaya 4602SW IP Telephone Avaya 4610SW IP Telephones Avaya 4620SW IP Telephones	SIP version 2.2.2
Avaya one-X Desktop Edition	2.1 SP1 (Build 70) (Windows XP Professional)
Avaya 6408D Digital Telephone	-
Avaya 6210 Analog Telephone	-
Analog Telephone	-
Windows PC (TFTP Server)	Windows XP Professional
Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director	4.1.4 Patch 4

Table 1: Equipment Used

3. Configure Avaya Communication Manager

This section describes the Avaya Communication Manager configuration. It assumes the procedures necessary to support SIP have been performed as described in [3]. It also assumes that an off-PBX station (OPS) has been configured on Avaya Communication Manager for each SIP endpoint in the configuration as described in [3] and [4]. This section will summarize the critical user-defined parameters used in the compliance test as part of the procedures referenced above. It will also describe any deviations from the standard procedures.

The configuration of Avaya Communication Manager was performed using the System Access Terminal (SAT). After the completion of the configuration, perform a **save translation** command to make the changes permanent.

Step	Description
1.	<p>IP network region</p> <p>The Avaya Media Server, Avaya SES and SIP endpoints were located in a single IP network region (IP network region 1) using the parameters described below. Use the display ip-network-region command to view these settings. The example below shows the values used for the compliance test.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Authoritative Domain: <i>business.com</i> This field was configured to match the domain name configured on Avaya SES. This name will appear in the “From” header of SIP messages originating from this IP region. ▪ Name: <i>default</i> Any descriptive name may be used. ▪ Intra-region IP-IP Direct Audio: <i>yes</i> Inter-region IP-IP Direct Audio: <i>yes</i> IP-IP direct audio (media shuffling) was enabled to allow audio traffic to be sent directly between IP endpoints without using media resources in the Avaya Media Gateway. Shuffling can be further restricted at the trunk level on the Signaling Group form. ▪ Codec Set: <i>1</i> The codec set contains the set of codecs available for calls within this IP network region. This includes SIP calls since all necessary components are within the same region. <pre> display ip-network-region 1 Page 1 of 19 IP NETWORK REGION Region: 1 Location: Authoritative Domain: business.com Name: default MEDIA PARAMETERS Intra-region IP-IP Direct Audio: yes Codec Set: 1 Inter-region IP-IP Direct Audio: yes UDP Port Min: 2048 IP Audio Hairpinning? n UDP Port Max: 3329 DIFFSERV/TOS PARAMETERS RTCP Reporting Enabled? y Call Control PHB Value: 46 RTCP MONITOR SERVER PARAMETERS Audio PHB Value: 46 Use Default Server Parameters? y Video PHB Value: 26 802.1P/Q PARAMETERS Call Control 802.1p Priority: 6 Audio 802.1p Priority: 6 Video 802.1p Priority: 5 AUDIO RESOURCE RESERVATION PARAMETERS H.323 IP ENDPOINTS RSVP Enabled? n H.323 Link Bounce Recovery? y Idle Traffic Interval (sec): 20 Keep-Alive Interval (sec): 5 Keep-Alive Count: 5 </pre>

Step	Description
2.	<p>Codecs</p> <p>IP codec set 1 was used for the compliance test. Multiple codecs were listed in priority order to allow the codec used by a specific call to be negotiated during call establishment. The list includes the codecs the enterprise wishes to support within the normal trade-off of bandwidth versus voice quality. The example below shows the values used in the compliance test.</p> <pre> display ip-codec-set 1 Page 1 of 2 IP Codec Set Codec Set: 1 Audio Silence Frames Packet Codec Suppression Per Pkt Size(ms) 1: G.711MU n 2 20 2: G.729AB n 2 20 3: </pre>
3.	<p>Signaling Group</p> <p>For the compliance test, signaling group 1 was used for the signaling group associated with the SIP trunk group between the Avaya S8300 Server and Avaya SES. Signaling group 1 was configured using the parameters highlighted below. All other fields were set as described in [3].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Near-end Node Name: <i>procr</i> This node name maps to the IP address of the Avaya S8300 Server. Node names are defined using the change node-names ip command. ▪ Far-end Node Name: <i>SES</i> This node name maps to the IP address of Avaya SES. ▪ Far-end Network Region: <i>1</i> This defines the IP network region which contains Avaya SES. ▪ Far-end Domain: <i>business.com</i> This domain is sent in the “To” header of SIP messages of calls using this signaling group. <pre> display signaling-group 1 Page 1 of 1 SIGNALING GROUP Group Number: 1 Group Type: sip Transport Method: tls Near-end Node Name: procr Far-end Node Name: SES Near-end Listen Port: 5061 Far-end Listen Port: 5061 Far-end Network Region: 1 Far-end Domain: business.com Bypass If IP Threshold Exceeded? n DTMF over IP: rtp-payload Direct IP-IP Audio Connections? y IP Audio Hairpinning? n Enable Layer 3 Test? n Session Establishment Timer(min): 120 </pre>

Step	Description
4.	<p>Trunk Group</p> <p>For the compliance test, trunk group 1 was used for the SIP trunk group between the Avaya S8300 Server and Avaya SES. Trunk group 1 was configured using the parameters highlighted below. All other fields were set as described in [3].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signaling Group: 1 This field is set to the signaling group shown in the previous step. ▪ Number of Members: 24 This field represents the number of trunks in the SIP trunk group. It determines how many simultaneous SIP calls can be supported by the configuration. Each SIP call between two SIP endpoints (whether internal or external) requires two SIP trunks for the duration of the call. Thus, a call from a SIP telephone to another SIP telephone will use two SIP trunks. A call between a non-SIP telephone and a SIP telephone will only use one trunk. <div data-bbox="315 657 1399 1001"> <pre> display trunk-group 1 TRUNK GROUP Group Number: 1 Group Type: sip CDR Reports: y Group Name: SES Trk Grp COR: 1 TN: 1 TAC: 101 Direction: two-way Outgoing Display? n Dial Access? n Night Service: Queue Length: 0 Service Type: tie Auth Code? n Signaling Group: 1 Number of Members: 24 </pre> </div>
5.	<p>On Page 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Verify the Numbering Format field is set to <i>public</i>. This field specifies the format of the calling party number sent to the far-end. ▪ The default values may be retained for the other fields. <div data-bbox="315 1220 1399 1570"> <pre> add trunk-group 1 TRUNK FEATURES ACA Assignment? n Measured: none Maintenance Tests? y Numbering Format: public UUI Treatment: service-provider Replace Unavailable Numbers? n Show ANSWERED BY on Display? y </pre> </div>

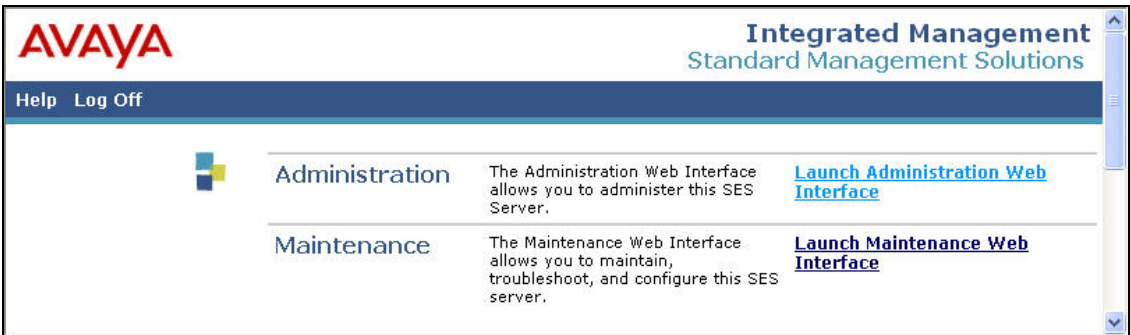
Step	Description																																				
6.	<p>Use the change public-unknown-numbering 0 command to define the full calling party number to be sent to the far-end. Add an entry for the trunk group defined in Step 7. In the example shown below, all calls originating from a 5-digit extension beginning with 3 and routed across trunk group 1 will be sent as a 5 digit calling number. This calling party number will be sent to the far-end in the SIP “From” header.</p> <div><div>change public-unknown-numbering 0</div><div>Page 1 of 2</div><div>NUMBERING - PUBLIC/UNKNOWN FORMAT</div><table><thead><tr><th>Ext Len</th><th>Ext Code</th><th>Trk Grp(s)</th><th>CPN Prefix</th><th>Total CPN Len</th><th></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>Total Administered: 4</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>99</td><td></td><td>5</td><td>Maximum Entries: 240</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Ext Len	Ext Code	Trk Grp(s)	CPN Prefix	Total CPN Len		5	3	1		5	Total Administered: 4	5	3	99		5	Maximum Entries: 240																		
Ext Len	Ext Code	Trk Grp(s)	CPN Prefix	Total CPN Len																																	
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7.	<p>Automatic Route Selection (ARS) was used to route calls to the PSTN. In the compliance test, PSTN numbers that begin with 1732 were used for testing.</p> <p>The change ars analysis <i>n</i> command was used to add an entry in the ARS Digit Analysis Table for the dialed string beginning with <i>n</i>. In the example shown, PSTN numbers that begin with 1732 and 11 digits long use route pattern 2. Route pattern 2 routes calls to the ISDN-PRI trunk between the main site and the PSTN shown in Figure 1. The configuration of the ISDN-PRI trunk is beyond the scope of these Application Notes.</p> <div><div>change ars analysis 1732</div><div>Page 1 of 2</div><div>ARS DIGIT ANALYSIS TABLE</div><div>Location: all</div><div>Percent Full: 3</div><table><thead><tr><th>Dialed String</th><th>Total Min Max</th><th>Route Pattern</th><th>Call Type</th><th>Node Num</th><th>ANI Reqd</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1732</td><td>11 11</td><td>2</td><td>fnpa</td><td></td><td>n</td></tr><tr><td>174</td><td>11 11</td><td>deny</td><td>fnpa</td><td></td><td>n</td></tr><tr><td>175</td><td>11 11</td><td>deny</td><td>fnpa</td><td></td><td>n</td></tr><tr><td>176</td><td>11 11</td><td>deny</td><td>fnpa</td><td></td><td>n</td></tr><tr><td>177</td><td>11 11</td><td>deny</td><td>fnpa</td><td></td><td>n</td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Dialed String	Total Min Max	Route Pattern	Call Type	Node Num	ANI Reqd	1732	11 11	2	fnpa		n	174	11 11	deny	fnpa		n	175	11 11	deny	fnpa		n	176	11 11	deny	fnpa		n	177	11 11	deny	fnpa		n
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175	11 11	deny	fnpa		n																																
176	11 11	deny	fnpa		n																																
177	11 11	deny	fnpa		n																																
8.	<p>The change inc-call-handling-trmt trunk-group <i>n</i> command was used to map a PSTN number to a station, where <i>n</i> is the trunk group number connected to the PSTN. The compliance test used trunk group 2 to connect to the PSTN. This trunk group configuration is not shown in these Application Notes. The example below shows two incoming 11-digit numbers being deleted and replaced with the extension number of the desired station.</p> <div><div>change inc-call-handling-trmt trunk-group 2</div><div>Page 1 of 3</div><div>INCOMING CALL HANDLING TREATMENT</div><table><thead><tr><th>Service/ Feature</th><th>Called Len</th><th>Called Number</th><th>Del</th><th>Insert</th><th>Per Call Night CPN/BN Serv</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>tie</td><td>11</td><td>17325551234</td><td>11</td><td>30104</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>tie</td><td>11</td><td>17325551235</td><td>11</td><td>30101</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table></div>	Service/ Feature	Called Len	Called Number	Del	Insert	Per Call Night CPN/BN Serv	tie	11	17325551234	11	30104		tie	11	17325551235	11	30101																			
Service/ Feature	Called Len	Called Number	Del	Insert	Per Call Night CPN/BN Serv																																
tie	11	17325551234	11	30104																																	
tie	11	17325551235	11	30101																																	


4. Configure Avaya SES

This section covers the configuration of Avaya SES. Avaya SES is configured via an Internet browser using the administration web interface. It is assumed that the Avaya SES software and the license file have already been installed on the server. During the software installation, an installation script is run from the Linux shell of the server to specify the IP network properties of the server along with other parameters. In addition, it is assumed that the **Setup** screens of the administration web interface have been used to initially configure Avaya SES. For additional information on these installation tasks, refer to [5].

Each SIP endpoint used in the compliance test requires that a user and media server extension be created on Avaya SES. This configuration is not directly related to the interoperability of Session Director so it is not included here. These procedures are covered in [5].

Session Director acts as a back-to-back user agent (B2BUA). As such, Session Director will proxy user registrations and other SIP signaling messages to Avaya SES on behalf of the remote endpoints. Thus, Session Director appears as a set of endpoints to Avaya SES. As a result, no outbound proxy settings, address maps or trusted host settings are required on Avaya SES to support the remote users. Avaya SES is configured as a combined home/edge server.

Step	Description
1.	<p>Access the Avaya SES administration web interface by entering <a href="http://<ip-addr>/admin">http://<ip-addr>/admin as the URL in an Internet browser, where <ip-addr> is the IP address of the Avaya SES server.</p> <p>Log in with the appropriate credentials and then select the Launch Administration Web Interface link from the main page as shown below.</p> 

Step	Description																		
2.	<p>The Avaya SES Top page will be displayed as shown below.</p> <p>If any changes are made within Avaya SES, an Update link appears in the bottom of the blue navigation bar on the left side of the Avaya SES administration pages. It is necessary to click this link to commit the pending changes to the database.</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="727 604 1268 999"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Top</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Manage Users</td> <td>Add and delete Users.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Conferencing</td> <td>Add and delete Conference Extensions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Media Server Extensions</td> <td>Add and delete Media Server Extensions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Emergency Contacts</td> <td>Add and delete Emergency Contacts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Hosts</td> <td>Add and delete Hosts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Media Servers</td> <td>Add and delete Media Servers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Adjunct Systems</td> <td>Add and delete Adjunct Systems.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Manage Services</td> <td>Start and stop server processes on this host.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Top		Manage Users	Add and delete Users.	Manage Conferencing	Add and delete Conference Extensions.	Manage Media Server Extensions	Add and delete Media Server Extensions.	Manage Emergency Contacts	Add and delete Emergency Contacts.	Manage Hosts	Add and delete Hosts.	Manage Media Servers	Add and delete Media Servers.	Manage Adjunct Systems	Add and delete Adjunct Systems.	Manage Services	Start and stop server processes on this host.
Top																			
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Manage Media Servers	Add and delete Media Servers.																		
Manage Adjunct Systems	Add and delete Adjunct Systems.																		
Manage Services	Start and stop server processes on this host.																		
3.	<p>As part of the Avaya SES installation and initial configuration procedures, the following parameters were defined. Although these procedures are out of the scope of these Application Notes, the values used in the compliance test are shown below for reference. After each parameter is a brief description of how to view the value from the Avaya SES administration home page shown in the previous step.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIP Domain: business.com (To view, navigate to Server Configuration→System Parameters) • Host (SES IP address): 10.75.5.6 (To view, navigate to Host→List; Click Edit) • Media Server (Avaya Communication Manager) Interface Name: CMeast (To view, navigate to Media Server→List; Click Edit) • SIP Trunk IP Address (Avaya S8300 Server IP address): 10.75.5.2 (To view, navigate to Media Server→List; Click Edit) 																		

5. Configure the Avaya SIP Telephones

The SIP telephones at the main office will use Avaya SES as the registrar and SIP proxy. The SIP telephones of the remote users will use the public IP address of Session Director as the registrar and SIP proxy.

The table below shows an example of the SIP telephone networking settings for both the main site and remote users.

	Main Site	Remote User w/o NAT	Remote User w/ NAT
Extension	30104	30103	30101
IP Address	10.75.5.153	46.16.2.157	192.168.2.10
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Call Server (Registrar/Proxy)	10.75.5.6	46.14.2.80	46.14.2.80
Router	10.75.5.1	46.16.2.1	192.168.2.1
File Server	10.75.10.52	46.14.2.80	46.14.2.80

Table 2: Telephone Network Settings

6. Configure Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director

This section describes the configuration of Session Director. Session Director was configured via the administrative command line interface. This section assumes the reader is familiar with accessing and configuring Session Director.

Session Director was configured as a policy based bridge in a hosted NAT traversal environment. This is one of the base configurations described in [7]. A graphical representation of this configuration is shown in **Figure 2**. It shows the internal components needed for this configuration. Each of these components is defined in the Session Director configuration file which is included in **Appendix A**. This is the configuration used for the compliance test.

This section will not attempt to describe each component in its entirety but instead will highlight critical fields in each component which relates directly to the connection to Avaya SES or the Avaya SIP endpoints. These same fields are highlighted in Appendix A. The remaining fields are generally the default/standard value used by Session Director for that field. For additional details on the administration of Session Director, refer to [7]. The configuration described in this section was performed from the Session Director command line interface.

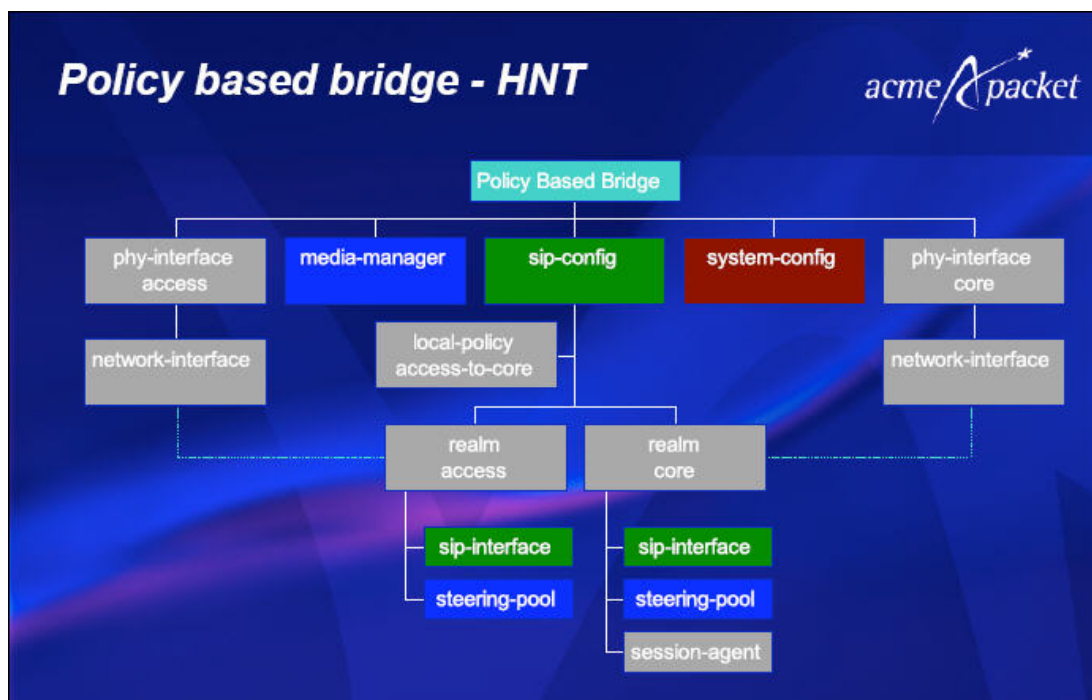


Figure 2: Graphical Representation of the Session Director Configuration

6.1. System Configuration

The system configuration defines system-wide parameters for Session Director.

The key system configuration (*system-config*) fields are:

- **hostname:** The name assigned to the Session Director.
- **description:** A short description of the configuration.
- **default-gateway:** The IP address of the default gateway. In this case, the default gateway is the next hop IP address for traffic leaving the enterprise.

```
system-config
  hostname
  description
  location
  mib-system-contact
  mib-system-name
  mib-system-location
  snmp-enabled
  enable-snmp-auth-traps
  enable-snmp-syslog-notify
  enable-snmp-monitor-traps
  enable-env-monitor-traps
  snmp-syslog-his-table-length
  snmp-syslog-level
  system-log-level
  process-log-level
  process-log-ip-address
  process-log-port
  call-trace
  internal-trace
  log-filter
  default-gateway
  restart
  exceptions
  telnet-timeout
  console-timeout
  remote-control
  link-redundancy-state
  last-modified-date

DevConnect
Avaya DevConnect Station Feature Test

enabled
disabled
disabled
disabled
disabled
1
WARNING
WARNING
NOTICE
0.0.0.0
0
disabled
disabled
all
46.14.2.1
enabled
300
300
enabled
disabled
2007-06-12 09:34:46
```

6.2. Physical and Network Interfaces

As part of the compliance test, the Ethernet interface slot 0 / port 0 of Session Director was connected to the external untrusted network. Ethernet slot 1 / port 0 was connected to the internal corporate LAN. A network interface was defined for each physical interface to assign it a routable IP address.

The key physical interface (*phy-interface*) fields are:

- **name:** A descriptive string used to reference the Ethernet interface.
- **operation-type:** *Media* This setting indicates both signaling and rtp packets use this interface.
- **slot / port:** The identifier of the specific front panel Ethernet interface used.

phy-interface	
name	M00
operation-type	Media
port	0
slot	0
virtual-mac	
admin-state	enabled
auto-negotiation	enabled
duplex-mode	FULL
speed	100
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:15:46
phy-interface	
name	M10
operation-type	Media
port	0
slot	1
virtual-mac	
admin-state	enabled
auto-negotiation	enabled
duplex-mode	FULL
speed	100
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:15:56

The key network interface (***network-interface***) fields are:

- **name**: The name of the physical interface (defined above) that is associated with this network interface.
- **ip-address**: The IP address assigned to this interface.
- **netmask**: Subnet mask for the IP subnet.
- **gateway**: The subnet gateway address.
- **hip-ip-list**: The allowed ip address list to accept administrative traffic (such as icmp ping).
- **icmp-address**: The ip address used to pass icmp pings.

```

network-interface
  name M00
  sub-port-id 0
  hostname
  ip-address 46.14.2.80
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 46.14.2.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state disabled
    heartbeat 0
    retry-count 0
    retry-timeout 1
    health-score 0
  dns-ip-primary
  dns-ip-backup1
  dns-ip-backup2
  dns-domain
  dns-timeout 11
  hip-ip-list 46.14.2.80
  ftp-address
  icmp-address 46.14.2.80
  snmp-address
  telnet-address
  last-modified-date 2007-06-12 09:08:22
network-interface
  name M10
  sub-port-id 0
  hostname
  ip-address 10.75.5.31
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 10.75.5.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state disabled
    heartbeat 0
    retry-count 0
    retry-timeout 1
    health-score 0
  dns-ip-primary
  dns-ip-backup1
  dns-ip-backup2
  dns-domain
  dns-timeout 11
  hip-ip-list 10.75.5.31
  ftp-address
  icmp-address 10.75.5.31
  snmp-address
  telnet-address
  last-modified-date 2007-06-12 09:30:37

```

6.3. Realm

The realm assigns common logical characteristics to be used by one or more interfaces, address spaces, etc. Two realms were defined for the compliance test. The *access* realm was defined for the external network and the *core* realm was defined for the internal network.

The key realm (*realm-config*) fields are:

- **identifier:** A string used as a realm reference. This will be used by the configuration of other components.
- **network interfaces:** The network interfaces located in this realm.

```
realm-config
  identifier                access
  addr-prefix               0.0.0.0
  network-interfaces

  mm-in-realm               M00:0
  mm-in-network             enabled
  mm-same-ip                enabled
  mm-in-system              enabled
  ...
  < text removed for brevity >
  ...
realm-config
  identifier                core
  addr-prefix               0.0.0.0
  network-interfaces

  mm-in-realm               M10:0
  mm-in-network             enabled
  mm-same-ip                enabled
  mm-in-system              enabled

  < text removed for brevity >
```


The SIP interface (*sip-interface*) defines the receiving characteristics of the SIP interfaces on Session Director. Two SIP interfaces were defined; one for each realm. Each SIP interface contained two sip ports entries so that Session Director could use UDP or TCP for SIP signaling.

- **realm-id:** The name of the realm to which this interface is assigned.
- **sip port**
 - **address:** The ip address assigned to this sip-interface.
 - **port:** The port assigned to this sip-interface. Port 5060 is used for both UDP and TCP.
 - **transport-protocol:** The transport method used for this interface. One sip port used UDP and the other used TCP.

< text removed for brevity >

< text removed for brevity >

6.5. Steering Pools

Steering pools define the range of UDP ports to be used for the RTP voice stream. Two steering pools were defined; one for each realm.

The key steering pool (*steering-pool*) fields are:

- **ip-address:** The address of the interface on Session Director.
- **start-port:** An even number of the port that begins the range.
- **end-port:** An odd number of the port that ends the range.
- **realm-id:** The realm to which this steering pool is assigned.

```
steering-pool
  ip-address      46.14.2.80
  start-port      49152
  end-port        65535
  realm-id        access
  network-interface
  last-modified-date 2007-06-12 09:09:46
steering-pool
  ip-address      10.75.5.31
  start-port      49152
  end-port        65535
  realm-id        core
  network-interface
  last-modified-date 2006-12-20 10:16:56
```

6.6. Local Policy

Local policy controls the routing of SIP calls from one realm to another.

The key local policy (*local-policy*) fields are:

- **from-address:** A policy filter indicating the originating IP address to which this policy applies. An asterisk (“*”) indicates any IP address.
- **to-address:** A policy filter indicating the terminating IP address to which this policy applies. An asterisk (“*”) indicates any IP address.
- **source-realm:** A policy filter indicating the matching realm in order for the policy rules to be applied.
- **state:** The activation state of the policy. Set to *enabled*.
- **policy-attribute**
 - **next-hop:** The IP address where the message should be sent when the policy rules match.
 - **realm:** The realm associated with the next-hop IP address.

In this case, the policy provides a simple routing rule indicating that messages originating from the *access* realm are to be sent to the *core* realm via IP address 10.75.5.6 (Avaya SES).

local-policy	
from-address	*
to-address	*
source-realm	access
activate-time	N/A
deactivate-time	N/A
state	enabled
policy-priority	none
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:14:50
policy-attribute	
next-hop	10.75.5.6
realm	core
action	none
terminate-recursion	disabled
carrier	
start-time	0000
end-time	2400
days-of-week	U-S
cost	0
app-protocol	SIP
state	enabled
media-profiles	

6.7. Static Flow

A static flow creates a path for data other than SIP traffic to pass through Session Director. Acme Packet recommends that any data required to support the SIP communication pass through Session Director. Thus, two static flows were defined for the compliance test. One static flow allowed the Avaya 4600 Series SIP Telephones to access their configuration files using TFTP via Session Director. The other static flow allowed the Avaya one-X Desktop Editions to access their license server using HTTP via Session Director.

The key static flow (*static flow*) fields are:

- **in-realm-id**: The realm where the flow originates.
- **in-source**: This field was left blank. Thus, the incoming source IP address can be any value.
- **in-destination**: The incoming destination IP address and port number of the flow. In the case of the compliance test, Session Director appears as the destination server to the endpoints. Thus, the incoming destination IP address is the external IP address of Session Director.
- **out-realm-id**: The realm where the flow will terminate.
- **out-source**: The outgoing source IP address and port number. Session Director appears as the originator of this traffic on the outbound side. Thus, the outgoing source IP address is the internal IP address of Session Director.
- **out-destination**: The destination IP address and port number of the flow. In the case of the TFTP traffic, the destination is the TFTP server (10.75.10.52:69). In the case of the HTTP traffic, the destination is the license server which is Avaya SES (10.75.5.6:80).
- **protocol**: The layer 3 protocol. The protocol is **UDP** for TFTP or **TCP** for HTTP.
- **alg-type**: Some data traffic requires application layer gateway (ALG) processing of the IP payload. TFTP requires this processing, so the field was set to **TFTP** for the TFTP traffic. HTTP does not require an ALG so this field was set to **NAPT**, which indicates typical network address and port translation (NAPT).
- **start-port**: The starting port of the port range to use for this flow.
- **end-port**: The last port of the port range to use for this flow.

Static flow configuration for TFTP:

```
static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       46.14.2.80:69
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.75.5.31
  out-destination      10.75.10.52:69
  protocol             UDP
  alg-type             TFTP
  start-port           40000
  end-port             40999
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit    0
  last-modified-date    2007-06-12 11:03:07
```

Static flow configuration for HTTP:

```
static-flow
  in-realm-id          access
  in-source            0.0.0.0
  in-destination       46.14.2.80:80
  out-realm-id         core
  out-source           10.75.5.31
  out-destination      10.75.5.6:80
  protocol             TCP
  alg-type             NAPT
  start-port           41000
  end-port             41999
  flow-time-limit      0
  initial-guard-timer  60
  subsq-guard-timer    60
  average-rate-limit    0
  last-modified-date    2007-06-12 11:06:21
```

6.8. Host Routes

A host route was required to properly route traffic to the TFTP server since it was connected to a subnet which was not directly connected to either port of Session Director.

The key host route (*host-routes*) fields are:

- **dest-network:** The network address where the TFTP server was connected.
- **netmask:** The network mask for the **dest-network**.
- **gateway:** The default gateway Session Director should use to reach the **dest-network**.

```
host-routes
  dest-network          10.75.10.0
  netmask               255.255.255.0
  gateway               10.75.5.1
  last-modified-date    2007-06-12 09:34:24
```

7. Interoperability Compliance Testing

This section describes the compliance testing used to verify the interoperability of Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director with Avaya SIP Enablement Services and Avaya Communication Manager. This section covers the general test approach and the test results.

7.1. General Test Approach

The general test approach was to make calls through Session Director using various codec settings and exercising common PBX features. Calls were made between the remote users and the main site, between the remote users and the PSTN, and between the remote users.

7.2. Test Results

Session Director passed compliance testing. The following features and functionality were verified. Any observations related to these tests are listed at the end of this section.

- Successful registrations of the remote endpoints at the main site.
- Calls between a remote user without NAT and both SIP and non-SIP endpoints at the main site.

- Calls between a remote user with NAT and both SIP and non-SIP endpoints at the main site.
- Calls between a remote user with and without NAT and the PSTN.
- Calls between a remote user without NAT and a remote user with NAT.
- Calls between remote users behind the same NAT.
- Calls between remote users behind different NATs.
- Calls using various SIP telephone types including the Avaya 4600 Series IP Telephones (with SIP firmware), and the Avaya one-X Desktop Edition (SIP Softphone). The Avaya one-X Desktop Edition was tested using TCP instead of the default TLS. This was because the particular Session Director unit used for the testing did not have the hardware installed necessary to support TLS.
- G.711u and G.729AB codec support
- Proper recognition of DTMF transmissions by navigating voicemail menus.
- Proper operation of voicemail with message waiting indicators (MWI).
- PBX features including Hold, Transfer, Call Waiting, Call Forwarding and Conference.
- Extended telephony features using Avaya Communication Manager Feature Name Extensions (FNE) such as Conference On Answer, Call Park, Call Pickup, Automatic Redial and Send All Calls. For more information on FNEs, please refer to [4].
- Proper system recovery after a Session Director restart and loss of IP connection.

8. Verification Steps

The following steps may be used to verify the configuration:

- From the Avaya Communication Manager SAT, use the **status signaling-group** command to verify that the SIP signaling group is in-service.
- From the Avaya Communication Manager SAT, use the **status trunk-group** command to verify that the SIP trunk group is in-service.
- From the Avaya SES web administration interface, verify that all remote endpoints are registered with Avaya SES using the private IP address of Session Director. To view, navigate to **Users→Registered Users**.
- Verify that calls can be placed between a remote user without NAT and SIP and non-SIP endpoints at the main site.
- Verify that calls can be placed between a remote user with NAT and SIP and non-SIP endpoints at the main site.
- Verify that calls can be placed between remote users with and without NAT.

9. Support

For technical support on Session Director, contact Acme Packet via the support link at www.acmepacket.com or send email to support@acmepacket.com.

10. Conclusion

Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director passed compliance testing. These Application Notes describe the procedures required to configure Acme Packet Net-Net Session Director to interoperate with Avaya SIP Enablement Services and Avaya Communication Manager to support remote users with NAT traversal as shown in **Figure 1**.

11. Additional References

- [1] *Feature Description and Implementation For Avaya Communication Manager*, Doc # 555-245-205, Issue 5.0, February 2007.
- [2] *Administrator Guide for Avaya Communication Manager*, Doc # 03-300509, Issue 3.1, February 2007.
- [3] *SIP support in Avaya Communication Manager Running on the Avaya S8300, S8400, S8500 Series and S8700 Series Media Server*, Doc # 555-245-206, Issue 6.1, March 2007.
- [4] *Avaya Extension to Cellular and Off-PBX Station (OPS) Installation and Administration Guide Release 3.0*, version 6.0, Doc # 210-100-500, Issue 9, June 2005
- [5] *Installing and Administering SIP Enablement Services*, Doc# 03-600768, Issue 4, May 2007.
- [6] *Avaya IA 770 INTUITY AUDIX Messaging Application*, Doc # 11-300532, May 2005.
- [7] *Session Director Installation Guide*.
- [8] *Session Director Administration Guide*.

Product documentation for Avaya products may be found at <http://support.avaya.com>.

Product documentation for Session Director can be obtained from Acme Packet.

Appendix A: Session Director Configuration File

Included below is the Session Director configuration file used during the compliance testing.

```
host-routes
    dest-network      10.75.10.0
    netmask           255.255.255.0
    gateway           10.75.5.1
    last-modified-date 2007-06-12 09:34:24
local-policy
    from-address      *
    to-address         *
    source-realm       access
    activate-time      N/A
    deactivate-time    N/A
    state              enabled
    policy-priority    none
    last-modified-date 2006-12-20 10:14:50
    policy-attribute
        next-hop      10.75.5.6
        realm          core
        action          none
        terminate-recursion disabled
        carrier
        start-time      0000
        end-time         2400
        days-of-week     U-S
        cost             0
        app-protocol     SIP
        state            enabled
        media-profiles
media-manager
    state              enabled
    latching           enabled
    flow-time-limit    86400
    initial-guard-timer 300
    subsq-guard-timer  300
    tcp-flow-time-limit 86400
    tcp-initial-guard-timer 300
    tcp-subsq-guard-timer 300
    tcp-number-of-ports-per-flow 2
    hnt-rtcp           disabled
    algd-log-level     NOTICE
    mbcd-log-level     NOTICE
    home-realm-id       access
    red-flow-port       1985
    red-mgcp-port       1986
    red-max-trans       10000
    red-sync-start-time 5000
    red-sync-comp-time  1000
    max-signaling-bandwidth 10000000
    max-untrusted-signaling 100
    min-untrusted-signaling 30
    app-signaling-bandwidth 0
    tolerance-window    30
    rtcp-rate-limit     0
    min-media-allocation 32000
```


min-trusted-allocation	1000
deny-allocation	1000
anonymous-sdp	disabled
arp-msg-bandwidth	32000
fragment-msg-bandwidth	0
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 09:33:00

network-interface

name	M00
sub-port-id	0
hostname	
ip-address	46.14.2.80
pri-utility-addr	
sec-utility-addr	
netmask	255.255.255.0
gateway	46.14.2.1
sec-gateway	
gw-heartbeat	
state	disabled
heartbeat	0
retry-count	0
retry-timeout	1
health-score	0
dns-ip-primary	
dns-ip-backup1	
dns-ip-backup2	
dns-domain	
dns-timeout	11
hip-ip-list	46.14.2.80
ftp-address	
icmp-address	46.14.2.80
snmp-address	
telnet-address	
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 09:08:22

network-interface

name	M10
sub-port-id	0
hostname	
ip-address	10.75.5.31
pri-utility-addr	
sec-utility-addr	
netmask	255.255.255.0
gateway	10.75.5.1
sec-gateway	
gw-heartbeat	
state	disabled
heartbeat	0
retry-count	0
retry-timeout	1
health-score	0
dns-ip-primary	
dns-ip-backup1	
dns-ip-backup2	
dns-domain	
dns-timeout	11
hip-ip-list	10.75.5.31
ftp-address	
icmp-address	10.75.5.31

snmp-address	
telnet-address	
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 09:30:37
phy-interface	
name	M00
operation-type	Media
port	0
slot	0
virtual-mac	
admin-state	enabled
auto-negotiation	enabled
duplex-mode	FULL
speed	100
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:15:46
phy-interface	
name	M10
operation-type	Media
port	0
slot	1
virtual-mac	
admin-state	enabled
auto-negotiation	enabled
duplex-mode	FULL
speed	100
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:15:56
realm-config	
identifier	access
addr-prefix	0.0.0.0
network-interfaces	
	M00:0
mm-in-realm	enabled
mm-in-network	enabled
mm-same-ip	enabled
mm-in-system	enabled
bw-cac-non-mm	disabled
msm-release	disabled
qos-enable	disabled
generate-UDP-checksum	disabled
max-bandwidth	0
ext-policy-svr	
max-latency	0
max-jitter	0
max-packet-loss	0
observ-window-size	0
parent-realm	
dns-realm	
media-policy	
in-translationid	
out-translationid	
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
class-profile	
average-rate-limit	0
access-control-trust-level	none
invalid-signal-threshold	0
maximum-signal-threshold	0
untrusted-signal-threshold	0

deny-period	30
symmetric-latching	disabled
pai-strip	disabled
trunk-context	
early-media-allow	
additional-prefixes	
restricted-latching	none
restriction-mask	32
accounting-enable	enabled
user-cac-mode	none
user-cac-bandwidth	0
user-cac-sessions	0
net-management-control	disabled
delay-media-update	disabled
codec-policy	
codec-manip-in-realm	disabled
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 13:24:08
realm-config	
identifier	core
addr-prefix	0.0.0.0
network-interfaces	
	M10:0
mm-in-realm	enabled
mm-in-network	enabled
mm-same-ip	enabled
mm-in-system	enabled
bw-cac-non-mm	disabled
msm-release	disabled
qos-enable	disabled
generate-UDP-checksum	disabled
max-bandwidth	0
ext-policy-svr	
max-latency	0
max-jitter	0
max-packet-loss	0
observ-window-size	0
parent-realm	
dns-realm	
media-policy	
in-translationid	
out-translationid	
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
class-profile	
average-rate-limit	0
access-control-trust-level	none
invalid-signal-threshold	0
maximum-signal-threshold	0
untrusted-signal-threshold	0
deny-period	30
symmetric-latching	disabled
pai-strip	disabled
trunk-context	
early-media-allow	
additional-prefixes	
restricted-latching	none
restriction-mask	32

accounting-enable	enabled
user-cac-mode	none
user-cac-bandwidth	0
user-cac-sessions	0
net-management-control	disabled
delay-media-update	disabled
codec-policy	
codec-manip-in-realm	disabled
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:16:14
sip-config	
state	enabled
operation-mode	dialog
dialog-transparency	enabled
home-realm-id	access
egress-realm-id	
nat-mode	None
registrar-domain	*
registrar-host	*
registrar-port	5060
init-timer	500
max-timer	4000
trans-expire	32
invite-expire	180
inactive-dynamic-conn	32
pac-method	
pac-interval	10
pac-strategy	PropDist
pac-load-weight	1
pac-session-weight	1
pac-route-weight	1
pac-callid-lifetime	600
pac-user-lifetime	3600
red-sip-port	1988
red-max-trans	10000
red-sync-start-time	5000
red-sync-comp-time	1000
add-reason-header	disabled
sip-message-len	4096
enum-sag-match	disabled
extra-method-stats	disabled
options	max-udp-length=0
last-modified-date	2007-06-13 09:45:51
sip-interface	
state	enabled
realm-id	access
sip-port	
address	46.14.2.80
port	5060
transport-protocol	UDP
tls-profile	
allow-anonymous	registered
sip-port	
address	46.14.2.80
port	5060
transport-protocol	TCP
tls-profile	
allow-anonymous	registered

carriers	
trans-expire	0
invite-expire	0
max-redirect-contacts	0
proxy-mode	
redirect-action	
contact-mode	none
nat-traversal	always
nat-interval	180
tcp-nat-interval	90
registration-caching	enabled
min-reg-expire	300
registration-interval	1800
route-to-registrar	enabled
secured-network	disabled
teluri-scheme	disabled
uri-fqdn-domain	
trust-mode	all
max-nat-interval	3600
nat-int-increment	10
nat-test-increment	30
sip-dynamic-hnt	disabled
stop-recurse	401,407
port-map-start	0
port-map-end	0
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
sip-ims-feature	disabled
operator-identifier	
anonymous-priority	none
max-incoming-conns	0
per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns	0
inactive-conn-timeout	0
network-id	
ext-policy-server	
default-location-string	
charging-vector-mode	pass
charging-function-address-mode	pass
ccf-address	
ecf-address	
term-tgrp-mode	none
implicit-service-route	disabled
rfc2833-payload	101
rfc2833-mode	transparent
constraint-name	
response-map	
local-response-map	
tcp-keepalive	none
last-modified-date	2007-06-13 10:27:37
sip-interface	
state	enabled
realm-id	core
sip-port	
address	10.75.5.31
port	5060
transport-protocol	UDP
tls-profile	

allow-anonymous	all
sip-port	
address	10.75.5.31
port	5060
transport-protocol	TCP
tls-profile	
allow-anonymous	all
carriers	
trans-expire	0
invite-expire	0
max-redirect-contacts	0
proxy-mode	
redirect-action	
contact-mode	none
nat-traversal	none
nat-interval	30
tcp-nat-interval	90
registration-caching	disabled
min-reg-expire	300
registration-interval	3600
route-to-registrar	disabled
secured-network	disabled
teluri-scheme	disabled
uri-fqdn-domain	
trust-mode	all
max-nat-interval	3600
nat-int-increment	10
nat-test-increment	30
sip-dynamic-hnt	disabled
stop-recurse	401,407
port-map-start	0
port-map-end	0
in-manipulationid	
out-manipulationid	
sip-ims-feature	disabled
operator-identifier	
anonymous-priority	none
max-incoming-conns	0
per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns	0
inactive-conn-timeout	0
network-id	
ext-policy-server	
default-location-string	
charging-vector-mode	pass
charging-function-address-mode	pass
ccf-address	
ecf-address	
term-tgrp-mode	none
implicit-service-route	disabled
rfc2833-payload	101
rfc2833-mode	transparent
constraint-name	
response-map	
local-response-map	
tcp-keepalive	none
last-modified-date	2007-06-13 10:28:15
static-flow	

in-realm-id	access
in-source	0.0.0.0
in-destination	46.14.2.80:69
out-realm-id	core
out-source	10.75.5.31
out-destination	10.75.10.52:69
protocol	UDP
alg-type	TFTP
start-port	40000
end-port	40999
flow-time-limit	0
initial-guard-timer	60
subsq-guard-timer	60
average-rate-limit	0
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 11:03:07
static-flow	
in-realm-id	access
in-source	0.0.0.0
in-destination	46.14.2.80:80
out-realm-id	core
out-source	10.75.5.31
out-destination	10.75.5.6:80
protocol	TCP
alg-type	NAPT
start-port	41000
end-port	41999
flow-time-limit	0
initial-guard-timer	60
subsq-guard-timer	60
average-rate-limit	0
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 11:06:21
steering-pool	
ip-address	46.14.2.80
start-port	49152
end-port	65535
realm-id	access
network-interface	
last-modified-date	2007-06-12 09:09:46
steering-pool	
ip-address	10.75.5.31
start-port	49152
end-port	65535
realm-id	core
network-interface	
last-modified-date	2006-12-20 10:16:56
system-config	
hostname	DevConnect
description	Avaya DevConnect Station Feature Test
location	
mib-system-contact	
mib-system-name	
mib-system-location	
snmp-enabled	enabled
enable-snmp-auth-traps	disabled
enable-snmp-syslog-notify	disabled
enable-snmp-monitor-traps	disabled
enable-env-monitor-traps	disabled

```
snmp-syslog-his-table-length 1
snmp-syslog-level WARNING
system-log-level WARNING
process-log-level NOTICE
process-log-ip-address 0.0.0.0
process-log-port 0
call-trace disabled
internal-trace disabled
log-filter all
default-gateway 46.14.2.1
restart enabled
exceptions
telnet-timeout 300
console-timeout 300
remote-control enabled
link-redundancy-state disabled
last-modified-date 2007-06-12 09:34:46
task done
```

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