



ORACLE

Configuring the Oracle SBC with Microsoft Azure Communication Services

Technical Application Note

ORACLE

COMMUNICATIONS




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1 Contents

1	RELATED DOCUMENTATION	5
1.1	ORACLE SBC	5
1.2	MICROSOFT AZURE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.....	5
2	REVISION HISTORY	6
3	INTENDED AUDIENCE.....	6
4	VALIDATED ORACLE VERSIONS.....	6
5	ABOUT AZURE COMMUNICATION SERVICES.....	6
5.1	INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS	7
5.2	SBC DOMAIN NAMES	7
5.3	PUBLIC TRUSTED CERTIFICATE FOR THE SBC.....	8
6	CONFIGURATION	10
7	AZURE COMMUNICATION SERVICES DIRECT ROUTING	10
8	ORACLE SBC CONFIGURATION	11
8.1	GLOBAL CONFIGURATION ELEMENTS	11
8.1.1	System-Config.....	12
8.1.2	NTP Config.....	12
8.1.3	Media Manager.....	13
8.1.4	Sip Config.....	13
8.2	NETWORK CONFIGURATION	14
8.2.1	Physical Interfaces.....	15
8.2.2	Network Interfaces	15
8.3	SECURITY CONFIGURATION.....	16
8.3.1	Certificate Records	16
8.3.2	SBC End Entity Certificate	16
8.3.3	Root CA and Intermediate Certificates	17
8.3.4	TLS Profile.....	22
8.4	MEDIA SECURITY CONFIGURATION	23
8.4.1	SDES-Profile.....	23
8.4.2	Media Security Policy.....	24
8.5	TRANSCODING CONFIGURATION.....	26
8.5.1	Codec Policies	26
8.5.2	Media Profiles	27
8.5.3	RTCP Policy	28
8.6	MEDIA CONFIGURATION.....	28
8.6.1	Realm Config.....	28
8.6.2	Steering Pools	29
8.7	SIP CONFIGURATION.....	30
8.7.1	Sip Feature.....	30
8.7.2	Sip Profile	31
8.7.3	Sip Interface.....	32
8.7.4	Session Agents.....	32
8.7.5	Session Agent Group.....	33
8.7.6	Routing Configuration-Local Policy.....	34



8.7.7	Access Control	36
8.7.8	Sip Monitoring	37
9	ACLI RUNNING CONFIG.....	37
9.1	SHOW RUNNING CONFIG SHORT	38
10	APPENDIX A.....	42
10.1	SBC BEHIND NAT SPL CONFIGURATION.....	42
11	CAVEAT.....	43

1 Related Documentation

1.1 Oracle SBC

- [Oracle® Enterprise Session Border Controller Configuration Guide](#)
- [Oracle® Enterprise Session Border Controller Release Notes](#)
- [Oracle® Enterprise Session Border Controller Security Guide](#)
- [Oracle® Enterprise Session Border Controller Web Gui User's Guide](#)

1.2 Microsoft Azure Communication Services

- [Direct Routing Telephony Concepts](#)
- [Azure Direct Routing Infrastructure Requirements](#)
- [Session Border Controllers and Voice Routing](#)
- [Azure Communication Services Overview](#)
- [Quickstart: Create and Manage Communication Services resources](#)
- [Quickstart: Build your own App](#)
- [Get Started with Web Calling Sample](#)

2 Revision History

Version	Date Revised	Description of Changes
1.0	9/16/2021	Initial Release
1.1	9/5/2022	Added DigiCert Global G2 Cert as root CA for Teams Changed certificate-record screenshots
1.2	07/20/2024	Removed reference to ping-response parameter and added notes for using RespondOptions HMR

3 Intended Audience

This document describes how to connect the Oracle SBC to Microsoft Azure Communication Services. This paper is intended for IT or telephony professionals.

Note: To zoom in on screenshots of Web GUI configuration examples, press Ctrl and +.

4 Validated Oracle Versions

Microsoft has successfully conducted testing with the Oracle Communications SBC version:

SCZ840

This software release with the configuration outlined in this application note can run on any of the following products:

- AP 1100
- AP 3900
- AP 3950
- AP 4600
- AP 4900
- AP 6350
- AP 6300
- VME

5 About Azure Communication Services

Azure Communication Services allows you to easily add real-time voice, video, and telephone communication to your applications. Communication Services SDKs also allow you to add SMS functionality to your communications solutions. Azure Communication Services is identity agnostic; you have complete control over how end users are identified and authenticated. You can connect people to the communication data plane or services (bots).

Applications include:

- Business to Consumer (B2C). Business employees and services can interact with consumers using voice, video, and rich text chat in a custom browser or mobile application. An organization can send and receive SMS messages, or operate an interactive voice response system (IVR) using a phone number acquired through Azure.

Integration with Microsoft Teams allows consumers to join Teams meetings hosted by employees; ideal for remote healthcare, banking, and product support scenarios where employees might already be familiar with Teams.

- Consumer to Consumer. Build engaging social spaces for consumer-to-consumer interaction with voice, video, and rich text chat. Any type of user interface can be built on Azure Communication Services SDKs. Complete application samples and UI assets are available to help you get started quickly.

5.1 Infrastructure Requirements

The table below shows the list of infrastructure prerequisites for deploying Direct Routing.

Infrastructure Prerequisite	Details
Certified Session Border Controller (SBC)	See Microsoft's Plan Direct Routing document
SIP Trunks connected to the SBC	
Azure Subscription	
Communication Services Access Token	
Public IP address for the SBC	
Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) for the SBC	
Public DNS entry for the SBC	
Public trusted certificate for the SBC	
Firewall IP addresses and ports for SIP Signaling and media	

5.2 SBC Domain Names

Customers without Office 365 can use any domain name for which they can obtain a public certificate.

The following table shows examples of DNS names registered for the tenant, whether the name can be used as an FQDN for the SBC, and examples of valid FQDN names:

DNS name	Can be used for SBC FQDN	Examples of FQDN names
contoso.com	Yes	Valid names: sbc1.contoso.com ssbcs15.contoso.com europe.contoso.com
contoso.onmicrosoft.com	No	Using *.onmicrosoft.com domains is not supported for SBC names

If you are an Office 365 customer, then the SBC domain name must not match registered in Domains of the Office 365 tenant. Below is the example of Office 365 and Azure Communication Service coexistence:

Domain registered in Office 365	Examples of SBC FQDN in Teams	Examples of SBC FQDN names in ACS
contoso.com (second level domain)	sbc.contoso.com (name in the second level domain)	sbc.acs.contoso.com (name in the third level domain) sbc.fabrikam.com (any name within different domain)
o365.contoso.com (third level domain)	sbc.o365.contoso.com (name in the third level domain)	sbc.contoso.com (name in the second level domain) sbc.acs.o365.contoso.com (name in the fourth level domain) sbc.fabrikam.com (any name within different domain)

SBC pairing works on an ACS resource level, meaning you can pair many SBCs to a single ACS resource, but you cannot pair a single SBC to more than one ACS resource. Unique SBC FQDNs are required for pairing to different resources.

5.3 Public trusted certificate for the SBC

Microsoft recommends that you request the certificate for the SBC by generating a certification signing request (CSR). Instructions on generating a CSR for an Oracle SBC are provided in the Configuration section of this application note.


NOTE: Most Certificate Authorities (CAs) require the private key size to be at least 2048. Keep this in mind when generating the CSR.

The certificate needs to have the SBC FQDN as the common name (CN) or the subject alternative name (SAN) field. The certificate should be issued directly from a certification authority, not from an intermediate provider.

Alternatively, ACS SIP Interface supports a wildcard in the CN and/or SAN, and the wildcard needs to conform to standard [RFC HTTP Over TLS](#). An example would be using *.contoso.com which would match the SBC FQDN sbc.contoso.com, but wouldn't match with sbc.test.contoso.com.

The certificate needs to be generated by one of the following root certificate authorities:

- AffirmTrust
- AddTrust External CA Root
- Baltimore CyberTrust Root*
- Bypass
- Cybertrust
- Class 3 Public Primary Certification Authority
- Comodo Secure Root CA
- Deutsche Telekom
- DigiCert Global Root CA
- DigiCert High Assurance EV Root CA
- Entrust

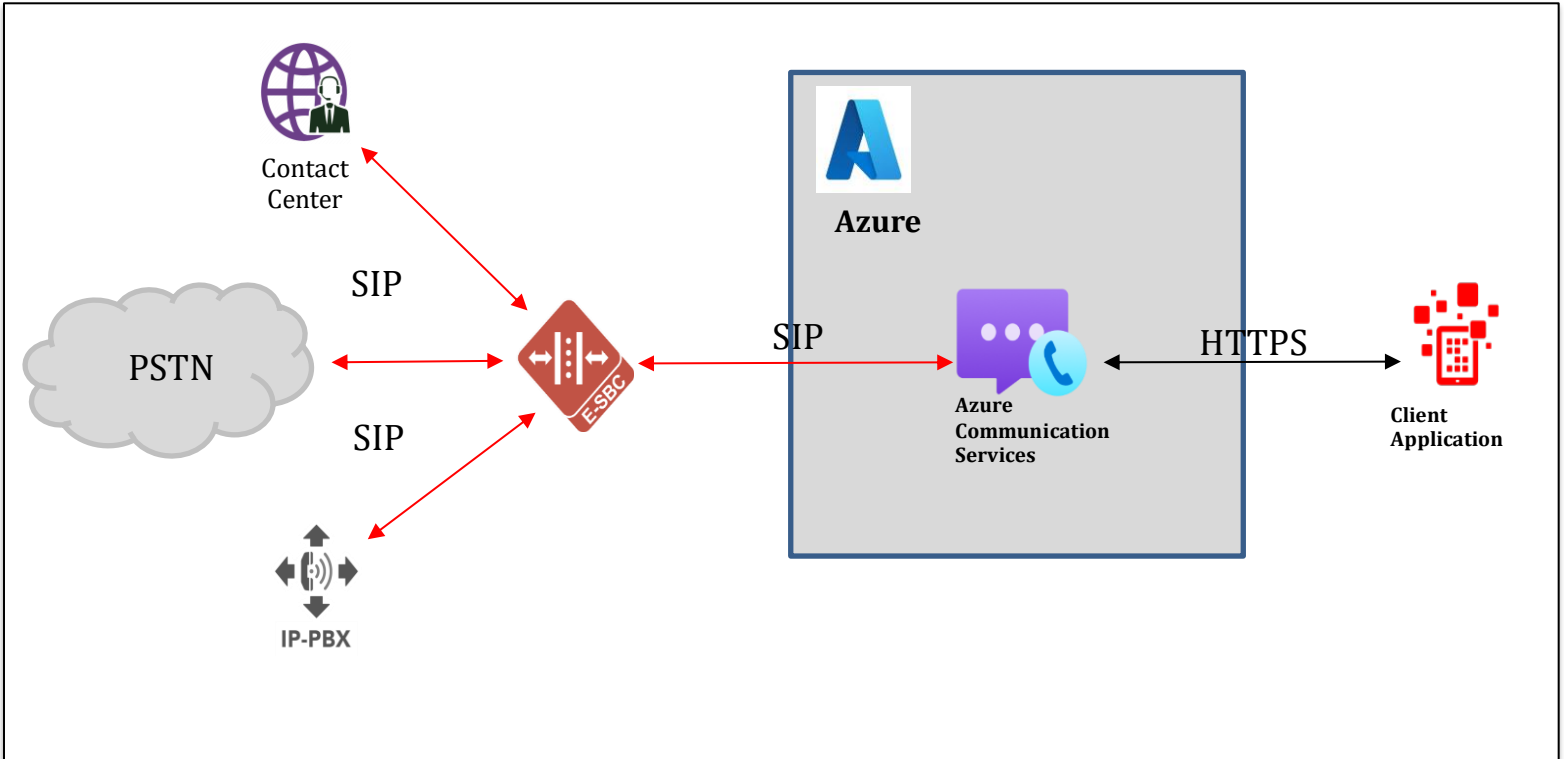
- 
- GlobalSign
 - Go Daddy
 - GeoTrust
 - Verisign, Inc.
 - SSL.com
 - Starfield
 - Symantec Enterprise Mobile Root for Microsoft
 - SwissSign
 - Thawte Timestamping CA
 - Trustwave
 - TeliaSonera
 - T-Systems International GmbH (Deutsche Telekom)
 - QuoVadis

Microsoft is working on adding additional certification authorities based on customer requests.

6 Configuration

This chapter provides step by step guidance on how to configure the Oracle SBC for interworking with Microsoft Azure Communication Services.

Below shows the connection topology example for MSFT Azure Communication Services.



These instructions cover configuration steps between the Oracle SBC and Microsoft Azure Communications Services. The interconnection of other entities, such as connection of the SIP trunk, 3rd Party PBX and/or analog devices are not covered in this instruction. The details of such connection are available in other instructions produced by the vendors of retrospective components.

7 Azure Communication Services Direct Routing

Azure Communication Services supports a “SIP-Interface” option that allows you to connect, through Oracle’s certified session border controller, your legacy on-premises telephony and your carrier of choice to ACS. It provides PSTN calling capabilities to your ACS applications even if Azure Cloud Calling is not available in your country/region.

With this option:

- You connect your own supported Oracle SBC to Azure Communication Services without the need for additional on-premises software.
- You can use literally any telephony carrier with ACS.

- You can configure interoperability between your telephony equipment—such as a third-party PBX and analog devices—and ACS.

The cloud deployment and setup of Azure Communication Services is outside the scope of this document.

Please see [Related Documentation](#) for more information on the setup and configuration of Azure Communication Services

8 Oracle SBC Configuration

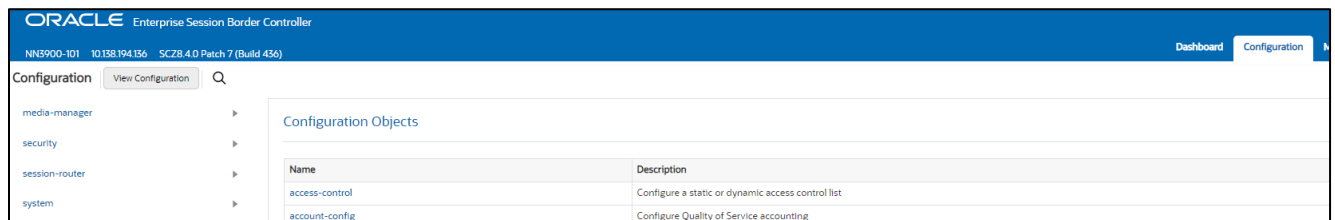
There are two methods for configuring the OCSBC, CLI, or GUI.

For the purposes of this note, we'll be using the OCSBC GUI for all configuration examples. We will however provide the CLI path to each element.

This guide assumes the OCSBC has been installed, management interface has been configured, product selected and entitlements have been assigned. Also, http-server has been enabled for GUI access. If you require more information on how to install your SBC platform, please refer to the [ACLI configuration guide](#).

To access the OCSBC GUI, enter the management IP address into a web browser. When the login screen appears, enter the username and password to access the OCSBC.

Once you have accessed the OCSBC, at the top, click the Configuration Tab. This will bring up the OCSBC Configuration Objects List on the screen.



Any configuration parameter not specifically listed below can remain at the OCSBC default value and does not require a change for connection to MSFT Teams Direct routing to function properly. Also, all FQDN, IP Address, SBC TLS certificates, or other network information outlined in this configuration example is only usable within the Oracle LAB, and cannot be added to any other configuration or SBC outside of that lab environment. This is for example purposes only.

8.1 Global Configuration Elements

Before you can configuration more granular parameters on the SBC, there are four global configuration elements that must be enabled to proceed.

- System-Config
- Ntp-config
- Media-manager-Config
- Sip-Config

8.1.1 System-Config

To configure system level functionality for the OCSBC, you must first enable the system-config

GUI Path: system/system-config

ACLI Path: config t→system→system-config

Note: The following parameters are optional but recommended for system config

- Hostname
- Description
- Location
- Default Gateway (recommended to be the same as management interface gateway)

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The top header displays the Oracle logo and the product name 'Enterprise Session Border Controller'. Below the header, the system ID 'NN3900-101', IP address '10.138.194.136', and version 'SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)' are shown. The main navigation pane on the left lists various configuration categories, with 'system-config' selected. The main content area is titled 'Modify System Config' and contains several fields and checkboxes:

Hostname	solutionslab.cbgburlington.com
Description	SBC for Azure Communication Services Direct Routing
Location	Burlington, MA
Mib System Contact	
Mib System Name	
Mib System Location	
Acp TLS Profile	
SNMP Enabled	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enable
Enable SNMP Auth Traps	<input type="checkbox"/> enable
Enable SNMP Syslog Notify	<input type="checkbox"/> enable
Enable SNMP Monitor Traps	<input type="checkbox"/> enable
Enable SNMP TLS Srtp Traps	<input type="checkbox"/> enable

- Click OK at the bottom of the screen

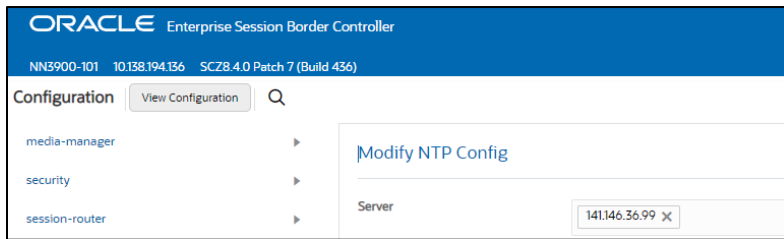
8.1.2 NTP Config

To enable NTP on the SBC:

GUI Path: system/ntp-config

ACLI Path: config t→system→ntp-config

- Add the IP address in the box for server



- Click OK at the bottom

8.1.3 Media Manager

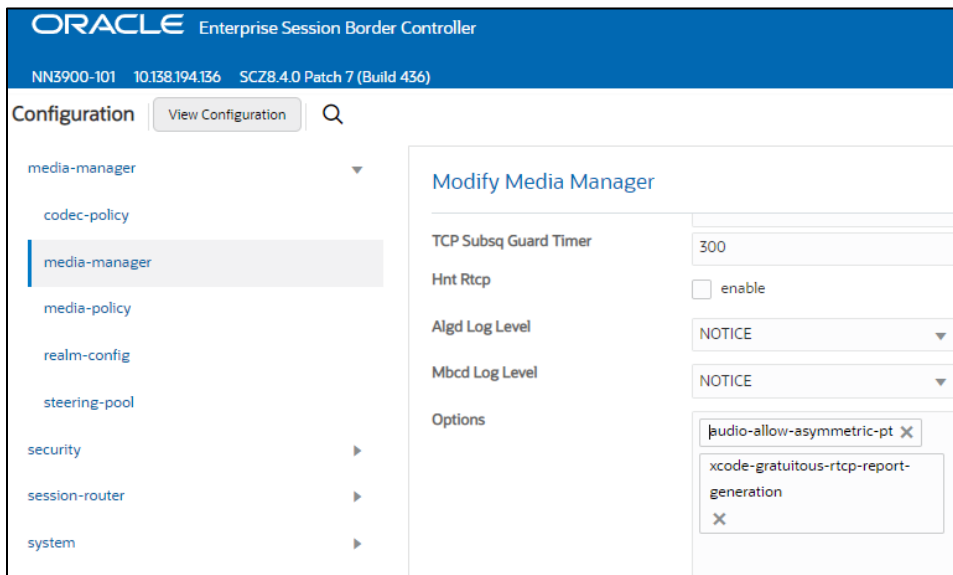
To configure media functionality on the SBC, you must first enable the global media manager

GUI Path: media-manager/media-manager

ACLI Path: config t→media-manager→media-manager-config

The following options are recommended for global media manager when interfacing with MSFT Teams Direct Routing

- Options: In the box next to options, add the string: **audio-allow-asymmetric-pt**
- Hit enter, then add: **xcode-gratuitous-rtcp-report-generation** (requires a reboot to take effect), hit enter again.



- Click ok at the bottom

8.1.4 Sip Config

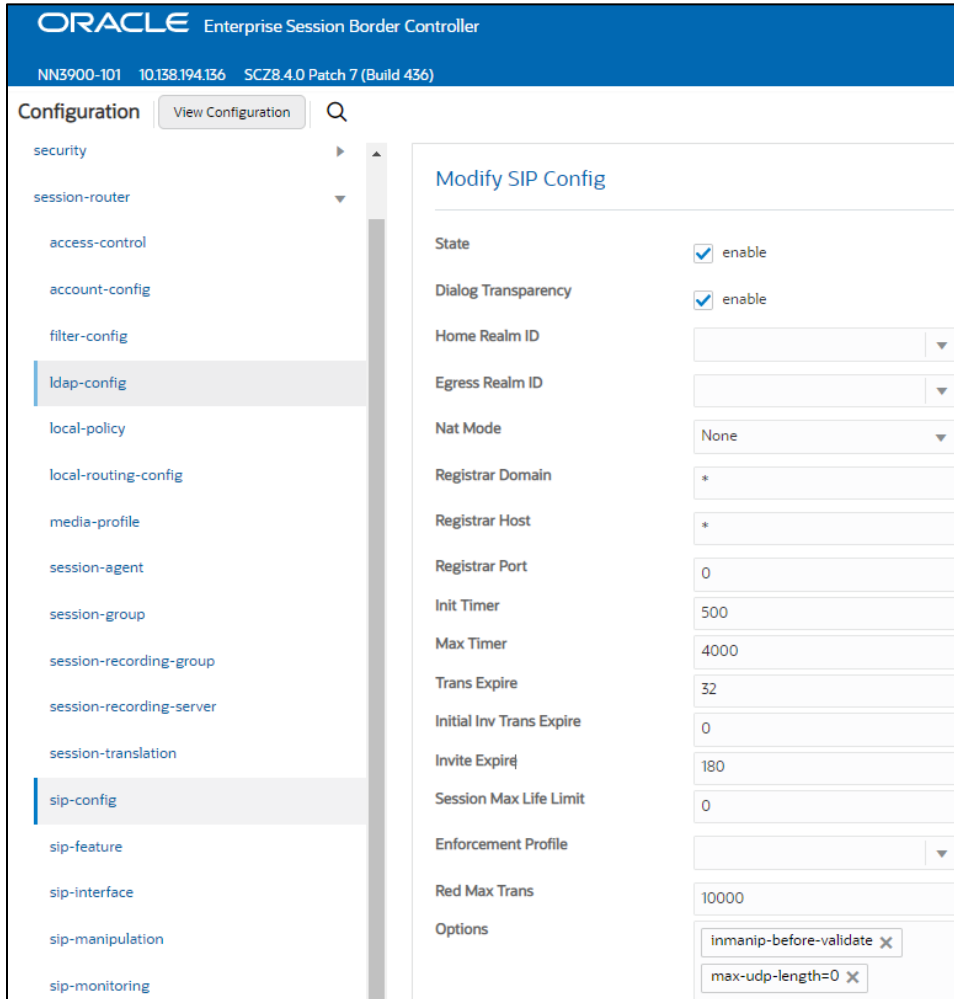
To enable sip related objects on the OCSBC, you must first configure the global Sip Config element:

GUI Path: session-router/sip-config

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→sip-config

The following are recommended parameters under the global sip-config:

- Options: In the box next to options, add the string: **inmanip-before-validate**
- Hit enter, then add: **max-udp-length=0**, hit enter again



- Click OK at the bottom

8.2 Network Configuration

To connect the SBC to network elements, we must configure both physical and network interfaces. For the purposes of this example, we will configure two physical interfaces, and two network interfaces. One to communicate with MSFT Azure Communications Direct Routing, and the other to connect to PSTN Network.

8.2.1 Physical Interfaces

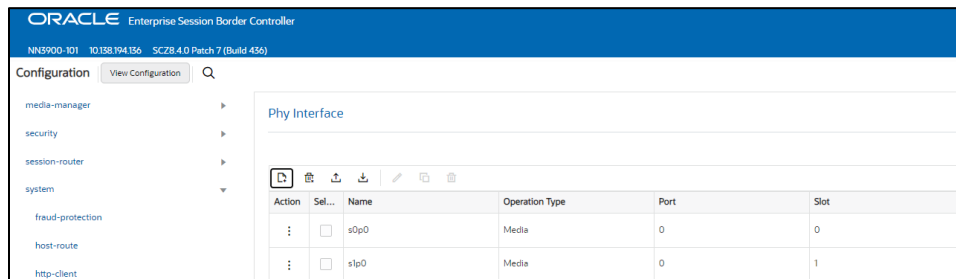
GUI Path: system/phy-interface

ACLI Path: config t→system→phy-interface

- Click Add, use the following table as a configuration example:

Config Parameter	ACS Interface	PSTN
Name	s0p0	S1p0
Operation Type	Media	Media
Slot	0	1
Port	0	0

Note: Physical interface names, slot and port may vary depending on environment



- Click OK at the bottom after entering config information for each.

8.2.2 Network Interfaces

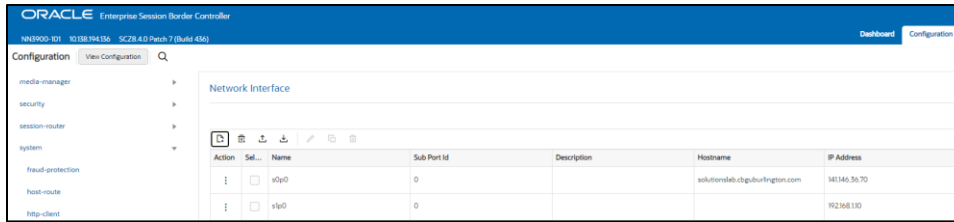
GUI Path: system/network-interface

ACLI Path: config t→system→network-interface

- Click Add, use the following table as a configuration example: (hostname is optional)

Configuration Parameter	ACS Interface	PSTN
Name	s0p0	s1p0
Hostname	Solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com	
IP Address	141.146.36.70	192.168.1.10
Netmask	255.255.255.192	255.255.255.0
Gateway	141.146.36.65	192.168.1.1
DNS Primary IP	8.8.8.8	
DNS Domain	Solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com	

- Click OK at the bottom of each after entering config information



- Click OK at the bottom of each after entering config information

8.3 Security Configuration

This section describes how to configure the SBC for both TLS and SRTP communication with Microsoft Azure Communication Services Direct Routing

8.3.1 Certificate Records

“Certificate-records” are configuration elements on Oracle SBC which captures information for a TLS certificate such as common-name, key-size, key-usage etc.

This section walks you through how to configure certificate records, create a certificate signing request, and import the necessary certificates into the SBC’s configuration.

GUI Path: security/certificate-record

ACLI Path: config t→security→certificate-record

For the purposes of this application note, we’ll create four certificate records. They are as follows:

- SBC Certificate (end-entity certificate)
- GoDaddy Root Cert (Root CA used to sign the SBC’s end entity certificate)
- BaltimoreRoot CA Cert (Microsoft Presents the SBC a certificate signed by this authority)
- DigiCert Global G2 Cert (Microsoft Presents the SBC a certificate signed by this authority)

8.3.2 SBC End Entity Certificate

This is the certificate the SBC will present to Microsoft during the TLS handshake to establish a secure connection to Microsoft ACS Direct Routing.

The common name of this certificate should contain the SBC’s FQDN.

To configure this certificate record:

- Click ADD, and configure as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration page. The top navigation bar includes the Oracle logo and the text 'Enterprise Session Border Controller'. Below this, the system information 'NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)' is displayed. The main content area is titled 'Configuration' and features a search bar and a 'View Configuration' button. A left-hand navigation menu lists various configuration categories: 'media-manager', 'security', 'authentication-profile', 'certificate-record' (which is highlighted), 'tls-global', 'tls-profile', 'session-router', and 'system'. The main panel displays the 'Modify Certificate Record' form with the following fields and values:

Name	ACSSBCCertificate
Country	US
State	TX
Locality	Austin
Organization	Engineering
Unit	
Common Name	solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com
Key Size	2048
Alternate Name	
Trusted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enable
Key Usage List	digitalSignature X keyEncipherment X
Extended Key Usage List	serverAuth X clientAuth X
Key Algor	rsa
Digest Algor	sha256
Ecdsa Key Size	p256

- Click OK at the bottom
- Next, using this same procedure, configure certificate records for Root and Intermediate CA Certificates

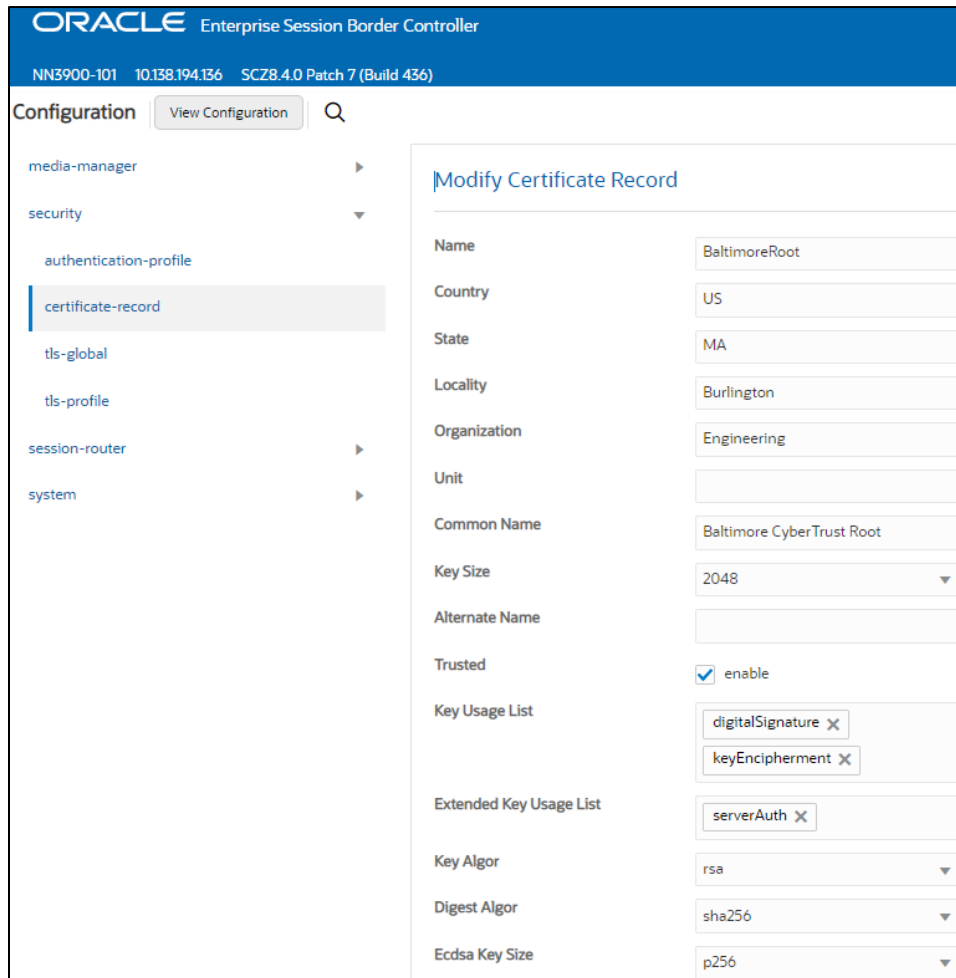
8.3.3 Root CA and Intermediate Certificates

8.3.3.1 Baltimore Root CA Certificate:

Microsoft presents a certificate to the SBC which is signed by Baltimore Cyber Baltimore CyberTrust Root. To trust this certificate, your SBC must have the certificate configured, imported and listed as a trusted CA certificate.

You can download this certificate here: <https://cacert.omniroot.com/bc2025.pem>

Please use the example below to configure this certificate on the Oracle SBC.



8.3.3.2 Go Daddy Root

The following, GoDaddyRoot, is the root CA certificate used to sign the SBC's end entity certificate. As mentioned above, your root CA and/or intermediate certificate may differ. This is for example purposes only.

8.3.3.3 DigiCert Global Root G2

The DNS name of the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing interface is sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com. Microsoft presents a certificate to the SBC which is signed by DigiCert Global Root G2. To trust this certificate, your SBC must have the certificate listed as a trusted ca certificate. You can download this certificate here: [DigiCert Global Root G2](#)

8.3.3.4 Baltimore Root

The DNS name of the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing interface is sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com. Microsoft presents a certificate to the SBC which is signed by Baltimore Cyber Baltimore CyberTrust Root. To trust this certificate, your SBC must have the certificate listed as a trusted ca certificate.

You can download this certificate here: <https://cacerts.digicert.com/BaltimoreCyberTrustRoot.crt.pem>

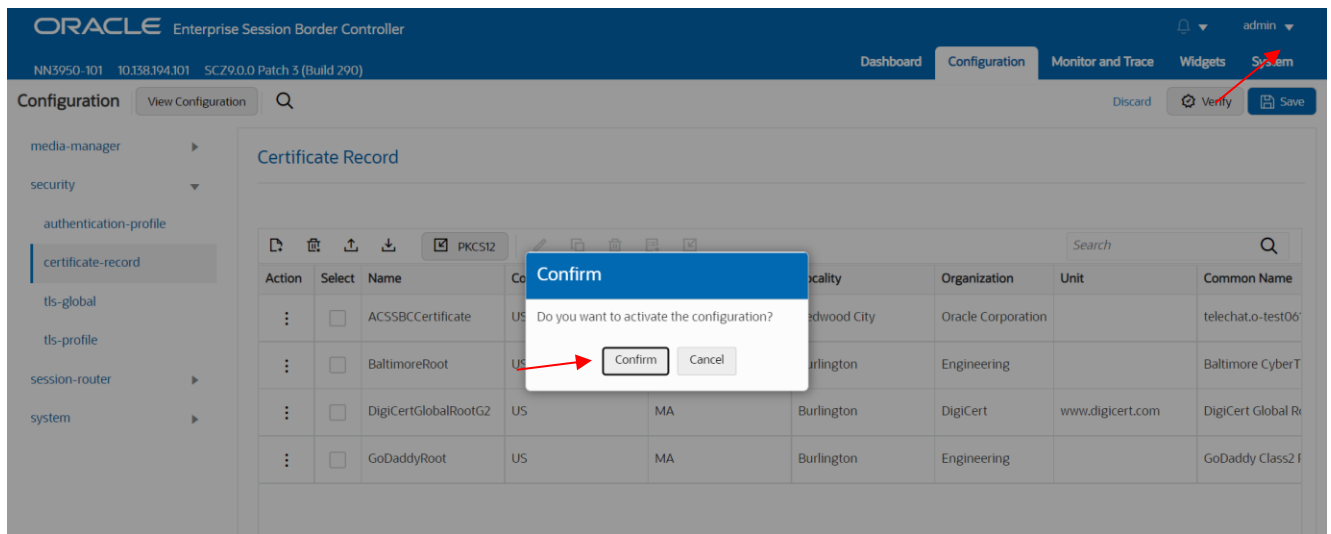
Please use the following table as a configuration reference: Modify the table according to the certificates in your environment.

Config Parameter	Baltimore Root	GoDaddy Root	DigiCert Global Root G2
Common Name	Baltimore CyberTrust Root	Go Daddy Class2 Root CA	DigiCert Global Root G2
Key Size	2048	2048	2048
Key-Usage-List	digitalSignature keyEncipherment	digitalSignature keyEncipherment	digitalSignature keyEncipherment
Extended Key Usage List	serverAuth	serverAuth	serverAuth
Key algor	rsa	rsa	rsa
Digest-algor	Sha256	Sha256	Sha256

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller', version information (NN3950-101, 10.138.194.101, SCZ9.0.0 Patch 3 (Build 290)), and tabs for 'Dashboard', 'Configuration', 'Monitor and Trace', 'Widgets', and 'System'. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and the 'Certificate Record' section is selected in the left sidebar. The main content area displays a table of certificate records with columns for Action, Select, Name, Country, State, Locality, Organization, Unit, and Common Name. The table contains four entries: ACS5BCCertificate, BaltimoreRoot, DigiCertGlobalRootG2, and GoDaddyRoot.

Action	Select	Name	Country	State	Locality	Organization	Unit	Common Name
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACS5BCCertificate	US	California	Redwood City	Oracle Corporation		telechat.o-test06
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	BaltimoreRoot	US	MA	Burlington	Engineering		Baltimore CyberT
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	DigiCertGlobalRootG2	US	MA	Burlington	DigiCert	www.digicert.com	DigiCert Global R
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	GoDaddyRoot	US	MA	Burlington	Engineering		GoDaddy Class2 f

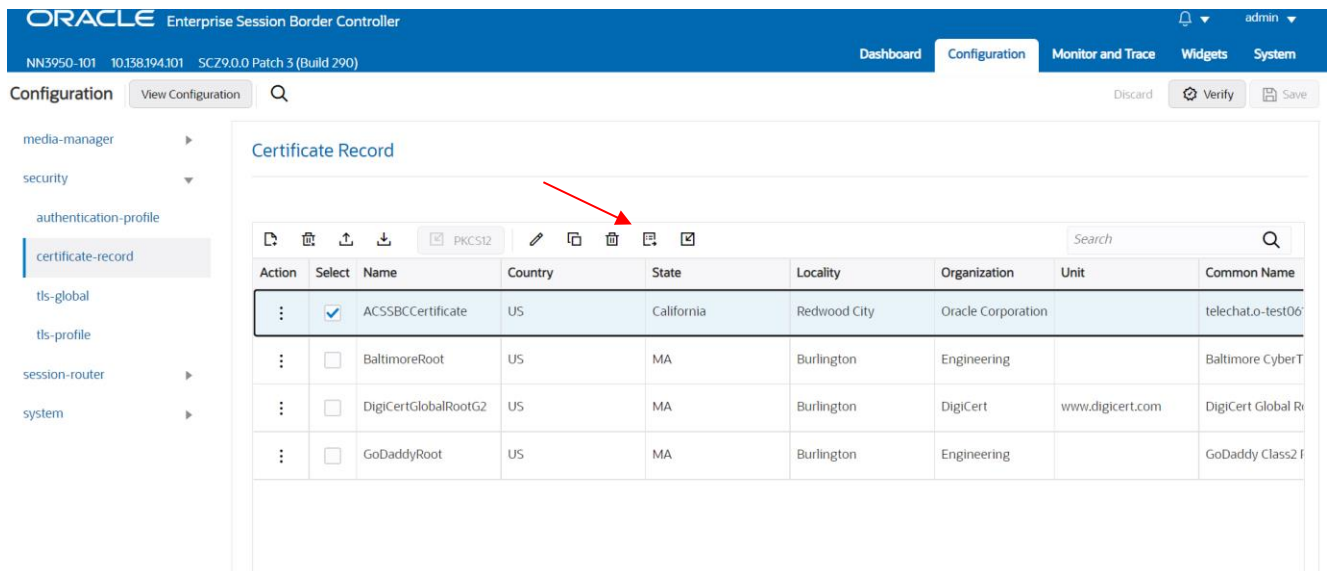
At this point, before generating a certificate signing request, or importing any of the Root CA certs, we must save and activate the configuration of the SBC.



8.3.3.5 Generate Certificate Signing Request

Now that the SBC's certificate has been configured, create a certificate signing request for the SBC's end entity only. **This is not required for any of the Root CA or intermediate certificates that have been created.**

On the certificate record page in the Oracle SBC GUI, select the SBC's end entity certificate that was created above, and click the "generate" tab at the top:



Generate certificate response

Copy the following information and send to a CA authority

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIC7jCCAdYCAQAwDELMakGAIUEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAGTAkIBMRMwEQYDVQQL
EwpCdXJsaW5ndG9uMRQwEgYDVQQKEwtFbmdpbmVlcmVudmVudmVudmVudmVudm
ZWN0eXQub3VlO2XNOLTA2MTYxOTc3LmNvbTCCASIVDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEP
ADCCAQoCggEBAK+uhx7951uhDgtQqWvo4EoZE68WDLIDYPPYcJWbvL5uWzk6y3Yh
s40ca4ZuZWmrLNLILZfV9x9R5kZM4M8wqYIUvP0BC6ooWuauu/5wSKIReSpfDZh
NaAGUJrvAvacyPz7KsyrJKgchzs0FNNJPDAaQsDQjuoFCDUbtOATZ6xDFxpCdIF
nhq+dtB7gAtCdvWE/V6r4PAfJldj82YT4YBAWqWQJ2wGn+yc2FIEP5mH1bWEiCvR
sMGfUeJcTM5i//AVcpF+jsJc8xswtE+Zr24kEiCrcrm0llgOHRvEgY1TuUteFoly
d/60oaVPYHkgKn25OHQ2lwaMilkMxpBjlpUCAwEAAsA9MDsGCSqGSIb3DQEJJDjEu
MCwwCwYDVROPBQAQAgWgMB0GA1UdJQQWMBQGCsGAQFBwMBBggrBgEFBQcDAjAN
BgkqhkiG9w0BAQsFAAOCAQEAnBLJuRPLB2rkQDIB3I2JeOf3tacevMQeCIGcdFCf
uLcey+2XmtKF+HHPIECde+tLkXiJseVlnfBT2Ba4KynPwmTkQ5DfoLYQjWFOhEsm
LcuKMvjBYekJwebDk9CtDlWwBZ9O1DzYbyuVNxPLbD5ludWbJBAYwd+9693VUVQb
/UR5rooNkWQIOFJMNmuPMW13v/p7kVstK8a5wF6lHNx+k56MrR45YFqV/rzcDTs
PeTYRyOVGYSQs0h5T5kcU0xjEXpJ5K2gpdQz8YGBIAbKZXcpJn7zJEWgtdomRnhZ
f7Gm45Jt45IA8Q0peq5H83ajFg0q8twMeVj9znA0ogle/g==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

Copy/paste the text that gets printed on the screen as shown above and upload to your CA server for signature. Also note, at this point, **another save and activate is required** before you can import the certificates to each certificate record created above.

Once you have received the signed certificate back from your signing authority, we can now import all certificates to the SBC configuration.

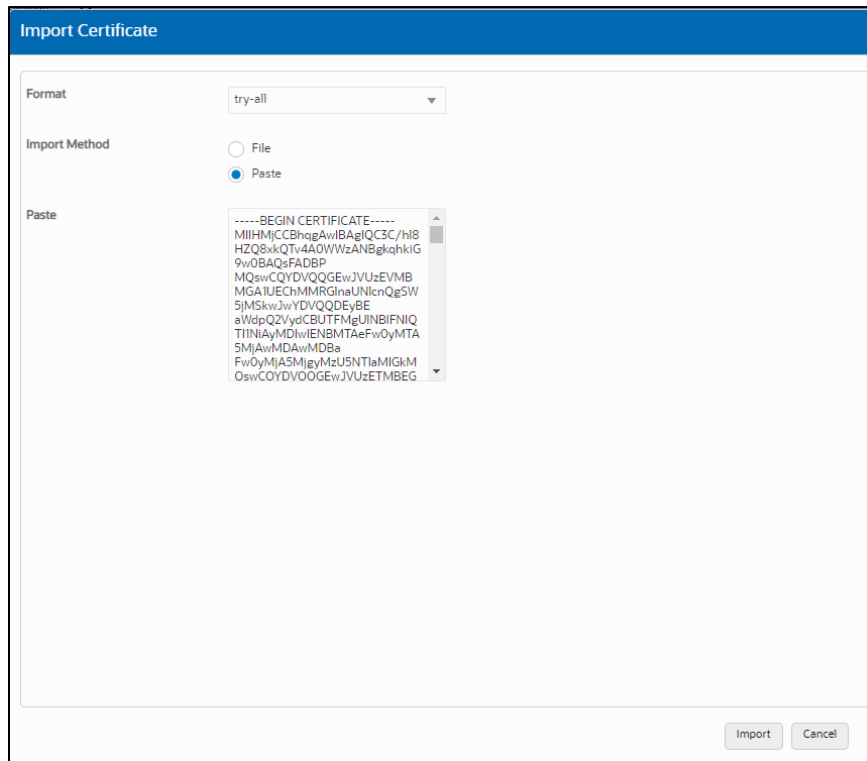
8.3.3.6 Import Certificates to SBC

Once certificate signing request has been completed – import the signed certificate to the SBC.

Please note – all certificates including root and intermediate certificates are required to be imported to the SBC. Once all certificates have been imported, issue a third **save/activate** from the WebGUI to complete the configuration of certificates on the Oracle SBC.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller WebGUI interface. The top navigation bar includes 'ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller', 'Dashboard', 'Configuration', 'Monitor and Trace', 'Widgets', and 'System'. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and the 'Certificate Record' page is displayed. The page title is 'Certificate Record'. Below the title is a toolbar with icons for 'Import', 'Export', 'Refresh', 'Delete', 'Add', and 'Search'. A red arrow points to the 'Import' icon. Below the toolbar is a table with the following data:

Action	Select	Name	Country	State	Locality	Organization	Unit	Common Name
⋮	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ACSSBCertificate	US	California	Redwood City	Oracle Corporation		telechat.o-test06
⋮	<input type="checkbox"/>	BaltimoreRoot	US	MA	Burlington	Engineering		Baltimore CyberT
⋮	<input type="checkbox"/>	DigiCertGlobalRootG2	US	MA	Burlington	DigiCert	www.digicert.com	DigiCert Global R
⋮	<input type="checkbox"/>	GoDaddyRoot	US	MA	Burlington	Engineering		GoDaddy Class2 f



- Once pasted in the text box, select Import at the bottom, then **save and activate** your configuration.

Repeat these steps to import all the root and intermediate CA certificates into the SBC:

8.3.4 TLS Profile

TLS profile configuration on the SBC allows for specific certificates to be assigned.

GUI Path: security/tls-profile

ACLI Path: config t→security→tls-profile

- Click Add, use the example below to configure

- As you can see in the example above, the tls-profile is where we assign the SBC end entity certificate, as well as the trusted CA certs that have been created and imported to the SBC.
- Once the tls profile config is in place, click OK at the bottom

8.4 Media Security Configuration

This section outlines how to configure support for media security (SRTP) between the OCSBC and Microsoft ACS Direct Routing.

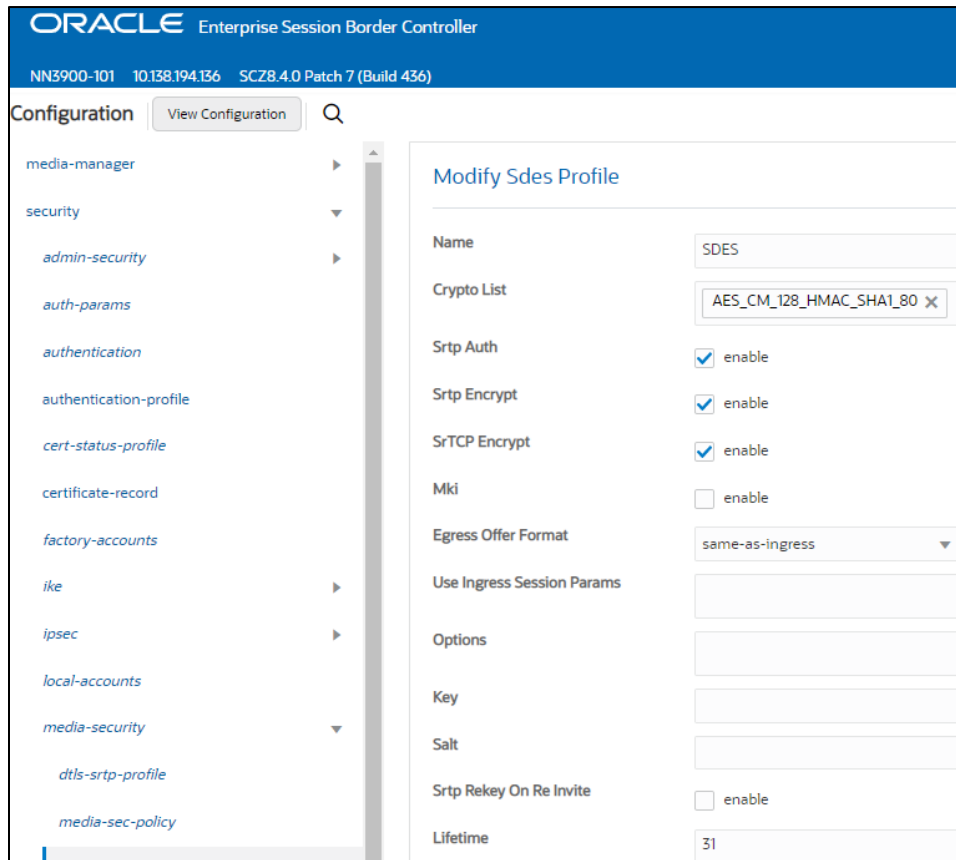
8.4.1 SDES-Profile

This is the first element to be configured for media security, where the algorithm and the crypto's to be used are configured. The only crypto-suite option supported by Microsoft is AES_CM_128_HMAC_SHA1_80 and must be included in the crypto list

GUI Path: security/media-security/sdes-profile

ACL Path: config t→security→media-security→sdes-profile

- Click Add, and use the example below to configure (you may first have to toggle the "show all" button on the bottom left of the screen to see media security configuration options)



Note: The lifetime parameter set to a value of 31 is required for Microsoft ACS Direct Routing

- Click OK at the bottom

8.4.2 Media Security Policy

Media-sec-policy instructs the SBC how to handle the SDP received/sent under a realm (RTP, SRTP or both) and, if SRTP needs to be used, the sdes-profile that will be used.

In this example, we are configuring two media security policies. One to secure and decrypt media toward Microsoft, the other for non secure media facing PSTN.

GUI Path: security/media-security/media-sec-policy

ACLI Path: config t→security→media-security→media-sec-policy

- Click Add, use the examples below to configure

ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller
 NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)

Configuration View Configuration Q

- authentication-profile
- cert-status-profile
- certificate-record
- factory-accounts
- ike
- ipsec
- local-accounts
- media-security
 - dtls-srtp-profile
 - media-sec-policy**
 - sdes-profile
 - sipura-profile
 - password-policy

Modify Media Sec Policy

Name: sdesPolicy

Pass Through: enable

Options:

Inbound

Profile: SDES

Mode: srtp

Protocol: sdes

Hide Egress Media Update: enable

Outbound

Profile: SDES

Mode: srtp

Protocol: sdes

ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller
 NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)

Configuration View Configuration Q

- authentication-profile
- cert-status-profile**
- certificate-record
- factory-accounts
- ike
- ipsec
- local-accounts
- media-security
 - dtls-srtp-profile
 - media-sec-policy**
 - sdes-profile
 - sipura-profile
 - password-policy

Modify Media Sec Policy

Name: RTP

Pass Through: enable

Options:

Inbound

Profile:

Mode: rtp

Protocol: none

Hide Egress Media Update: enable

Outbound

Profile:

Mode: rtp

Protocol: none

- Click OK at the bottom of each when applicable

8.5 Transcoding Configuration

Transcoding is the ability to convert between media streams that are based upon disparate codecs. The OCSBC supports IP-to-IP transcoding for SIP sessions, and can connect two voice streams that use different coding algorithms with one another.

8.5.1 Codec Policies

Codec policies are sets of rules that specify the manipulations to be performed on SDP offers allowing the OCSBC the ability to add, strip, and reorder codecs for SIP sessions

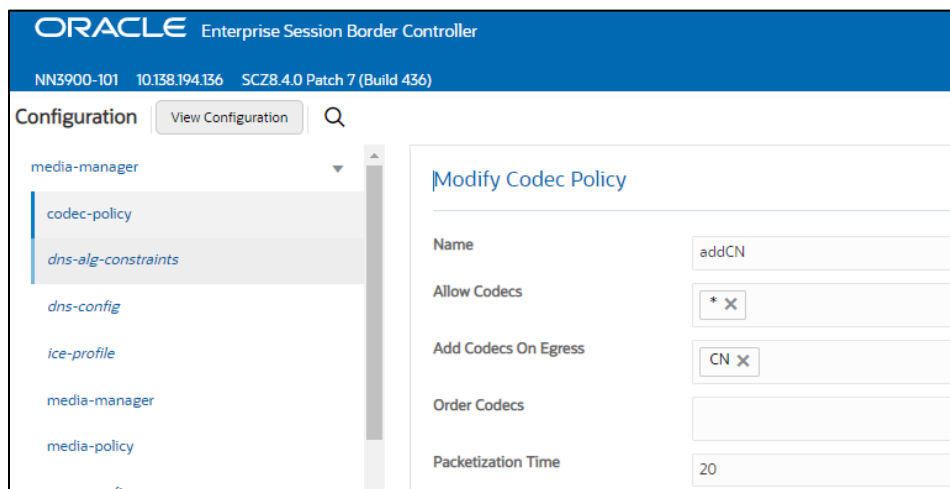
Note: This is an optional configuration. Only configure codec policies if deemed necessary in your environment

GUI Path: media-manager/codec-policy

ACLI Path: config t→media-manager→codec-policy

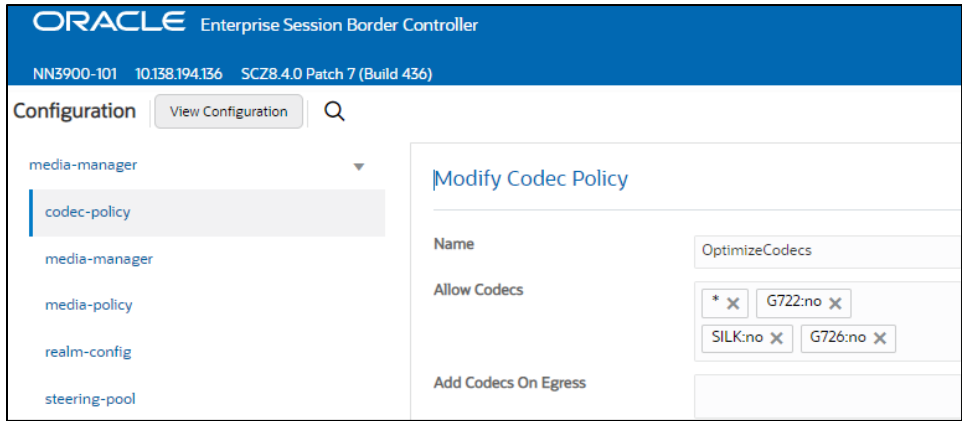
We create the codec-policy, addCN, to allow the SBC to generate Comfort Noise packets towards Teams

- Click Add, and use the examples below to configure



In some instances, SIP trunks may have issues with codec being offered by Microsoft teams. For this reason, we have created another codec policy, "OptimizeCodecs", for the SIP trunk to remove the codecs that are not required or supported.

- Click Add and use the example below to configure if applicable in your environment.



- Click OK at the bottom of each when applicable

8.5.2 Media Profiles

For different codecs and media types, you can setup customized media profiles that serve to police media values and define media bandwidth policies.

SILK & CN offered by Microsoft teams are using a payload type which is different usual, so to support this, we configure media profiles on the SBC.

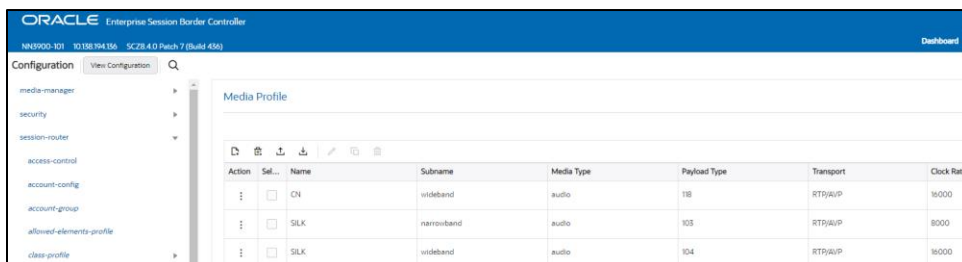
GUI Path: session-router/media-profile

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→media-profile

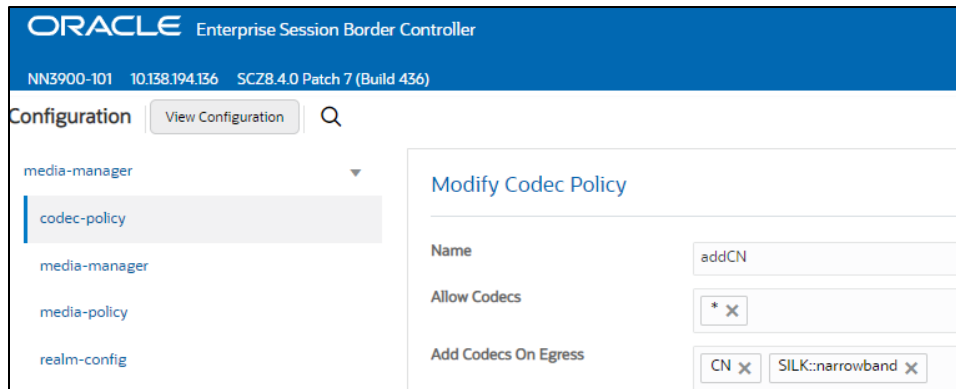
Configure three media profiles to support the following:

- Silk Wideband
- Silk Narrowband
- CN
- Click Add, then use the table below as an example to configure each:

Parameters	Silk-1	Silk-2	CN
Subname	narrowband	wideband	wideband
Payload-Type	103	104	118
Clock-rate	8000	16000	0



- Once media profiles are configured, then can then be added to the codec policy towards Microsoft. Please see the example below:



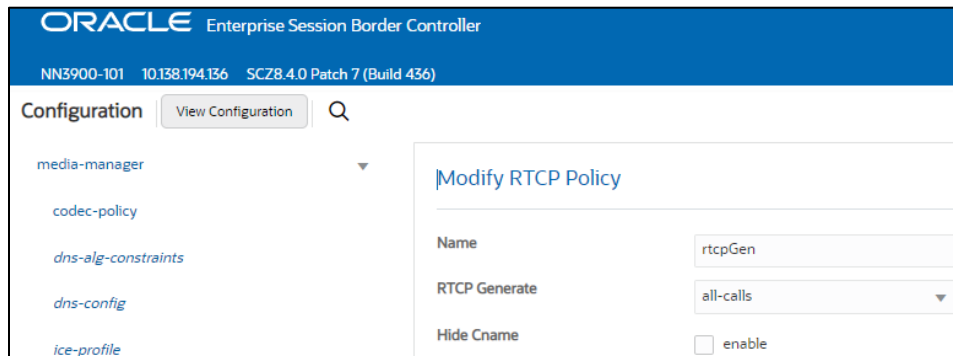
8.5.3 RTCP Policy

The following RTCP policy needs to be configured for the OCSBC to generate RTCP sender reports toward Microsoft Teams. The media manger options config, `xcode-gratuitous-rtcp-report-generation`, allows the SBC to generate receiver reports

GUI Path: `media-manger/rtcp-policy`

ACLI Path: `config t→media-manger→rtcp-policy`

- Click Add, use the example below as a configuration guide



- Click OK at the bottom of the screen

8.6 Media Configuration

This section will guide you through the configuration of realms and steering pools, both of which are required for the SBC to handle signaling and media flows toward Microsoft ACS Direct Routing and PSTN.

8.6.1 Realm Config

Realms are a logical distinction representing routes (or groups of routes) reachable by the Oracle® Enterprise Session Border Controller and what kinds of resources and special functions apply to those routes. Realms are used as a basis for determining ingress and egress associations to network interfaces, which can reside in different VPNs.

In this example, we're creating two realms. One facing Microsoft ACS, the other facing PSTN.

GUI Path; media-manger/realm-config

ACLI Path: config t→media-manger→realm-config

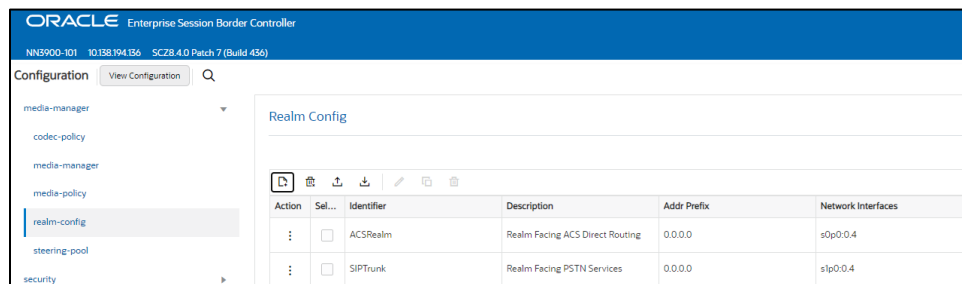
- Click Add, and use the following table as a configuration example for the three realms used in this configuration example

Config Parameter	ACS Realm	PSTN Realm
Identifier	ACSRealm	SIPTrunk
Network Interface	s0p0:0	s1p0:0
Mm in realm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Media Sec policy	sdespolicy	RTP
RTCP mux	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Teams Fqdn	solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com	
Teams fqdn in uri	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sdp Inactive Only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Codec policy	addCN	OptimizeCodecs
RTCP policy	rtcpGen	
Access Control Trust Level	HIGH	HIGH

Teams FQDN field on the ACS facing realm must contain the SBC's FQDN. This is used by the SBC to properly format signaling messages the SBC sends to Microsoft.

Notice, the realm configuration is where we assign some of the elements configured earlier in this document, ie...

- Network interface
- Media security policy
- Codec policy
- Rtcp policy



- Click OK at the bottom after configuring each realm.

8.6.2 Steering Pools

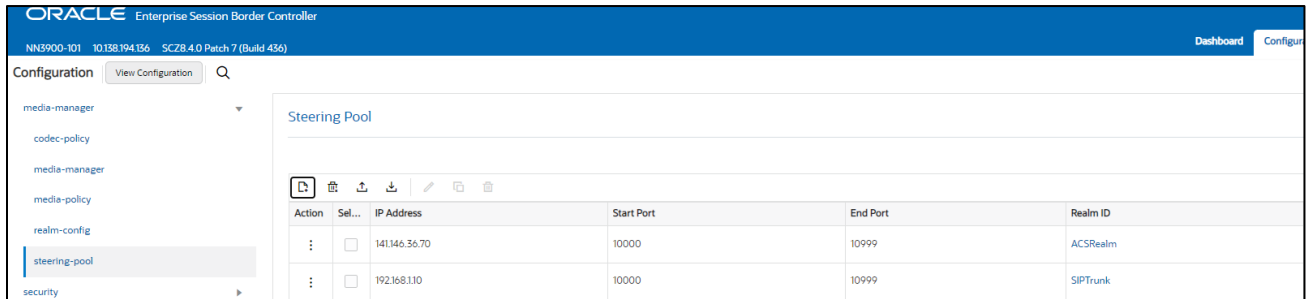
Steering pools define sets of ports that are used for steering media flows through the OCSBC. These selected ports are used to modify the SDP to cause receiving session agents to direct their media toward this system.

We configure one steering pool for PSTN and another for Microsoft ACS.

GUI Path: media-manger/steering-pool

ACLI Path: config t→media-manger→steering-pool

- Click Add, and use the below examples to configure



- Click OK at the bottom after configuring each

8.7 Sip Configuration

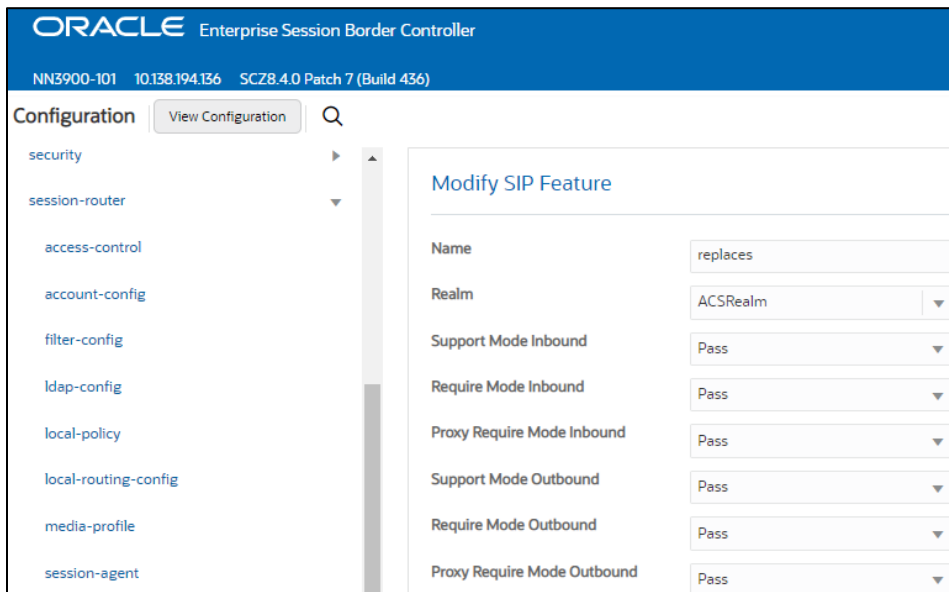
This section outlines the configuration parameters required for processing, modifying and securing sip signaling traffic.

8.7.1 Sip Feature

The following sip feature needs to be added to the Configuration of the SBC to enable support for the replaces header, allowing for successful consultative transfer. This applies to sip messages received by the SBC with replaces listed under the Supported header.

GUI Path: session-router/sip-feature

ALCI Path: config t→session-router→sip-feature



- Click ok at the bottom

8.7.2 Sip Profile

A sip profile needs to be configured and assigned to the ACS sip interface. The sip profile allows the SBC to replace a dialog when it receives a request from MSFT with a replaces header.

GUI Path: session-router/sip-profile

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→sip-profile

- Click Add and use the example below to configure a sip profile on the SBC.

The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The top header shows the Oracle logo and version information: NN3900-101, 10.138.194.136, SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436). The main navigation pane on the left lists various configuration categories, with 'sip-manipulation' selected. The main content area is titled 'Modify SIP Profile' and contains the following configuration fields:

Name	forreplaces
Redirection	inherit
Ingress Conditional Cac Admit	inherit
Egress Conditional Cac Admit	inherit
Forked Cac Bw	inherit
Cnam Lookup Server	
Cnam Lookup Dir	egress
Cnam Unavailable Ptype	
Cnam Unavailable Utype	
Replace Dialogs	enabled

- Click OK at the bottom

8.7.3 Sip Interface

The SIP interface defines the transport addresses (IP address and port) upon which the OCSBC

Receives and sends SIP messages

Configure two sip interfaces, one associated with PSTN Realm, and the other will be for Microsoft ACS realm.

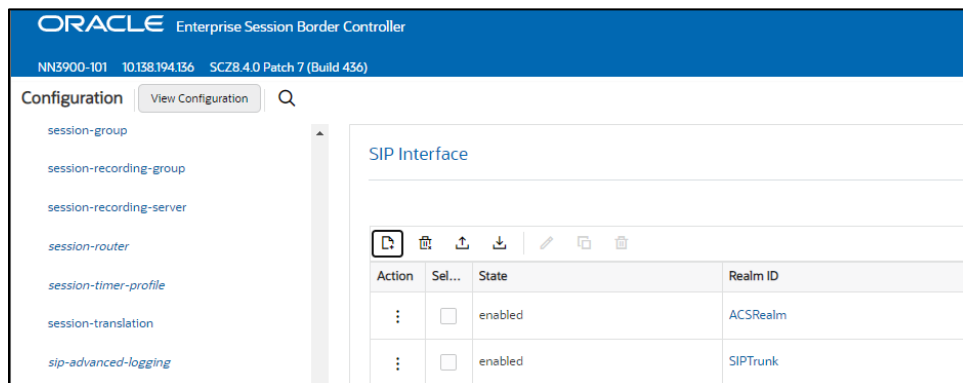
GUI Path: session-router/sip-interface

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→sip-interface

- Click Add, and use the table below as an example to Configure:

Config Parameter	SipTrunk	ACS
Realm ID	SipTrunk	ACSRealm
Sip profile		forreplaces
Sip Port Config Parmeter	Sip Trunk	Teams
Address	192.168.1.10	141.146.36.70
Port	5060	5061
Transport protocol	UDP	TLS
TLS profile		TLSCGBUBURLINGTON
Allow anonymous in-manipulationid	agents-only	agents-only
		RespondOptions

- This is also where we are assigning two parameters configured earlier in the guide. TLSProfile to secure sip signaling between the OCSBC and Microsoft ACS, and the sip profile to allow the SBC to replace dialogs.



- Click OK at the bottom of each after they are configured.

8.7.4 Session Agents

Session Agents are configuration elements which are trusted agents that can both send and receive traffic from the OCSBC with direct access to the trusted data path.

GUI Path: session-router/session-agent

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→session-agent

You will need to configure three Session Agents for the Microsoft ACS Direct Routing Interface

- Click Add, and use the table below to configure:

Config parameter	Session Agent 1	Session Agent 2	Session Agent 3
Hostname	sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com	sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com	sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com
Port	5061	5061	5061
Transport method	StaticTLS	StaticTLS	StaticTLS
Realm ID	ACSRealm	ACSRealm	ACSRealm
Ping Method	OPTIONS	OPTIONS	OPTIONS
Ping Interval	30	30	30
Refer Call Transfer	enabled	enabled	enabled

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The 'Session Agent' section is active, displaying a table with three entries:

Action	Sel...	Hostname	IP Address	Port	State	App Protocol	Realm ID
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com		5061	enabled	SIP	ACSRealm
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com		5061	enabled	SIP	ACSRealm
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com		5061	enabled	SIP	ACSRealm

- In our example config, we have also configured another session agent for PSTN. This is the signaling IP or FQDN to send and receive calls to and from your carrier.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The 'Session Agent' section is active, displaying a table with one entry:

Action	Sel...	Hostname	IP Address	Port	State	App Protocol	Realm ID
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.1.25	192.168.1.25	5060	enabled	SIP	SIPTrunk

- Hit the OK tab at the bottom of each when applicable

8.7.5 Session Agent Group

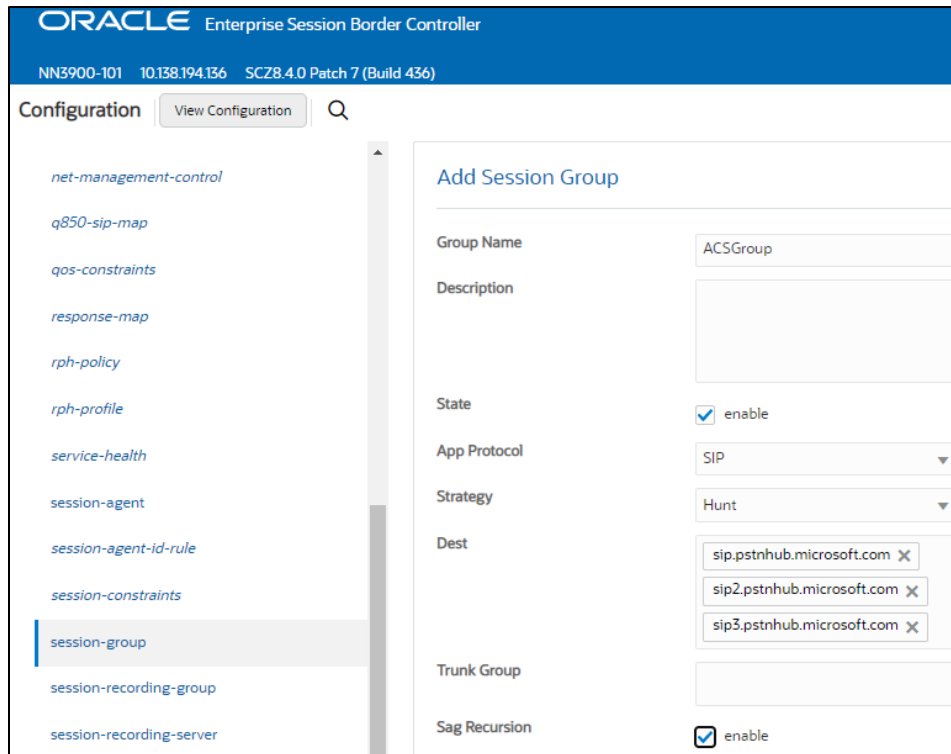
A session agent group allows the SBC to create a load balancing model:

All three session agents configured above for Microsoft ACS will be added to the group.

GUI Path: session-router/session-group

ACL Path: config t→session-router→session-group

- Click Add, and use the following as an example to configure:



- Click OK at the bottom

8.7.6 Routing Configuration-Local Policy

Local Policy config allows for the SBC to route calls from one end of the network to the other based on routing criteria.

Below there are two local policies configured, one to route sip traffic from Microsoft ACS Direct Routing to PSTN, and the other to route sip traffic from PSTN to Microsoft ACS sip interface.

GUI Path: session-router/local-policy

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→local-policy

- Click Add and use the following as an example to configure:

Route from ACS to PSTN:

ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller
 NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)

Configuration View Configuration Q

- security
- session-router
 - access-control
 - account-config
 - filter-config
 - ldap-config
 - local-policy
 - local-routing-config
 - media-profile
 - session-agent
 - session-group
 - session-recording-group
 - session-recording-server
 - session-translation

Modify Local Policy

From Address: * X

To Address: * X

Source Realm: ACSRealm X

Description: Route from ACS to PSTN

State: enable

Policy Priority: none

Policy Attributes

Action	Sel...	Next Hop	Realm
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	192.168.1.25	SIPTrunk

Route from PSTN to ACS:

ORACLE Enterprise Session Border Controller
 NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)

Configuration View Configuration Q

- security
- session-router
 - access-control
 - account-config
 - filter-config
 - ldap-config
 - local-policy
 - local-routing-config
 - media-profile
 - session-agent
 - session-group
 - session-recording-group
 - session-recording-server
 - session-translation

Modify Local Policy

From Address: * X

To Address: * X

Source Realm: SIPTrunk X

Description:

State: enable

Policy Priority: none

Policy Attributes

Action	Sel...	Next Hop	Realm
:	<input type="checkbox"/>	sag:ACSGroup	ACSRealm

- Notice here we utilize the session group and PSTN session agent configured earlier in this guide. They have now become the next hops for each realm for routing sip traffic.

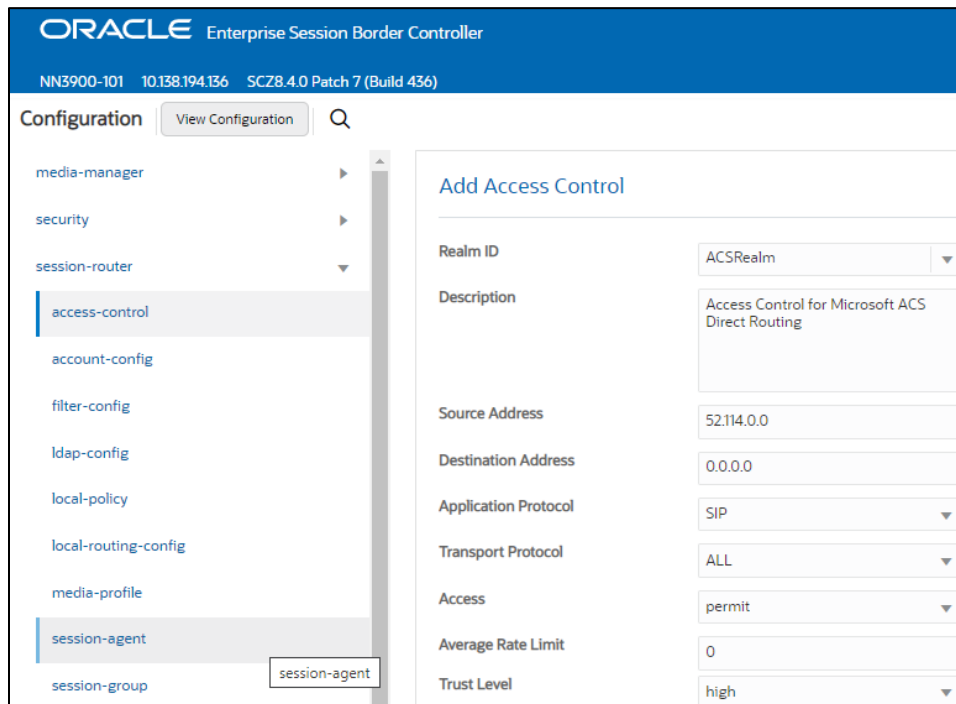
8.7.7 Access Control

As this configuration is a peering environment, we would only want to allow layer 3 and layer 5 traffic from trusted sources. We can do this by configuring access controls on the SBC and setting the trust level of the access control to the same trust level as the associated realm. This creates an implicit deny on the SBC, so only traffic from trusted IP addresses will be allowed.

GUI Path: session router/access-control

ACL Path: config t→session-router→access-control

- Click add and use the examples below to configure.



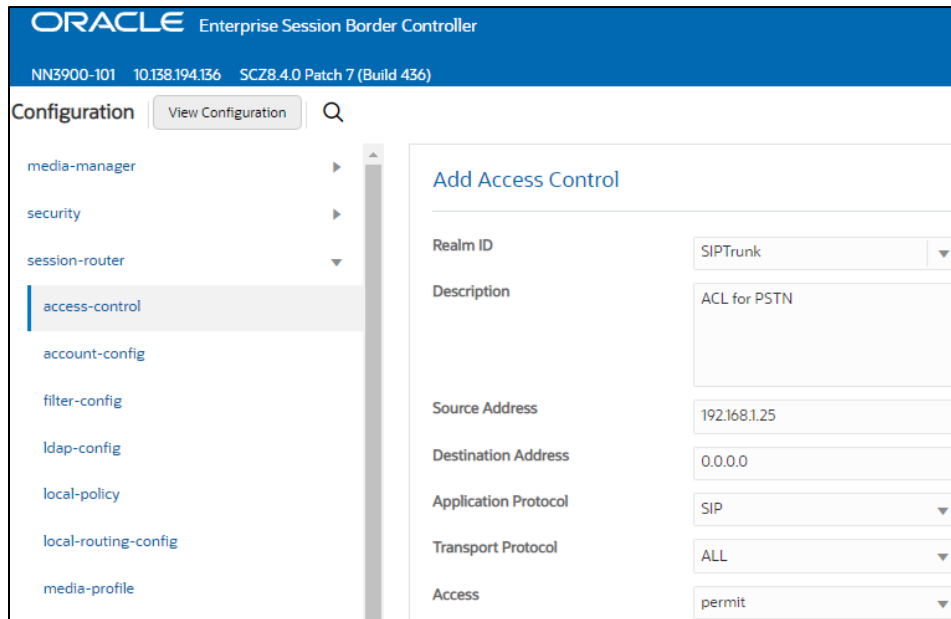
Field	Value
Realm ID	ACSRealm
Description	Access Control for Microsoft ACS Direct Routing
Source Address	52.114.0.0
Destination Address	0.0.0.0
Application Protocol	SIP
Transport Protocol	ALL
Access	permit
Average Rate Limit	0
Trust Level	high

- Click OK at the bottom

Notice in the ACL above, we are using a source address of 52.112.0.0/14. This creates a static permit entry on the SBC for the entire network. This is for example purposes only. We'll need to create another ACL for 52.120.0.0/14 and assign that to the ACS realm as well.

The Microsoft FQDN's configured earlier as session agents, – sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com, sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com and sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com – will be resolved to one of the following IP addresses:

Now we'll configure another ACL for the PSTN side of the SBC:



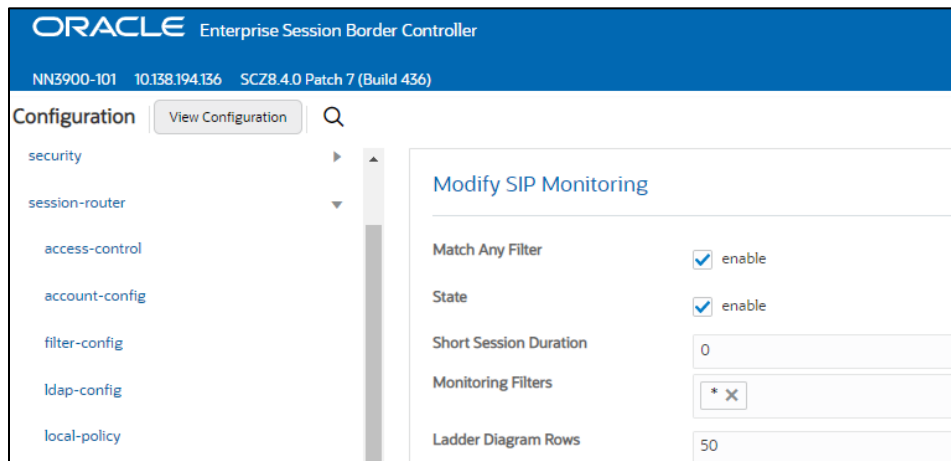
- Click OK at the bottom

8.7.8 Sip Monitoring

Sip monitoring configuration allows the SBC to capture calls and display them in the GUI under the Monitor and Trace Tab.

GUI Path: session router/sip monitoring

ACLI Path: config t→session-router→sip-monitoring



Click OK at the bottom

This concludes the SBC configuration via the GUI on the SBC. **Save and activate** the configuration. After that, we recommend you create a backup of your configuration as well.

9 ACLI Running Config

9.1 Show running config short

Below is the output for running the ACLI command, "show running-config short"

```
access-control
  realm-id          SIPTrunk
  description       ACL for PSTN
  source-address    192.168.1.25
  application-protocol SIP
  trust-level       high
access-control
  realm-id          ACSRealm
  description       Access Control for Microsoft ACS Direct Routing
  source-address    52.112.0.0/14
  application-protocol SIP
  trust-level       high
certificate-record
  name              ACSSBCCertificate
  state             TX
  locality          Austin
  common-name       solutionslab.cgburlington.com
  extended-key-usage-list
    serverAuth
    clientAuth
certificate-record
  name              BaltimoreRoot
  common-name       Baltimore CyberTrust Root
certificate-record
  name              DigiCertInter
  common-name       DigiCert SHA2 Secure Server CA
certificate-record
  name              DigiCertRoot
  common-name       DigiCert Global Root CA
codec-policy
  name              OptimizeCodecs
  allow-codecs      * G722:no SILK:no G726:no
codec-policy
  name              addCN
  allow-codecs      *
  add-codecs-on-egress CN
filter-config
  name              all
  user              *
http-server
  name              webServerInstance
  http-interface-list GUI
local-policy
  from-address      *
  to-address        *
  source-realm      ACSRealm
  description       Route from ACS to PSTN
  policy-attribute
    next-hop        192.168.1.25
    realm            SIPTrunk
local-policy
  from-address      *
  to-address        *
  source-realm      SIPTrunk
  policy-attribute
```

next-hop realm	sag:ACSGroup ACSRealm
media-manager options	audio-allow-asymmetric-pt xcode-gratuitous-rtcp-report-generation
media-profile name	SILK
media-profile subname	narrowband
media-profile payload-type	103
media-profile clock-rate	8000
media-profile name	SILK
media-profile subname	wideband
media-profile payload-type	104
media-profile clock-rate	16000
media-sec-policy name	RTP
media-sec-policy name	sdesPolicy
media-sec-policy inbound profile	SDES
media-sec-policy inbound mode	srtp
media-sec-policy inbound protocol	sdes
media-sec-policy outbound profile	SDES
media-sec-policy outbound mode	srtp
media-sec-policy outbound protocol	sdes
network-interface name	s0p0
network-interface hostname	solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com
network-interface ip-address	141.146.36.70
network-interface netmask	255.255.255.192
network-interface gateway	141.146.36.65
network-interface dns-ip-primary	8.8.8.8
network-interface dns-domain	solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com
network-interface name	s1p0
network-interface ip-address	192.168.1.10
network-interface netmask	255.255.255.0
network-interface gateway	192.168.1.1
ntp-config server	141.146.36.99
phy-interface name	s0p0
phy-interface operation-type	Media
phy-interface name	s1p0
phy-interface operation-type	Media
phy-interface slot	1
realm-config identifier	ACSRealm
realm-config description	Realm Facing ACS Direct Routing
realm-config network-interfaces	s0p0:0.4
realm-config mm-in-realm	enabled
realm-config media-sec-policy	sdesPolicy
realm-config rtcp-mux	enabled
realm-config teams-fqdn	solutionslab.cgbuburlington.com
realm-config teams-fqdn-in-uri	enabled
realm-config sdp-inactive-only	enabled
realm-config access-control-trust-level	high
realm-config codec-policy	addCN
realm-config rtcp-policy	rtcpGen

```

realm-config
  identifier          SIPTrunk
  description        Realm Facing PSTN Services
  network-interfaces s1p0:0.4
  mm-in-realm        enabled
  media-sec-policy   RTP
  access-control-trust-level high
  codec-policy       OptimizeCodecs
rtcp-policy
  name               rtcpGen
  rtcp-generate      all-calls
sdes-profile
  name               SDES
  lifetime           31
session-agent
  hostname           192.168.1.25
  ip-address         192.168.1.25
  realm-id           SIPTrunk
session-agent
  hostname           sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com
  port               5061
  transport-method   StaticTLS
  realm-id           ACSRealm
  ping-method        OPTIONS
  ping-interval      30
  refer-call-transfer enabled
session-agent
  hostname           sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com
  port               5061
  transport-method   StaticTLS
  realm-id           ACSRealm
  ping-method        OPTIONS
  ping-interval      30
  refer-call-transfer enabled
session-agent
  hostname           sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com
  port               5061
  transport-method   StaticTLS
  realm-id           ACSRealm
  ping-method        OPTIONS
  ping-interval      30
  refer-call-transfer enabled
session-group
  group-name         ACSGroup
  dest               sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com
                   sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com
                   sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com
sag-recursion       enabled
sip-config
  registrar-domain   *
  registrar-host     *
  options            inmanip-before-validate
                   max-udp-length=0
  allow-pani-for-trusted-only disabled
  add-ue-location-in-pani disabled
  npli-upon-register disabled

```



```

tls-globasip-feature
  name replaces
  realm ACSRealm
  require-mode-inbound Pass

  require-mode-outbound Pass
sip-interface
  realm-id ACSRealm
  sip-port
    address 141.146.36.70
    port 5061
    transport-protocol TLS
    tls-profile TLSCGBUBURLINGTON
    allow-anonymous agents-only
    in-manipulationid RespondOptions
  sip-profile forreplaces
sip-interface
  realm-id SIPTrunk
  sip-port
    address 192.168.1.10
    allow-anonymous agents-only
sip-monitoring
  match-any-filter enabled
  monitoring-filters *
sip-profile
  name forreplaces
  replace-dialogs enabled
steering-pool
  ip-address 141.146.36.70
  start-port 10000
  end-port 10999
  realm-id ACSRealm
steering-pool
  ip-address 192.168.1.10
  start-port 10000
  end-port 10999
  realm-id SIPTrunk
system-config
  hostname solutionslab.cbgburlington.com
  description SBC for Azure Communication Services Direct Routing
  location Burlington, MA
  system-log-level NOTICE
  default-gateway 10.138.194.129
tls-global
  session-caching enabled
tls-profile
  name TLSCGBUBURLINGTON
  end-entity-certificate ACSSBCCertificate
  trusted-ca-certificates DigiCertGlobalRootG2
  DigiCertRoot
  BaltimoreRoot
  mutual-authenticate enabled

```

10 Appendix A

10.1 SBC Behind NAT SPL Configuration

This configuration is needed when your SBC is behind a NAT device. This SPL is configured to avoid any loss in signaling or media traffic when the SBC is deployed behind a nat device or in a public cloud.

The Support for “SBC Behind NAT SPL plug-in” changes information in SIP messages to hide the end point located inside the private network. The specific information the “Support for SBC Behind NAT SPL plug-in” changes depends on the direction of the call.

ie.. from the NAT device to the SBC or from the SBC to the NAT device.

Configure the “Support for SBC Behind NAT SPL plug-in” for each SIP interface that is connected to a NAT device. One public-private address pair is required for each SIP interface that uses the SPL plug-in.

- The private IP address must be the same as the SIP Interface and Steering Pool IP address, both of which much match in the SBC’s configuration.
- The public IP address must be the public IP address of the NAT device

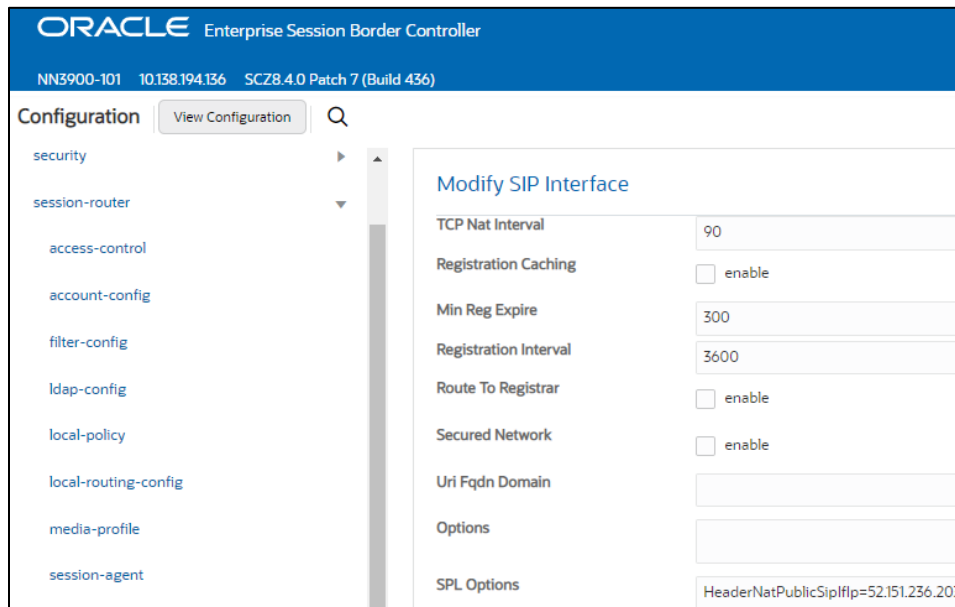
Here is an example configuration with SBC Behind NAT SPL config. The SPL is applied to the Microsoft ACS side SIP interface.

To configure SBC Behind NAT SPL Plug in, Go to:

session-router->sip-interface->spl-options and input the following value, save and activate. This is only an example:

```
HeaderNatPublicSipflp=52.151.236.203,HeaderNatPrivateSipflp=10.0.4.4
```

Here HeaderNatPublicSipflp is the public ip of the nat device, and HeaderNatPrivateSipflp is the private ip configured on the SBC sip interface and steering pool



The screenshot displays the Oracle Enterprise Session Border Controller configuration interface. The top header shows the Oracle logo and the text "Enterprise Session Border Controller". Below the header, the system information is displayed: "NN3900-101 10.138.194.136 SCZ8.4.0 Patch 7 (Build 436)". The main configuration area is titled "Configuration" and includes a search bar and a "View Configuration" button. A sidebar on the left lists various configuration categories: security, session-router, access-control, account-config, filter-config, ldap-config, local-policy, local-routing-config, media-profile, and session-agent. The "session-router" category is expanded, showing a list of SIP interfaces. The "Modify SIP Interface" configuration page is visible, showing various settings: TCP Nat Interval (90), Registration Caching (enable checkbox), Min Reg Expire (300), Registration Interval (3600), Route To Registrar (enable checkbox), Secured Network (enable checkbox), Uri Fqdn Domain (text input field), Options (text input field), and SPL Options (HeaderNatPublicSipflp=52.151.236.203).

11 Caveat

The OCSBC processes RTCP packets in two ways.

The first, as outlined in this application note, the Oracle SBC has the capability to use its own DSP resources to generate RTCP packets towards Microsoft ACS direct routing sip interface when PSTN does not have the ability to send RTCP.

The second, when both endpoints/agents involved in a call have the ability to send RTCP, the SBC will work as a pass-through by forwarding RTCP packets it receives unchanged to the other side.

When transcoding is enabled on the SBC, in some instances, the SBC will duplicate RTCP packets upon egress instead of just passing each individual packet through to the other side. If you experience this behavior, the resolution is to remove the codec polices from each realm. Once those transcoding (codec policies) are removed, the issue is resolved.

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Integrated Cloud Applications & Platform Services

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