Configuration and Troubleshoot of Logical Partitioning and Geolocation

Contents

Introduction

Prerequisites

Components Used

Background Information

Elements of Logical Partitioning

Geolocation

Geolocation filter

Logical Partition Policy

Configuration

Troubleshoot

Points to ponder

References

Known bugs

Introduction

This document describes how to configure Logical Partitioning and Geolocation in Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM).

Prerequisites

Cisco recommends that you have knowledge of these topics:

• Cisco Unified Communication Manager

Components Used

Cisco Unified Communications Manager 8.6 or later

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

Background Information

The logical partitioning feature ensures that a single system can be used to support both types of calls as long as calls that pass through a Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) gateway don't connect directly to a Voice over IP (VoIP) phone or VoIP PSTN gateway in another

geographic location (geolocation) even when a mid call feature is invoked.

In some countries such as India, there are Telecom regulations that have to be met at the enterprise level. Because of which the companies are liable to set up a voice infrastructure. They are setup such that the local PSTN is used exclusively when connecting calls outside the enterprise. According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority (TRAI), PSTN telephony network in India must never be interconnected with VoIP Telephony network for the purpose of Toll ByPass.

This requires that the voice system be partitioned logically into two systems: one VoIP within the enterprise and a second one to access the local PSTN.

It was quite difficult to maintain this sort of voice system with the Calling Search Space (CSS) and Partition feature in CUCM. CSS and Partition can restrict the basic calls, but it fails to restrict mid call features like redirect and join.

Elements of Logical Partitioning

Geolocation

CUCM requires provisioning of identifiers for assigning to the devices like phones, gateways, trunks, etc. Geolocation is a standard that can be used as an idenfitier in Logical Partitioning.

Geolocation is used to specify the physical location based on up to 17 parameters: Country 2 letter abbreviation, State (A1), County (A2), City (A3), District (A4), Neighborhood (A5), Street (A6), Direction (PRD), Street Suffix (POD), House Number (HNO) and House Number Suffix (HNS) among others.

Geolocation filter

A typical Logical Partition policy configuration uses only subset of fields in Geolocation policy record. This selection is narrowed down by Geolocation filter. The fields that are selected in Geolocation Filter are used by the Logical Partitioning feature.

Logical Partition Policy

In CUCM, Logical Partitioning is defined as a call control feature that can be used to restrict the communication between these VoIP entities with the help of Logical partitioning policies.

- IP phone to/from Gateway
- Gateway to Gateway
- IP phone to/from Trunk (ICT/SIP trunk)
- Gateway to/from Trunk (ICT/SIP trunk)

The devices in Logical Partition are categorized as interior and border. These are the devices classified as interior:

- 1. Phones (SCCP, SIP, third party)
- 2. VG224 analog phones
- 3. MGCP port (FXS)
- 4. Cisco Unity Voice Mail (SCCP)

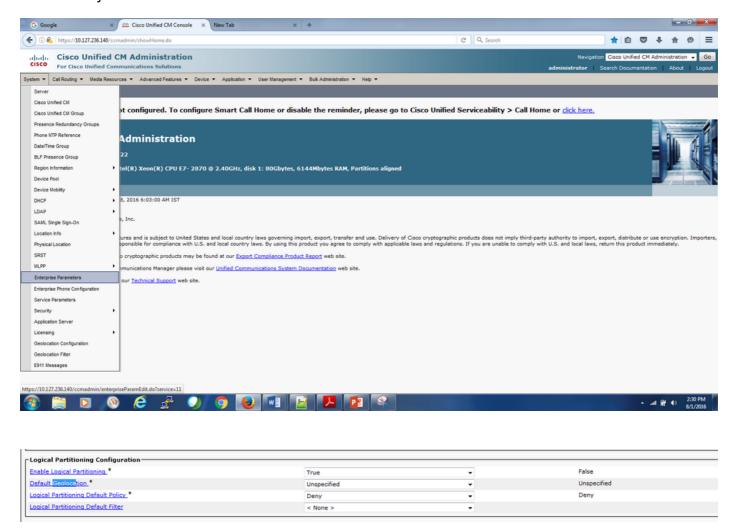
- 5. CTI Route Point, CTI Port
- 6. QSIG Gateway or ICT

These devices are categorized as the border:

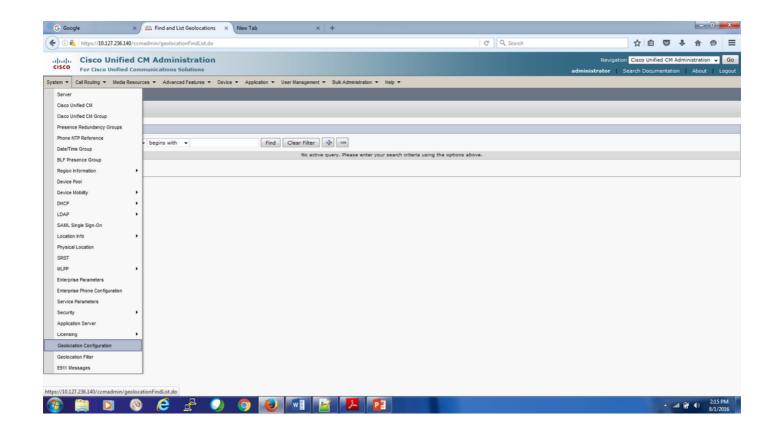
- 1. Gateway
- 2. Intercluster trunk (ICT)
- 3. H.225 trunk
- 4. SIP trunk
- 5. MGCP port (E1, T1, PRI, BRI, FXO)

Configuration

Step 1. Default Geolocation is applicable for the devices in which no Geolocation is configured and do not participate in the Logical Partitioning. To set the default Geolocation policy plays a major role, if it is set to allow then it is necessary to appropriate Logical Partition policies with deny functionality and vice-versa.

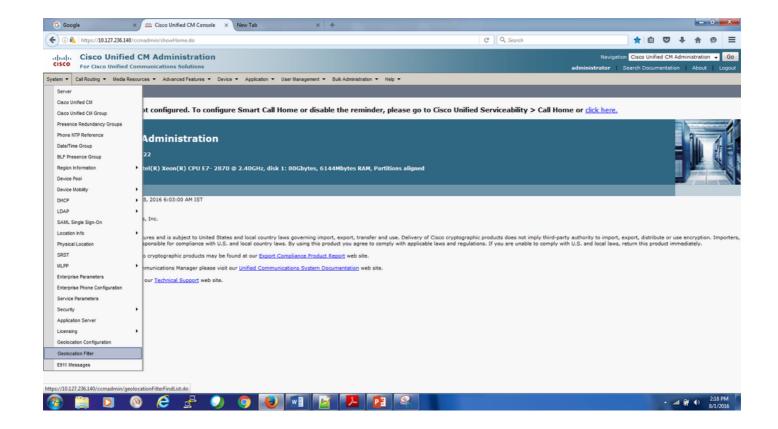


Step 2. Go to System-> Geolocation Configuration and add the information related to the location. This acts as an identifier for the devices that are associated with this particular Geolocation.



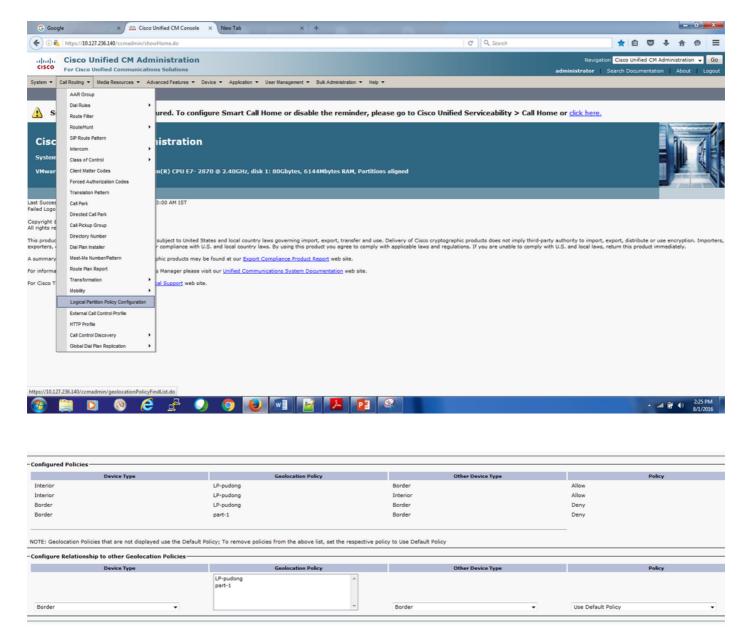
Cisco Unified CM Administrati	on
System ▼ Call Routing ▼ Media Resources ▼ Advanced Features	▼ Device ▼ Application ▼ User Management ▼ Bulk Administration ▼ He
Geolocation Configuration	
Save Delete Copy Add New	
Geolocation Configuration	
Name*	Geo_pudong
Description	Pudong
Country using the two-letter abbreviation	СН
State, Region, or Province (A1)	Shanghai
County or Parish (A2)	China
City or Township (A3)	Pudong
Borough or City District (A4)	
Neighborhood (A5)	
Street (A6)	
Leading Street Direction, such as N or W (PRD)	
Trailing Street Suffix, such as SW (POD)	
Address Suffix, such as Avenue, Platz (STS)	
Numeric house number (HNO)	
House Number Suffix, such as A, 1/2 (HNS)	
Landmark (LMK)	
Additional Location Information, such as Room Number (LOC)	
Floor (FLR)	
Name of Business or Resident (NAM)	

Step 3. Go to System-> Geolocation Filter and check the fields in the Geolocation Filter configuration based on what the logical policy is required to filter against.



cisco	Cisco Unified CM Administration For Cisco Unified Communications Solutions				
System ▼	Call Routing ▼ Media Resources ▼ Advanced Features ▼	Device ▼	Application ▼	User Management ▼	Bulk Administration
Geolocatio	on Filter Configuration				
Save	Delete Copy Add New				
(i) Statu	s: Ready				
Geolocati	ion Filter Configuration				
Name*	Filter_country				
Descriptio	n				
Match Geo	olocations using the following criteria:				
Countr	ry using the two-letter abbreviation				
State,	Region, or Province (A1)				
County	or Parish (A2)				
City or	Township (A3)				
Boroug	gh or City District (A4)				
Neighb	orhood (A5)				
Street	(A6)				
Leadin	g Street Direction, such as N or W (PRD)				
Trailing	g Street Suffix, such as SW (POD)				
Addres	ss Suffix, such as Avenue, Platz (STS)				
Numer	ic house number (HNO)				
House	Number Suffix, such as A, 1/2 (HNS)				
Landm	ark (LMK)				
Additio	nal Location Information, such as Room Number (LOC)				
Floor (FLR)				
Name	of Business or Resident (NAM)				
Zip or	Postal Code (PC)				

Step 4. Configure the logical partition policy. This is most important part of the configuration as all the decisions to allow or deny the calls depend on its configuration.



Step 5. Go to the device configuration page of the phone and apply the geolocation depending on where the phone is located.

Similarly go to the device pool and add the geolocation configuration.

Step 6. Next go to the configuration page for the Gateway/Trunk/MGCP port that acts as an interface to the PSTN and apply the geolocation configuration and the geolocation filter.

Troubleshoot

- Step 1. Check in Enterprise Parameters that **Enable Logical Partitioning** option is set to **True**.
- Step 2. Make sure that the devices are associated with a valid geolocation at device or device pool level.
- Step 3. Check in the configuration page that the device is associated with a valid geolocation filter, having selection of some of the geolocation fields at device or device pool level.
- Step 4. Make sure case sensitivity is correct for fields of the LP GeolocationPolicy records and match with the geolocation records configuration.

Step 5. The geolocation configuration, the filters and the policies can also be verified from the CLI with the help of these SQL commands.

```
run sql select * from geolocationfilter
run sql select * from geolocationpolicy
run sql select * from geolocationpolicymatrix
run sql select * from typelogicalpartitionpolicy
```

Step 6. After the basic configuration is checked, verify the relationship set between geolocation policies. When Enterprise Parameter **Logical Partitioning Default Policy** is set to **Deny**, check if **Allow** logical partition policies between Geolocation Policy of a Gateway & VoIP site are configured. To the contrary, if default policy is **Allow**, check if **Deny** logical partition policies are configured.

Step 7. Make sure there are no overlapping or conflicting policies configured.

Example.

oLocation Lo	gical Partitioning Policy Matri	ix Summary					
Lists records from the GeoLocation Logical Partitioning Policy Matrix for LP-India.							
Device Type A	A ▲▼ GeoLocation Policy Name	A ▲▼ Device Type B ▲▼	GeoLocation Policy N	ame B ▲▼ Logical Partitioning Policy ▲▼			
Interior	LP-India	Border	LP-pudong	Allow			
Border	LP-pudong	Interior	LP-India	Deny			

LP-India->Interior LP-Pudong->Border Allow

LP-Pudong->Border LP-India->Interior Deny

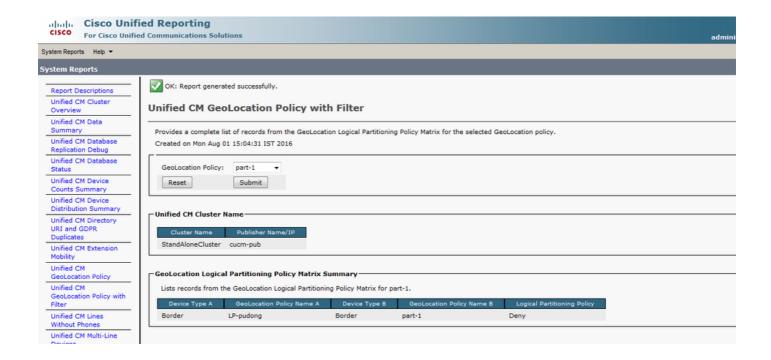
Here the logical relationship between policies have a conflict. If a logical policy interior LP-India to Border LP-pudong is configured, it implies that this relation holds true for Border-LP pudong to LP-India. These policies are bi-directional in nature.

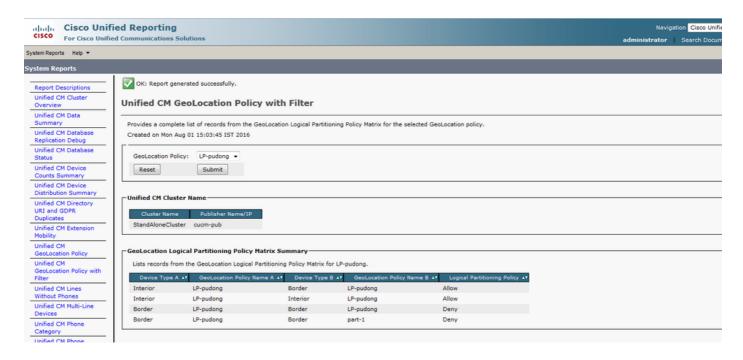
So in this example, according to first policy, internal IP phones in Pudong location are allowed to call out via PRI-India. At the same time, PSTN calls from the PRI-India to the IP phones in Pudong Geolocation are allowed.

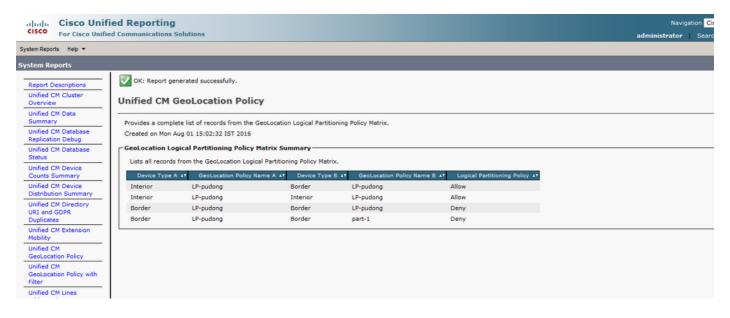
But as per the second policy, the calls from the India-PRI to IP Phones in Pudong location and vice-versa are denied but this conflicts the first policy.

In such cases, do remember that the policy that was added last will take precedence.

Step 8. Track the overlapping policies with Unified Reporting feature to obtain the Logical Partition Policy matrix. It is very helpful to troubleshoot as you can get to know all the logical partition policies configured in CUCM from a single screen. The Unified CM Geolocation Policy with Filter Report provides a complete list of records from Geolocation Logical Partitioning Policy matrix for selected Geolocation Policies, while the Unified CM Geolocation Policy report provides a complete list of records of all the Logical Partitioning Policies.







Step 9. Make a few test calls and check if it works. The Real Time Monitoring Tool (RTMT) is enhanced to track the number of failures due to logical partitioning policy restrictions in new Perfmon counters. Perfmon counters have a new group called **Cisco Call Restriction**. From there we can track a number of call failures in different scenarios as Tansfer Failures, Adhoc Conference Failures, Meet-Me Conference Failures, Forwarding Failures, Basic Call Failures, Mid-Call Failures, Total Call Restriction Failures, etc.

Step 10. Collect the CUCM traces from RTMT for the duration of the call. In the Signaling Distribution Layer (SDL) traces you can see the policy being selected and the policies that are configured between the Geolocation Policy pair.

Communication of Geolocation Info in CC signals.

Communication of Geolocation Info in PolicyAndRSVP signals.

```
PolicyAndRSVPRegisterReq
                                                   | wait
                            | SIPCdpc(1,100,55,17)
RSVPSessionMgr(1,100,76,1)
                                                                 (1,100,45,1).3035-
(SEP0019555CBAE3:10.76.253.14)| [R:NP - HP: 0, NP: 0, LP: 0, VLP: 0, LZP: 0 DBP: 0]CI= 23624774
Branch= 0 reg=Default cap=5 loc=0 MRGLPkid= PrecLev=5 VCall=F VCapa=F regiState=0 medReq=0
dataCapF1=2 ipAddrMode=0 status=0 geolocInfo={geolocPkid=9dc76052-3a37-78c2-639a-1c02e8f5d3a2,
filterPkid=d5bdda76-6a86-56c5-b5fd-6dff82b37493, geolocVal=, devType=4}
SdlSig
           PolicyRegisterReq
                                                   await_init
LPSession(1,100,26,21)
                               RSVPSessionMgr(1,100,76,1)
                                                                 (1,100,45,1).3035-
(SEP0019555CBAE3:10.76.253.14)| [R:NP - HP: 0, NP: 0, LP: 0, VLP: 0, LZP: 0 DBP: 0]CI= 23624774
Branch= 0 geolocInfo={geolocPkid=9dc76052-3a37-78c2-639a-1c02e8f5d3a2, filterPkid=d5bdda76-
```

Points to ponder

- Media Devices i.e (Media Termination Point) MTP, (Conference Bridge) CFB, Annunciator, (Music on Hold) MoH are not required to be associated with geolocation values.
- There is no LP Policy check for VoIP to VoIP device call or feature with only VoIP participants. In other words, Interior to Interior policy is always allowed.
- LPPolicyManager is a singleton process which interfaces with InMemDB and maintains
 policies in call processing as LP Policy Tree. During CUCM service startup, the
 LPPolicyManager reads the policies from InMemDB tables and constructs the LP Policy Tree.
 The Add/Delete/Update of a Policy in DB results in Change Notification to LPPolicyManager
 and change is affected in LP Policy Tree.

Logical Partitioning Policy Checking.

• The DevType that appears in the traces describes the types of the devices.

The **devType =4** (UserDevice) is for these devices.

- Phones (SCCP, SIP, third party)
- VG224 analog phones
- CTI Route Points and CTI Ports
- Cisco Unity Voice Mail (SCCP)
- MGCP port (FXS)

The **devType =3** (AccessDevice) if for these devices.

- Intercluster trunk (ICT), both gatekeeper-controlled and non-gatekeeper-controlledH.225 trunk
- MGCP port (E1, T1, PRI, BRI, FXO)
- Gateway (for example, H.323 Gateway)

The **devType =8** (SIPAccessDevice) for this device.

SIP trunk

References

• http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/td/docs/voice_ip_comm/cucm/admin/10_0_1/ccmfeat/CUCM_BK_F3AC1C0F_00_cucm-features-services-guide-100/CUCM_BK_F3AC1C0F_00_cucm-features-services-guide-100.html?bookSearch=true

• http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/support/docs/voice-unified-communications/unified-communications-unified-communication-unified-comm

Known bugs

https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsz91044
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCuo85770
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsq79192
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsr91423
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsy73509
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCtb33479
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCtb05434
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsv65724
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsq73894
https://bst.cloudapps.cisco.com/bugsearch/bug/CSCsr38397