VOIP Part 1

CCNP Lab 7

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Cisco CCNP - Hoffman and Mason - Periods 6 and 7

VOIP Part 1 Lab 7

Purpose

The purpose of this lab was to implement Voice Over IP (Internet Protocol) and set up two phones to communicate to each other using this service.

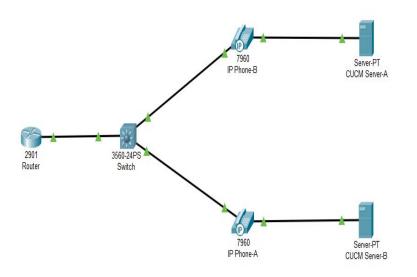
Background Information

Voice Over IP, also known as VOIP, is a method of providing voice and multimedia communication over internet protocol (IP) services such as the internet. Through this, one can place free phone calls, by bypassing phone companies and their fees entirely. IP Phones, are special phones that have a RJ-45 ethernet port, rather than RJ11 port, which allows them to be directly connected to a host. The protocol used by the phones is called SCCP (Skinny Client Control Protocol). This is a proprietary protocol, originally made by Selsius Systems, but acquired later by Cisco. It allows for real time audio stream on clients, which use this protocol, giving them the capability to send audio back and forth, in real time. In this case the "clients" are the IP Phones. This protocol works in conjunction with the CUCM to achieve this real time stream of audio. The Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) is an Internet Protocol (IP) based system that allows for communication using voice, video and other data and media outlets. This software can be installed on a server to make it accessible from anywhere, allowing for secure and cost effective communication of any type, available in any network.

Lab Summary

For this lab, we set up two IP Phones connected to a VM running the CUCM software. Through some CUCM setup in the browser software, we got the two phones able to communicate to each other, ringing each other. The phones can call one another and audio can be heard from one phone to another.

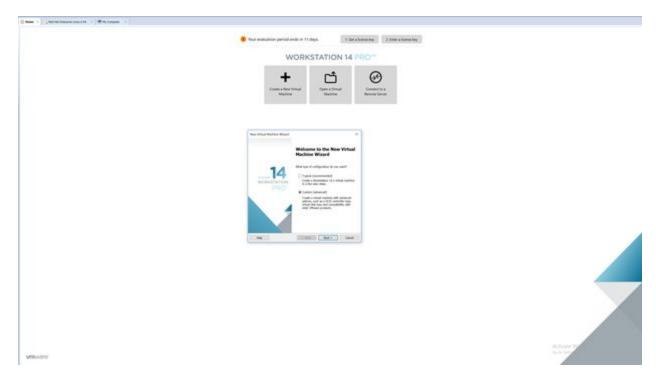
Network Diagram



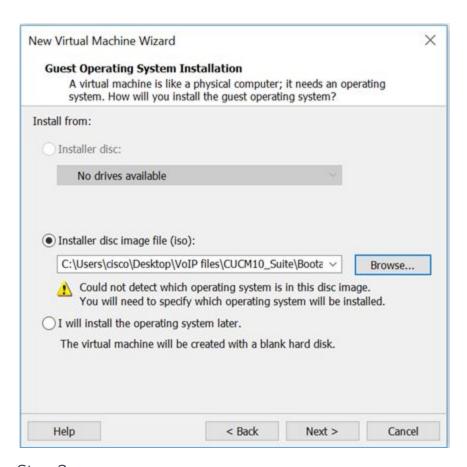
IP Address		
192.168.1.1/24		
192.168.2.1/24		
DHCP		
192,168,1,10/24		
192,168,1,20/24		

Configuration Screenshots

Step 1:



Assign IP addressing schemes to the topology and run the DHCP commands on the router. Open VMWare on the computer connected to a router and create a new virtual machine. Select the custom option, which will allow for the server to be configured manually. Click next to be prompted to locate the image of the server.

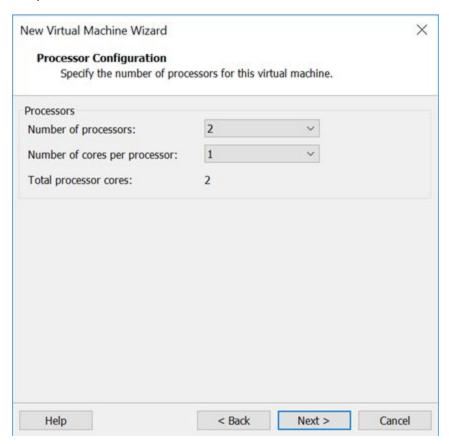


Step 2:



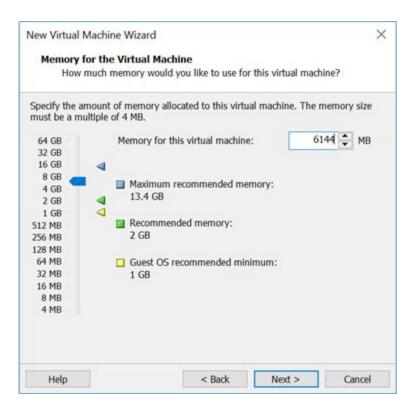
VMWare will not be able to recognize an operating system that is compatible with the CUCM image. To bypass this choose Red Hat Enterprise Linux 64-bit from the dropdown.

Step 3:



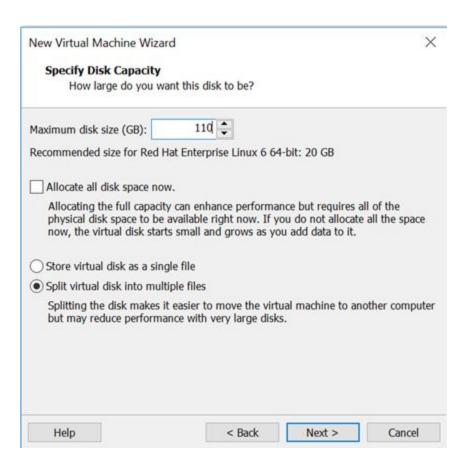
Server must be configured with 2 processors and at least one core for each processor.

Step 4:



Server must configure the server with at least 6GB of RAM so that the server runs smoothly.

Step 5:



From here, keep choosing recommended settings up until disk capacity set up is reached, the server to run smoothly requires at least 80 GB of space.

After this is done, the server will automatically begin to setup on VMware.

Step 6:



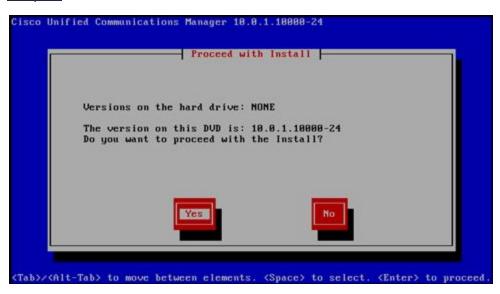
Click "OK" for testing the media. If "Skip" is chosen then the server will not find any flaws in the server and that might lead to it terminating its installation.

Step 7:



Choose the "Cisco Unified Communications Manager" product suite as that is what is used to configure the IP Phones (no other option should show up, most likely).

Step 8:



After it completes the last step, the GUI will notify the user of the version of the image. Click "Yes" to continue the installation process.

Step 9:



Continue with the pre-installation tasks by choosing the "Proceed" option.

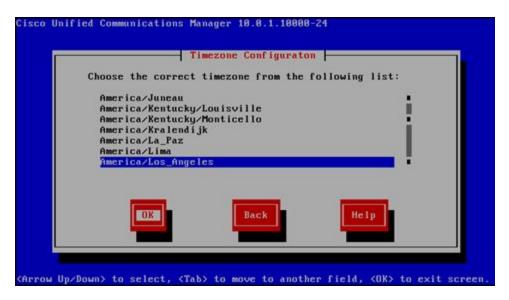
This will allow for configuration of the server, so it is crucial in completing this step.

Step 10:



For the purposes of the lab, choose "No" to apply the upgrade patch. If connected to the internet, "Yes" can be chosen to apply the patch.

Step 11:



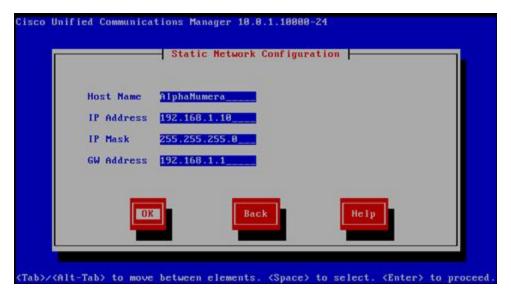
Choose the timezone and click "OK" to go on.

<u>Step 12:</u>



Choose "No" for configuring DHCP on the server, even though DHCP is being used on the router. It should not be used to used to provide addresses to the server, because the router DHCP is not going to be able to provide enough addresses to the server.

Step 13:



Follow the topology and enter the address into the server that is in alignment with the topology and provide the server a name.

<u>Step 14:</u>

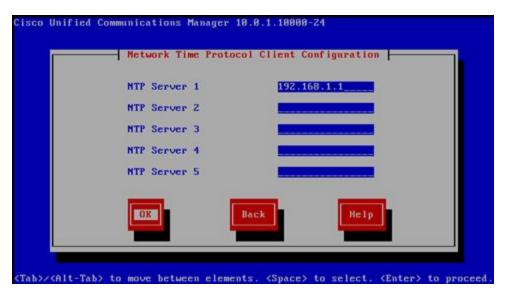


Choose "No" for DNS as if the server can't find a DNS (which in the lab it won't) then it will terminate the install.

<u>Step 15:</u>

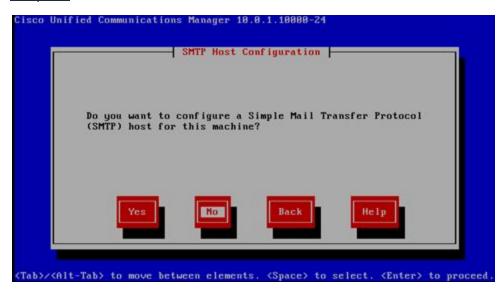
Enter a administrator ID and password into the wizard when prompted, this login will be used to login to the CUCM server in the web browser.

Step 16:



A NTP server must be created for the installation to finish. In the router the command "ntp master" must be entered in the router to create an NTP server, and the feed the IP address into the wizard.

Step 17:



Select "No" for SMTP as no mailing service is needed for this lab.

Step 18:

Create a username and password that can be used to login to the application and press "OK". Then the server will install on VMware and notify of any errors. Once it's done, it will prompt a login, to which the user must enter their username and password and then this screen will show.

```
The installation of Cisco Unified Communications Manager has completed successfully.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager 18.8.1.18888-24
AlphaNumera login: Tanishk
Password:
Last login: Mon Feb 25 14:88:31 on tty1
Command Line Interface is starting up, please wait ...

Welcome to the Platform Command Line Interface

UMware Installation:

128 vCPU: Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-6788 CPU 9 3.486Hz
Disk 1: 118GB, Partitions aligned
6144 Mbytes RAM
```

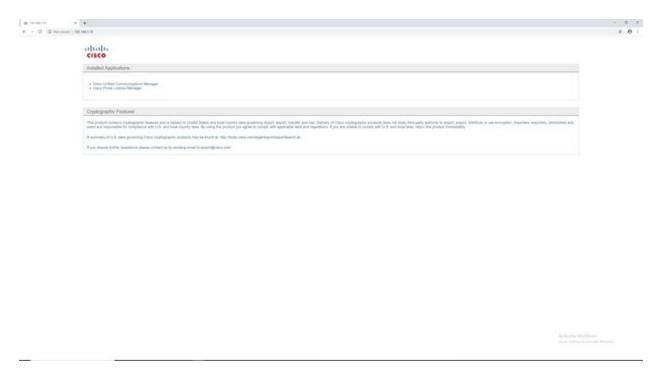
Step 19:

During the installation or after, "telephony-service" command must be entered in the router. This sets up the router in telephony service mode, which allows for the configuration of phone directories, and how many phones to setup. An IP address for the CUCM must be specified so the command "ip source-address [address] port [port]" must be entered. Another command is "option 150 ip [address]" under DHCP router-config mode.

Step 20:

The switch must be configured with 2 VLANs, getting its IP address from the router. One vlan must manage the ports connected to the IP phones and the other must be set up as a voice VLAN by entering "switchport voice vlan [vlan number]".

<u>Step 21:</u>



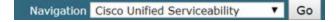
After all the setup and installation, the IP phones should be able to be pinged. Disconnect from the internet, open a browser and type the IP address of the CUCM server and this screen should appear. Then click the option "Cisco Unified Communication Manager."

Step 22:

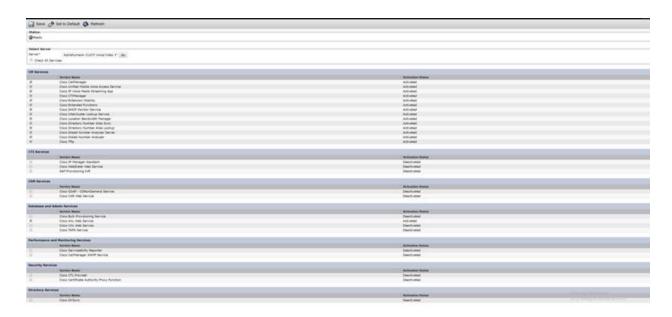


Using the credentials used in the installation progress, login to the server and configure the IP phones.

Step 23:



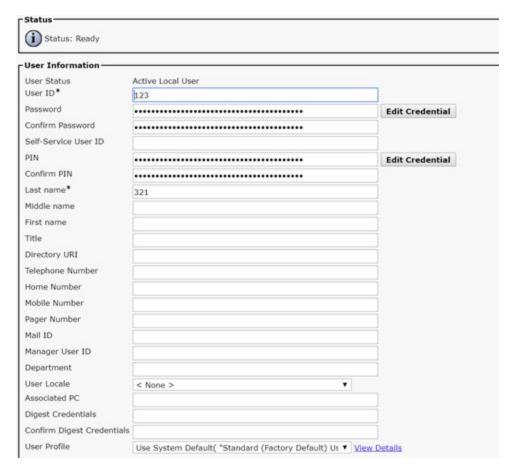
Using the dropdown shown above, select "Cisco Unified Serviceability" and press "Go". Then activate all the services shown in the image below.



Using the same dropdown, select "Cisco Unified CM Administration" to register the IP Phones and assign them a number.



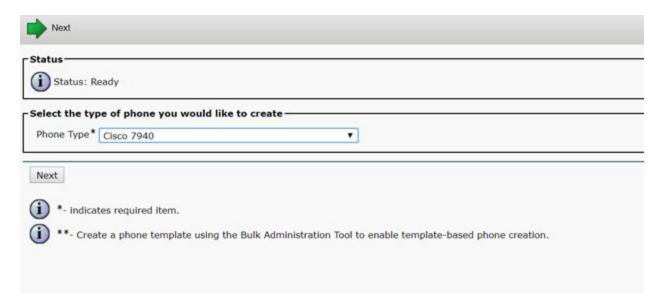
Step 24:



CUCM requires adding a user profile to register the devices. To add a user, hover over "User Management" and select "end user." Then select "add." Image above is an example of the screen to add a new user.

Step 25:

Then manually register the IP phone. Go through "device" then "phone" then "add". Then select the model of the phone from the dropdown and select "next".



Step 26:

MAC Address *	001DA219FB0F		
Description	SEP001DA219FB0F		
Device Pool*	Default	,	View Details
Common Device Configuration	< None >		View Details
Phone Button Template*	Standard 7940 SCCP	,	
Softkey Template	< None >	,	
Common Phone Profile*	Standard Common Phone Profile		View Details
Calling Search Space	< None >	,	Tierr Desaits
AAR Calling Search Space	< None >		
Media Resource Group List	< None >	•	
User Hold MOH Audio Source	< None >		
Network Hold MOH Audio Source	< None >	,	
Location*	Hub_None	,	
AAR Group	< None >	,	
User Locale	< None >		
Network Locale	< None >	,	
Built In Bridge*	Default	,	
Privacy*	Default		
Device Mobility Mode*	Default		View Current Device Mobility Settings
Owner	User Anonymous (Public/Shared		
Owner User ID	Solid State of Anonymous (Public/Shared	space)	
Phone Load Name			
Join Across Lines	Default	,	1
Use Trusted Relay Point*	Default	į,	
BLF Audible Alert Setting (Phone Idle)*	Default	÷	
BLF Audible Alert Setting (Phone Busy)*	Default	;	
Always Use Prime Line*	Default	· ;	
Always Use Prime Line for Voice Message*	Default	·	
Geolocation	< None >	;	
Retry Video Call as Audio	\ None >		
☐ Ignore Presentation Indicators (internal	calle only)		
Allow Control of Device from CTI	cans only)		
Logged Into Hunt Group			
Remote Device			

To register the phone, provide the MAC Address and make sure the description is correct. The "device pool" should be made default. The "Common Phone Profile" should be left "Standard {phone model} SCCP" as it is the protocol that must be used.

<u>Step 27:</u>

After the registration of the phone, a line must be added to it. A link next to a phone that was registered saying "Line [1] - Add a new DN". In order to add a line and associate a number with the phone, that link must be clicked.

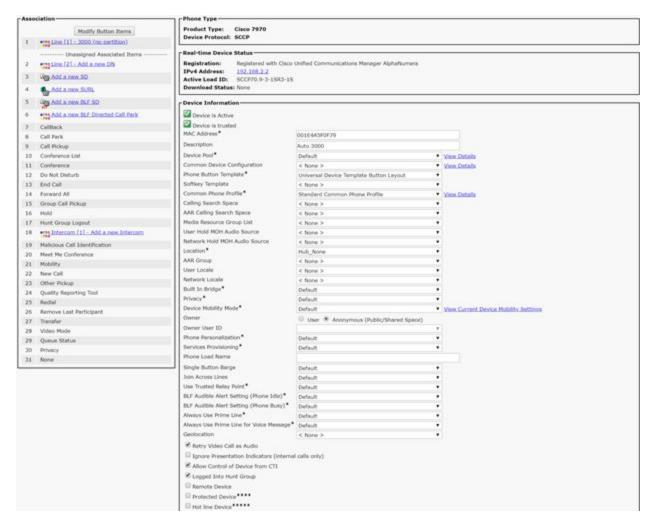


Step 28:

Directory Number*	3000		Urgent Priority
Route Partition	< None >	•	
Description			
lerting Name			
ASCII Alerting Name			Ti .
external Call Control Profile	< None >	•	
Allow Control of Device f	rom CTI		
Associated Devices SEP001E4A5F0F79	SEP001E4A5F0F79		
			Edit Device
			Edit Line Appearance
		*	
	~~		
Dissociate Devices			
		~	

Once this screen appears, the user has to provide a Directory Number that can be anything, which will be used to call the phone.

Step 29:



Repeat the same steps for the other phone, and you should be able to call the phones.

On Device Configurations

Router Configuration:

Router# show run

```
hostname Router
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
no aaa new-model
memory-size iomem 25
ip cef
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.1.10
ip dhcp pool voice
```

```
network 192.168.1.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 192.168.1.1
dns-server 209.165.200.254
 option 150 ip 192.168.1.10
ip dhcp pool data
network 192.168.2.0 255.255.255.0
 default-router 192.168.2.1
dns-server 209.165.200.254
option 150 ip 192.168.1.10
ntp master
no ipv6 cef
multilink bundle-name authenticated
voice-card 0
license udi pid CISCO2901/K9 sn FTX180180M8
license accept end user agreement
license boot module c2900 technology-package securityk9
license boot module c2900 technology-package uck9
vtp domain CCNP
vtp mode transparent
redundancy
interface Embedded-Service-Engine0/0
no ip address
shutdown
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
no ip address
 shutdown
duplex auto
 speed auto
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
no ip address
duplex auto
 speed auto
interface GigabitEthernet0/1.10
 encapsulation dot1Q 10
ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
interface GigabitEthernet0/1.20
encapsulation dot1Q 20
 ip address 192.168.2.1 255.255.255.0
interface Serial0/0/0
no ip address
shutdown
clock rate 2000000
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
shutdown
clock rate 2000000
ip forward-protocol nd
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
control-plane
```

```
mgcp profile default
gatekeeper
shutdown
telephony-service
max-ephones 5
max-dn 5
ip source-address 192.168.1.10 port 2000
max-conferences 8 gain -6
transfer-system full-consult
line con 0
line aux 0
line 2
no activation-character
no exec
transport preferred none
transport output lat pad telnet rlogin lapb-ta mop udptn v120 ssh
stopbits 1
line vty 0 4
login
transport input all
scheduler allocate 20000 1000
end
```

Switch Configuration:

Switch# show run

```
hostname Switch
boot-start-marker
boot-end-marker
no aaa new-model
system mtu routing 1500
vtp domain CCNP
vtp mode transparent
authentication mac-move permit
ip subnet-zero
spanning-tree mode pvst
spanning-tree etherchannel guard misconfig
spanning-tree extend system-id
vlan internal allocation policy ascending
vlan 2
name InSecure
vlan 3-5,7
vlan 10
name voice
vlan 12
vlan 20
name data
vlan 99
vlan 100
name Microsoft
```

vlan 192 name Guest interface FastEthernet0/1 switchport access vlan 10 switchport mode access switchport voice vlan 20 spanning-tree portfast interface FastEthernet0/2 switchport trunk encapsulation dot1q switchport trunk allowed vlan 10,20 switchport mode trunk interface FastEthernet0/3 switchport access vlan 10 switchport mode access switchport voice vlan 20 spanning-tree portfast interface FastEthernet0/4 interface FastEthernet0/5 interface FastEthernet0/6 interface FastEthernet0/7 interface FastEthernet0/8 interface FastEthernet0/9 interface FastEthernet0/10 interface FastEthernet0/11 interface FastEthernet0/12 interface FastEthernet0/13 interface FastEthernet0/14 interface FastEthernet0/15 interface FastEthernet0/16 interface FastEthernet0/17 interface FastEthernet0/18 interface FastEthernet0/19 interface FastEthernet0/20 interface FastEthernet0/21 interface FastEthernet0/22 interface FastEthernet0/23 interface FastEthernet0/24 interface FastEthernet0/25 interface FastEthernet0/26 interface FastEthernet0/27 interface FastEthernet0/28 interface FastEthernet0/29 interface FastEthernet0/30 interface FastEthernet0/31 interface FastEthernet0/32 interface FastEthernet0/33 interface FastEthernet0/34 interface FastEthernet0/35 interface FastEthernet0/36

interface FastEthernet0/37

```
interface FastEthernet0/38
interface FastEthernet0/39
interface FastEthernet0/40
interface FastEthernet0/41
interface FastEthernet0/42
interface FastEthernet0/43
interface FastEthernet0/44
interface FastEthernet0/45
interface FastEthernet0/46
interface FastEthernet0/47
interface FastEthernet0/48
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
interface GigabitEthernet0/2
interface GigabitEthernet0/3
interface GigabitEthernet0/4
interface Vlan1
no ip address
shutdown
ip classless
ip http server
ip http secure-server
ip sla enable reaction-alerts
line con 0
line vty 5 15
end
```

Problems

Many problems arose during the installation of CUCM. We had to restart the whole process multiple times. Finally, we found a good tutorial to refer to, which allowed us to effectively set up the VM for our purposes. If the right options aren't chosen, the whole installation process can get terminated. Another issue, was to get the phones pinging each other. After multiple hours spent debugging, we found that there were some mixed up IP addresses and after fixing those, we finally heard the rings of both phones.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we set up two IP Phones according to a topology to use VOIP to communicate. We also set up a linux based virtual machine running CUCM to achieve this task. This service is extremely useful in providing

communication within networks, without having to use an ISP or telephone businesses.