

# SLB SBC Configuration Guidelines

## Revision History

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## Abstract

The use of the RFC 2119 keywords is an attempt to assign the correct requirement levels ("MUST", "SHOULD", "MAY", etc.).

This document defines a series of recommendations for Session-Aware Load Balancer (SLB) and SBC configuration on the Oracle Corporation AP6100 in a customer's production network. They should be used when either (a) deploying a new SLB/SBC, or (b) updating an existing configuration made before Best Current Practices were in place. When in conflict with Customer requirements or desires, the Customer's preference SHOULD take precedence.

## Applicability

This document is applicable to AP6100 (running 7.3.0 or newer) in the role of the Session-Aware Load Balancer (SLB) and NN6100/NN4600 (running S-CZ8.1.0 or newer) Session Directors.

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**1 Introduction**

As service providers deploy larger and larger SIP access networks, scalability problems are presenting unique challenges, particularly from an operational standpoint. Deployments that scale beyond the number of users serviceable by a single Session Border Controller (SBC) – as well as deployments that use a geographically redundant SBC for catastrophic fail over purposes – encounter edge reachability problems. In general there are two coarse techniques that carriers use today to support end-point populations that exceed one SLB's capacity: they either use a DNS-based distribution mechanism, or they will pre-provision endpoint to point to specific SBCs (manually load balancing them). Each of these solutions has its drawbacks. End users – many of them familiar with load balancing equipment deployed to scale protocols such as HTTP or SMTP – have expressed interest in a device that will perform dedicated load balancing for their SIP endpoint.

The Subscriber-Aware Load Balancer (SLB) addresses the need for scaling a network edge to millions of endpoint. Designed as a standalone system, the network architect can deploy an Acme Packet 6100, capable of supporting up to ten million endpoints (where an endpoint is defined as a unique source and destination IP address), the SLB aggregates signaling from large endpoint populations to reduce the edge reachability problem by an order of magnitude.

The network architect reduces this problem by deploying clusters of SBCs or Oracle Communications Unified Session Managers (USM) supported by the SLB. These SBCs can be operating as either Physical Network Functions (PNFs) and Virtual Network Functions (VNFs). The SLB supports clusters of homogenous or heterogenous groups of PNFs and/or VNFs.

Configuration guides are available for download from the Oracle Corporation Customer Support Portal (<https://docs.oracle.com>). Please contact your Oracle Corporation Systems Engineer for other Best Current Practice (BCP) documentation.

**Functional Overview:**

The Subscriber-Aware Load Balancer (SLB) is a discrete network element that processes all SIP end-point signaling traffic entering the service provider network. The SLB is not necessarily the first network device to receive signaling traffic, as, depending on network topology, additional network components (for example, routers, network address translators, and so on) can lie between the end-point and the SLB.

Upon receipt of a SIP packet from an unknown source, the SLB uses a provisioned policy to select an appropriate next-hop Session Border Controller (SBC) for traffic originated by that end-point. Subsequent packets from the same end-point are forwarded to the same SBC. The first packet, the one used to make the route decision, and all subsequent packets sent through the SLB to the next-hop SBC are encapsulated within an IP-in-IP format as defined in RFC 2003, IP Encapsulation within IP.

SBCs that participate in the load balancing-enabled deployment are enhanced by several capabilities. First, the SBC supports RFC 2003 tunnel for both packet transmission and reception. Second, the SBC periodically transmits health and performance data to the SLB; such information is evaluated and entered into the SLB's route determination algorithm. Lastly, the SBC participates in any SLB-initiated rebalance operation, as described in the Rebalancing section. A group of SBCs, with the above-listed capabilities, that receive signaling traffic from the SLB, is referred to as a cluster.

**2 Intended Audience**

This document is intended for use by Oracle Corporation Systems Engineers, third party Systems Integrators, and end users of the Session-Aware Load Balancer and Session Director. It assumes that the reader is familiar with basic operations of Acme Packet's ACLI, and has attended the following training courses (or has equivalent experience):

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E95619\\_01/html/esbc\\_ecz810\\_configuration/](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E95619_01/html/esbc_ecz810_configuration/)

It also presumes that the reader is familiar with standard configuration models and archetypes; for more information, published in our Best Current Practice series of documentation.

**3 Background**

The popularity of consumer VoIP services has stimulated a rapid growth of carriers' networks to support those services. As the number of devices attaching to a network climbs, the "edge discovery" problem for those devices climbs commensurately. Session Border Controllers, such as Acme Packet's Session Director, are logically situated at the border between a public network (e.g., the Internet) and a private carrier network. These SBCs have a finite capacity for handling user traffic, and therefore each member of the growing user population needs to select from one of many possible border points into their service provider's network.

This raises some interesting design challenges for service providers; first, how do endpoints choose their SBC. Historically, the predominant technology for attaching endpoints to SBCs is to use DNS. While it is a venerable protocol (and therefore well understood, easy to manage, scalable, and presumably part of large IP networks already), it is not particularly well suited to SIP networks for a number of reasons. Endpoint implementation decisions aside, using DNS to make distribution decisions is non-deterministic; that is, any number of intermediaries between a DNS client and a DNS server can cache data, thereby losing granular control over when services advertised or withdrawn by the DNS server are effective. Further, while DNS can use information about the requestor to influence its response, most DNS distribution algorithms are extremely rudimentary (round-robin).

The second design challenge carriers face is how to manage the user attachment to the network, for troubleshooting or sizing purposes. When investigating a customer issue, it is impractical to hunt through all potential entry points for state data related to a specific user. And as the capacity on existing systems rises, adding a system to increase overall service capacity, while redistributing users among the increased pool of resources without service disruption is a delicate, costly operation.

The Oracle Corporation clustering model using the SLB is designed to scale access networks up to two million individual connections, while eliminating dependencies on the endpoint (DNS behavior, 3xx redirect behavior, etc.) and providing a clean, simple, adaptable interface into and out of a carrier's network. By using an SLB as the entry point into a cluster of back-end SBC equipment, the edge discovery problem is reduced by an order of magnitude, and the SLB's flexible policy-driven distribution architecture puts endpoints where they belong— even if the network topology changes. The SLB and SDs form a cohesive unit, relaying performance and platform data to optimize the distribution of resources among all devices.

**4 Design Goals**

The intents of the configurations in this document are to:

- Minimize interoperability issues by standardizing field configurations
- Provide guidelines for new users to the Session-Aware Load Balancer and Session Director
- Document when and why configuration elements should be changed from their default values
- Facilitate transition of customers from Systems Engineering to Technical Support by making configurations consistent (yielding predictable behavior)
- Illustrate how to transition existing Session Directors into a cluster fronted by a Session-Aware Load Balancer by highlighting the configuration changes required from standard, non-clustered BCP examples.

Further, each design considers the following aspects (in order of priority):

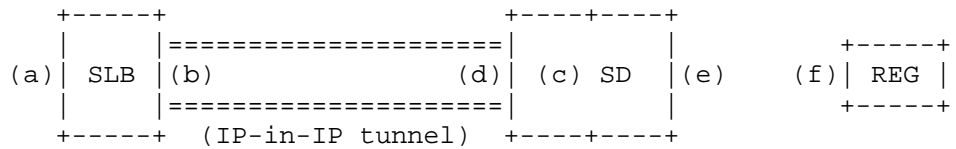
- Flexibility: how resilient the configuration is, and how adaptable the configuration is when turning up new connected networks (for example)
- Performance: minimizing the use of “heavy” configuration objects, to streamline the message flow through the box and reduce CPU usage.
- Scalability: minimizing redundant configuration objects and setting a template based foundation to allow overlay configuration with minimal disruption
- Compatibility: working with other popular devices in carriers’ VoIP networks

**5 Notes on the Reference Configurations**

All of the configurations presented here have been entered, tested, and verified on a SD in the lab at headquarters. The goal is not to demonstrate a full-featured configuration; rather, each contains only the minimum number of configuration objects required to pass basic SIP transactions. The appendices of this document provide a single working, tested instance of each of the SLB and supporting SD configurations. Only the default SLB distribution policy (i.e., round-robin) is employed by this sample.

In all cases, the design uses a single “untrusted” network, in the 192.168.11.0/24 subnet, and a single “trusted” network using 192.168.12.0/24. The configurations have been designed such that no 192.168.12.0/24 IP addresses are leaked into signaling messages sent to the untrusted network. Additionally, a “tunnel” network exists in cluster configurations that are not present in standard SBC applications. This is a network that exists in the signaling plane between an SLB and the SBCs in its cluster. The sample tunnel network in this document uses a 172.16.0.0/16 private network space, although please note this tunnel network may exist over any routable IP network (public or private, localized or geographically spread).

The IP address to which UAs send their SIP signaling in all cases is 192.168.11.101 on the SLB; this is represented as (a) in the figure below. Note that this address is also present in the sample SD configuration and represented in the diagram as address (c); however, the SD does not advertise this address on its network. The SD only uses this address via the IP-in-IP tunnel established between it and its SLB. The tunnel IP addresses, (b) and (d) in the diagram, are on the tunnel network, and are 172.16.0.100 and 172.16.0.200, respectively. The IP address (e) from which the SD sends its messages to the core infrastructure is 192.168.12.100. Depending on the configuration model, there may be more addresses used on either network; this will be noted as applicable. The SIP registrar used for testing is located at 192.168.12.200, depicted as address (f).



No Denial of Service (DoS) configuration has been applied on the SD’s configuration, save the application-layer access control features of the sip-interface. Only rudimentary DoS configuration is applied to the SLB, in the form of its max-untrusted-percentage. (This value represents the maximum percentage of the SLB’s forwarding table that is available to untrusted/temporary entries.) NOTE: in its present state, the interface used for CCP messaging is instantiated as an “untrusted” flow; this means that it is possible to overwhelm a cluster with a DoS attack, as congestion on the interface between the SLB and SD will cause keep-alive signaling to be throttled – causing the SLB to believe that the SD has failed. It is therefore STRONGLY RECOMMENDED to configure a static, trusted ACL on the SLB for each SD in the cluster (or a subnetted ACL that covers them, etc.).

Note that registration-caching must be ENABLED on the appropriate sip interface when clustering an SD. The SD uses this cached registration data for organizing and prioritizing its endpoint data during cluster rebalancing operations.

The systems used for testing purposes were configured in a high availability environment. For more information on configuring High Availability on the Session Director, refer to the pertinent BCP documentation for the latest best practices. For more information on configuring High Availability on the Session-Aware Load Balancer, refer to Section 6 of this document.

Best Current Practices for object naming conventions have been followed whenever possible.

## 6 Session-Aware Load Balancer Configuration

The SLB configuration is deliberately kept simple. Aside from the usual array of “platform” configuration elements (e.g., system-config, phy-config, etc.) one must only configure two global configuration settings, and any desired, specific distribution policies. (Note that in the absence of any configured distribution policies, the SLB will default to a round-robin mode of operation, which is what the sample configuration presents.)

### 6.1. The cluster-config element

The default values of the cluster-config element have been chosen to be applicable to the majority of deployment scenarios. Various configuration settings should be specifically considered when deploying the SLB, however.

The boolean value “auto-rebalance” governs whether or not the addition of a new SD to a cluster will trigger a rebalance operation within that cluster (i.e., each pre-existing SD will migrate some percentage of their user population to fill this new vacancy). Should a carrier’s preference be to keep traffic static upon node insertion, this value should be set to disabled; the result of this configuration will be that the newly added SD is considered the de facto highest preference for new users (so it should fill up rapidly). In most cases auto-rebalance should be set to enabled.

The rebalance-skip-ahead value (represented in milliseconds) controls how far into its time-ordered list of endpoint expiry times the SD will skip to find candidates for rebalancing to other SDs when asked to nominate candidates by the SLB. By default (and when the rebalance-skip-ahead value is set to 0) the SD will nominate users at the “top” of its time-ordered list; that is, the users expiring most imminently will be the ones chosen. However, this introduces a distinct possibility for a race condition, where the SD nominates a user whose refresh REGISTER is already ‘in flight’ towards the SLB. By setting this field to a non-zero value (such as the recommended value of thirty seconds, or 30000), the SD will nominate users set to expire thirty seconds from the time of the request from the SLB. This significantly mitigates the likelihood of an SD nominating an endpoint about to send its REGISTER, introducing a state abnormality among the cluster members. The value of thirty seconds was selected deliberately to roughly coincide with the duration of a typical SIP REGISTER transaction. Likewise, the rebalance-max-refresh will allow an operator to establish a ceiling on the time differential between when an endpoint may be moved (deleted on the SLB) and when it is expected to refresh its registration through the SLB. As a move operation from one SD to another SD will necessarily introduce a window of unavailability for that endpoint to receive calls successfully via the cluster, it is oftentimes desirable to control that window explicitly. A carrier willing to expose their users to no more than five minutes of downtime during a cluster rebalance operation, for example, could set rebalance-max-refresh to 300000. In this way, only users due to expire five minutes from the receipt of the rebalance request from the SLB would be considered candidates for migration.

The session-multiplier field is used to derive the occupancy for a given Session Director in the cluster. Occupancy is essentially the governing factor for which SD is chosen for a new endpoint assignment, when all other factors are equal. Said another way, if two systems are identically configured and a new endpoint signals into the cluster, the one with the lowest occupancy is the one that will be selected. When an SD first joins the cluster (handshakes into the SLB), it will provide several aspects of its configuration – among them its licensed session capacity, and its maximum endpoint capacity (if configured). If its maximum endpoint capacity is configured (sip-config -> registration-cache-limit), then this is considered the maximum occupancy of the SD. If it is not configured, the SLB uses the product of the licensed capacity and the session-multiplier field from the cluster-config. As an example, using the default session-multiplier of 10, an SD with 16,000 licensed sessions will receive no more than 160,000 endpoint assignments from the SLB. The default session-multiplier should be adequate for most applications, but it is important to evaluate it independently for each cluster deployment.

### 6.2. The lbp-config element



Generally speaking, no configuration changes (aside from any relative to high availability) are usually necessary in the lbp-config element; the default values are adequate.

However, certain deployment scenarios may justify changing the untrusted-grace-period timer from its default of 30 (seconds) to a higher value. In a typical access configuration, the untrusted sip-interface is configured to restrict its use to registered endpoints only (allow-anonymous->registered). There are some instances, however, where this security feature is either not applied, or is deliberately overridden by configuration specific to emergency calling.

In its present incarnation, the SLB will only migrate a user from its 'untrusted' list to its 'trusted' list via a promotion message sent by the SD specific to that user; in turn, today's SBC incarnation will only send this promotion message to the SLB after a successful REGISTER/200 OK exchange has occurred. The net result of this is that an anonymous caller, sending an INVITE to an SD where the user is not currently registered, will complete their call but the SLB will never 'trust' that user. After the untrusted-grace-period elapses, the SLB will 'forget' about that particular endpoint-to-SD association, and the user's subsequent signaling messages will be subject to new distribution decisions. Adjusting the untrusted-grace-period timer value to match the user's registration interval will allow the association to exist long enough for that anonymous caller to re-REGISTER during their call, and hence get promoted by the SD after the REGISTER/200 OK. (Note: even if a user gets redistributed to a different SD during an active call it should not interrupt their call in progress, as RTP never flows through the SLB; the redistribution would only affect in-dialog signaling messages such as the BYE, etc.)

### 6.3. Configuring distribution policies (lb-policy)

The SLB's distribution policies, configured using lb-policy configuration objects, are where customer-specific mappings from endpoints to supporting SDs are defined. As such, no specific configuration advice is pertinent in this BCP.

In the absence of any configured lb-policy objects, the SLB's default behavior is to round-robin all inbound requests among all SDs that advertise support for the service interface upon which the request arrived at the SLB. If round-robin behavior is all that is desired, no lb-policy elements SHOULD be configured. However, any advanced routing will require the use of one or more lb-policy configuration objects to define the desired mapping of inbound endpoints to SDs or groups of SDs.

Fundamentally, lb-policy configuration is roughly analogous to local-policy on the SD; that is, it will match packets to policies using their source address and destination address, prioritize the results, and forward the packet onto the "best" match. Unlike local-policy matching, however, the "source realm" is not part of the matching key on ingress packets, since the SLB is neither aware of, nor configured with, realm data. Combining the local-policy concepts of a 'next-hop' and an (egress) realm within a policy-attribute is the name of a "service partition", defined as the realm identifier on each member SD. Each of these service partitions is configured as an "lb-realm", a sub-element within the lb-policy configuration element. The name of the lb-realm matches the name of one or more realm labels (realm-config -> identifier) of participating SDs.

### 6.4. High availability configuration

The SLB is responsible for replicating data pertaining to as many as two million endpoints. As such, those familiar with configuring high availability on an SD will notice some recommendations for changing the default values of various timers and transaction journal settings.

In the lbp-config, red-max-trans governs the journal depth for queuing transaction history on the active SLB device. That is, each transaction that occurs on the active SLB is recorded in this journal awaiting a request from the standby SLB to retrieve updates. For scaling up to two million supported endpoints, the recommended value for this configuration setting is 2000000. This will allow for a scenario where the high availability mate of an active SLB is powered off for an extended period of time; when the high availability pair is restored, the journal on the active will be large enough to accommodate a (potentially) large number of transactions that have transpired in the interim.

In the redundancy-config, the recommended default value for becoming-standby-time is 1620000 (27 minutes). This is to account for the large volume of data a standby can expect to receive from an active, and gives it time to retrieve all of that data and become fully synchronized before this timer expires and it transitions to OutOfService.

The sample configuration is given in Appendix A.

## 7 Session Director Configuration

The configuration requirements for introducing a Session Director into a cluster fronted by an SLB were deliberately kept minimal. All that is required is to configure the properties of the tunnel between the SD and SLB, and to flag the relevant application(s) to indicate their participation in a cluster.

### 7.1. Tunnel configuration

Traditionally, SDs are situated at the border of two networks: an untrusted network and a trusted network. The introduction of an SLB into a network design creates a third network, referred to as a “tunnel network”. (Therefore the SLB is said to participate in the untrusted network and the tunnel network, whereas the SDs in the cluster participate in all three of the untrusted, tunnel, and trusted networks.) As the tunnel properties are defined with a network-interface, any realms built upon that network-interface that are configured to communicate with a load balancer (see next section) will use the tunnel. Multiple tunnels may be configured on a single network-interface (differentiated by their name), but only one tunnel per protocol type (e.g., SIP, H248) may be configured within a single network-interface.

### 7.2. Application configuration

As the application configuration consists solely of either a tunnel identifier field in the sip-interface, or an option within the h248-mgc-config element, no additional information is necessary.

Note that when configuring an SD to support SIP/TCP or SIP/TLS, that the option “reuse-connections” MUST be applied to the access-facing (i.e., tunneled) sip-interface. This is because an SD may try to initiate outbound connections to non-NATted endpoints if the IP:port in the endpoint’s Contact-URI does not match its actual L3/L4 address. These connections will fail in the presence of a SLB.

### 7.3. Media management in a cluster

Be advised that media management (specifically, mm-in-realm) will behave differently as endpoints are strewn among many like-configured SDs. If a customer is intent on releasing media between two users within a realm, you must consider that the realm now extends to the entire cluster; therefore, you must configure msm-release in addition to setting mm-in-realm to disabled.

For more information on configuring msm-release, refer to [2].

**8 Maintenance and Troubleshooting**

Please refer to the document available at the link below from our support portal for helpful show command outputs and their explanations:-

[https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E83022\\_01/doc/slb\\_scz7310\\_essentials.pdf](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E83022_01/doc/slb_scz7310_essentials.pdf)

**9**      **References**

1. [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E83022\\_01/index.htm](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E83022_01/index.htm)

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**APPENDIX A. Reference Configuration: SLB Basic Configuration**

```

cluster-config
  state                enabled
  log-level            CRITICAL
  auto-rebalance       enabled
  source-rebalance-threshold 50
  dest-rebalance-threshold 0
  dest-rebalance-max   80
  tunnel-check-interval 15000
  tunnel-fail-interval 10000
  rebalance-request-delay 500
  session-multiplier   10
  rebalance-skip-ahead 30000
  rebalance-max-refresh 0
  ignore-tgt-svcs-on-rebalance disabled
  atom-limit-divisor   1
  rebalance-del-app-entries disabled
  inactive-sd-limit    1800
  red-port             2001
  red-max-trans        10000
  red-sync-start-time  5000
  red-sync-comp-time   1000
  service-port
    address            192.168.11.101
    port               5060
    protocol           UDP
    network-interface  M00:0
  last-modified-by    admin@console
  last-modified-date  2013-07-03 14:12:44
ipt-config
  min-tru-bw          8000000
  max-tru-bw          24000000
  min-untru-bw        3000000
  max-untru-bw        9000000
  log-level           CRITICAL
  last-modified-by    admin@console
  last-modified-date  2013-07-03 14:19:45
lbp-config
  state                enabled
  log-level            CRITICAL
  untrusted-grace-period 30
  max-untrusted-percentage 20
  max-untrusted-upper-threshold 80
  max-untrusted-lower-threshold 70
  endpoint-capacity-upper-threshold 80
  endpoint-capacity-lower-threshold 70
  red-port            2000
  red-max-trans       2000000
  red-sync-start-time 5000
  red-sync-comp-time  1000
  last-modified-by    admin@console
  last-modified-date  2013-07-03 14:13:53
network-interface
  name                M00
  sub-port-id         0
  description         Access
  hostname
  ip-address          192.168.11.101
  pri-utility-addr    192.168.11.102
  sec-utility-addr    192.168.11.103

```

```

netmask                255.255.255.0
gateway                192.168.11.1
sec-gateway
gw-heartbeat
    state                disabled
    heartbeat            0
    retry-count          0
    retry-timeout        1
    health-score         0
dns-ip-primary
dns-ip-backup1
dns-ip-backup2
dns-domain
dns-timeout            11
hip-ip-list
ftp-address
icmp-address
snmp-address
telnet-address
ssh-address
last-modified-by      admin@console
last-modified-date    2013-07-03 14:05:40
network-interface
    name                 M10
    sub-port-id          0
    description          tunnel
    hostname
    ip-address           172.16.0.100
    pri-utility-addr     172.16.0.101
    sec-utility-addr     172.16.0.102
    netmask              255.255.255.0
    gateway              172.16.0.1
    sec-gateway
    gw-heartbeat
        state            disabled
        heartbeat        0
        retry-count      0
        retry-timeout    1
        health-score     0
    dns-ip-primary
    dns-ip-backup1
    dns-ip-backup2
    dns-domain
    dns-timeout          11
    hip-ip-list          172.16.0.100
    ftp-address
    icmp-address         172.16.0.100
    snmp-address
    telnet-address
    ssh-address
    tunnel-config
        local-address    172.16.0.100
        port              4444
        protocol          UDP
        tls-profile
    last-modified-by    admin@console
    last-modified-date  2013-07-03 14:07:35
network-interface
    name                 eth1
    sub-port-id          0
    description          wancom1
    hostname
    ip-address
    pri-utility-addr     169.254.1.1

```

```

sec-utility-addr      169.254.1.2
netmask               255.255.255.252
gateway
sec-gateway
gw-heartbeat
    state              disabled
    heartbeat          0
    retry-count        0
    retry-timeout      1
    health-score       0
dns-ip-primary
dns-ip-backup1
dns-ip-backup2
dns-domain
dns-timeout           11
hip-ip-list
ftp-address
icmp-address
snmp-address
telnet-address
ssh-address
last-modified-by     admin@console
last-modified-date   2013-05-08 11:38:14
network-interface
    name               eth2
    sub-port-id        0
    description        wancom2
    hostname
    ip-address
    pri-utility-addr   169.254.2.1
    sec-utility-addr   169.254.2.2
    netmask            255.255.255.252
    gateway
    sec-gateway
    gw-heartbeat
        state          disabled
        heartbeat      0
        retry-count    0
        retry-timeout  1
        health-score   0
    dns-ip-primary
    dns-ip-backup1
    dns-ip-backup2
    dns-domain
    dns-timeout        11
    hip-ip-list
    ftp-address
    icmp-address
    snmp-address
    telnet-address
    ssh-address
    last-modified-by   admin@console
    last-modified-date 2013-05-08 11:38:54
phy-interface
    name               M00
    operation-type     Media
    port               0
    slot               0
    virtual-mac        00:08:25:a2:39:fe
    admin-state        enabled
    auto-negotiation   enabled
    duplex-mode        FULL
    speed              100
    overload-protection disabled

```

```

    last-modified-by      admin@console
    last-modified-date    2013-05-23 15:33:09
phy-interface
  name                   M10
  operation-type         Media
  port                   0
  slot                   1
  virtual-mac            00:08:25:a2:39:ff
  admin-state            enabled
  auto-negotiation       enabled
  duplex-mode            FULL
  speed                  100
  overload-protection    disabled
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-05-23 17:15:25
phy-interface
  name                   eth1
  operation-type         Control
  port                   1
  slot                   0
  virtual-mac
  wancom-health-score    8
  overload-protection    disabled
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-05-08 11:44:37
phy-interface
  name                   eth2
  operation-type         Control
  port                   2
  slot                   0
  virtual-mac
  wancom-health-score    9
  overload-protection    disabled
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-05-08 11:45:02
redundancy-config
  state                  enabled
  log-level              INFO
  health-threshold       75
  emergency-threshold    50
  port                   9090
  advertisement-time     500
  percent-drift          210
  initial-time           1250
  becoming-standby-time 180000
  becoming-active-time   100
  cfg-port               1987
  cfg-max-trans           10000
  cfg-sync-start-time    5000
  cfg-sync-comp-time     1000
  gateway-heartbeat-interval 0
  gateway-heartbeat-retry 0
  gateway-heartbeat-timeout 1
  gateway-heartbeat-health 0
  media-if-peercheck-time 0
peer
  name                   SLB1
  state                  enabled
  type                   Primary
  destination
    address               169.254.1.1:9090
    network-interface     eth1:0
  destination
    address               169.254.2.1:9090

```

```

peer
  network-interface      eth2:0
  name                   SLB2
  state                  enabled
  type                   Secondary
  destination
    address              169.254.2.2:9090
    network-interface    eth2:0
  destination
    address              169.254.1.2:9090
    network-interface    eth1:0
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-05-08 13:54:12
phy-interface
  name                   M10
  operation-type         Media
  port                   0
  slot                   1
  virtual-mac
  admin-state            enabled
  auto-negotiation       enabled
  duplex-mode            FULL
  speed                  100
  overload-protection    disabled
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-07-03 13:57:47
phy-interface
  name                   M00
  operation-type         Media
  port                   0
  slot                   0
  virtual-mac
  admin-state            enabled
  auto-negotiation       enabled
  duplex-mode            FULL
  speed                  100
  overload-protection    disabled
  last-modified-by      admin@console
  last-modified-date    2013-07-03 13:58:01
system-config
  hostname
  description            SLB BCP Config - LCX 1.0.0
  location
  mib-system-contact
  mib-system-name
  mib-system-location
  snmp-enabled           enabled
  enable-snmp-auth-traps disabled
  enable-snmp-syslog-notify disabled
  enable-snmp-monitor-traps disabled
  enable-env-monitor-traps disabled
  snmp-syslog-his-table-length 1
  snmp-syslog-level      WARNING
  system-log-level        WARNING
  process-log-level       NOTICE
  process-log-ip-address  0.0.0.0
  process-log-port        0
  collect
    sample-interval      5
    push-interval        15
    boot-state            disabled
    start-time            now
    end-time              never
    red-collect-state     disabled

```

```
red-max-trans          1000
red-sync-start-time    5000
red-sync-comp-time     1000
push-success-trap-state disabled
call-trace             disabled
internal-trace         disabled
log-filter             all
default-gateway        172.41.0.1
restart               enabled
exceptions
telnet-timeout         0
console-timeout        0
remote-control         enabled
cli-audit-trail        enabled
link-redundancy-state disabled
source-routing         disabled
cli-more              disabled
terminal-height        24
debug-timeout          0
trap-event-lifetime    0
default-v6-gateway     ::
ipv6-support           disabled
cleanup-time-of-day    00:00
last-modified-by       admin@console
last-modified-date     2013-07-03 13:56:33
```

task done

**APPENDIX B. Reference Configuration: Basic SD Clustered Configuration**

```

local-policy
  from-address
      *
  to-address
      *
  source-realm
      Access
  description
  activate-time
      N/A
  deactivate-time
      N/A
  state
      enabled
  policy-priority
      none
  last-modified-by
      admin@172.41.1.2
  last-modified-date
      2013-07-03 11:15:59
  policy-attribute
    next-hop
        192.168.12.200
    realm
        Core
    action
        none
    terminate-recursion
        disabled
    carrier
    start-time
        0000
    end-time
        2400
    days-of-week
        U-S
    cost
        0
    app-protocol
    state
        enabled
    methods
    media-profiles
    lookup
        single
    next-key
    eloc-str-lkup
        disabled
    eloc-str-match

media-manager
  state
      enabled
  latching
      enabled
  flow-time-limit
      86400
  initial-guard-timer
      300
  subsq-guard-timer
      300
  tcp-flow-time-limit
      86400
  tcp-initial-guard-timer
      300
  tcp-subsq-guard-timer
      300
  tcp-number-of-ports-per-flow
      2
  hnt-rtcp
      disabled
  algd-log-level
      NOTICE
  mbcd-log-level
      NOTICE
  red-flow-port
      1985
  red-mgcp-port
      1986
  red-max-trans
      10000
  red-sync-start-time
      5000
  red-sync-comp-time
      1000
  media-policing
      enabled
  max-signaling-bandwidth
      10000000
  max-untrusted-signaling
      100
  min-untrusted-signaling
      30
  app-signaling-bandwidth
      0
  tolerance-window
      30
  rtcp-rate-limit
      0
  trap-on-demote-to-deny
      disabled
  anonymous-sdp
      disabled

```



```

arp-msg-bandwidth          32000
fragment-msg-bandwidth    0
rfc2833-timestamp         disabled
default-2833-duration     100
rfc2833-end-pkts-only-for-non-sig enabled
translate-non-rfc2833-event disabled
media-supervision-traps   disabled
dnsgalg-server-failover   disabled
last-modified-by         admin@172.41.1.2
last-modified-date       2012-01-12 20:04:48
network-interface
  name                     M00
  sub-port-id              0
  description              Access Interface
  hostname
  ip-address               172.16.0.200
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask                  255.255.255.0
  gateway                  172.16.0.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state                  disabled
    heartbeat              0
    retry-count            0
    retry-timeout          1
    health-score           0
  dns-ip-primary
  dns-ip-backup1
  dns-ip-backup2
  dns-domain
  dns-timeout              11
  hip-ip-list              172.16.0.200
  ftp-address
  icmp-address             172.16.0.200
  snmp-address
  telnet-address
  ssh-address
  signaling-mtu            0
  tunnel-config
    name                   sipTunnel
    local-address           172.16.0.200
    remote-address          172.16.0.100
    port                    4444
    protocol                UDP
    tls-profile
    application             SIP
  last-modified-by         admin@172.41.1.2
  last-modified-date       2013-07-03 14:29:08
network-interface
  name                     M10
  sub-port-id              0
  description              Core Interface
  hostname
  ip-address               192.168.12.100
  pri-utility-addr
  sec-utility-addr
  netmask                  255.255.255.0
  gateway                  192.168.12.1
  sec-gateway
  gw-heartbeat
    state                  disabled
    heartbeat              0
    retry-count            0

```

```

        retry-timeout          1
        health-score           0
    dns-ip-primary
    dns-ip-backup1
    dns-ip-backup2
    dns-domain
    dns-timeout                11
    hip-ip-list                 192.168.12.100
    ftp-address
    icmp-address                192.168.12.100
    snmp-address
    telnet-address
    ssh-address
    signaling-mtu               0
    last-modified-by            admin@console
    last-modified-date          2013-05-08 15:47:12
phy-interface
    name                       M00
    operation-type              Media
    port                         0
    slot                         0
    virtual-mac
    admin-state                  enabled
    auto-negotiation             enabled
    duplex-mode                  FULL
    speed                        1000
    overload-protection          disabled
    last-modified-by             admin@172.41.1.2
    last-modified-date           2012-01-12 19:55:26
phy-interface
    name                       M10
    operation-type              Media
    port                         0
    slot                         1
    virtual-mac
    admin-state                  enabled
    auto-negotiation             enabled
    duplex-mode                  FULL
    speed                        1000
    overload-protection          disabled
    last-modified-by             admin@172.41.1.2
    last-modified-date           2012-01-12 19:55:48
realm-config
    identifier                   Access
    description
    addr-prefix                  0.0.0.0
    network-interfaces
                                M00:0
    mm-in-realm                  enabled
    mm-in-network                enabled
    mm-same-ip                   enabled
    mm-in-system                 enabled
    bw-cac-non-mm                disabled
    msm-release                   disabled
    qos-enable                    disabled
    generate-UDP-checksum         disabled
    max-bandwidth                 0
    fallback-bandwidth            0
    max-priority-bandwidth        0
    max-latency                   0
    max-jitter                    0
    max-packet-loss               0
    observ-window-size            0
    parent-realm

```

```

dns-realm
media-policy
media-sec-policy
srtp-msm-passthrough          disabled
in-translationid
out-translationid
in-manipulationid
out-manipulationid
manipulation-string
manipulation-pattern
class-profile
average-rate-limit           0
access-control-trust-level   none
invalid-signal-threshold     0
maximum-signal-threshold     0
untrusted-signal-threshold   0
nat-trust-threshold          0
deny-period                   30
ext-policy-svr
diam-e2-address-realm
symmetric-latching           disabled
pal-strip                     disabled
trunk-context
early-media-allow
enforcement-profile
additional-prefixes
restricted-latching          none
restriction-mask              32
accounting-enable             enabled
user-cac-mode                 none
user-cac-bandwidth           0
user-cac-sessions            0
icmp-detect-multiplier       0
icmp-advertisement-interval  0
icmp-target-ip
monthly-minutes               0
net-management-control       disabled
delay-media-update           disabled
refer-call-transfer          disabled
refer-notify-provisional     none
dyn-refer-term                disabled
codec-policy
codec-manip-in-realm         disabled
constraint-name
call-recording-server-id
xnq-state                     xnq-unknown
hairpin-id                    0
stun-enable                   disabled
stun-server-ip                0.0.0.0
stun-server-port              3478
stun-changed-ip               0.0.0.0
stun-changed-port            3479
match-media-profiles
qos-constraint
sip-profile
sip-isup-profile
block-rtcp                    disabled
hide-egress-media-update     disabled
last-modified-by              admin@172.41.1.2
last-modified-date            2012-01-12 20:05:08
realm-config
  identifier                   Core
  description
  addr-prefix                  0.0.0.0

```

```

network-interfaces
mm-in-realm M10:0
mm-in-network disabled
mm-same-ip enabled
mm-in-system enabled
bw-cac-non-mm disabled
msm-release disabled
qos-enable disabled
generate-UDP-checksum disabled
max-bandwidth 0
fallback-bandwidth 0
max-priority-bandwidth 0
max-latency 0
max-jitter 0
max-packet-loss 0
observ-window-size 0
parent-realm
dns-realm
media-policy
media-sec-policy
srtp-msm-passthrough disabled
in-translationid
out-translationid
in-manipulationid
out-manipulationid
manipulation-string
manipulation-pattern
class-profile
average-rate-limit 0
access-control-trust-level none
invalid-signal-threshold 0
maximum-signal-threshold 0
untrusted-signal-threshold 0
nat-trust-threshold 0
deny-period 30
ext-policy-svr
diam-e2-address-realm
symmetric-latching disabled
pai-strip disabled
trunk-context
early-media-allow
enforcement-profile
additional-prefixes
restricted-latching none
restriction-mask 32
accounting-enable enabled
user-cac-mode none
user-cac-bandwidth 0
user-cac-sessions 0
icmp-detect-multiplier 0
icmp-advertisement-interval 0
icmp-target-ip
monthly-minutes 0
net-management-control disabled
delay-media-update disabled
refer-call-transfer disabled
refer-notify-provisional none
dyn-refer-term disabled
codec-policy
codec-manip-in-realm disabled
constraint-name
call-recording-server-id
xnq-state xnq-unknown

```

```

hairpin-id                0
stun-enable               disabled
stun-server-ip           0.0.0.0
stun-server-port         3478
stun-changed-ip          0.0.0.0
stun-changed-port        3479
match-media-profiles
qos-constraint
sip-profile
sip-isup-profile
block-rtcp                disabled
hide-egress-media-update  disabled
last-modified-by         admin@console
last-modified-date       2013-05-08 15:46:10
session-agent
hostname                  192.168.12.200
ip-address                192.168.12.200
port                      5060
state                     enabled
app-protocol              SIP
app-type
transport-method          UDP
realm-id                  Core
egress-realm-id
description
carriers
allow-next-hop-lp         enabled
constraints                disabled
max-sessions              0
max-inbound-sessions      0
max-outbound-sessions     0
max-burst-rate            0
max-inbound-burst-rate   0
max-outbound-burst-rate  0
max-sustain-rate         0
max-inbound-sustain-rate 0
max-outbound-sustain-rate 0
min-seizures              5
min-asr                   0
time-to-resume            0
ttr-no-response          0
in-service-period         0
burst-rate-window         0
sustain-rate-window       0
req-uri-carrier-mode      None
proxy-mode
redirect-action
loose-routing             enabled
send-media-session        enabled
response-map
ping-method
ping-interval             0
ping-send-mode            keep-alive
ping-all-addresses       disabled
ping-in-service-response-codes
out-service-response-codes
load-balance-dns-query    hunt
media-profiles
in-translationid
out-translationid
trust-me                  disabled
request-uri-headers
stop-recurse
local-response-map

```

```

ping-to-user-part
ping-from-user-part
li-trust-me                disabled
in-manipulationid
out-manipulationid
manipulation-string
manipulation-pattern
p-asserted-id
trunk-group
max-register-sustain-rate  0
early-media-allow
invalidate-registrations   disabled
rfc2833-mode               none
rfc2833-payload            0
codec-policy
enforcement-profile
refer-call-transfer        disabled
refer-notify-provisional  none
reuse-connections          NONE
tcp-keepalive              none
tcp-reconn-interval        0
max-register-burst-rate    0
register-burst-window       0
sip-profile
sip-isup-profile
kpml-interworking          inherit
last-modified-by           admin@172.41.1.2
last-modified-date         2013-07-03 11:47:20
sip-config
state                       enabled
operation-mode              dialog
dialog-transparency         enabled
home-realm-id               Core
egress-realm-id
nat-mode                     None
registrar-domain            *
registrar-host              *
registrar-port              5060
register-service-route       always
init-timer                  500
max-timer                   4000
trans-expire                32
invite-expire               180
inactive-dynamic-conn       32
enforcement-profile
pac-method
pac-interval                10
pac-strategy                PropDist
pac-load-weight             1
pac-session-weight          1
pac-route-weight            1
pac-callid-lifetime         600
pac-user-lifetime           3600
red-sip-port                1988
red-max-trans               10000
red-sync-start-time         5000
red-sync-comp-time          1000
add-reason-header           disabled
sip-message-len             4096
enum-sag-match              disabled
extra-method-stats          disabled
rph-feature                 disabled
nsep-user-sessions-rate     0
nsep-sa-sessions-rate       0

```

```

registration-cache-limit      0
register-use-to-for-lp         disabled
refer-src-routing             disabled
add-ucid-header               disabled
proxy-sub-events
allow-pani-for-trusted-only   disabled
pass-gruu-contact             disabled
sag-lookup-on-redirect        disabled
set-disconnect-time-on-bye    disabled
last-modified-by              admin@console
last-modified-date            2013-05-13 15:05:35
sip-interface
state                          enabled
realm-id                       Access
description
sip-port
    address                    192.168.11.101
    port                        5060
    transport-protocol         UDP
    tls-profile
    multi-home-addr
    allow-anonymous            registered
    ims-aka-profile
carriers
trans-expire                   0
invite-expire                  0
max-redirect-contacts         0
proxy-mode
redirect-action
contact-mode                   none
nat-traversal                  none
nat-interval                   30
tcp-nat-interval              90
registration-caching          enabled
min-reg-expire                 300
registration-interval         3600
route-to-registrar            enabled
secured-network                disabled
teluri-scheme                  disabled
uri-fqdn-domain
trust-mode                     all
max-nat-interval              3600
nat-int-increment             10
nat-test-increment            30
sip-dynamic-hnt               disabled
stop-recurse                  401,407
port-map-start                 0
port-map-end                   0
in-manipulationid
out-manipulationid
manipulation-string
manipulation-pattern
sip-ims-feature                disabled
subscribe-reg-event           disabled
operator-identifier
anonymous-priority            none
max-incoming-conns            0
per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns 0
inactive-conn-timeout         0
untrusted-conn-timeout        0
network-id
ext-policy-server
default-location-string
charging-vector-mode           pass

```

```

charging-function-address-mode pass
ccf-address
ecf-address
term-tgrp-mode none
implicit-service-route disabled
rfc2833-payload 101
rfc2833-mode transparent
constraint-name
response-map
local-response-map
ims-aka-feature disabled
enforcement-profile
route-unauthorized-calls
tcp-keepalive none
add-sdp-invite disabled
add-sdp-profiles
sip-profile
sip-isup-profile
tcp-conn-dereg 0
register-keep-alive none
kpml-interworking disabled
tunnel-name sipTunnel
last-modified-by admin@10.1.31.40
last-modified-date 2013-05-10 12:06:29
sip-interface
state enabled
realm-id Core
description
sip-port
    address 192.168.12.100
    port 5060
    transport-protocol UDP
    tls-profile
    multi-home-addr
    allow-anonymous agents-only
    ims-aka-profile
carriers
trans-expire 0
invite-expire 0
max-redirect-contacts 0
proxy-mode
redirect-action
contact-mode none
nat-traversal none
nat-interval 30
tcp-nat-interval 90
registration-caching disabled
min-reg-expire 300
registration-interval 3600
route-to-registrar disabled
secured-network disabled
teluri-scheme disabled
uri-fqdn-domain
trust-mode all
max-nat-interval 3600
nat-int-increment 10
nat-test-increment 30
sip-dynamic-hnt disabled
stop-recurse 401,407
port-map-start 0
port-map-end 0
in-manipulationid
out-manipulationid
manipulation-string

```



```

manipulation-pattern
sip-ims-feature                disabled
subscribe-reg-event           disabled
operator-identifier
anonymous-priority            none
max-incoming-conns            0
per-src-ip-max-incoming-conns 0
inactive-conn-timeout         0
untrusted-conn-timeout        0
network-id
ext-policy-server
default-location-string
charging-vector-mode           pass
charging-function-address-mode pass
ccf-address
ecf-address
term-tgrp-mode                 none
implicit-service-route         disabled
rfc2833-payload                101
rfc2833-mode                   transparent
constraint-name
response-map
local-response-map
ims-aka-feature                disabled
enforcement-profile
route-unauthorized-calls
tcp-keepalive                  none
add-sdp-invite                 disabled
add-sdp-profiles
sip-profile
sip-isup-profile
tcp-conn-dereg                 0
register-keep-alive            none
kpml-interworking              disabled
tunnel-name
last-modified-by               admin@console
last-modified-date             2013-05-23 16:05:29
steering-pool
ip-address                     172.16.0.201
start-port                     49152
end-port                       65535
realm-id                       Access
network-interface
last-modified-by               admin@172.41.1.2
last-modified-date             2013-07-03 14:28:18
steering-pool
ip-address                     192.168.12.100
start-port                     49152
end-port                       65535
realm-id                       Core
network-interface
last-modified-by               admin@console
last-modified-date             2013-05-29 13:36:56
system-config
hostname
description                     BCP Access SBC
location
mib-system-contact
mib-system-name
mib-system-location
snmp-enabled                    enabled
enable-snmp-auth-traps          disabled
enable-snmp-syslog-notify       disabled
enable-snmp-monitor-traps       disabled

```

```

enable-env-monitor-traps      disabled
snmp-syslog-his-table-length  1
snmp-syslog-level             WARNING
system-log-level              WARNING
process-log-level             NOTICE
process-log-ip-address         0.0.0.0
process-log-port              0
collect
    sample-interval            5
    push-interval              15
    boot-state                 disabled
    start-time                 now
    end-time                   never
    red-collect-state          disabled
    red-max-trans              1000
    red-sync-start-time        5000
    red-sync-comp-time         1000
    push-success-trap-state    disabled
call-trace                    disabled
internal-trace                disabled
log-filter                    all
default-gateway               172.40.0.1
restart                       enabled
exceptions
telnet-timeout                0
console-timeout               0
remote-control                enabled
cli-audit-trail               enabled
link-redundancy-state         disabled
source-routing                disabled
cli-more                      disabled
terminal-height               24
debug-timeout                 0
trap-event-lifetime           0
default-v6-gateway            ::
ipv6-signaling-mtu            1500
ipv4-signaling-mtu            1500
cleanup-time-of-day           00:00
snmp-engine-id-suffix
snmp-agent-mode               v1v2
comm-monitor
    state                     disabled
    qos-enable                 enabled
    sbc-grp-id                 0
    tls-profile

```

task done