

SIP Transparency & Normalization

Examples



Why SIP Transparency & Normalization?

- SIP is a complex, evolving, flexible protocol
 - Differing interpretations and degrees of compliance
 - Backward compatibility not always supported
 - Proprietary extensions are often necessary
 - Many different ways to accomplish goals
- SIP interoperability problems are very common
- SIP Transparency and Normalization
 - Provides powerful capabilities for UCM/SME to address interoperability problems
 - Usable by system administrators and supporting engineers with programming expertise and SIP knowledge
 - No need to wait for software updates for UCM/SME or other SIP systems

SIP Transparency and Normalization

Transparency

- Ability to pass through known and unknown message components from one SIP trunk to another
- For example, pass a proprietary header from incoming trunk to outgoing trunk

Normalization

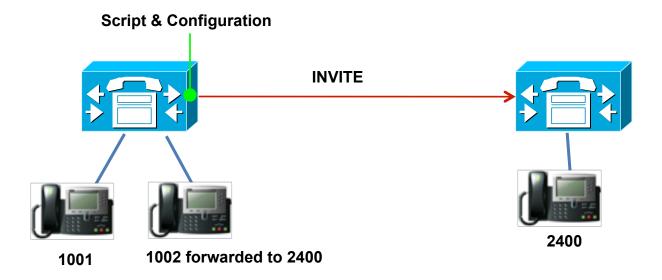
- Transformations on inbound and outbound SIP messages and content bodies
 - get and modify request/response line
 - get, add, modify, and remove parameters
 - get, add, modify, and remove headers
 - get, add, and remove content bodies
 - specific APIs for manipulating SDP

Diversion Mask – Problem Statement

Calling and called numbers can be transformed using a variety of configuration options as they traverse Cisco UCM. However, there is limited flexibility for redirecting numbers. With scripting, it is simple to apply a number mask to the redirecting number carried in the Diversion header. The final destination may screen calls based on the value of the redirecting number.

Scenario:

- 1002 call forwards all calls to 2400
- 1001 (calling number) calls 1002 (redirecting number or original called number)
- Call is forwarded across the trunk to 2400 (called number)



Diversion Mask

Configuration:

Note that in this example, there is configuration on the trunk to transform the calling number using the Callerld DN field. The script also requires configuration of a script specific parameter called Diversion-Mask.

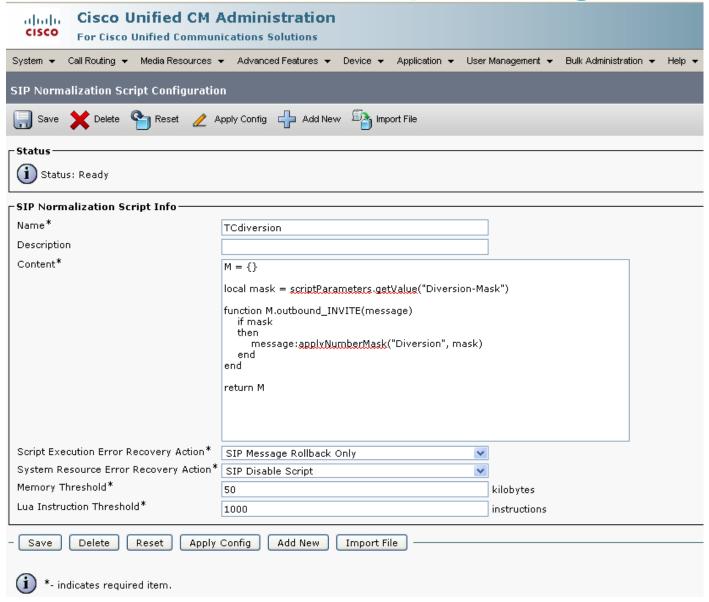
CallerId DN: 000180XXXX

Script Parameters: Diversion-Mask=000180XXXX

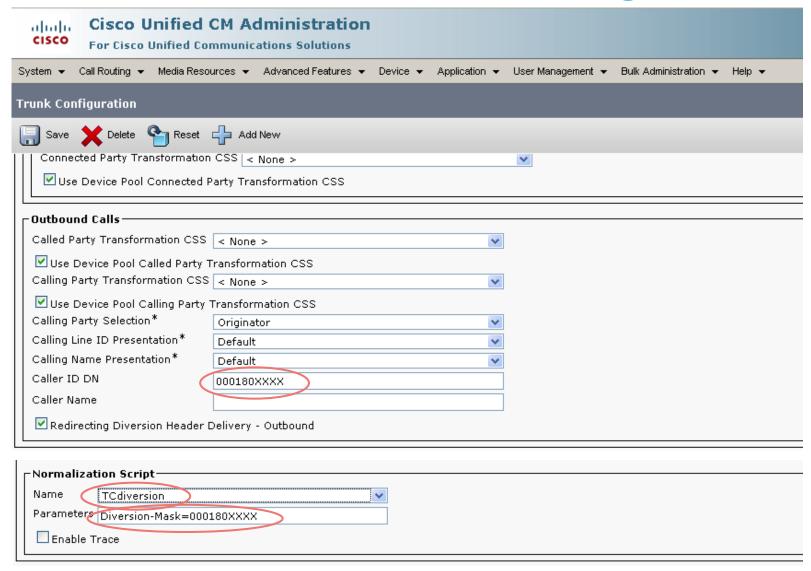
Script:

```
M = {}
local mask = scriptParameters.getValue("Diversion-Mask")
function M.outbound_INVITE(message)
    if mask
    then
        message:applyNumberMask("Diversion", mask)
    end
end
return M
```

Diversion Mask – Script Configuration



Diversion Mask – Trunk Configuration



Diversion Mask - Results

Below, only the headers that are germane to this discussion are shown.

Without Transparency and Normalization

```
INVITE sip:2400@172.18.195.96:5060 SIP/2.0
From: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>; tag=8d70e7ad-1982-4dd2-872f-6944059d09c8-26221945
To: <sip:2400@172.18.195.96>
Contact: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38:5060; transport=tcp>
Diversion: <sip:1002@172.18.195.38>; reason=unconditional; privacy=off; screen=yes
P-Asserted-Identity: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>;
Remote-Party-ID: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>; party=calling; screen=yes; privacy=off
```

With Transparency and Normalization

```
INVITE sip:2400@172.18.195.96:5060 SIP/2.0
From: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>;tag=8d70e7ad-1982-4dd2-872f-6944059d09c8-26221945
To: <sip:2400@172.18.195.96>
Contact: <sip:1000018001@172.18.195.38:5060;transport=tcp>
Diversion: <sip:0001801002@172.18.195.38>;reason=unconditional;privacy=off;screen=yes
P-Asserted-Identity: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>;
Remote-Party-ID: <sip:0001801001@172.18.195.38>;party=calling;screen=yes;privacy=off
```

181 Transparency – Problem Statement

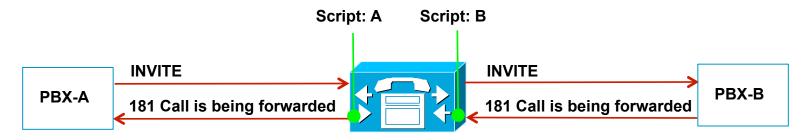
Some vendor's equipment can make use of 181 when the call is forwarded. Other equipment may not support 181. CUCM's default behavior is to convert 181 to 180. However, with this feature it is possible to transparently pass through the 181.

Note that in this example, A and B are named relative to the call direction. A is calling B. The B side responds with a 181. The B side script passes through enough information for the A side script to convert the would be 180 into a 181 with the appropriate Reason header.

Without Transparency and Normalization



With Transparency and Normalization



181 Transparency Script (B-Side)

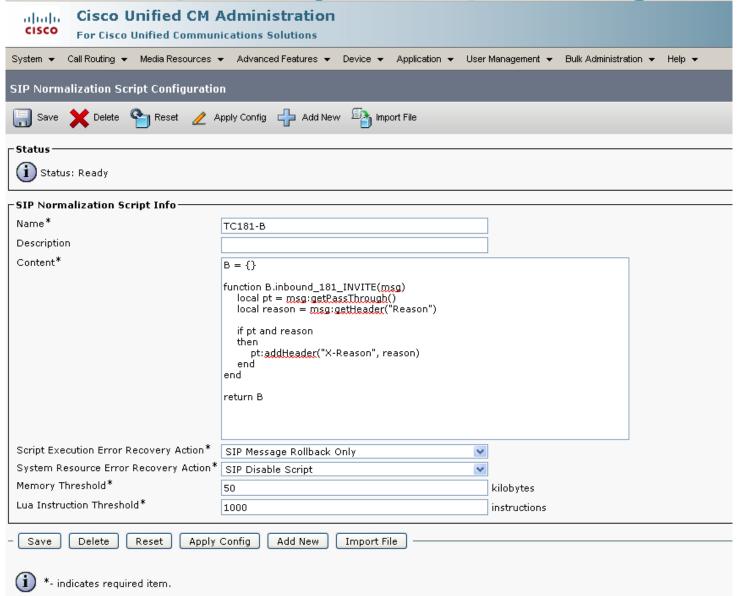
Since the B side script runs first for a 181 response, let's consider it first. The B-side script provides an inbound_181_INVITE message handler. This is automatically invoked for the incoming 181. The handler, obtains the pass through object and the Reason header from the message. Then it adds an X-Reason header to the pass through object. CUCM will automatically merge the X-Reason header into the outbound message on the other side.

```
B = {}
function B.inbound_181_INVITE(msg)
    local pt = msg:getPassThrough()
    local reason = msg:getHeader("Reason")

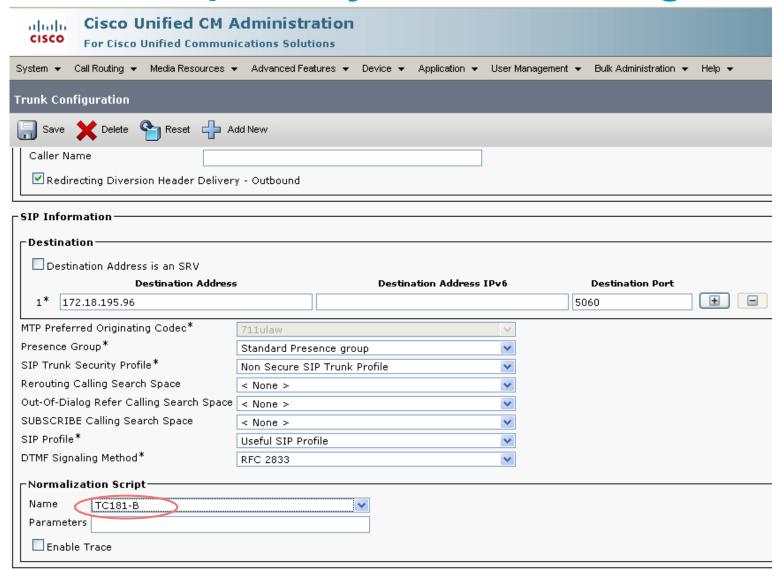
    if pt and reason
        then
            pt:addHeader("X-Reason", reason)
        end
end

return B
```

181 Transparency - Script Configuration



181 Transparency – Trunk Configuration



181 Transparency Script (A-Side)

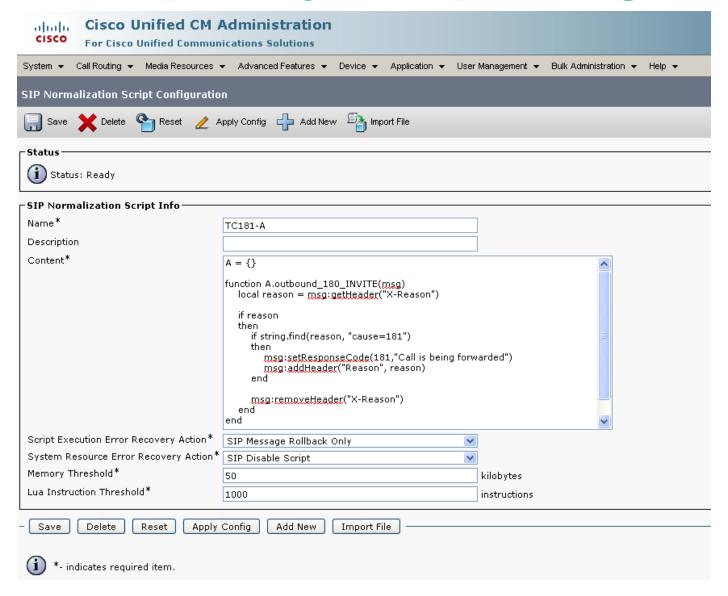
The A-side script provides an outbound_180_INVITE message handler. This is automatically invoked for the outgoing 180. The handler, obtains the X-Reason header from the message (it would have been auto merged if the message on the B-side triggered the 181 message handler). The A-side script then checks for the cause=181 in the X-Reason header value. If that is present, it simply overwrites the response code and phrase with 181 Call is being forwarded, adds a Reason header, and removes the X-Reason that was passed across.

```
A = {}
function A.outbound_180_INVITE(msg)
    local reason = msg:getHeader("X-Reason")

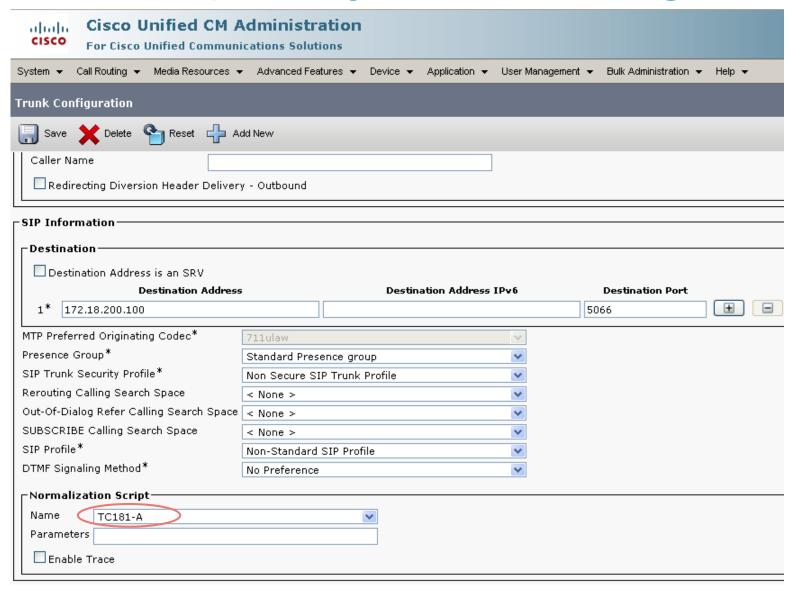
if reason
then
    if string.find(reason, "cause=181")
    then
        msg:setResponseCode(181,"Call is being forwarded")
        msg:addHeader("Reason", reason)
    end

    msg:removeHeader("X-Reason")
end
end
```

181 Transparency – Script Configuration



181 Transparency – Trunk Configuration



181 Transparency – Results

Below, only the headers that are germane to this discussion are shown.

Without Transparency and Normalization

```
SIP/2.0 180 Ringing
From: <sip:55550172.18.200.100>;tag=siptclTrunk-1476969522
To: <sip:7024010172.18.195.38:5060>;tag=071d6b43-a5a4-4a9a-9d50-09bab443ffc2-29790174
Date: Mon, 17 May 2010 20:17:19 GMT
Call-ID: siptclTr-unk-5555--1476969526
Contact: <sip:7024010172.18.195.38:5060;transport=tcp>
P-Preferred-Identity: <sip:24010172.18.195.38>
Remote-Party-ID: <sip:24010172.18.195.38>;party=called;screen=no;privacy=off
```

With Transparency and Normalization

```
SIP/2.0 181 Call is being forwarded
From: <sip:55556172.18.200.100>; tag=siptclTrunk-1476969522
To: <sip:702401@172.18.195.38:5060>; tag=071d6b43-a5a4-4a9a-9d50-09bab443ffc2-29790174
Date: Mon, 17 May 2010 20:17:19 GMT
Call-ID: siptclTr-unk-5555--1476969526
Contact: <sip:702401@172.18.195.38:5060; transport=tcp>
P-Preferred-Identity: <sip:2401@172.18.195.38>; party=called; screen=no; privacy=off
Reason: SIP; cause=181; text="Call Forward Unconditional"
```



Angel Fire

SME-SIP Session Trace Overview and Demo



Why SIP Session Trace?

Session Management Edition delivers simplification including troubleshooting tools

Captures and archives call related SIP message activities to help troubleshoot and to understand the message flow.

- Trace SIP Messages between SME, SIP Trunks, UC Clients and TDM phones on 3rd party PBXs
- Search calls and draw SIP Ladder Diagram

Show both pre-translated and post-translated SIP messages

View raw SIP messages

Save Ladder Diagram and details

Architecture Overview

