

Atualização do Unity Express de versões 1.1 para 2.0 ou 2.1

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[Introduction](#)

Este documento explica o procedimento para atualizar o software do sistema Cisco Unity Express da versão 1.1.x para a versão 2.0 ou 2.1. Os principais destaques discutidos neste documento são:

- Uma atualização do software Cisco Unity Express apaga a configuração e os dados existentes. Faça um backup da configuração e dos dados atuais no Cisco Unity Express se os dados existentes precisarem ser restaurados após a atualização.
- No Cisco Unity Express Release 2.0 e 2.1, licenças separadas são necessárias para o Cisco CallManager e o Cisco CallManager Express.
- Você pode atualizar o Cisco Unity Express Release 2.0 para 2.1 (ou do Cisco Unity Express Release 2.0/2.1 para uma versão posterior). No entanto, o software suporta um novo método que permite que o download ocorra enquanto o sistema ainda opera.
- Uma atualização do Cisco Unity Express Release 1.0.2 diretamente para a versão 2.0 foi testada. As instruções são as mesmas, exceto que a imagem do carregador de inicialização precisa primeiro ser atualizada para 1.0.17. Consulte [Atualização do software Unity Express da versão 1.0.2 para a versão 1.1.1](#) para obter mais informações.

[Prerequisites](#)

[Requirements](#)

Um servidor FTP e TFTP deve estar disponível e acessível pelo Cisco Unity Express. O servidor

FTP deve suportar Passive FTP (PASV). O servidor TFTP deve suportar tamanhos de arquivos maiores que 16 MB (alguns servidores TFTP mais antigos suportam apenas tamanhos de arquivos de até 16 MB).

Embora se espere que qualquer servidor FTP que atenda a esses requisitos funcione corretamente, há alguns produtos específicos que a Cisco usou com êxito:

- Para o sistema operacional Microsoft Windows: Servidor FTP FileZilla, Servidor FTP Serv-U, Servidor FTP do Microsoft IIS
- Para o sistema operacional Linux: Servidor ProFTPD, Servidor FTP puroWU-FTPD

Observação: a Cisco não endossa nem suporta nenhum desses produtos de servidor FTP. Esta é apenas uma lista de alguns dos softwares usados pela Cisco no passado que comprovaram o sucesso.

O módulo Cisco Unity Express precisa estar na versão 1.1.1 ou 1.1.2. Especificamente, a versão do carregador de inicialização deve estar na versão 1.0.17 (da saída **show version** do Cisco Unity Express).

Se você receber esse erro ao inserir o comando **software download clean pkgfilename** para atualizar o Cisco Unity Express, é porque a versão não suporta download ou instalação de software:

```
NameError: global name 'nativeSysdbException' is not defined[15261 refs]
```

Neste cenário, você precisa usar o **bootloader** para atualizar.

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

As informações neste documento são baseadas no produto Cisco Unity Express que é atualizado.

As informações neste documento foram criadas a partir dos dispositivos em um ambiente de laboratório específico com o Cisco Unity Express 2.0. Para o Cisco Unity Express 2.1 (quando lançado), os números de versão no instalador e no sistema são alterados. No entanto, o processo permanece o mesmo. 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.

[Conventions](#)

Consulte as [Convenções de Dicas Técnicas da Cisco para obter mais informações sobre convenções de documentos](#).

[Configuração da atualização](#)

- Os servidores FTP e TFTP devem ser configurados para o download do software. Anote o endereço IP de cada um desses servidores. O servidor FTP deve suportar Passive FTP (PASV). O servidor TFTP deve suportar tamanhos de arquivos maiores que 16 MB (alguns servidores TFTP mais antigos suportam apenas tamanhos de arquivos de até 16 MB).
- Certifique-se de que seja possível fazer ping no módulo Cisco Unity Express a partir dos servidores TFTP e FTP.

- Um servidor DNS (Domain Name System) é opcional para inicialização. Se o DNS for desejado, instale e ative um servidor DNS no PC ou servidor antes de continuar.

Procedimentos de atualização do Cisco Unity Express

A atualização de software do Cisco Unity Express Release 1.1.1 envolve três atividades de carregamento de software:

- Carregue o novo carregador de inicialização (boot loader).
- Carregue a nova licença apropriada.
- Carregue o software Cisco Unity Express.

Preparação

Conclua estes passos:

1. Baixe o software Cisco Unity Express Release 2.0 e a licença apropriada do Cisco.com. **Observação:** o Cisco CallManager e o Cisco CallManager Express exigem licenças diferentes.
2. Coloque o arquivo de instalação cue-installer.2.0.1 (ou cue-installer.2.1.1) no servidor TFTP.
3. Coloque estes arquivos no servidor FTP: cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg (o arquivo de aplicativo principal) cue-vm-full.2.0.1.pt1 cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg Um destes arquivos de idioma (com base no idioma desejado como o idioma do sistema): cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 (inglês dos EUA) cue-vm-de_DE-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 (alemão) cue-vm-es_ES-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 (Espanhol Europeu) cue-vm-fr_FR-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 (francês europeu) (*Opcional*) cue-vm-installer.2.0.1.pt1 - Este arquivo é o instalador on-line que pode ser usado para atualizar arquivos de licença e baixar imagens quando o software 2.0 for carregado. Você não precisa desse arquivo para atualizar o Cisco Unity Express para a versão 2.0/2.1. No entanto, ele pode ser útil para atualizações futuras. Se você planeja usar esse mesmo servidor FTP, coloque-o no servidor. (*Opcional*) Armazene o arquivo de licença apropriado no servidor FTP. Se o sistema já tiver o arquivo de licença correto na versão anterior, ele não precisará ser aplicado novamente. Se a licença for atualizada, o novo arquivo precisa ser colocado no servidor FTP para que possa ser atualizado posteriormente. É sempre uma boa prática ter o arquivo de licença correto no servidor FTP para fins de backup. Isso ocorre caso o módulo completo do Cisco Unity Express precise ser substituído em algum momento. Os arquivos de licença possíveis são: **Observação:** nem todos esses arquivos são apropriados para cada plataforma de hardware do Cisco Unity Express. cue-vm-license_100mbx_ccm_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_100mbx_cme_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_12mbx_ccm_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_12mbx_cme_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_25mbx_ccm_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_25mbx_cme_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_50mbx_ccm_2.0.1.pkg cue-vm-license_50mbx_cme_2.0.1.pkg
4. Verifique se os servidores TFTP e FTP estão funcionando. No caso de um PC, verifique se os programas TFTP e FTP no PC estão ativados. Use a ferramenta de linha de comando do cliente TFTP do Microsoft Windows para testar o servidor TFTP. Por exemplo:

```
C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe
C:\temp>tftp -i 14.80.227.128 GET cue-installer.2.0.1
Transfer successful: 8692059 bytes in 12 seconds, 724338 bytes/s
C:\temp>_
```

O servidor FTP pode ser testado da mesma forma. Em um navegador que suporta FTP (Internet Explorer, Firefox, etc.), coloque o URL que você pretende usar junto com o nome de usuário e a senha. Por exemplo, ftp://user:password@14.80.227.128/2.0.1/. Isso significa que você está tentando acessar o host 14.80.227.128 no diretório 2.0.1 usando o nome de usuário "user" com a senha "password". Todos os arquivos necessários na lista de diretórios podem ser exibidos e você pode fazer o download de cada um. Isso não testa todos os aspectos do processo FTP, mas testa os problemas mais comuns.

5. Estabeleça uma conexão (via Telnet ou diretamente via console) com o roteador Cisco IOS que contém o módulo Cisco Unity Express. A partir daí, conecte-se ao módulo do Cisco Unity Express emitindo o comando **service-module service-engine <slot/0> session**. Para o Cisco Unity Express AIM, o número do slot é 0. Por exemplo:

```
[user1-mac:~] root% telnet 14.80.227.140
Trying 14.80.227.140...
Connected to 14.80.227.140.
Escape character is '^]'.

vnt-3660-41c>enable
Password:
vnt-3660-41c#show ip interface brief
Interface IP-Address OK? Method Status Protocol
FastEthernet0/0 14.80.227.140 YES NVRAM up up
Service-Engine5/0 14.80.227.140 YES TFTP up up
vnt-3660-41c#service-module service-Engine 5/0 session
Trying 14.80.227.140, 2161 ...
% Connection refused by remote host

vnt-3660-41c#clear line 161
[confirm]
[OK]
vnt-3660-41c#service-module service-Engine 5/0 session
Trying 14.80.227.140, 2161 ...
```

```
cue-3660-41c>
```

6. Anote o endereço IP, a máscara de sub-rede e o gateway padrão do Cisco Unity Express. Obtenha isso da CLI com os comandos **show interfaces** e **show ip route**.

```
cue-3660-41c>show interfaces
FastEthernet 1 is up, line protocol is up
Internet address is 14.80.227.141 mask 255.255.255.0
!--- Configured on router. Broadcast address is 14.255.255.255 176 input, 18507 bytes 0
input errors 172 output, 16756 bytes 0 output errors IDE hd0 is up, line protocol is up
3385 reads, 39324672 bytes 0 read errors 2393 write, 23195648 bytes 0 write errors cue-
3660-41c>show ip route

```

DEST	GATE	MASK	IFACE
14.80.227.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	eth1
127.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	lo
0.0.0.0	14.80.227.140	0.0.0.0	eth1

7. Faça backup dos seus dados. Consulte [Fazer Backup e Restauração do Cisco Unity Express com Microsoft FTP Server](#) para obter mais informações sobre backup e restauração. Você também pode consultar os guias de backup e restauração na documentação regular do Cisco Unity Express, como [Backup e Restauração de Dados](#).

8. Depois que o backup tiver sido concluído com êxito, recarregue o NM do Cisco Unity Express emitindo o comando **reload**.
9. Quando for solicitado a Digite '***' para alterar a configuração de inicialização, digite *******. Isso permite que o Cisco Unity Express entre no modo carregador de inicialização.
10. Digite **config** no prompt do carregador de inicialização do ServicesEngine>.
11. Insira estes detalhes para os vários prompts mostrados na saída da configuração. O endereço IP do Cisco Unity Express A máscara de sub-rede do Cisco Unity Express endereço do servidor TFTP gateway padrão do Cisco Unity Express A interface Ethernet é interna. Para a imagem do auxiliar padrão, digite **cue-installer.2.0.1**. Certifique-se de que a inicialização padrão seja sempre o **disco**, o carregador de inicialização padrão seja sempre **primário**, e a interface Ethernet esteja sempre definida como **interna**.

```
ServicesEngine boot-loader>config
IP Address [14.80.227.141] > 14.80.227.141
Subnet mask [255.255.255.0] > 255.255.255.0
TFTP server [14.80.227.128] > 14.80.227.128
Gateway [14.80.227.140] > 14.80.227.140
Default Helper-file [cue-installer.2.0.1] > cue-installer.2.0.1
Ethernet interface [internal] > internal
Default Boot [disk] > disk
Default bootloader [primary|secondary] [primary] > primary
```

Updating flash with bootloader configuration

12. O sistema grava as informações no Flash e o carregador de inicialização do ServicesEngine> é exibido novamente.

[Carregar o novo software Cisco Unity Express](#)

Conclua estes passos:

1. Insira o **auxiliar de inicialização** no prompt Carregador de inicialização do ServicesEngine>. O Cisco Unity Express inicializa a imagem auxiliar do servidor TFTP.
2. O sistema agora carrega o pacote do instalador do servidor TFTP e é inicializado a partir dele. No final do processo de inicialização, este menu é apresentado:

```
Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine Helper Software
Please select from the following
1      Install software
2      Reload module
(Type '?' at any time for help)
```

3. Digite **1** para instalar o novo software.
4. O nome do pacote, a URL do servidor e o nome de usuário/senha do FTP são necessários, seguido de uma confirmação:

```
Package name: cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg

Server url: ftp://14.80.227.128/2.0.1

Username: jdoe
```

Password:

WARNING:: Software installation will clear disk contents

```
Continue [n]? y
Downloading cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded : 1448
Validating package signature ... done
```

```
Downloading cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg
Bytes downloaded : 147456
Validating package signature ... done
```

Observação: neste exemplo de saída, o sistema executa o FTPs para 14.80.227.128, faz login como o usuário "jdoe" com a senha especificada, faz a manobras no diretório 2.0.1 e recupera o arquivo "cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg". Nesse mesmo diretório, o arquivo "cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg" também é recuperado. Se essa etapa falhar por qualquer motivo, verifique se esses arquivos existem no caminho especificado e se o usuário FTP especificado tem as permissões corretas para fazer o download desses arquivos.

5. Um menu de idioma é apresentado. Neste exemplo, **4** (inglês dos EUA) é selecionado. Apenas uma língua é possível. Depois que o idioma for selecionado (anotado pela * ao lado dele), pressione **x** para concluir.

```
Language Selection Menu:
```

```
# Selected  SKU  Language Name
-----
1          FRA  CUE Voicemail European French (2.0.1)
2          ESP  CUE Voicemail European Spanish (2.0.1)
3          DEU  CUE Voicemail German (2.0.1)
4          ENG  CUE Voicemail US English (2.0.1)
```

```
Available commands are:
```

```
# - enter the number for the language to select one
r # - remove the language for given #
i # - more information about the language for given #
x - Done with language selection
```

```
> 4
```

```
Language Selection Menu:
```

```
# Selected  SKU  Language Name
-----
1          FRA  CUE Voicemail European French (2.0.1)
2          ESP  CUE Voicemail European Spanish (2.0.1)
3          DEU  CUE Voicemail German (2.0.1)
4          *   ENG  CUE Voicemail US English (2.0.1)
```

```
Available commands are:
```

```
# - enter the number for the language to select one
r # - remove the language for given #
i # - more information about the language for given #
x - Done with language selection
```

```
> x
```

Observação: no mesmo diretório e caminho FTP, os arquivos chamados cue-vm-full.2.0.1.pt1 e cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 agora são baixados. O cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.pt1 só será baixado se o inglês dos EUA estiver selecionado nesta etapa. Outros idiomas têm pacotes de idiomas diferentes.

6. O sistema termina a instalação, reinicializa (não pressione a combinação *** neste momento) e o script de pós-instalação é executado.

```
IMPORTANT::
```

```
IMPORTANT:: Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine
```

```
IMPORTANT:: post installation configuration tool.
```

```
IMPORTANT::
```

```
IMPORTANT:: This is a one time process which will guide
```

```
IMPORTANT:: you through initial setup of your Service Engine.
```

```
IMPORTANT:: Once run, this process will have configured
```

```
IMPORTANT:: the system for your location.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you do not wish to continue, the system will be halted
IMPORTANT:: so it can be safely removed from the router.
IMPORTANT::
```

```
Do you wish to start configuration now (y,n)? y
```

```
Are you sure (y,n)? y
```

7. Escolha se deseja ou não restaurar a configuração existente. Esta não é uma opção se uma configuração nunca foi salva no sistema. Na maioria dos casos, quando uma atualização é feita, o objetivo é ter a configuração e os dados da mesma forma que antes da atualização. Nesse caso, é um pouco mais rápido restaurar a configuração salva. Essa configuração salva é apenas a configuração em execução (visível do comando **show run**) em um sistema. Ele não inclui saudações, nomes falados, mensagens e assim por diante. Aqueles ainda precisam ser restaurados. No entanto, ele contém o servidor DNS, o servidor NTP e as informações de fuso horário que, caso contrário, precisam ser inseridas manualmente.

```
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A Cisco Unity Express configuration has been found in flash.
IMPORTANT:: You can choose to restore this configuration into the
IMPORTANT:: current image.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A stored configuration contains some of the data from a
IMPORTANT:: previous installation, but not as much as a backup. For
IMPORTANT:: example: voice messages, user passwords, user PINs, and
IMPORTANT:: auto attendant scripts are included in a backup, but are
IMPORTANT:: not saved with the configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are recovering from a disaster and do not have a
IMPORTANT:: backup, you can restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are going to restore a backup from a previous
IMPORTANT:: installation, you should not restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you choose not to restore the saved configuration, it
IMPORTANT:: will be erased from flash.
IMPORTANT::
```

```
Would you like to restore the saved configuration? (y,n) y
```

```
Are you sure (y,n)? y
```

8. Se "n" estiver selecionado na etapa 7, você será solicitado a fornecer o servidor DNS, o servidor NTP e o fuso horário. Quando concluído, o sistema finaliza a pós-instalação iniciando todos os aplicativos. Isso pode demorar vários minutos. No final, o usuário é solicitado a criar uma ID de usuário e uma senha de administrador:

```
Configuring the system. Please wait...
Changing owners and file permissions.
Change owners and permissions complete.
INIT: Switching to runlevel: 4
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
STARTED: cli_server.sh
STARTED: ntp_startup.sh
STARTED: LDAP_startup.sh
STARTED: superthread_startup.sh
STARTED: SQL_startup.sh
STARTED: HTTP_startup.sh
STARTED: ${ROOT}/usr/wfavvid/run
STARTED: probe
STARTED: dnwldr_startup.sh
```

waiting 160 ...

```
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Administrator Account Creation
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Create an administrator account. With this account,
IMPORTANT:: you can log in to the Cisco Unity Express GUI and
IMPORTANT:: run the initialization wizard.
IMPORTANT::
```

```
Enter administrator user ID:
  (user ID): administrator
Enter password for administrator:
  (password):
Confirm password for administrator by reentering it:
  (password):
```

cue-3660-41c>

9. **Importante:** Para sistemas integrados ao Cisco CallManager, o sistema agora tenta se registrar no Cisco CallManager. Com o Cisco Unity Express 2.0 e posterior, se durante o processo de registro o Cisco Unity Express detectar uma versão JTAPI diferente da que está sendo executada atualmente, ele instala bibliotecas JTAPI compatíveis e reinicializa. Por exemplo, o Cisco Unity Express Release 2.1 é fornecido com bibliotecas JTAPI compatíveis com o Cisco CallManager 4.1. Na primeira vez que um sistema Cisco Unity Express 2.1 se registra com um Cisco CallManager diferente do 4.1 suportado (como 4.0 ou 3.3), ele carrega as novas bibliotecas e reinicializa automaticamente. Se o Cisco CallManager for atualizado de uma versão para a outra, a mesma coisa acontece. This is normal. Revise as notas de versão para garantir a compatibilidade adequada do Cisco Unity Express e do Cisco CallManager. O Cisco Unity Express 2.0 (por exemplo) não oferece suporte ao Cisco CallManager 4.1. Portanto, não funciona.

10. Insira o comando **show software version** para verificar o software do sistema:

```
cue-3660-41c>show software versions
Installed Packages:
- Bootloader (Primary)  1.0.17
- Global  2.0.1
- Voice Mail  2.0.1
- Bootloader (Secondary)  2.0.1
- Core  2.0.1
- Installer  2.0.1
- Auto Attendant  2.0.1
Installed Languages:
- US English  2.0.1
```

Observação: você não precisa se preocupar com a diferença nas versões primária e secundária do carregador de inicialização. This is normal.

11. Verifique a licença de software aplicada. Especificamente, o tipo de integração (Cisco CallManager Express ou Cisco CallManager) e o número de portas e caixas de correio:

```
cue-3660-41c>show software licenses
Core:
- application mode: CCME
- total usable system ports: 4
Voicemail/Auto Attendant:
- max system mailbox capacity time: 6000
- max general delivery mailboxes: 5
- max personal mailboxes: 12
Languages:
- max installed languages: 1
```



```
- max enabled languages: 1
```

```
cue-3660-41c>
```

12. Execute a restauração. Se você não restaurar a configuração anterior (ou algo alterado), talvez precise alterar as informações do servidor de backup. Por exemplo:

```
cue-3660-41c>offline
!!!WARNING!!!: Putting the system offline will terminate all active calls.
Do you wish to continue[n]? : y
cue-3660-41c(offline)>restore id 1 category all
Restore progress: 417227 bytes
Restore Complete.
Check Restore history for detailed information.
cue-3660-41c(offline)>show backup history
#Start Operation
Category:      Configuration
Backup Server: ftp://172.18.106.10/cue/41c
Operation:     Restore
Backupid:      1
Restoreid:     1
Date:          Mon Jan 10 15:01:02 EST 2005
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operation
#Start Operation
Category:      Data
Backup Server: ftp://172.18.106.10/cue/41c
Operation:     Restore
Backupid:      1
Restoreid:     1
Date:          Mon Jan 10 15:01:04 EST 2005
Result:        Success
Reason:
#End Operationcue-3660-41c(offline)>reload
cue-3660-41c(offline)>
MONITOR SHUTDOWN...
```

Observação: o ID de restauração real (1 neste exemplo) é específico do seu conjunto de backup. Examine o arquivo history.log para obter a ID mais recente. Consulte [Fazer Backup e Restauração do Cisco Unity Express com Microsoft FTP Server](#) para obter mais informações sobre backup e restauração. Você também pode consultar os guias de backup e restauração na documentação regular, como [Backup e restauração de dados](#).

13. Aponte seu navegador para [http:// <endereço ip do CUE>](http://<endereço ip do CUE>) para fazer login na página da Web do Cisco Unity Express. Faça login com a conta de administrador criada na etapa 8. Se uma restauração tiver sido feita anteriormente, você não precisará alterar nenhuma informação. Ao final do assistente, você será desconectado.

[Atualização de amostra completa](#)

Esta é a saída completa para atualizar um módulo de rede do Cisco Unity Express da versão 1.1.2 do Cisco Unity Express para a versão 2.0.1 do Cisco Unity Express:

```
cue-3660-41c>reload
Are you sure you want to reload?
Doing a reload will cause any unsaved configuration data to be lost.

Continue[y]? : y
cue-3660-41c>
```

MONITOR SHUTDOWN...
EXITED: probe exit status 0
EXITED: LDAP_startup.sh exit status 0
EXITED: HTTP_startup.sh exit status 0

MONITOR EXIT...
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
Remounting device 03:01 ... OK
Done.
Restarting system.

Initializing memory. Please wait. 256 MB SDRAM detected
BIOS Version: SM 02.00
BIOS Build date: 09/17/02
System Now Booting ...

Booting from flash..., please wait.

[BOOT-ASM]
7Found Intel 82371AB at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000

Please enter '***' to change boot configuration: ***Probing...[EEPROM]Found Intel EtherExpressPro100 at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000
Found Intel EtherExpressPro100 at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000
Ethernet addr: 00:11:20:F2:04:AF
equalizer val: 16

ServicesEngine Bootloader Version : 1.0.17

ServicesEngine boot-loader>**config**

IP Address [14.80.227.141] >
Subnet mask [255.255.255.0] >
TFTP server [14.80.227.128] >
Gateway [14.80.227.140] >
Default Helper-file [cue-installer.2.0.1] >
Ethernet interface [internal] >
Default Boot [disk] >
Default bootloader [primary|secondary] [primary] >

ServicesEngine boot-loader>

ServicesEngine boot-loader> boot helper
Probing...[EEPROM]Found Intel EtherExpressPro100 at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000
Found Intel EtherExpressPro100 at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000
Ethernet addr: 00:11:20:F2:04:AF
equalizer val: 16
Me: 14.80.227.141, Server: 14.80.227.128, Gateway: 14.80.227.140
Loading cue-installer.2.0.1
Dbg: Final image size: 8692059
Debug: bl_sz: 115296

```
reading key: 0
reading key: 1
reading key: 2
reading key: 3
reading key: 4
reading key: 5
in verifysignature_md5, MD5 hash generated now, str format:hexmd5:a133f91b2adf8
818ce5f26ad0cf49594
Verifying signature now...
calling RSA decrypt now

mem ptr: 0 704 832 968 1040 1172 1184 1196 1208 1220 1228 1244 1268 1284 1300 1
316 1332 1344 1360 1384 1400 1664 1804 2080 2224 2364 2880 3396 3660 3924 4188
RSA decrypt returned:33
verifysignature_md5, Orig MD5 hash generated during encryption:a133f91b2adf8818
ce5f26ad0cf49594
Image signature verified successfully
Aesop Helper: system image header: v=2, b=942206, i=7747337
Network boot: moving 3072 code bytes to 0x90000
....
Network boot: invoking kernel now
[BOOT-PHASE2]: booting kernel
Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010315
(release)) #1 Wed Dec 1 10:15:11 PST 2004
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000000000 - 000000000009f400 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 00000000000e0800 - 0000000000100000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000100000 - 0000000000f00000 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000000f00000 - 0000000001000000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 0000000001000000 - 000000000f580000 (usable)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000f580000 - 000000000f600000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 000000000f600000 - 0000000010000000 (reserved)
  BIOS-e820: 00000000ffff0000 - 0000000100000000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/ram ramdisk_size=200000 ramdisk_start=0x6000000
  console=ttyS0,9600n8 plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
Detected 498.680 MHz processor.
Calibrating delay loop... 996.14 BogoMIPS
Memory: 237488k/251392k available (1207k kernel code, 12492k reserved,
690k data, 92k init, 0k highmem)
kdb version 4.3 by Keith Owens, Scott Lurndal. Copyright SGI, All Rights Reserved
in atrace_init
log_head: h: 0, t: 10069583, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Using existing trace log
log_head: h: 0, t: 10069583, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Dentry cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
Inode cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 5, 131072 bytes)
Mount cache hash table entries: 512 (order: 0, 4096 bytes)
Buffer cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 4, 65536 bytes)
Page-cache hash table entries: 65536 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
CPU: L1 I cache: 16K, L1 D cache: 16K
CPU: L2 cache: 256K
CPU serial number disabled.
```

```
CPU: Intel Pentium III (Coppermine) stepping 0a
Enabling fast FPU save and restore... done.
Enabling unmasked SIMD FPU exception support... done.
Checking 'hlt' instruction... OK.
POSIX conformance testing by UNIFIX
PCI: PCI BIOS revision 2.10 entry at 0xeab9c, last bus=0
PCI: Using configuration type 1
PCI: Probing PCI hardware
PCI: Probing PCI hardware (bus 00)
Limiting direct PCI/PCI transfers.
Linux NET4.0 for Linux 2.4
Based upon Swansea University Computer Society NET3.039
Initializing RT netlink socket
Starting kswapd
kinoded started
VFS: Disk quotas v1.09j-t 9/29/99 Donald Becker
devfs: v1.12c (20020818) Richard Gooch (rgooch@atnf.csiro.au)
devfs: devfs_debug: 0x0
devfs: boot_options: 0x1
Serial driver version 5.05c (2001-07-08) with MANY_PORTS SHARE_IRQ
SERIAL_PCI enabled
ttyS00 at 0x03f8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A
ttyS01 at 0x02f8 (irq = 3) is a 16550A
Cisco ContentEngine Flash Driver Version 0.02
RAMDISK driver initialized: 16 RAM disks of 200000K size 1024 blocksize
eepro100.c:v1.09j-t 9/29/99 Donald Becker
http://www.scyld.com/network/eepro100.html
eepro100.c: $Revision: 1.36 $ 2000/11/17
Modified by Andrey V. Savochkin and others
eth0: PCI device 8086:1229, 00:11:20:F2:04:AE, IRQ 9.
    Receiver lock-up bug exists -- enabling work-around.
    Board assembly 668081-002, Physical connectors present: RJ45
    Primary interface chip i82555 PHY #1.
    General self-test: passed.
    Serial sub-system self-test: passed.
    Internal registers self-test: passed.
    ROM checksum self-test: passed (0x04f4518b).
    Receiver lock-up workaround activated.
eth1: PCI device 8086:1229, 00:11:20:F2:04:AF, IRQ 10.
    Receiver lock-up bug exists -- enabling work-around.
    Board assembly 668081-002, Physical connectors present: RJ45
    Primary interface chip i82555 PHY #1.
    General self-test: passed.
    Serial sub-system self-test: passed.
    Internal registers self-test: passed.
    ROM checksum self-test: passed (0x04f4518b).
    Receiver lock-up workaround activated.
Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver Revision: 7.00beta4-2.4
ide: Assuming 33MHz system bus speed for PIO modes; override with idebus=xx
PIIX4: IDE controller at PCI slot 00:07.1
PIIX4: chipset revision 1
PIIX4: not 100% native mode: will probe irqs later
    ide0: BM-DMA at 0xfc00-0xfc07, BIOS settings: hda:prio, hdb:prio
    ide1: BM-DMA at 0xfc08-0xfc0f, BIOS settings: hdc:prio, hdd:prio
hda: C/H/S=50127/232/176 from BIOS ignored
hdb: C/H/S=0/0/0 from BIOS ignored
hda: IC25N020ATMR04-0, ATA DISK drive
blk: queue c031e040, I/O limit 4095Mb (mask 0xffffffff)
ide0 at 0x1f0-0x1f7,0x3f6 on irq 14
hda: attached ide-disk driver.
hda: host protected area => 1
hda: 39070080 sectors (20004 MB) w/1740KiB Cache, CHS=2432/255/63, UDMA(33)
init unit number == 0
Partition check:
```

```
/dev/ide/host0/bus0/target0/lun0: p1
device capacity not supported
Flash capacity == 39070080
init unit number == 1
IEEE 802.2 LLC for Linux 2.1 (c) 1996 Tim Alpaerts
NET4: Linux TCP/IP 1.0 for NET4.0
IP Protocols: ICMP, UDP, TCP, IGMP
IP: routing cache hash table of 2048 buckets, 16Kbytes
TCP: Hash tables configured (established 16384 bind 16384)
NET4: Unix domain sockets 1.0/SMP for Linux NET4.0.
RAMDISK: Compressed image found at block 100663296
Freeing initrd memory: 7565k freed
VFS: Mounted root (ext2 filesystem) readonly.
Mounted devfs on /dev
Init drive control
Freeing unused kernel memory: 92k freed
INIT: version 2.84 booting
Started device management daemon v1.3.25 for /dev
```

```
/dev/root: clean, 924/5984 files, 21644/28248 blocks
```

```
FILESYSTEM CLEAN
Remounting the root filesystem read-write...
```

```
kernel.sem = 28672 32000 32 128
```

Welcome to Cisco Service Engine

```
Wed Jan 1 00:00:00 UTC 2003
```

```
***** rc.aesop *****
==> eth1 exists, we must be running on a Network Module
==> eth1 exists, we must be running on a Network Module
```

```
Router communications servers initializing...complete.
IOS IP Address Registration complete.
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
Destination      Gateway          Genmask          Flags   MSS Window  irtt Iface
14.80.227.0      *                255.255.255.0    U        0 0        0 eth1
127.0.0.0        *                255.0.0.0        U        0 0        0 lo
default          14.80.227.140   0.0.0.0          UG       0 0        0 eth1
```

```
Size of buff is: 65536
```

```
65536 bytes written
```

```
Reading License... /tmp/license/voicemail_lic.sig
done
```

```
[13311 refs]
```

```
Reading Limits... Processing: /lib/python2.3/startup/limits.xml
done
```

```
[9662 refs]
```

```
ModuleType = nm
```

```
INIT: Entering runlevel: 2
```

```
***** rc.post_install *****
```

```
Changing owners and file permissions.
```

```
Change owners and permissions complete.
```

```
INIT: Switching to runlevel: 4
```

```
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
```

```
STARTED: dwnldr_startup.sh
```

```
Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine Helper Software
```

```
Please select from the following
```

- 1 Install software
- 2 Reload module

(Type '?' at any time for help)

Choice: 1

Package name: cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg

Server url: ftp://14.80.227.128/2.0.1

Username: cse

Password:

WARNING:: Software installation will clear disk contents

Continue [n]? y

Downloading cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg

Bytes downloaded : 1448

Validating package signature ... done

Downloading cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg

Bytes downloaded : 147456

Validating package signature ... done

Language Selection Menu:

#	Selected	SKU	Language Name
1		FRA	CUE Voicemail European French (2.0.1)
2		ESP	CUE Voicemail European Spanish (2.0.1)
3		DEU	CUE Voicemail German (2.0.1)
4		ENG	CUE Voicemail US English (2.0.1)

Available commands are:

- # - enter the number for the language to select one
- r # - remove the language for given #
- i # - more information about the language for given #
- x - Done with language selection

> 4

Language Selection Menu:

#	Selected	SKU	Language Name
1		FRA	CUE Voicemail European French (2.0.1)
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3		DEU	CUE Voicemail German (2.0.1)
4	*	ENG	CUE Voicemail US English (2.0.1)

Available commands are:

- # - enter the number for the language to select one
- r # - remove the language for given #
- i # - more information about the language for given #
- x - Done with language selection

> x

type: bootloader

cleaning fs

prepfs.sh: nm reiser /mnt clean

umount: /dev/hda1: not mounted

check_partition_count: 0

check_partition_flag: 1

The number of cylinders for this disk is set to 2432.

There is nothing wrong with that, but this is larger than 1024, and could in certain setups cause problems with:

- 1) software that runs at boot time (e.g., old versions of LILO)
- 2) booting and partitioning software from other OSs

(e.g., DOS FDISK, OS/2 FDISK)

Command (m for help): Partition number (1-4):

Command (m for help): Command action

e extended

p primary partition (1-4)

Partition number (1-4): First cylinder (1-2432, default 1):

Using default value 1

Last cylinder or +size or +sizeM or +sizeK (1-2432, default 2432):

Using default value 2432

Command (m for help): The partition table has been altered!

Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.

Syncing disks.

<-----mkreiserfs, 2003----->

reiserfsprogs 3.6.8

mkreiserfs: Guessing about desired format..

mkreiserfs: Kernel 2.4.24 is running.

Initializing journal - 0%....20%....40%....60%....80%....100%

Starting payload download

File : cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.prt1 Bytes : 18612224

Validating payloads match registered checksums...

- cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1verified

- cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.prt1verified

No installed manifests found.

Clearing previous downgrade files ... complete.

Performing Hot install ...starting_phase:

install-files.sh /mnt/dwnld/.hot_work_order

install_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1

0 __CUE_PRIMARY_BOOTLOADER__ gz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 2

/mnt/sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_prim_manifest.sig none

install_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1

1 __CUE_SECONDARY_BOOTLOADER__ gz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 3 /mnt

sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_sec_manifest.sig none

complete.

wo_path /mnt/dwnld/.work_order

sc /bin/installer_shutdown.sh /mnt/dwnld/.work_order

Shutting down processes ... Please wait

.

.

[20219 refs]

Process shutdown complete.

starting_phase:

install-files.sh /mnt/dwnld/.work_order

Fri Dec 3 19:40:02 UTC 2004

Remove /mnt//

root directory

removing install_tmp

removing sw

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.prt1 1 /mnt tgz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 5 /mnt tgz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 7 /mnt tgz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 9 /mnt tgz

add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 11 /mnt tgz

extract_mv_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 3 /mnt lib tgz

extract_mv_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 3 /mnt bin tgz

extract_mv_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 3 /mnt etc tgz

extract_mv_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 3 /mnt sbin tgz

```
install_file Plx9waI0kGGBGZbTCw/mKEgWSbrtCvlAKujkzbIOKj6Xfsvb5HfXn9LHJe8uQU
nZXAWch= __BZ_SIGNATURE__
bzsig ldbl -m nm -t bzsig Plx9waI0kGGBGZbTCw/mKEgWSbrtCvlAKujkzbIOKj6XLdvHK+
7PdNpMNYD8w=
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1 3 /mnt bzImage tgz
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 2 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_prim_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 6 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/infrastructure_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 1 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/global_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 7 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/telephony_infrastructure_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 8 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/voicemail_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 3 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_sec_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 9 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/installer_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 4 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/oscore_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg 5 /mnt
sw/installed/manifest/gpl_infrastructure_manifest.sig none
add_file /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg 1
/mnt sw/installed/manifest/en_US_lang_manifest.sig none
Remove /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm.2.0.1.pkg
Remove /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-lang-pack.2.0.1.pkg
Remove /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-full.2.0.1.prt1
Remove /mnt/dwnld/pkgdata/cue-vm-en_US-lang-pack.2.0.1.prt1
Performing final moves mnt_dir: /mnt
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
Remounting device 03:01 ... OK
Remounting device 01:00 ... OK
Done.
Restarting system.
```

```
Initializing memory. Please wait. 256 MB SDRAM detected
BIOS Version: SM 02.00
BIOS Build date: 09/17/02
System Now Booting ...
```

Booting from flash..., please wait.

```
[BOOT-ASM]
7Found Intel 82371AB at 0x00000000 ROM address 0x00000000
```

Please enter '***' to change boot configuration: Filesystem type is reiserfs, partition type 0x83

```
kf: a1 : (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
kf: a2 : (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open: (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open1: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open2: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open3: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm 1
in grub_open: (hd0,0)/bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open1: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open2: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
in grub_open3: /bzImage root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm 1
In verify_kernel_sig
Chksum: final image size: 910364
plat: 1
Debug: bl_sz: 115296
```



```
After: buf_len: 2048
After KEY_InitMem
reading key: 0
reading key: 1
reading key: 2
reading key: 3
reading key: 4
reading key: 5
After karr
After 2: buf_len: 2048
sig len : 172
in verifysignature_md5, MD5 hash generated now, str format:hexmd5:ba809dd8cdb3d
54429a98c2b5b2f7c7e
Verifying signature now...
calling RSA decrypt now

mem ptr: 0 704 832 968 1040 1172 1184 1196 1208 1220 1228 1244 1268 1284 1300 1
316 1332 1344 1360 1384 1400 1664 1804 2080 2224 2364 2880 3396 3660 3924 4188
RSA decrypt returned:33
verifysignature_md5, Orig MD5 hash generated during encryption:ba809dd8cdb3d544
29a98c2b5b2f7c7e
Kernel signature verified successfully
In load_imagea1
In load_imagea2
Dbg ***** filemax/data_len/SECSIZ: 910364/2560/512
  [Linux-bzImage, setup=0xa00, size=0xdd81c]
  kernel_func: kt: 3
in boot func: kt: 3
Linux version 2.4.24 (bld_adm@bld-system)
(gcc version 2.95.3 20010315 (release)) #1
Tue Nov 30 23:07:21 PST 2004
Platform: nm
setup.c: handling flash window at [15MB..16MB]
setup.c: handling kernel log buf at [245.5MB]
setup.c: handling trace buf at [246MB]
BIOS-provided physical RAM map:
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 BIOS-e820: 000000000009f400 - 00000000000a0000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000000e0800 - 0000000000100000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000100000 - 0000000000f00000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000000f00000 - 0000000001000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 0000000001000000 - 000000000f580000 (usable)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f580000 - 000000000f600000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 000000000f600000 - 0000000010000000 (reserved)
 BIOS-e820: 00000000ffff0000 - 0000000100000000 (reserved)
245MB LOWMEM available.
On node 0 totalpages: 62848
zone(0): 4096 pages.
zone(1): 58752 pages.
zone(2): 0 pages.
DMI not present.
Kernel command line: root=/dev/hda1 ro plat=nm
Initializing CPU#0
Detected 498.675 MHz processor.
Calibrating delay loop... 996.14 BogoMIPS
Memory: 245128k/251392k available (1164k kernel code,
4852k reserved, 667k data, 88k init, 0k highmem)
kdb version 4.3 by Keith Owens, Scott Lurndal. Copyright SGI, All Rights Reserved
in atrace_init
log_head: h: 0, t: 10069583, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Using existing trace log
log_head: h: 0, t: 10069583, l: 0, w: 0, s: 10484672
Dentry cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
Inode cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 5, 131072 bytes)
```

Mount cache hash table entries: 512 (order: 0, 4096 bytes)
Buffer cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 4, 65536 bytes)
Page-cache hash table entries: 65536 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
CPU: L1 I cache: 16K, L1 D cache: 16K
CPU: L2 cache: 256K
CPU serial number disabled.
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PCI: Probing PCI hardware (bus 00)
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Starting kswapd
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VFS: Disk quotas vquot_6.5.1
devfs: v1.12c (20020818) Richard Gooch (rgooch@atnf.csiro.au)
devfs: devfs_debug: 0x0
devfs: boot_options: 0x1
Serial driver version 5.05c (2001-07-08) with
MANY_PORTS SHARE_IRQ SERIAL_PCI enabled
ttyS00 at 0x03f8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A
ttyS01 at 0x02f8 (irq = 3) is a 16550A
Cisco ContentEngine Flash Driver Version 0.02
eepro100.c:v1.09j-t 9/29/99 Donald Becker
<http://www.scyld.com/network/eepro100.html>
eepro100.c: \$Revision: 1.36 \$ 2000/11/17 Modified by
Andrey V. Savochkin and others
eth0: PCI device 8086:1229, 00:11:20:F2:04:AE, IRQ 9.
Receiver lock-up bug exists -- enabling work-around.
Board assembly 668081-002, Physical connectors present: RJ45
Primary interface chip i82555 PHY #1.
General self-test: passed.
Serial sub-system self-test: passed.
Internal registers self-test: passed.
ROM checksum self-test: passed (0x04f4518b).
Receiver lock-up workaround activated.
eth1: PCI device 8086:1229, 00:11:20:F2:04:AF, IRQ 10.
Receiver lock-up bug exists -- enabling work-around.
Board assembly 668081-002, Physical connectors present: RJ45
Primary interface chip i82555 PHY #1.
General self-test: passed.
Serial sub-system self-test: passed.
Internal registers self-test: passed.
ROM checksum self-test: passed (0x04f4518b).
Receiver lock-up workaround activated.
Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver Revision: 7.00beta4-2.4
ide: Assuming 33MHz system bus speed for PIO modes; override with idebus=xx
PIIX4: IDE controller at PCI slot 00:07.1
PIIX4: chipset revision 1
PIIX4: not 100% native mode: will probe irqs later
ide0: BM-DMA at 0xfc00-0xfc07, BIOS settings: hda:prio, hdb:prio
ide1: BM-DMA at 0xfc08-0xfc0f, BIOS settings: hdc:prio, hdd:prio
hda: C/H/S=50127/232/176 from BIOS ignored
hdb: C/H/S=0/0/0 from BIOS ignored
hda: IC25N020ATMR04-0, ATA DISK drive
blk: queue c030c160, I/O limit 4095Mb (mask 0xffffffff)
ide0 at 0x1f0-0x1f7,0x3f6 on irq 14

```
hda: attached ide-disk driver.
hda: host protected area => 1
hda: 39070080 sectors (20004 MB) w/1740KiB Cache, CHS=2432/255/63, UDMA(33)
init unit number == 0
Partition check:
 /dev/ide/host0/bus0/target0/lun0: p1
device capacity not supported
Flash capacity == 39070080
init unit number == 1
IEEE 802.2 LLC for Linux 2.1 (c) 1996 Tim Alpaerts
NET4: Linux TCP/IP 1.0 for NET4.0
IP Protocols: ICMP, UDP, TCP, IGMP
IP: routing cache hash table of 2048 buckets, 16Kbytes
TCP: Hash tables configured (established 16384 bind 16384)
NET4: Unix domain sockets 1.0/SMP for Linux NET4.0.
reiserfs: found format "3.6" with standard journal
reiserfs: using ordered data mode
reiserfs: checking transaction log (device ide0(3,1)) ...
for (ide0(3,1))
ide0(3,1):Using r5 hash to sort names
VFS: Mounted root (reiserfs filesystem) readonly.
Mounted devfs on /dev
Init drive control
Freeing unused kernel memory: 88k freed
INIT: version 2.84 booting
Started device management daemon v1.3.25 for /dev
reiser root fs ...
```

```
Reiserfs super block in block 16 on 0x301 of format 3.6 with standard journal
Blocks (total/free): 4883752/4837151 by 4096 bytes
Filesystem is cleanly unmounted
Filesystem seems mounted read-only. Skipping journal replay.
Checking internal tree..finished
```

```
FILESYSTEM CLEAN
Remounting the root filesystem read-write...
```

```
kernel.sem = 28672 32000 32 128
```

Welcome to Cisco Service Engine

```
Fri Dec 3 19:40:51 UTC 2004
```

```
***** rc.aesop *****
==> eth1 exists, we must be running on a Network Module
==> eth1 exists, we must be running on a Network Module
```

```
Router communications servers initializing...complete.
IOS IP Address Registration complete.
```

```
Kernel IP routing table
```

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	MSS Window	irtt	Iface
14.80.227.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0 0	0	eth1
127.0.0.0	*	255.0.0.0	U	0 0	0	lo
default	14.80.227.140	0.0.0.0	UG	0 0	0	eth1

```
Size of buff is: 65536
```

```
65536 bytes written
```

```
Reading License... /tmp/license/voicemail_lic.sig
done
```

```
[13311 refs]
```

```
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/gpl_infrastructure_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/installer_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/en_US_lang_manifest.sig
```

Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/oscore_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/telephony_infrastructure_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_prim_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/bootloader_sec_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/global_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/infrastructure_manifest.sig
Processing: /sw/installed/manifest/voicemail_manifest.sig
Populating internal database complete.
[16589 refs]
Reading Limits... Processing: /lib/python2.3/startup/limits.xml
done
[9662 refs]
ModuleType = nm
INIT: Entering runlevel: 2
***** rc.post_install *****

IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Welcome to Cisco Systems Service Engine
IMPORTANT:: post installation configuration tool.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: This is a one time process which will guide
IMPORTANT:: you through initial setup of your Service Engine.
IMPORTANT:: Once run, this process will have configured
IMPORTANT:: the system for your location.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you do not wish to continue, the system will be halted
IMPORTANT:: so it can be safely removed from the router.
IMPORTANT::

Do you wish to start configuration now (y,n)? y
Are you sure (y,n)? y

IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A Cisco Unity Express configuration has been found in flash.
IMPORTANT:: You can choose to restore this configuration into the
IMPORTANT:: current image.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: A stored configuration contains some of the data from a
IMPORTANT:: previous installation, but not as much as a backup. For
IMPORTANT:: example: voice messages, user passwords, user PINs, and
IMPORTANT:: auto attendant scripts are included in a backup, but are
IMPORTANT:: not saved with the configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are recovering from a disaster and do not have a
IMPORTANT:: backup, you can restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you are going to restore a backup from a previous
IMPORTANT:: installation, you should not restore the saved configuration.
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: If you choose not to restore the saved configuration, it
IMPORTANT:: will be erased from flash.
IMPORTANT::

Would you like to restore the saved configuration? (y,n) y
Are you sure (y,n)? y

Configuring the system. Please wait...
Changing owners and file permissions.
Change owners and permissions complete.
INIT: Switching to runlevel: 4
INIT: Sending processes the TERM signal
STARTED: cli_server.sh
STARTED: ntp_startup.sh

```
STARTED: LDAP_startup.sh
STARTED: superthread_startup.sh
STARTED: SQL_startup.sh
STARTED: HTTP_startup.sh
STARTED: ${ROOT}/usr/wfavvid/run
STARTED: probe
STARTED: dnwldr_startup.sh
```

waiting 160 ...

```
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT::      Administrator Account Creation
IMPORTANT::
IMPORTANT:: Create an administrator account. With this account,
IMPORTANT:: you can log in to the Cisco Unity Express GUI and
IMPORTANT:: run the initialization wizard.
IMPORTANT::
```

```
Enter administrator user ID:
  (user ID): administrator
Enter password for administrator:
  (password):
Confirm password for administrator by reentering it:
  (password):
```

cue-3660-41c>

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