

Microsoft® Teams Direct Routing Enterprise Model and Bell Canada SIP Trunk using AudioCodes Mediant™ SBC

Version 7.2



Microsoft Partner
Gold Communications



Microsoft Teams



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Documentation Feedback

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1 Introduction

This Configuration Note describes how to set up the AudioCodes Enterprise Session Border Controller (hereafter, referred to as *SBC*) for interworking between Bell Canada's SIP Trunk and Microsoft's Teams Direct Routing environment.

You can also use AudioCodes' SBC Wizard tool to automatically configure the SBC based on this interoperability setup. However, it is recommended to read through this document to better understand the various configuration options. For more information on AudioCodes' SBC Wizard including the download option, visit AudioCodes web site at <https://www.audiocodes.com/partners/sbc-interoperability-list>.

1.1 Intended Audience

This document is intended for engineers, or AudioCodes and Bell Canada partners who are responsible for installing and configuring Bell Canada's SIP Trunk and Microsoft's Teams Direct Routing Service in Enterprise Model for enabling VoIP calls using AudioCodes SBC.

1.2 About Microsoft Teams Direct Routing

Microsoft Teams Direct Routing allows connecting a customer-provided SBC to the Microsoft Phone System. The customer-provided SBC can be connected to almost any telephony trunk, or connect with third-party PSTN equipment. The connection allows:

- Using virtually any PSTN trunk with Microsoft Phone System
- Configuring interoperability between customer-owned telephony equipment, such as third-party PBXs, analog devices, and Microsoft Phone System

1.3 About AudioCodes SBC Product Series

AudioCodes' family of SBC devices enables reliable connectivity and security between the Enterprise's and the service provider's VoIP networks.

The SBC provides perimeter defense as a way of protecting Enterprises from malicious VoIP attacks; mediation for allowing the connection of any PBX and/or IP-PBX to any service provider; and Service Assurance for service quality and manageability.

Designed as a cost-effective appliance, the SBC is based on field-proven VoIP and network services with a native host processor, allowing the creation of purpose-built multiservice appliances, providing smooth connectivity to cloud services, with integrated quality of service, SLA monitoring, security and manageability. The native implementation of SBC provides a host of additional capabilities that are not possible with standalone SBC appliances such as VoIP mediation, PSTN access survivability, and third-party value-added services applications. This enables Enterprises to utilize the advantages of converged networks and eliminate the need for standalone appliances.

AudioCodes SBC is available as an integrated solution running on top of its field-proven Mediant Media Gateway and Multi-Service Business Router platforms, or as a software-only solution for deployment with third-party hardware. The SBC can be offered as a Virtualized SBC, supporting the following platforms: Hyper-V, AWS, AZURE, AWP, KVM and VMWare.

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2 Component Information

2.1 AudioCodes SBC Version

Table 2-1: AudioCodes SBC Version

SBC Vendor	AudioCodes
Models	▪ Mediant 500 Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 500L Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 800B/C Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 1000B Gateway & E-SBC ▪ Mediant 2600 E-SBC ▪ Mediant 4000/B SBC ▪ Mediant 9000, 9030, 9080 SBC ▪ Mediant Software SBC (VE/SE/CE)
Software Version	7.20A.258.271 or later
Protocol	▪ SIP/UDP (to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk) ▪ SIP/TLS (to the Teams Direct Routing)
Additional Notes	None

2.2 Bell Canada SIP Trunking Version

Table 2-2: Bell Canada Version

Vendor/Service Provider	Bell Canada
SSW Model/Service	BroadSoft
Software Version	
Protocol	SIP
Additional Notes	None

2.3 Microsoft Teams Direct Routing Version

Table 2-3: Microsoft Teams Direct Routing Version

Vendor	Microsoft
Model	Teams Phone System Direct Routing
Software Version	v.2020.11.16.5 i.EUNO.4
Protocol	SIP
Additional Notes	None

2.4 Interoperability Test Topology

Microsoft Teams Direct Routing can be implemented in the *Enterprise* or *Hosting* Models.

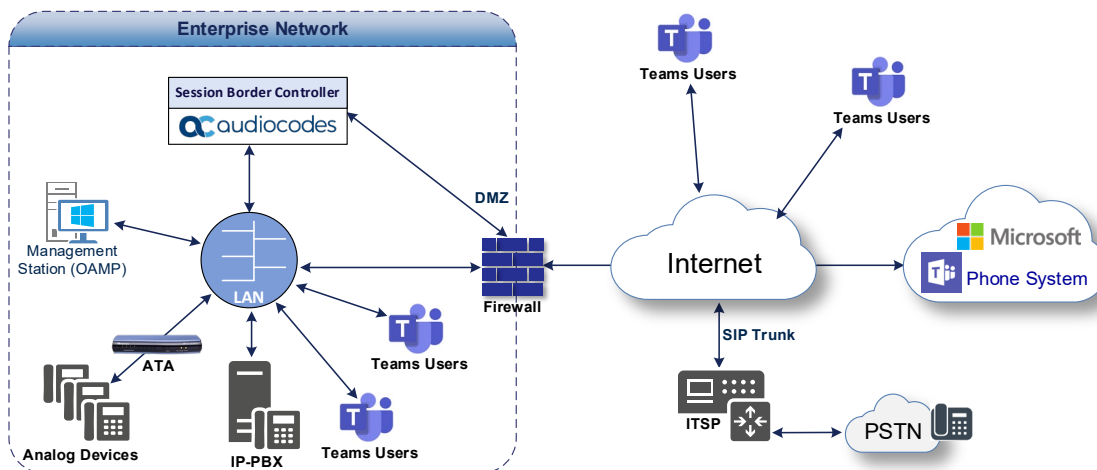
2.4.1 Enterprise Model Implementation

The interoperability testing between AudioCodes SBC and Bell Canada SIP Trunk with Teams Direct Routing Enterprise Model was done using the following topology setup:

- Enterprise deployed with third-party IP-PBX, analog devices and the administrator's management station, located on the LAN
- Enterprise deployed with Microsoft Teams Phone System Direct Routing Interface located on the WAN for enhanced communication within the Enterprise
- Enterprise wishes to offer its employees enterprise-voice capabilities and to connect the Enterprise to the PSTN network using Bell Canada's SIP Trunking service
- AudioCodes SBC is implemented to interconnect between the SIP Trunk in the Enterprise LAN and Microsoft Teams on the WAN
 - **Session:** Real-time voice session using the IP-based Session Initiation Protocol (SIP).
 - **Border:** IP-to-IP network border - the Bell Canada's SIP Trunk and the Microsoft Teams Phone Systems are located in the public network.

The figure below illustrates this interoperability test topology:

Figure 2-1: Interoperability Test Topology between SBC and Microsoft Teams Direct Routing Enterprise Model with Bell Canada SIP Trunk



2.4.2 Environment Setup

The interoperability test topology includes the following environment setup:

Table 2-4: Environment Setup

Area	Setup
Network	Both, Microsoft Teams Direct Routing environment and Bell Canada SIP Trunk are located on the Enterprise's WAN
Signaling Transcoding	- Microsoft Teams Direct Routing operates with SIP-over-TLS transport type - Bell Canada SIP Trunk operates with SIP-over-UDP transport type
Codecs Transcoding	- Microsoft Teams Direct Routing supports G.711A-law, G.711U-law, G.729, G.722, SILK (NB and WB) and OPUS coders - Bell Canada SIP Trunk supports G.711U-law, and G.729 coders
Media Transcoding	- Microsoft Teams Direct Routing operates with SRTP media type - Bell Canada SIP Trunk operates with RTP media type

2.4.3 Infrastructure Prerequisites

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

Table 2-5: Infrastructure Prerequisites

Infrastructure Prerequisite	Details
Certified Session Border Controller (SBC)	See Microsoft's document Plan Direct Routing .
SIP Trunks connected to the SBC	
Office 365 Tenant	
Domains	
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 ports for Direct Routing Signaling	
Firewall IP addresses and ports for Direct Routing Media	
Media Transport Profile	
Firewall ports for Teams Clients Media	

2.4.4 Known Limitations

There were no limitations observed in the interoperability tests done for the AudioCodes SBC interworking between Microsoft Teams Direct Routing and Bell Canada's SIP Trunk.

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3 Configuring Teams Direct Routing

This section describes how to configure Microsoft Teams Direct Routing to operate with AudioCodes SBC.

3.1 Prerequisites

Before you begin configuration, make sure you have the following for every SBC you want to pair:

- Public IP address
- FQDN name matching SIP addresses of the users
- Public certificate, issued by one of the supported CAs

3.2 SBC Domain Name in the Teams Enterprise Model

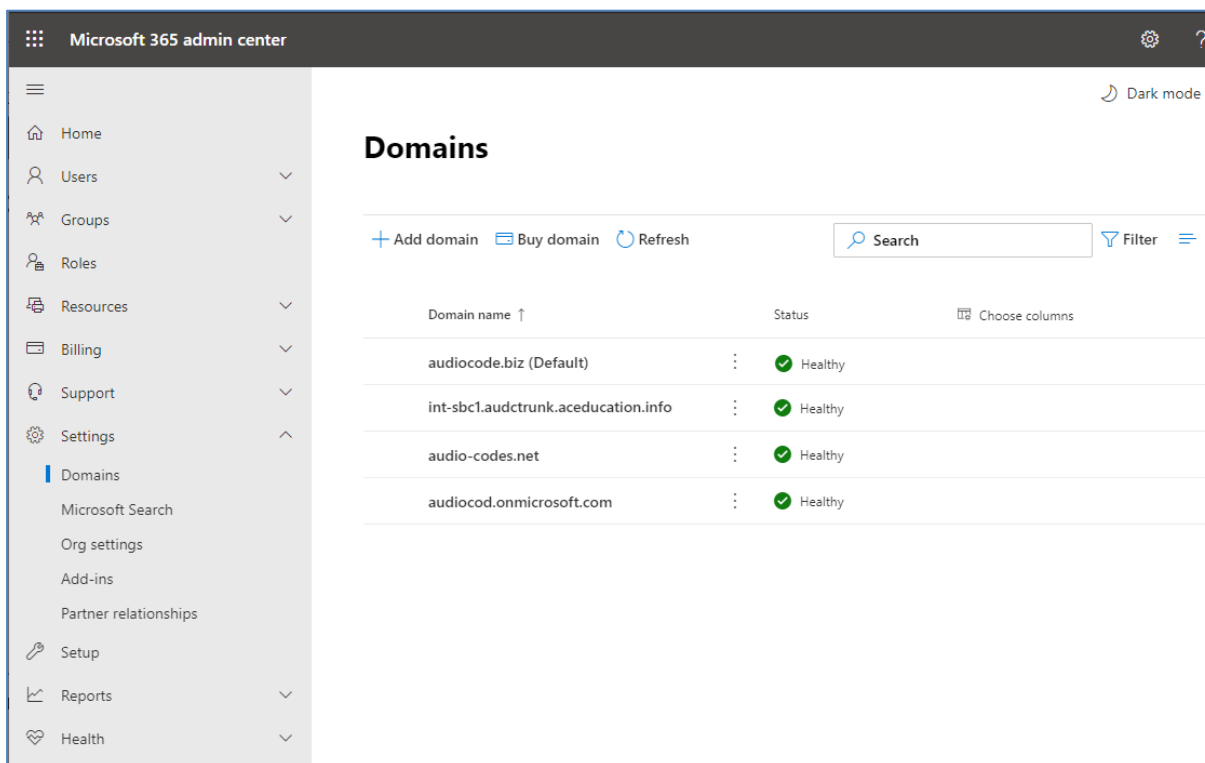
The SBC domain name must be from one of the names registered in 'Domains' of the tenant. You cannot use the ***.onmicrosoft.com** tenant for the domain name. For example, in Figure 2-2, the administrator registered the following DNS names for the tenant:

Table 3-1: DNS Names Registered by an Administrator for a Tenant

DNS name	Can be used for SBC FQDN	Examples of FQDN names
ACeducation.info	Yes	Valid names: ▪ sbc.ACeducation.info ▪ ussbcs15.ACeducation.info ▪ europe.ACeducation.info Invalid name: sbc1.europe.ACeducation.info (requires registering domain name europe.atatum.biz in 'Domains' first)
adatumbiz.onmicrosoft.com	No	Using *.onmicrosoft.com domains is not supported for SBC names
hybridvoice.org	Yes	Valid names: ▪ sbc1.hybridvoice.org ▪ ussbcs15.hybridvoice.org ▪ europe.hybridvoice.org Invalid name: sbc1.europe.hybridvoice.org (requires registering domain name europe.hybridvoice.org in 'Domains' first)

Users can be from any SIP domain registered for the tenant. For example, you can provide users user@ACeducation.info with the SBC FQDN **int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info** so long as both names are registered for this tenant.

Figure 3-1: Example of Registered DNS Names

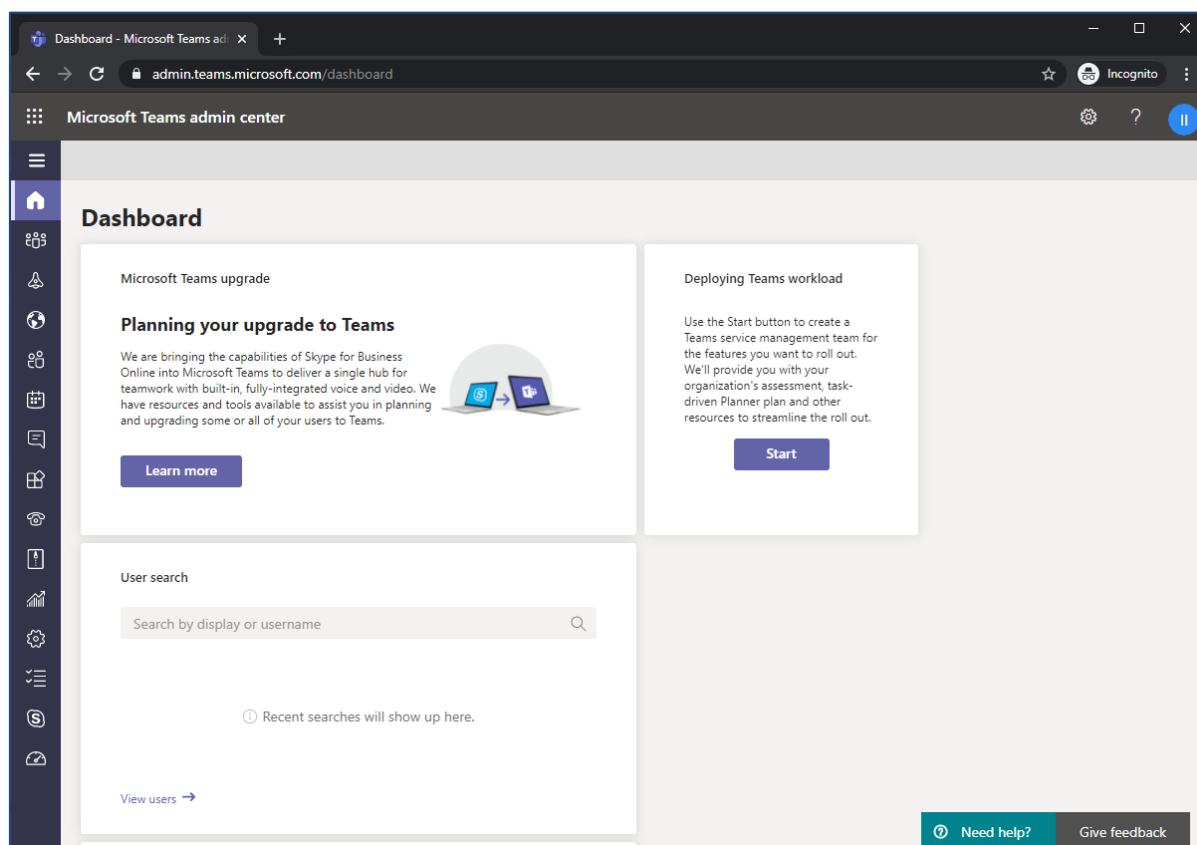


During creation of the Domain you will be forced to create public DNS record (**int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info** in our example.)

3.3 Example of the Office 365 Tenant Direct Routing Configuration

Configuration can be done using the web or with PowerShell. For the web, login to the Teams Admin Center (<https://admin.teams.microsoft.com>) with Tenant Administrator credentials.

Figure 3-2: Teams Admin Center



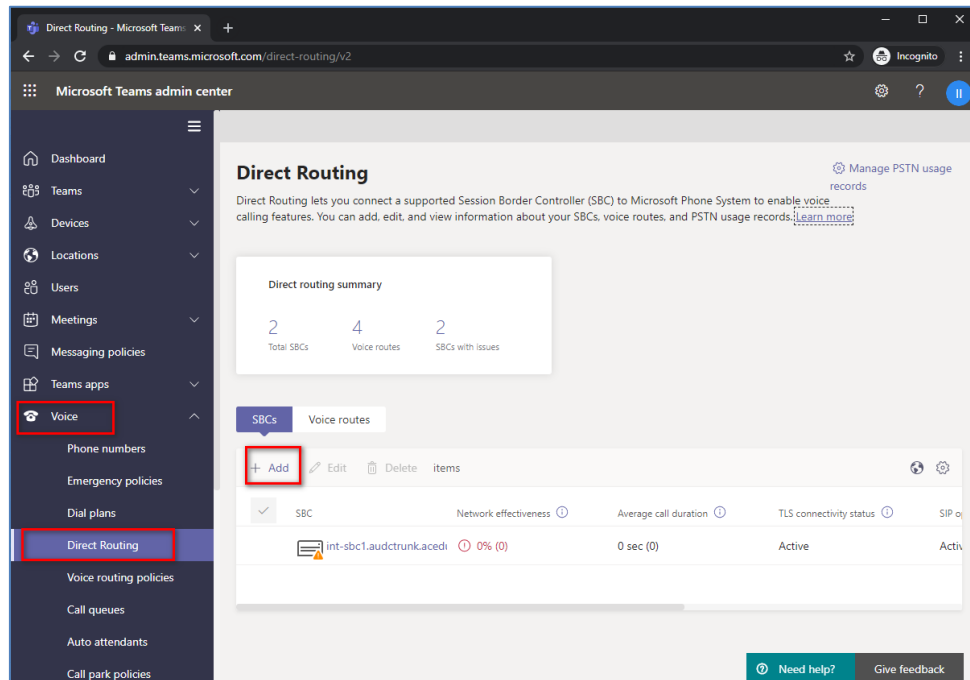
3.3.1 Add New SBC to Direct Routing

The procedure below describes how add a new SBC to Direct Routing.

➤ **To add New SBC to Direct Routing:**

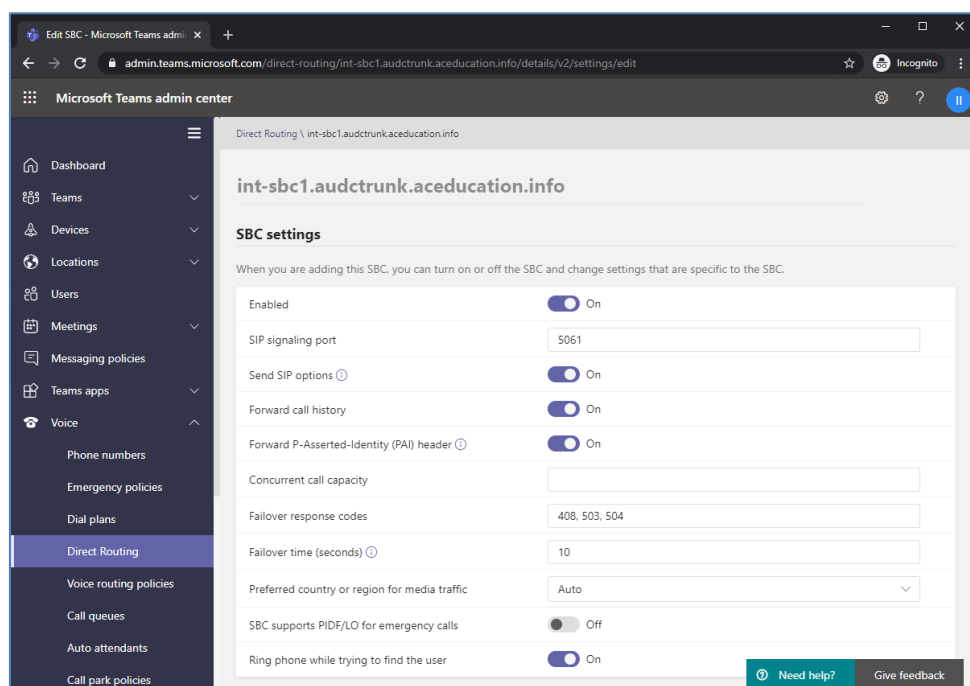
1. In the web interface, select **Voice**, and then click **Direct Routing**.
2. Under SBCs click **Add**.

Figure 3-3: Add new SBC to Direct Routing



3. Configure SBC.

Figure 3-4: Configure new SBC



You can use the following PowerShell command for creating a new Online PSTN Gateway:

```
New-CsOnlinePSTNGateway -Identity int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info -SipSignallingPort 5061 -ForwardCallHistory $True -ForwardPai $True -MediaBypass $True -Enabled $True
```



Note: Currently, enabling MediaBypass is available only through PowerShell.

3.3.2 Add Voice Route and PSTN Usage

The procedure below describes how add a voice route and PSTN usage.

➤ **To add voice route and PSTN usage:**

1. In the web interface, under **Direct Routing**, select **Voice routes**, and then click **Add**.

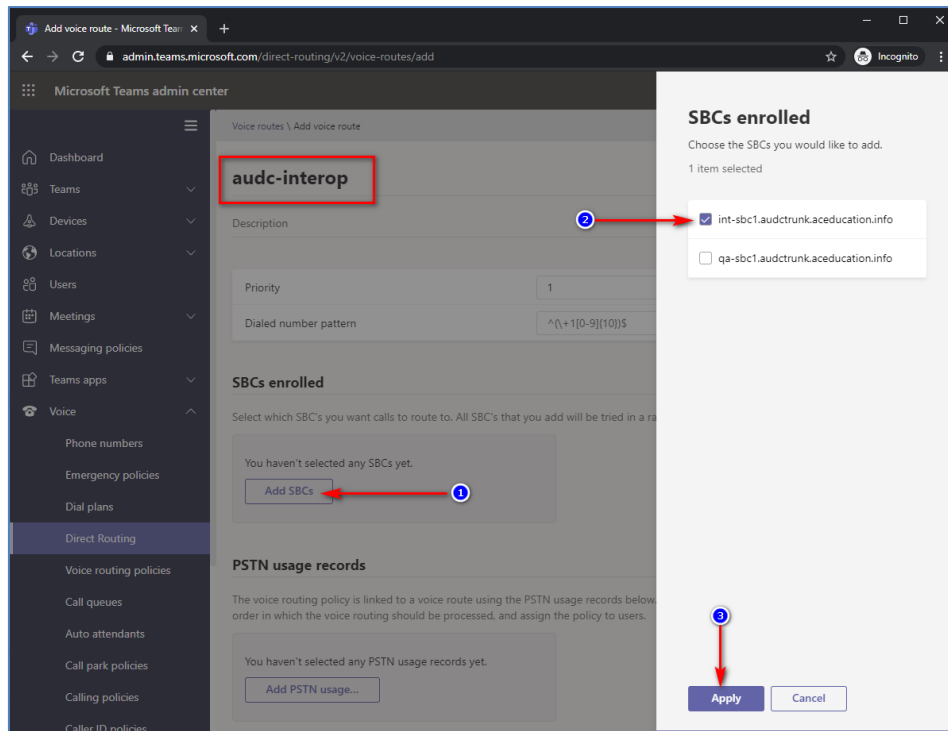
Figure 3-5: Add New Voice Route

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Teams admin center interface. The left sidebar has 'Voice' and 'Direct Routing' highlighted. The main content area is titled 'Direct Routing' and includes a summary card showing 2 Total SBCs, 4 Voice routes, and 2 SBCs with issues. Below this, the 'Voice routes' tab is active, and the '+ Add' button is highlighted. A table lists the following voice routes:

Priority	Voice route	Description	Dialed number pattern	PSTN
1	int-il		^\+	Inte
2	Israel		^\+972(\d{8})	Isra
3	AC-SBCaaS-Any		\d+	SBC
4	Test1	Only Testing		

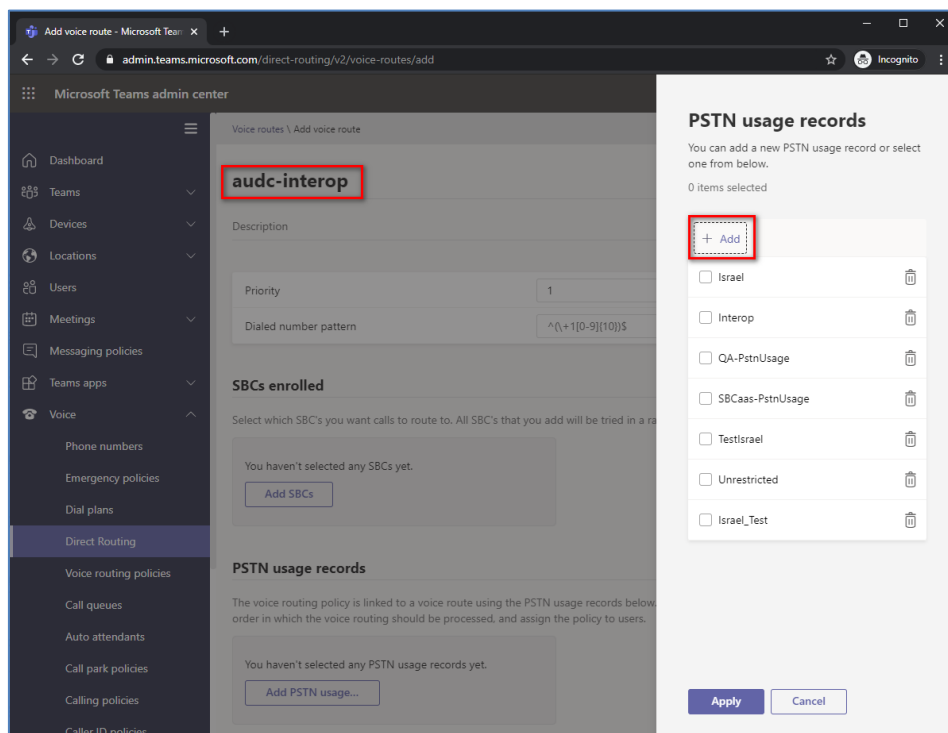
2. Create a new Voice Route and associate it with the SBC, configured in the previous step.

Figure 3-6: Associate SBC with new Voice Route



3. Add new (or associate existing) PSTN usage.

Figure 3-7: Associate PSTN Usage with New Voice Route



The same operations can be done using following PowerShell commands:

1. Creating an empty PSTN Usage:

```
Set-CsOnlinePstnUsage -Identity Global -Usage @{Add="Interop"}
```

2. Creating new Online Voice Route and associating it with PSTN Usage:

```
New-CsOnlineVoiceRoute -Identity "audc-interop" -NumberPattern
"^\\+" -OnlinePstnGatewayList int-
sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info -Priority 1 -OnlinePstnUsages
"Interop"
```

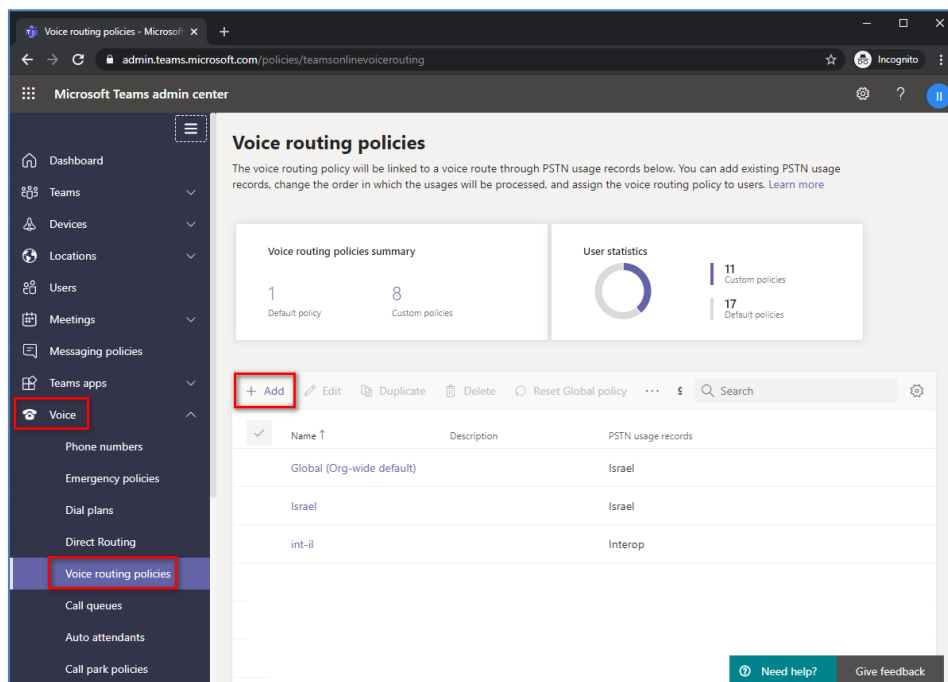
3.3.3 Add Voice Routing Policy

The procedure below describes how add a voice routing policy

- To add voice routing policy:

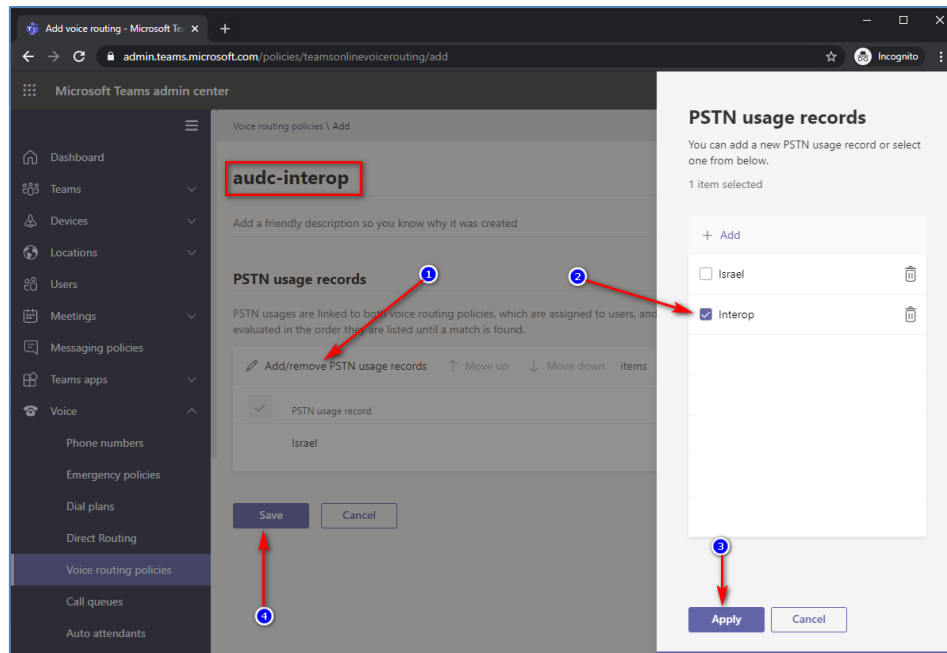
1. In the web interface, under **Voice**, select **Voice routing policies** and click **Add**.

Figure 3-8: Add New Voice Routing Policy



2. Create a new Voice Routing Policy and associate it with PSTN Usage, configured in the previous step.

Figure 3-9: Associate PSTN Usage with New Voice Routing Policy



The same operations can be done using following PowerShell command:

```
New-CsOnlineVoiceRoutingPolicy "audc-interop" -OnlinePstnUsages "Interop"
```



Note: The commands specified in Sections 3.3.4 and 3.3.5, should be run **for each** Teams user in the company tenant. They are currently available through PowerShell **only**.

3.3.4 Enable Online User

Use the following PowerShell command for enabling online user:

```
Set-CsUser -Identity user1@company.com -EnterpriseVoiceEnabled $true -HostedVoiceMail $true -OnPremLineURI tel:+12345678901
```

3.3.5 Assigning Online User to the Voice Route

Use following PowerShell command for assigning online user to the Voice Route:

```
Grant-CsOnlineVoiceRoutingPolicy -PolicyName "audc-interop" -Identity user1@company.com
```

4 Configuring AudioCodes SBC

This section provides step-by-step procedures on how to configure AudioCodes SBC for interworking between Microsoft Teams Direct Routing and the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. These configuration procedures are based on the interoperability test topology described in Section 2.4 on page 10, and includes the following main areas:

- SBC LAN interface – Management Station
- SBC WAN interface - Bell Canada SIP Trunking and Teams Direct Routing environment

This configuration is done using the SBC's embedded Web server (hereafter, referred to as *Web interface*).



Notes:

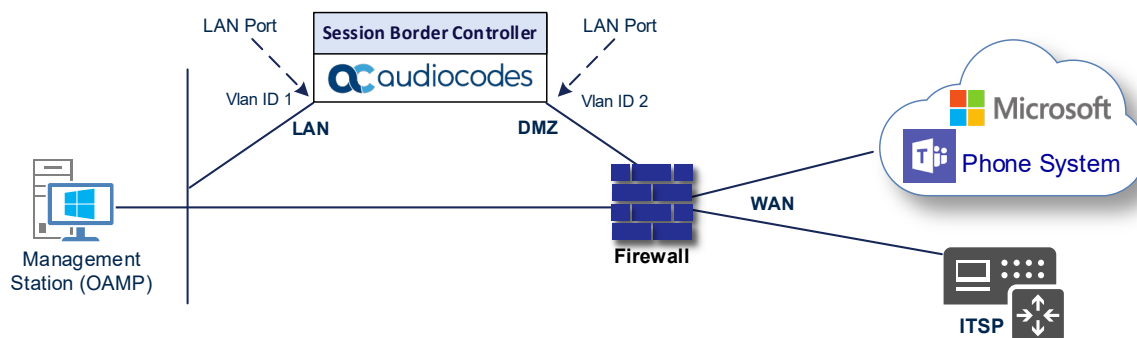
- For implementing Microsoft Teams Direct Routing and Bell Canada SIP Trunk based on the configuration described in this section, AudioCodes SBC must be installed with a License Key that includes the following software features:
 - **MSFT** (general Microsoft license)
Note: By default, all AudioCodes media gateways and SBCs are shipped with this license (except MSBR products, Mediant 500 SBC, and Mediant 500 Media Gateway).
 - **SW/TEAMS** (Microsoft Teams license)
 - **Number of SBC sessions** (based on requirements)
 - **Transcoding sessions** (only if media transcoding is needed)
 - **Coders** (based on requirements)
For more information about the License Key, contact your AudioCodes sales representative.
- The scope of this document does **not** cover all security aspects for configuring this topology. Comprehensive security measures should be implemented per your organization's security policies. For security recommendations on AudioCodes' products, refer to the *Recommended Security Guidelines* document, which can be found at AudioCodes web site

4.1 IP Network Interfaces Configuration

This section describes how to configure the SBC's IP network interfaces. There are several ways to deploy the SBC; however, this interoperability test topology employs the following deployment method:

- SBC interfaces with the following IP entities:
 - Management Servers, located on the LAN
 - Microsoft Teams Direct Routing and Bell Canada SIP Trunk, located on the WAN
- SBC connects to the WAN through a DMZ network
- Physical connection: The type of physical connection depends on the method used to connect to the Enterprise's network. In the interoperability test topology, SBC connects to the LAN and DMZ using dedicated Ethernet ports (i.e., two ports and two network cables are used).
- SBC also uses two logical network interfaces:
 - LAN (VLAN ID 1)
 - DMZ (VLAN ID 2)

Figure 4-1: Network Interfaces in Interoperability Test Topology



4.1.1 Configure VLANs

This section describes how to configure VLANs for each of the following interfaces:

- LAN (assigned the name "LAN_IF")
- WAN (assigned the name "WAN_IF")

➤ **To configure the VLANs:**

1. Open the Ethernet Device table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Ethernet Devices**).
2. There will be one existing row for VLAN ID 1 and underlying interface GROUP_1.
3. Add another VLAN ID 2 for the WAN side

Figure 4-2: Configured VLAN IDs in Ethernet Device

Ethernet Devices (2)				
+ New Edit 🗑️ ⏪ ⏩ Page 1 of 1 ⏪ ⏩ Show 10 records per page				
INDEX	VLAN ID	UNDERLYING INTERFACE	NAME	TAGGING
0	1	GROUP_1	vlan 1	Untagged
1	2	GROUP_2	vlan 2	Untagged

4.1.2 Configure Network Interfaces

This section describes how to configure the IP network interfaces for each of the following interfaces:

- LAN Interface (assigned the name "LAN_IF")
- WAN Interface (assigned the name "WAN_IF")

➤ **To configure the IP network interfaces:**

1. Open the IP Interfaces table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Interfaces**).
2. Configure the IP interfaces as follows (your network parameters might be different):

Table 4-1: Configuration Example of the Network Interface Table

Index	Application Types	Interface Mode	IP Address	Prefix Length	Gateway	DNS	I/F Name	Ethernet Device
0	OAMP+ Media + Control	IPv4 Manual	10.15.77.55	16	10.15.0.1	10.15.27.1	LAN_IF	vlan 1
1	Media + Control (as this interface points to the internet, enabling OAMP is not recommended)	IPv4 Manual	195.189.192.160 (DMZ IP address of SBC)	25	195.189.192.129 (router's IP address)	According to your Internet provider's instructions	WAN_IF	vlan 2

4.2 SIP TLS Connection Configuration

This section describes how to configure the SBC for using a TLS connection with the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing Phone System. This configuration is essential for a secure SIP TLS connection. The configuration instructions in this section are based on the following domain structure that must be implemented as part of the certificate which must be loaded to the host SBC:

- CN: int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info
- SAN: int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info

This certificate module is based on the Service Provider's own TLS Certificate. For more certificate structure options, see Microsoft Teams Direct Routing documentation.

The Microsoft Phone System Direct Routing Interface allows **only** TLS connections from SBCs for SIP traffic with a certificate signed by one of the Trusted Certification Authorities.

Currently, supported Certification Authorities can be found in the following link:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/direct-routing-plan#public-trusted-certificate-for-the-sbc>

4.2.1 Configure the NTP Server Address

This section describes how to configure the NTP server's IP address. It is recommended to implement an NTP server (Microsoft NTP server or another global server) to ensure that the SBC receives the current date and time. This is necessary for validating certificates of remote parties. It is important, that NTP Server will locate on the OAMP IP Interface (LAN_IF in our case) or will be accessible through it.

➤ **To configure the NTP server address:**

1. Open the Time & Date page (**Setup** menu > **Administration** tab > **Time & Date**).
2. In the 'Primary NTP Server Address' field, enter the IP address of the NTP server (e.g., **10.15.27.1**).

Figure 4-3: Configuring NTP Server Address

NTP SERVER	
Enable NTP	Enable
Primary NTP Server Address (IP or FQDN)	10.15.27.1
Secondary NTP Server Address (IP or FQDN)	
NTP Update Interval	Hours: 24 Minutes: 0
NTP Authentication Key Identifier	0
NTP Authentication Secret Key	

3. Click **Apply**.

4.2.2 Create a TLS Context for Teams Direct Routing

This section describes how to configure TLS Context in the SBC. AudioCodes recommends implementing only TLS to avoid flaws in SSL.

➤ **To configure the TLS version:**

1. Open the TLS Contexts table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder > **TLS Contexts**).
2. Create a new TLS Context by clicking **New** at the top of the interface, and then configure the parameters using the table below as reference:

Table 4-2: New TLS Context

Index	Name	TLS Version
1	Teams (arbitrary descriptive name)	TLSv1.2
All other parameters can be left unchanged with their default values.		



Note: The table above exemplifies configuration focusing on interconnecting SIP and media. You might want to configure additional parameters according to your company's policies. For example, you might want to configure Online Certificate Status Protocol (OCSP) to check if SBC certificates presented in the online server are still valid or revoked. For more information on the SBC's configuration, see the *User's Manual*, available for download from <https://www.audiocodes.com/library/technical-documents>.

Figure 4-4: Configuring TLS Context for Teams Direct Routing

TLS Contexts [Teams]

GENERAL

Index: 1

Name: Teams

TLS Version: TLSv1.2

DTLS Version: Any

Cipher Server: DEFAULT

Cipher Client: DEFAULT

Cipher Server TLS1.3: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305

Cipher Client TLS1.3: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305

Key Exchange Groups: X25519:P-256:P-384:X448

Strict Certificate Extension Validation: Disable

DH key Size: 2048

TLS Renegotiation: Enable

OCSP

OCSP Server: Disable

Primary OCSP Server: 0.0.0.0

Secondary OCSP Server: 0.0.0.0

OCSP Port: 2560

OCSP Default Response: Reject

Cancel APPLY

3. Click **Apply**.

4.2.3 Configure a Certificate

This section describes how to request a certificate for the SBC and to configure it based on the example of DigiCert Global Root CA. The certificate is used by the SBC to authenticate the connection with Microsoft Teams Direct Routing.

The procedure involves the following main steps:

- a. Generating a Certificate Signing Request (CSR).
- b. Requesting Device Certificate from CA.
- c. Obtaining Trusted Root/ Intermediate Certificate from CA.
- d. Deploying Device and Trusted Root/ Intermediate Certificates on SBC.

➤ **To configure a certificate:**

1. Open the TLS Contexts page (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder > **TLS Contexts**).
2. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Change Certificate** link located below the table; the Context Certificates page appears.
3. Under the **Certificate Signing Request** group, do the following:
 - a. In the 'Subject Name [CN]' field, enter the SBC FQDN name (based on example above, **int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info**).
 - b. In the '1st Subject Alternative Name [SAN]' field, change the type to 'DNS' and enter the SBC FQDN name (based on example above, **int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info**).



Note: The domain portion of the Common Name [CN] and 1st Subject Alternative Name [SAN] must match the SIP suffix configured for Office 365 users.

- c. Change the 'Private Key Size' based on the requirements of your Certification Authority. Many CAs do not support private key of size 1024. In this case, you must change the key size to 2048.
- d. To change the key size on TLS Context, go to: **Generate New Private Key**, change the 'Private Key Size' to **1024** and then click **Generate Private-Key**. To use **2048** as a Private Key Size value, you can click **Generate Private-Key** without changing the default key size value.
- e. Fill in the rest of the request fields according to your security provider's instructions.
- f. Click the **Create CSR** button; a textual certificate signing request is displayed in the area below the button:

Figure 4-5: Example of Certificate Signing Request – Creating CSR

⬅ TLS Context [#1] > Change Certificates

CERTIFICATE SIGNING REQUEST

Common Name [CN]	int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info
Organizational Unit [OU] (optional)	
Company name [O] (optional)	
Locality or city name [L] (optional)	
State [ST] (optional)	
Country code [C] (optional)	
1st Subject Alternative Name [SAN]	DNS int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info
2nd Subject Alternative Name [SAN]	EMAIL
3rd Subject Alternative Name [SAN]	EMAIL
4th Subject Alternative Name [SAN]	EMAIL
5th Subject Alternative Name [SAN]	EMAIL
Signature Algorithm	SHA-256

Press the "Generate Self-Signed Certificate" button to create self-signed certificate.
Note that the certificate will use the subject name configured in "Certificate Signing Request" box.

Generate Self-Signed Certificate

Create CSR

After creating the CSR, copy the text below (including the BEGIN/END lines) and send it to your Certification Authority for signing.

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIICtDCCAzwCAQhwJEsMCoGA1UEAwJah50LXN1YzEuYXVhY3Rydj5rLmFjZWR1
Y2F0aW9uLm1uZm8wgGE1MA0GCQGSIB3DQEBAAQAA4IBDwAwggEKAAIBAQDBAdaD
iQKgtqrj39RLJbY1RxtX9Zu80JUp9e1f1H3IeY6nY+kqFYSTIVFhm3SE5yU1sBd
J/p6EA6e0UawLeZs1324VP+1nctA6a00Mz7uc+1p89ywnPk3+5rZlnXGZKKqpnF
P2Hw4h0px/dXX0IvEwv+4Uf1St0072bZLppDIYDqQZcxDT1r1ZzRqrPsmqATaTAI
zaFayjrB0wB8nS10H6H09u+557e3J3UQxK+36rTRxu0o+qbdjiuHFP+dxrkzASdBY
bIrmB27DA6RUXhwj1pw/sBSQn9FZu2pu3mZrth/EUCHEQ2tjJm96P/37mx358Fh
4CnrgXsu4HrXSQxAgHBAAGQTA/BgkqhkiG9w0BCQ4xHjAwHCAAGAUdEQQnMCJC
I21udC1zYmFwLmF1ZG00cnVuaYshY2VkdMlmd1vb15pbmZvMA0GCQGSIB3DQEB
CwUAA4IBAQAjroPaX2yrf/DSNjdrT+sZTEu2GKwgaRNV3hzwDakJpLw0Hmw6upk9
UKv6E9/2GhniCmR20oGkFvRmYL8xerjTdhRJC1q/RP+1e3pm1N73xmD1sh/1WVx
shrw8G52jge18rQEBZIU70R48PM/xhCV3Te4ZYekDm33H0oG1Hy5Sud7WlyDUYHA
7x3wG1wFCMsF+CfAkW5vtAxVI6F9VOY1OGty71xMnMZG1McYP8P3U21S0yQoFyDC
jktQ8UEkDeHbyHg1H7S11A6g5fSHU1Y0AAKfhuvEoXUJ4kAMXcFn57DASHTxFwulI
pRSjw21C08DHj1FZgOC+0oxC1Va8HOEJ
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

GENERATE NEW PRIVATE KEY

Private Key Size: 2048

Press the "Generate Private Key" button to create new private key.
Important: generation of private key is a lengthy operation during which the device service may be affected.

Generate Private-Key

- Copy the CSR from the line "**-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----**" to "**END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----**" to a text file (such as Notepad), and then save it to a folder on your computer with the file name, for example *certreq.txt*.
- Send *certreq.txt* file to the Certified Authority Administrator for signing.

6. After obtaining an SBC signed and Trusted Root/Intermediate Certificate from the CA, in the SBC's Web interface, return to the **TLS Contexts** page and do the following:
 - a. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Change Certificate** link located below the table; the Context Certificates page appears.
 - b. Scroll down to the **Upload certificates files from your computer** group, click the **Choose File** button corresponding to the '**Send Device Certificate...**' field, navigate to the certificate file obtained from the CA, and then click **Load File** to upload the certificate to the SBC.

Figure 4-6: Uploading the Certificate Obtained from the Certification Authority

UPLOAD CERTIFICATE FILES FROM YOUR COMPUTER

Private key pass-phrase (optional)

Send **Private Key** file from your computer to the device.
The file must be in either PEM or PFX (PKCS#12) format.

No file chosen

Note: Replacing the private key is not recommended but if it's done, it should be over a physically-secure network link.

Send **Device Certificate** file from your computer to the device.
The file must be in textual PEM format.

No file chosen ←

7. Confirm that the certificate was uploaded correctly. A message indicating that the certificate was uploaded successfully is displayed in blue in the lower part of the page.
8. In the SBC's Web interface, return to the **TLS Contexts** page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Certificate Information** link, located at the bottom of the TLS. Then validate the Key size, certificate status and Subject Name:

Figure 4-7: Certificate Information Example

⬅ TLS Context [#1] > Certificate Information

PRIVATE KEY

Key size: 2048 bits

Status: OK

CERTIFICATE

Certificate:

Data:

Version: 3 (0x2)

Serial Number: 45:be:53:11:ad:89:63:80:3b:ab:14:5e:34:34:57:53

Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption

Issuer: C=IL, O=Domain The Net Technologies Ltd, CN=Domain The Net Technologies Ltd CA for SSL R2

Validity

Not Before: May 4 14:24:51 2020 GMT

Not After: May 4 14:24:51 2022 GMT

Subject: CN= int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info

Subject Public Key Info:

Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption

RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)

9. In the SBC's Web interface, return to the **TLS Contexts** page.
 - a. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Trusted Root Certificates** link, located at the bottom of the TLS Contexts page; the Trusted Certificates page appears.
 - b. Click the **Import** button, and then select all Root/Intermediate Certificates obtained from your Certification Authority to load.
10. Click **OK**; the certificate is loaded to the device and listed in the Trusted Certificates store:

Figure 4-8: Example of Configured Trusted Root Certificates

TLS Context [#2] > Trusted Root Certificates			
View		Import Export Remove	
INDEX	SUBJECT	ISSUER	EXPIRES
0	DigiCert Global Root CA	DigiCert Global Root CA	11/10/2031
1	RapidSSL RSA CA 2018	DigiCert Global Root CA	11/06/2027

4.2.4 Method of Generating and Installing the Wildcard Certificate

To use the same certificate on multiple devices, you may prefer using 3rd party application (e.g. [DigiCert Certificate Utility for Windows](#)) to process the certificate request from your Certificate Authority on another machine, with this utility installed.

After you've processed the certificate request and response using the DigiCert utility, test the certificate private key and chain and then export the certificate with private key and assign a password.

➤ To install the certificate:

1. Open the TLS Contexts page (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder > **TLS Contexts**).
2. In the TLS Contexts page, select the required TLS Context index row, and then click the **Change Certificate** link located below the table; the Context Certificates page appears.
3. Scroll down to the **Upload certificates files from your computer** group and do the following:
 - a. Enter the password assigned during export with the DigiCert utility in the '**Private key pass-phrase**' field.
 - b. Click the **Choose File** button corresponding to the 'Send **Private Key**...' field and then select the SBC certificate file exported from the DigiCert utility.

4.2.5 Deploy Baltimore Trusted Root Certificate

The DNS name of the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing interface is **sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com**. In this interface, a certificate is presented which is signed by Baltimore Cyber Baltimore CyberTrust Root with Serial Number: 02 00 00 b9 and SHA fingerprint: d4:de:20:d0:5e:66:fc: 53:fe:1a:50:88:2c:78:db:28:52:ca:e4:74.

To trust this certificate, your SBC *must* have the certificate in Trusted Certificates storage. Download the certificate from <https://cacert.omniroot.com/bc2025.pem> and follow the steps above to import the certificate to the Trusted Root storage.



Note: Before importing the Baltimore Root Certificate into AudioCodes' SBC, make sure it's in .PEM or .PFX format. If it isn't, you need to convert it to .PEM or .PFX format. Otherwise, you will receive a 'Failed to load new certificate' error message. To convert to PEM format, use the Windows local store on any Windows OS and then export it as 'Base-64 encoded X.509 (.CER) certificate'.

4.3 Configure Media Realms

This section describes how to configure Media Realms. The simplest configuration is to create two Media Realms - one for the SIP Trunk traffic and one for the Teams traffic.

➤ To configure Media Realms:

1. Open the Media Realms table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Media Realms**).
2. Configure Media Realms as follows (you can use the default Media Realm (Index 0), but modify it):

Table 4-3: Configuration Example Media Realms in Media Realm Table

Index	Name	Topology Location	IPv4 Interface Name	Port Range Start	Number of Media Session Legs
0	MRlan (arbitrary name)		LAN_IF	6000	100 (media sessions assigned with port range)
1	MRWan (arbitrary name)	Up	WAN_IF	7000	100 (media sessions assigned with port range)

The configured Media Realms are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-9: Configured Media Realms in Media Realm Table

Media Realms (2)						
New Edit 🗑️ Page 1 of 1 Show 10 records per page						
INDEX	NAME	IPv4 INTERFACE NAME	UDP PORT RANGE START	NUMBER OF MEDIA SESSION LEGS	UDP PORT RANGE END	DEFAULT MEDIA REALM
0	MRlan	LAN_IF	6000	100	6999	No
1	MRWan	WAN_IF	7000	100	7999	No

4.4 Configure SIP Signaling Interfaces

This section describes how to configure SIP Interfaces. For the interoperability test topology, towards the SIP Trunk and towards the Teams Direct Routing SIP Interfaces must be configured for the SBC.

➤ **To configure SIP Interfaces:**

1. Open the SIP Interfaces table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **SIP Interfaces**).
2. Configure SIP Interfaces. You can use the default SIP Interface (Index 0) but modify it as shown in the table below. The table below shows an example of the configuration. You can change some parameters according to your requirements.



Note: The Direct Routing interface can only use TLS for a SIP port. It does not support using TCP due to security reasons. The SIP port might be any port of your choice. When pairing the SBC with Office 365, the chosen port is specified in the pairing command.

Table 4-4: Configured SIP Interfaces in SIP Interface Table

Index	Name	Network Interface	Application Type	UDP Port	TCP Port	TLS Port	Enable TCP Keepalive	Classification Failure Response Type	Media Realm	TLS Context Name
0	SIPInterface_LAN (arbitrary name)	LAN_IF	SBC	5060	5060	5061	Disable (leave default value)	500 (leave default value)	MRLan	-
1	SIPInterface_WAN (arbitrary name)	WAN_IF	SBC	5060 (according to Bell Canada's requirements)	0	5061 (as configured in the Office 365)	Enable	0 (Recommended to prevent DoS attacks)	MRWan	Teams

The configured SIP Interfaces are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-10: Configured SIP Interfaces in SIP Interface Table

SIP Interfaces (2)									
+ New Edit 🗑️ Page 1 of 1 Show 10 records per page									
INDEX	NAME	SRD	NETWORK INTERFACE	APPLICATION TYPE	UDP PORT	TCP PORT	TLS PORT	ENCAPSULATING PROTOCOL	MEDIA REALM
0	SIPInterface_LAN	DefaultSRD (#)	LAN_IF	SBC	5060	5060	5061	No encapsulation	MRLan
1	SIPInterface_WAN	DefaultSRD (#)	WAN_IF	SBC	5060	0	5061	No encapsulation	MRWan

4.5 Configure Proxy Sets and Proxy Address

This section describes how to configure Proxy Sets. The Proxy Set defines the destination address (IP address or FQDN) of the IP entity server. Proxy Sets can also be used to configure load balancing between multiple servers.

For the interoperability test topology, two Proxy Sets need to be configured for the following IP entities:

- Bell Canada SIP Trunk
- Teams Direct Routing

The Proxy Sets will later be applied to the VoIP network by assigning them to IP Groups.

➤ To configure Proxy Sets:

1. Open the Proxy Sets table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Proxy Sets**).
2. Configure Proxy Sets as shown in the table below:

Table 4-5: Configuration Example Proxy Sets in Proxy Sets Table

Index	Name	SBC IPv4 SIP Interface	TLS Context Name	Proxy Keep-Alive	Keep-Alive Failure Responses	Proxy Hot Swap	Proxy Load Balancing Method
1	BellCanada (arbitrary name)	SIPInterface_WAN	Default	Using Options	503	Enable	-
2	Teams (arbitrary name)	SIPInterface_WAN	Teams	Using Options	-	Enable	Random Weights

The configured Proxy Sets are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-11: Configured Proxy Sets in Proxy Sets Table

Proxy Sets (3)							
+ New Edit 🗑️ ⏪ ⏩ Page 1 of 1 ⏪ ⏩ Show 10 records per page							
INDEX	NAME	SRD	GATEWAY IPV4 SIP INTERFACE	SBC IPV4 SIP INTERFACE	PROXY KEEP-ALIVE TIME [SEC]	REDUNDANCY MODE	PROXY HOT SWAP
0	ProxySet_0	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	SIPInterface_LAN	60		Disable
1	BellCanada	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	SIPInterface_WAN	60		Enable
2	Teams	DefaultSRD (#0)	--	SIPInterface_WAN	60		Enable

4.5.1 Configure a Proxy Address

This section shows how to configure a Proxy Address.

➤ **To configure a Proxy Address for SIP Trunk:**

1. Open the Proxy Sets table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Proxy Sets**). Click the **BellCanada** Proxy Set, and then click the **Proxy Address** link located below the table; the Proxy Address table opens.
2. Click **+New**; the following dialog box appears:

Figure 4-12: Configuring Proxy Address for Bell Canada SIP Trunk

3. Configure the address of the Proxy Set according to the parameters described in the table below:

Table 4-6: Configuration Proxy Address for Bell Canada SIP Trunk

Index	Proxy Address	Transport Type	Proxy Priority	Proxy Random Weight
0	123.123.123.123:5060 (SIP Trunk IP and port)	UDP	0	0
1	123.123.123.124:5060 (Bell Canada secondary server in case of Geo redundancy implemented)	UDP	0	0

4. Click **Apply**.

➤ **To configure a Proxy Address for Teams:**

1. Open the Proxy Sets table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **Proxy Sets**) and then click the Proxy Set **Teams**, and then click the **Proxy Address** link located below the table; the Proxy Address table opens.
2. Click **+New**; the following dialog box appears:

Figure 4-13: Configuring Proxy Address for Teams Direct Routing Interface

The screenshot shows a configuration window titled "Proxy Address". It has a "GENERAL" tab selected. The fields are as follows:

- Index:** 0
- Proxy Address:** sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061
- Transport Type:** TLS (dropdown menu)
- Proxy Priority:** 1
- Proxy Random Weight:** 1

3. Configure the address of the Proxy Set according to the parameters described in the table below:

Table 4-7: Configuration Proxy Address for Teams Direct Routing

Index	Proxy Address	Transport Type	Proxy Priority	Proxy Random Weight
0	sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061	TLS	1	1
1	sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061	TLS	2	1
2	sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061	TLS	3	1

4. Click **Apply**.

4.6 Configure Coders

This section describes how to configure coders (termed *Coder Group*). As Microsoft Teams Direct Routing supports the SILK coders while the network connection to Bell Canada SIP Trunk may restrict operation with a dedicated coders list, you need to add a Coder Group with the supported coders for each leg, the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing and the Bell Canada SIP Trunk.

Note that the Coder Group ID for this entity will be assigned to its corresponding IP Profile in the next step.

➤ **To configure coders:**

1. Open the Coder Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **Coder Groups**).
2. Configure a Coder Group for Microsoft Teams Direct Routing:

Parameter	Value
Coder Group Name	AudioCodersGroups_1
Coder Name	▪ SILK-NB ▪ SILK-WB

Figure 4-14: Configuring Coder Group for Microsoft Teams Direct Routing

Coder Groups

Coder Group Name: 1 : AudioCodersGroups_1 Delete Group

Coder Name	Packetization Time	Rate	Payload Type	Silence Suppression	Coder Specific
SILK-NB	20	8	103	N/A	
SILK-WB	20	16	104	N/A	

3. Click **Apply**, and then confirm the configuration change in the prompt that pops up.

The procedure below describes how to configure an Allowed Coders Group to ensure that voice sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk uses the dedicated coders list whenever possible. Note that this Allowed Coders Group ID will be assigned to the IP Profile belonging to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk in the next step.

➤ **To set a preferred coder for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk:**

1. Open the Allowed Audio Coders Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **Allowed Audio Coders Groups**).
2. Click **New** and configure a name for the Allowed Audio Coders Group for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk.

Figure 4-15: Configuring Allowed Coders Group for Bell Canada SIP Trunk

Allowed Audio Coders Groups [BellCanada Allowed Coders]

GENERAL

Index: 0

Name: BellCanada Allowed Coders

3. Click **Apply**.
4. Select the new row that you configured, and then click the **Allowed Audio Coders** link located below the table; the Allowed Audio Coders table opens.
5. Click **New** and configure an Allowed Coders as follows:

Index	Coder
0	G.729
1	G.711 U-law

Figure 4-16: Configuring Allowed Coders for Bell Canada SIP Trunk

Allowed Audio Coders Groups [#0] > Allowed Audio Coders (2)		
+ New Edit 🗑️ ⏪ ⏩ Page 1 of 1 ⏪ ⏩ Show 10 records per page		
INDEX	CODER	USER-DEFINED CODER
0	G.729	
1	G.711 U-law	

6. Open the Media Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Media** folder > **Media Settings**).

Figure 4-17: SBC Preferences Mode

Media Settings

GENERAL		ROBUSTNESS	
NAT Traversal	Disable NAT	New RTP Stream Packets	3
Enable Continuity Tones	Disable	New RTCP Stream Packets	3
Inbound Media Latch Mode	Dynamic	New SRTP Stream Packets	3
Number of Media Channels	0	New SRTCP Stream Packets	3
Enforce Media Order	Disable	Timeout To Relatch RTP (msec)	200
SDP Session Owner	AudiocodesGW	Timeout To Relatch SRTP (msec)	200
		Timeout To Relatch Silence (msec)	10000
		Timeout To Relatch RTCP (msec)	10000

SBC SETTINGS

Preferences Mode	• Include Extensions
Enforce Media Order	Disable

GATEWAY SETTINGS

Enable Early Media	Disable
Multiple Packetization Time Format	None

Cancel APPLY

7. From the '**Preferences Mode**' drop-down list, select **Include Extensions**.
8. Click **Apply**.

4.7 Configure IP Profiles

This section describes how to configure IP Profiles. The IP Profile defines a set of call capabilities relating to signaling (e.g., SIP message terminations such as REFER) and media (e.g., coder and transcoding method).

In this interoperability test topology, IP Profiles need to be configured for the following IP entities:

- Bell Canada SIP trunk – to operate in non-secure mode using RTP and SIP over UDP
- Microsoft Teams Direct Routing – to operate in secure mode using SRTP and SIP over TLS

➤ To configure an IP Profile for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk:

1. Open the IP Profiles table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **IP Profiles**).
2. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
General	
Index	1
Name	BellCanada
Media Security	
SBC Media Security Mode	Not Secured
SBC Media	
Allowed Audio Coders	BellCanada Allowed Coders
Use Silence Suppression	Remove (required by Bell to disable G.729 Annex B)
RTP Redundancy Mode	Disable (required by Bell)
SBC Signaling	
P-Asserted-Identity Header Mode	Add (required for anonymous calls)
Session Expires Mode	Supported
SBC Forward and Transfer	
Remote REFER Mode	Handle Locally
Remote Replaces Mode	Handle Locally
Play RBT To Transferee	Yes
Remote 3xx Mode	Handle Locally

Figure 4-18: Configuring IP Profile for Bell Canada SIP Trunk

3. Click **Apply**.

➤ **To configure IP Profile for the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing:**

1. Open the IP Profiles table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Coders & Profiles** folder > **IP Profiles**).
2. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
General	
Index	2
Name	Teams (arbitrary descriptive name)
Media Security	
SBC Media Security Mode	Secured
SBC Early Media	
Remote Early Media RTP Detection Mode	By Media (required, as Microsoft Teams Direct Routing does not send RTP immediately to remote side when it sends a SIP 18x response)
SBC Media	
Extension Coders Group	AudioCodersGroups_1
RFC 2833 Mode	Extend
RTCP Mode	Generate Always (required, as some ITSPs do not send RTCP packets during while in Hold mode, but Microsoft expected to them)
ICE Mode	Lite (required only when Media Bypass enabled on Microsoft Teams)

SBC Signaling	
PRACK Mode	Optional
SIP UPDATE Support	Not Supported
Remote re-INVITE Support	Supported Only With SDP
Remote Delayed Offer Support	Not Supported
SBC Forward and Transfer	
Remote REFER Mode	Handle Locally
Remote Replaces Mode	Handle Locally
Remote 3xx Mode	Handle Locally
SBC Hold	
Remote Hold Format	Inactive (some SIP Trunk may answer with a=inactive and IP=0.0.0.0 in response to the Re-Invite with Hold request from Teams. Microsoft Media Stack doesn't support this format. So, SBC will replace 0.0.0.0 with its IP address)

Figure 4-19: Configuring IP Profile for Microsoft Teams Direct Routing

IP Profiles [Teams]

GENERAL

Index: 2
Name: Teams
Created by Routing Server: No

MEDIA SECURITY

SBC Media Security Mode: Secured
Gateway Media Security Mode: Preferable
Symmetric MKI: Disable
MKI Size: 0
SBC Enforce MKI Size: Don't enforce
SBC Media Security Method: SDES
Reset SRTP Upon Re-key: Disable

SBC SIGNALING

PRACK Mode: Transparent
P-Asserted-Identity Header Mode: As Is
Diversion Header Mode: As Is
History-Info Header Mode: As Is
Session Expires Mode: Transparent
SIP UPDATE Support: Not Supported
Remote re-INVITE: Supported only with SDP
Remote Delayed Offer Support: Not Supported
MSRP re-INVITE/UPDATE: Supported
MSRP Offer Setup Role: ActPass
MSRP Empty Message Format: Default
Remote Representation Mode: According to Operation Mode

Cancel APPLY

3. Click Apply.

4.8 Configure IP Groups

This section describes how to configure IP Groups. The IP Group represents an IP entity on the network with which the SBC communicates. This can be a server (e.g., IP PBX or ITSP) or it can be a group of users (e.g., LAN IP phones). For servers, the IP Group is typically used to define the server's IP address by associating it with a Proxy Set. Once IP Groups are configured, they are used to configure IP-to-IP routing rules for denoting source and destination of the call.

In this interoperability test topology, IP Groups must be configured for the following IP entities:

- Bell Canada SIP Trunk located on WAN
- Teams Direct Routing located on WAN

➤ **To configure IP Groups:**

1. Open the IP Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Groups**).
2. Configure an IP Group for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk:

Parameter	Value
Index	1
Name	BellCanada
Type	Server
Proxy Set	BellCanada
IP Profile	BellCanada
Media Realm	MRWan
SIP Group Name	siptrunking.bell.ca (according to ITSP requirement)

3. Configure an IP Group for the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing:

Parameter	Value
Index	2
Name	Teams
Topology Location	Up
Type	Server
Proxy Set	Teams
IP Profile	Teams
Media Realm	MRWan
Classify By Proxy Set	Disable
Local Host Name	< FQDN name of your SBC in the Microsoft Teams tenant > (e.g. int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info)
Always Use Src Address	Yes
Proxy Keep-Alive using IP Group settings	Enable
SIP Group Name	customer.bell.ca (according to ITSP requirement)

The configured IP Groups are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-20: Configured IP Groups in IP Group Table

IP Groups (3)

+ New

Edit

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Page 1 of 1

>

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Show 10 records per page

INDEX	NAME	SRD	TYPE	SBC OPERATION MODE	PROXY SET	IP PROFILE	MEDIA REALM	SIP GROUP NAME	CLASSIFY BY PROXY SET	INBOUND MESSAGE MANIPULAT SET	OUTBOUND MESSAGE MANIPULAT SET
0	Default_IPG	DefaultSR	Server	Not Configur	ProxySet_0	--	--		Disable	-1	-1
1	BellCanada	DefaultSR	Server	Not Configur	BellCanada	BellCanada	MRWan	siptrunking.k	Enable	-1	4
2	Teams	DefaultSR	Server	Not Configur	Teams	Teams	MRWan	customer.be	Disable	1	-1

4.10 Configuring Message Condition Rules

This section describes how to configure the Message Condition Rules. A Message Condition defines special conditions (pre-requisites) for incoming SIP messages. These rules can be used as additional matching criteria for the IP-to-IP routing rules in the IP-to-IP Routing table. The following condition verifies that the Contact header contains Microsoft Teams FQDN.

➤ **To configure a Message Condition rule:**

1. Open the Message Conditions table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Message Manipulation** folder > **Message Conditions**).
2. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	0
Name	Teams-Contact (arbitrary descriptive name)
Condition	Header.Contact.URL.Host contains 'pstnhub.microsoft.com'

Figure 4-22: Configuring Condition Table

The screenshot shows a web interface window titled "Message Conditions [Teams-Contact]". Inside, there is a "GENERAL" tab. Under this tab, there are three configuration fields: "Index" with a value of "0", "Name" with a value of "Teams-Contact", and "Condition" with a value of "header.contact.url.host contains 'pstnhub.micro:". To the right of the condition field is a blue "Editor" button.

3. Click **Apply**.

4.11 Configuring Classification Rules

This section describes how to configure Classification rules. A Classification rule classifies incoming SIP dialog-initiating requests (e.g., INVITE messages) to a 'source' IP Group. The source IP Group is the SIP entity that sent the SIP dialog request. Once classified, the device uses the IP Group to process the call (manipulation and routing).

You can also use the Classification table for employing SIP-level access control for successfully classified calls, by configuring Classification rules with whitelist and blacklist settings. If a Classification rule is configured as a whitelist ("Allow"), the device accepts the SIP dialog and processes the call. If the Classification rule is configured as a blacklist ("Deny"), the device rejects the SIP dialog.

➤ To configure a Classification rule:

1. Open the Classification table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Classification Table**).
2. Click **New**, and then configure the parameters as follows:

Parameter	Value
Index	0
Name	Teams
Source SIP Interface	Teams
Source IP Address	52.114.*.*
Destination Host	< FQDN name of your SBC in the Microsoft Teams tenant > (e.g. int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info)
Message Condition	Teams-Contact
Action Type	Allow
Source IP Group	Teams

Figure 4-23: Configuring Classification Rule

3. Click **Apply**.

4.12 Configure IP-to-IP Call Routing Rules

This section describes how to configure IP-to-IP call routing rules. These rules define the routes for forwarding SIP messages (e.g., INVITE) received from one IP entity to another. The SBC selects the rule whose configured input characteristics (e.g., IP Group) match those of the incoming SIP message. If the input characteristics do not match the first rule in the table, they are compared to the second rule, and so on, until a matching rule is located. If no rule is matched, the message is rejected.

For the interoperability test topology, the following IP-to-IP routing rules need to be configured to route calls between Teams Direct Routing and Bell Canada SIP Trunk:

- Terminate SIP OPTIONS messages on the SBC that are received from any entity
- Terminate REFER messages to Teams Direct Routing
- Calls from Teams Direct Routing to Bell Canada SIP Trunk
- Calls from Bell Canada SIP Trunk to Teams Direct Routing

➤ To configure IP-to-IP routing rules:

1. Open the IP-to-IP Routing table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Routing** > **IP-to-IP Routing**).
2. Configure routing rules as shown in the table below:

Table 4-8: Configuration IP-to-IP Routing Rules

Index	Name	Source IP Group	Request Type	Call Trigger	ReRoute IP Group	Dest Type	Dest IP Group	Internal Action
0	Terminate OPTIONS	Any	OPTIONS			Internal		Reply (Response = '200')
1	Refer from Teams (arbitrary name)	Any		REFER	Teams	Request URI	Teams	
2	Teams to SIP Trunk (arbitrary name)	Teams				IP Group	BellCanada	
3	SIP Trunk to Teams (arbitrary name)	BellCanada				IP Group	Teams	

The configured routing rules are shown in the figure below:

Figure 4-24: Configured IP-to-IP Routing Rules in IP-to-IP Routing Table

IP-to-IP Routing (4)											
+ New Edit Insert Page 1 of 1 Show 10 records per page											
INDEX	NAME	ROUTING POLICY	ALTERNATIVE ROUTE OPTIONS	SOURCE IP GROUP	REQUEST TYPE	SOURCE USERNAME PATTERN	DESTINATION USERNAME PATTERN	DESTINATION TYPE	DESTINATION IP GROUP	DESTINATION SIP INTERFACE	DESTINATION ADDRESS
0	Terminate OP	Default_SBCR	Route Row	Any	OPTIONS	*	*	Dest Address	--	--	internal
1	Refer from Te	Default_SBCR	Route Row	Any	All	*	*	Request URI	Teams	--	
2	Teams to SIP	Default_SBCR	Route Row	Teams	All	*	*	IP Group	BellCanada	--	
3	SIP trunk to T	Default_SBCR	Route Row	BellCanada	All	*	*	IP Group	Teams	--	



Note: The routing configuration may change according to your specific deployment topology.

4.13 Configuring Firewall Settings (Optional)



Note: AudioCodes strongly advises to configure the firewall with network traffic filtering rules **in front of** the WAN interface of the SBC. For a detailed list of ports, which need to be open, refer to: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoftteams/direct-routing-plan#sip-signaling-fqdns-and-firewall-ports>.

As an extra security to the above note, there is an option to configure traffic filtering rules (*access list*) for incoming traffic on AudioCodes SBC. For each packet received on the configured network interface, the SBC searches the table from top to bottom until the first matching rule is found. The matched rule can permit (*allow*) or deny (*block*) the packet. Once a rule in the table is located, subsequent rules further down the table are ignored. If the end of the table is reached without a match, the packet is accepted. Please note that the firewall is stateless. The blocking rules will apply to all incoming packets, including UDP or TCP responses.

➤ **To configure a firewall rule:**

1. Open the Firewall table (**Setup** menu > **IP Network** tab > **Security** folder> **Firewall**).
2. Configure the following Access list rules for Teams Direct Rout IP Interface:

Table 4-9: Firewall Table Rules

Index	Source IP	Subnet Prefix	Start Port	End Port	Protocol	Use Specific Interface	Interface ID	Allow Type
0	<Public DNS Server IP> (e.g. 8.8.8.8)	32	0	65535	Any	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
1	52.114.148.0	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
2	52.114.132.46	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
3	52.114.75.24	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
4	52.114.76.76	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
5	52.114.7.24	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
6	52.114.14.70	32	0	65535	TCP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
7	123.123.123.123	32	0	65535	UDP	Enable	WAN_IF	Allow
49	0.0.0.0	0	0	65535	Any	Enable	WAN_IF	Block



Note: Be aware, that if in your configuration, connectivity to SIP Trunk (or other entities) is performed through the same IP Interface as Microsoft Teams (WAN_IF in our example), you must add rules to allow traffic from these entities. See an example in the row of Index 7.

4.14 Configure Number Manipulation Rules

This section describes how to configure IP-to-IP manipulation rules. These rules manipulate the SIP Request-URI user part (source or destination number). The manipulation rules use the configured IP Groups (as configured in Section 4.8 on page 34) to denote the source and destination of the call.



Note: Adapt the manipulation table according to your environment dial plan.

For example, for this interoperability test topology, a manipulation is configured to add the "+1" (plus sign) to the destination number (if it does not exist) for calls from the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group to the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing IP Group for any destination username pattern.

➤ To configure a number manipulation rule:

1. Open the Outbound Manipulations table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Manipulation** > **Outbound Manipulations**).
2. Configure the rules according to your setup.

The figure below shows an example of configured IP-to-IP outbound manipulation rules for calls between Teams Direct Routing IP Group and Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group:

Figure 4-25: Example of Configured IP-to-IP Outbound Manipulation Rules

Outbound Manipulations (3)													
+ New		Edit	Insert	↑	↓	🗑️	Page 1 of 1		»	»	Show 10 records per page		
INDEX	NAME	ROUTING POLICY	ADDITIONAL MANIPULATION	SOURCE IP GROUP	DESTINATION IP GROUP	SOURCE USERNAME PATTERN	DESTINATION USERNAME PATTERN	MANIPULATION ITEM	REMOVE FROM LEFT	REMOVE FROM RIGHT	LEAVE FROM RIGHT	PREFIX TO ADD	SUFFIX TO ADD
0	Add +1 to	Default_SBC	No	Any	Teams	*	[2-9]	Destination	0	0	255	+1	
1	Strip + to	Default_SBC	No	Any	BellCanada	*	+1	Destination	1	0	255		
2	Strip +1 to	Default_SBC	No	Any	BellCanada	+1	*	Source URI	2	0	255		

Rule Index	Description
0	Calls to Microsoft Teams with destination number starting [2-9], add "+1" to the prefix of the destination number.
1	Calls to Bell Canada with destination number prefix "+1", strip the "+" from the prefix of the destination number.
2	Calls to Bell Canada with source number prefix "+1", strip the "+1" from the prefix of the source number.

4.15 Configure Message Manipulation Rules

This section describes how to configure SIP message manipulation rules. SIP message manipulation rules can include insertion, removal, and/or modification of SIP headers. Manipulation rules are grouped into Manipulation Sets, enabling you to apply multiple rules to the same SIP message (IP entity).

Once you have configured the SIP message manipulation rules, you need to assign them to the relevant IP Group (in the IP Group table) and determine whether they must be applied to inbound or outbound messages.

➤ **To configure SIP message manipulation rule:**

1. Open the Message Manipulations page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Message Manipulation** folder > **Message Manipulations**).
2. Configure a new manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 1) for Teams. This rule applies to messages received from the Teams IP Group. This remove the SIP P-Asserted-Identity Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	0
Name	Remove PAI
Manipulation Set ID	1
Action Subject	Header.P-Asserted-Identity
Action Type	Remove

Figure 4-26: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 0 (for Teams)

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for SIP message manipulation rules. The window title is "Message Manipulations [Remove PAI]". It is divided into three main sections: GENERAL, ACTION, and MATCH.

GENERAL Section:

- Index:** 0
- Name:** Remove PAI
- Manipulation Set ID:** 1
- Row Role:** Use Current Condition

ACTION Section:

- Action Subject:** Header.P-Asserted-Identity
- Action Type:** Remove
- Action Value:** (Empty field)

MATCH Section:

- Message Type:** Any
- Condition:** (Empty field)

At the bottom of the window, there are "Cancel" and "APPLY" buttons.

3. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP. This removes the SIP Privacy Header in all messages, except for a call with a presentation restriction.

Parameter	Value
Index	1
Name	Remove Privacy Header
Manipulation Set ID	4
Condition	Header.Privacy exists And Header.From.URL !contains 'anonymous'
Action Subject	Header.Privacy
Action Type	Remove

Figure 4-27: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 1 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Remove Privacy Header] — x

GENERAL		ACTION	
Index	1	Action Subject	Header.Privacy Editor
Name	Remove Privacy Header	Action Type	Remove ▼
Manipulation Set ID	4	Action Value	Editor
Row Role	Use Current Condition ▼		

MATCH	
Message Type	Any Editor
Condition	Header.Privacy exists And Header.From Editor

[Cancel](#) [APPLY](#)

4. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the SIP Trunk. This rule applies to response messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This rule normalizes the SIP Contact Header according to the Bell Canada requirements for **Static ONND**.

Parameter	Value
Index	3
Name	Contact for Static ONND
Manipulation Set ID	4
Action Subject	Header.Contact.URL.User
Action Type	Modify
Action Value	Header.From.URL.User

Figure 4-28: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 3 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Contact for Static ONND]

GENERAL

Index

Name

- Contact for Static ONND

Manipulation Set ID

- 4

Row Role

ACTION

Action Subject

- Header.Contact.URL.User [Editor](#)

Action Type

- Modify

Action Value

- Header.From.URL.User [Editor](#)

MATCH

Message Type
 [Editor](#)

Condition
 [Editor](#)

Cancel [APPLY](#)

5. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to response messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This rule normalizes the SIP Contact Header according to the Bell Canada requirements for **Dynamic ONND**.

Parameter	Value
Index	3
Name	Contact for Dynamic ONND
Manipulation Set ID	4
Action Subject	Header.Contact.URL.User
Action Type	Modify
Action Value	Header.From.URL.User+';tgrp=trunkID;trunk-context=siptrunking.bell.ca'

Figure 4-29: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 3 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Contact for Dynamic ONND] - x

GENERAL		ACTION	
Index	3	Action Subject	Header.Contact.URL.User Editor
Name	• Contact for Dynamic ONND	Action Type	• Modify v
Manipulation Set ID	• 4	Action Value	• Header.From.URL.User + ';tgrp=VEI' Editor
Row Role	Use Current Condition v		
MATCH			
Message Type			Editor
Condition			Editor

Cancel [APPLY](#)

6. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This adds the SIP Diversion Header with the value from the SIP History-Info Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	4
Name	Call Forward
Manipulation Set ID	4
Condition	Header.History-Info exists
Action Subject	Header.Diversion
Action Type	Add
Action Value	Header.History-Info

Figure 4-30: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 4 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Forward]

GENERAL

Index

Name

- Call Forward

Manipulation Set ID

- 4

Row Role

ACTION

Action Subject

- Header.Diversion

Action Type

Action Value

- Header.History-Info

MATCH

Message Type

Condition

- Header.History-Info exists

Cancel
APPLY

7. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the '+1' prefix from the user part of the SIP Diversion Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	5
Name	Call Forward
Manipulation Set ID	4
Condition	Header.History-Info exists
Action Subject	Header.Diversion.URL.User
Action Type	Remove Prefix
Action Value	'+1'

Figure 4-31: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 5 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Forward]

GENERAL

Index: 5

Name: • Call Forward

Manipulation Set ID: • 4

Row Role: Use Current Condition ▼

ACTION

Action Subject: • Header.Diversion.URL.User [Editor](#)

Action Type: • Remove Prefix ▼

Action Value: • '+1' [Editor](#)

MATCH

Message Type: [Editor](#)

Condition: [Editor](#)

Cancel **APPLY**

8. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This replaces the host part of the SIP Diversion Header with the value from the SIP From Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	6
Name	Call Forward
Manipulation Set ID	4
Action Subject	Header.Diversion.URL.Name
Action Type	Modify
Action Value	Header.From.URL.Host.Name

Figure 4-32: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 6 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Forward]

GENERAL

Index
Name •
Manipulation Set ID •
Row Role

ACTION

Action Subject • Editor
Action Type •
Action Value • Editor

MATCH

Message Type Editor
Condition Editor

Cancel

9. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the SIP History-Info Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	7
Name	Call Forward
Manipulation Set ID	4
Action Subject	Header.History-Info
Action Type	Remove

Figure 4-33: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 7 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Forward]

GENERAL

Index

7

Name

• Call Forward

Manipulation Set ID

• 4

Row Role

Use Current Condition

ACTION

Action Subject

• Header.History-Info

Editor

Action Type

• Remove

Action Value

Editor

MATCH

Message Type

Editor

Condition

Editor

Cancel

APPLY

10. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group for call transfers initiated by Microsoft Teams. This replaces the host name of the SIP Referred-By Header with the value from the SIP To Header, if the SIP Referred-By Header exists.

Parameter	Value
Index	8
Name	Call Transfer
Manipulation Set ID	4
Condition	Header.Referred-By exists
Action Subject	Header.Referred-By.URL.Host.Name
Action Type	Modify
Action Value	Header.To.URL.Host.Name

Figure 4-34: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 8 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Transfer]

GENERAL

Index
Name •
Manipulation Set ID •
Row Role

ACTION

Action Subject • Editor
 Action Type •
Action Value • Editor

MATCH

Message Type Editor
 Condition • Editor

Cancel

APPLY

11. Configure another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk, which will be executed if the manipulation rule Index 8 (above) is executed. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group for call transfers initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the '+1' prefix from the user part of the SIP Referred-By Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	9
Name	Call Transfer
Manipulation Set ID	4
Row Role	Use Previous Condition
Action Subject	Header.Referred-By.URL.User
Action Type	Remove Prefix
Action Value	'+1'

Figure 4-35: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 9 (for Bell CanadaSIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Call Transfer] - x

GENERAL		ACTION	
Index	9	Action Subject	Header.Referred-By.URL.User Editor
Name	Call Transfer	Action Type	Remove Prefix ▼
Manipulation Set ID	4	Action Value	'+1' Editor
Row Role	Use Previous Condition ▼		

MATCH	
Message Type	Editor
Condition	Editor

Cancel [APPLY](#)

The figure below shows an example of configured message manipulation rules for calls between Microsoft Teams Direct Routing IP Group and the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group:

Figure 4-36: Example of Configured SIP Message Manipulation Rules

Message Manipulations (21)								
+ New Edit Insert Page 1 of 3 Show 10 records per page								
INDEX	NAME	MANIPULATION SET ID	MESSAGE TYPE	CONDITION	ACTION SUBJECT	ACTION TYPE	ACTION VALUE	ROW ROLE
0	Remove PAI	1	Any		Header.P-Asserted-Id	Remove		Use Current Condition
1	Remove Privacy	4	Any	Header.Privacy exist	Header.Privacy	Remove		Use Current Condition
2	Remove History-Info	1	Any		Header.History-Info	Remove		Use Current Condition
3	Contact for Dynamic	4			Header.Contact.URL	Modify	Header.From.URL.U	Use Current Condition
4	Call Forward	4		Header.History-Info	Header.Diversion	Add	Header.History-Info	Use Current Condition
5	Call Forward	4			Header.Diversion.Uri	Remove Prefix	'+1'	Use Current Condition
6	Call Forward	4			Header.Diversion.Uri	Modify	Header.From.URL.H	Use Current Condition
7	Call Forward	4			Header.History-Info	Remove		Use Current Condition
8	Call Transfer	4		Header.Referred-By	Header.Referred-By	Modify	Header.To.URL.Host	Use Current Condition
9	Call Transfer	4			Header.Referred-By	Remove Prefix	'+1'	Use Previous Condition

The table displayed below includes SIP message manipulation rules which are grouped together under Manipulation Set IDs (Manipulation Set IDs 1 and 4) and which are executed for messages sent to and from the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group as well as the Microsoft Teams Direct Routing IP Group. These rules are specifically required to enable proper interworking between Bell Canada SIP Trunk and Microsoft Teams Direct Routing. Refer to the *User's Manual* for further details concerning the full capabilities of header manipulation.

Rule Index	Rule Description	Reason for Introducing Rule
0	This rule applies to messages received from the Microsoft Teams IP Group. This remove the SIP P-Asserted-Identity Header.	
1	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP. This removes the SIP Privacy Header in all messages, except for calls with presentation restrictions.	
2	This rule applies to response messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This rule normalizes the SIP Contact Header according to the Bell Canada requirements.	Special Bell Canada requirements for implementing Static ONND functionality.
3	This rule is applied to response messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This rule normalizes the SIP Contact Header according to the Bell Canada requirements.	Special Bell Canada requirements for implementing Dynamic ONND functionality.
4	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This adds the SIP Diversion Header with the value from the SIP History-Info Header.	Bell Canada SIP Trunk does not support SIP History-Info Header. So, in call forwarding scenarios, the SIP Diversion Header with the value from the SIP History-Info Header, is added.
5	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in call forwarding scenarios, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the '+1' prefix from the user part of the SIP Diversion Header.	Bell Canada SIP Trunk does not support the E.164 numbering format in SIP messages. It is therefore necessary to remove '+1' in each user part.

Rule Index	Rule Description	Reason for Introducing Rule
6	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forward is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This replaces the host part of the SIP Diversion Header with the value from the SIP From Header.	For call forwarding scenarios, the Bell Canada SIP Trunk needs the host part in the SIP Diversion Header to be predefined. To do this, the host part of the SIP Diversion Header is replaced with the value from the SIP From Header.
7	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in a call forwarding scenario, when call forwarding is initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the SIP History-Info Header.	Bell Canada SIP Trunk does not support the SIP History-Info Header. Therefore, in call forwarding scenarios, the SIP History-Info Header is removed.
8	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group for call transfers initiated by Microsoft Teams. This replaces the host name of the SIP Referred-By Header with the value from the SIP To Header, if the SIP Referred-By Header exists.	For call transfers initiated by Microsoft Teams Direct Routing, the Bell Canada SIP Trunk needs to replace the host part of the SIP Referred-By Header with the value from the SIP To Header.
9	This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group for call transfers initiated by Microsoft Teams. This removes the '+1' prefix from the user part of the SIP Referred-By Header.	Bell Canada SIP Trunk does not support E.164 numbering format in SIP messages. It is therefore necessary to remove '+1' in each user part.

12. Assign Manipulation Set ID 1 to the Teams Direct Routing IP Group:
 - a. Open the IP Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Groups**).
 - b. Select the row of the Teams Direct Routing IP Group, and then click **Edit**.
 - c. Set the 'Inbound Message Manipulation Set' field to 1.

Figure 4-37: Assigning Manipulation Set to the Teams Direct Routing IP Group

The screenshot shows the 'IP Groups [Teams]' configuration window. At the top, there is a dropdown for 'SRD' set to '#0 [DefaultSRD]'. Below this are two main sections: 'GENERAL' and 'MESSAGE MANIPULATION'. The 'GENERAL' section includes fields for Index (2), Name (Teams), Topology Location (Up), Type (Server), Proxy Set (#2 [Teams]), IP Profile (#2 [Teams]), Media Realm (#1 [MRWan]), Internal Media Realm (--), Contact User, and SIP Group Name (customer.bell.ca). The 'MESSAGE MANIPULATION' section includes Inbound Message Manipulation Set (1), Outbound Message Manipulation Set (-1), Message Manipulation User-Defined String 1, Message Manipulation User-Defined String 2, and Proxy Keep-Alive using IP Group settings (Enable). At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'APPLY' buttons.

- d. Click **Apply**.
13. Assign Manipulation Set ID 4 to the Bell Canada SIP trunk IP Group:
 - a. Open the IP Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Groups**).
 - b. Select the row of the Bell Canada SIP trunk IP Group, and then click **Edit**.
 - c. Set the 'Outbound Message Manipulation Set' field to 4.

Figure 4-38: Assigning Manipulation Set 4 to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group

The screenshot shows the 'IP Groups [BellCanada]' configuration window. At the top, there is a dropdown for 'SRD' set to '#0 [DefaultSRD]'. Below this are two main sections: 'GENERAL' and 'MESSAGE MANIPULATION'. The 'GENERAL' section includes fields for Index (1), Name (BellCanada), Topology Location (Up), Type (Server), Proxy Set (#1 [BellCanada]), IP Profile (#1 [BellCanada]), Media Realm (#1 [MRWan]), Internal Media Realm (--), Contact User, and SIP Group Name (siptrunking.bell.ca). The 'MESSAGE MANIPULATION' section includes Inbound Message Manipulation Set (-1), Outbound Message Manipulation Set (4), Message Manipulation User-Defined String 1, Message Manipulation User-Defined String 2, and Proxy Keep-Alive using IP Group settings (Disable). At the bottom, there are 'Cancel' and 'APPLY' buttons.

- d. Click **Apply**.

4.16 Configure Registration Accounts

This section describes how to configure SIP registration accounts. This is required so that the SBC can authenticate with the Bell Canada SIP Trunk on behalf of Microsoft Teams Direct Routing. The Bell Canada SIP Trunk requires authentication to provide service.

In the interoperability test topology, the Served IP Group is Microsoft Teams Direct Routing IP Group and the Serving IP Group is Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group.

➤ **To configure a registration account:**

1. Open the Accounts table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SIP Definitions** folder > **Accounts**).
2. Click **New**.
3. Configure the account according to the provided information from , for example:

Parameter	Value
Served IP Group	Teams
Application Type	SBC
Serving IP Group	BellCanada
Host Name	As provided by the SIP Trunk provider
Register	No
Contact User	123123123123 (trunk main line)
Username	As provided by the SIP Trunk provider
Password	As provided by the SIP Trunk provider

Figure 4-39: Configuring a SIP Registration Account

The screenshot shows the 'Accounts [BellCanada]' configuration window. It has two tabs: 'GENERAL' and 'CREDENTIALS'. The 'GENERAL' tab is active, showing various configuration fields. The 'CREDENTIALS' tab is also visible, showing 'User Name' and 'Password' fields.

Field	Value
Index	0
Name	BellCanada
Served Trunk Group	-1
Application Type	SBC
Served IP Group	#2 [Teams]
Serving IP Group	#1 [BellCanada]
Host Name	123.123.123.123
Contact User	123123123123
Register	No
Registrar Stickiness	Disable
Registrar Search Mode	Current Working Server
Re-REGISTER on INVITE Failure	Disable

At the bottom of the window, there are 'Cancel' and 'APPLY' buttons.

4. Click **Apply**.

4.17 Miscellaneous Configuration

This section describes miscellaneous SBC configuration.

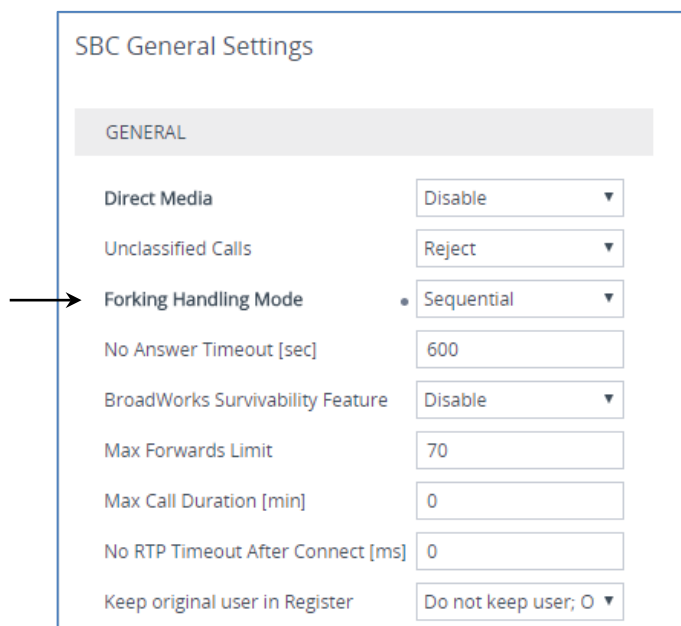
4.17.1 Configure Call Forking Mode

This section describes how to configure the SBC's handling of SIP 18x responses received for call forking of INVITE messages. For the interoperability test topology, if a SIP 18x response with SDP is received, the SBC opens a voice stream according to the received SDP. The SBC re-opens the stream according to subsequently received 18x responses with SDP or plays a ring-back tone if a 180 response without SDP is received. It is mandatory to set this field for the Teams Direct Routing environment.

➤ **To configure call forking:**

1. Open the SBC General Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **SBC General Settings**).
2. From the 'SBC Forking Handling Mode' drop-down list, select **Sequential**.

Figure 4-40: Configuring Forking Mode



The screenshot shows the 'SBC General Settings' window with the 'GENERAL' tab selected. A black arrow points to the 'Forking Handling Mode' dropdown menu, which is currently set to 'Sequential'. The other settings in the window are: Direct Media (Disable), Unclassified Calls (Reject), No Answer Timeout [sec] (600), BroadWorks Survivability Feature (Disable), Max Forwards Limit (70), Max Call Duration [min] (0), No RTP Timeout After Connect [ms] (0), and Keep original user in Register (Do not keep user; 0).

SBC General Settings	
GENERAL	
Direct Media	Disable ▼
Unclassified Calls	Reject ▼
Forking Handling Mode	Sequential ▼
No Answer Timeout [sec]	600
BroadWorks Survivability Feature	Disable ▼
Max Forwards Limit	70
Max Call Duration [min]	0
No RTP Timeout After Connect [ms]	0
Keep original user in Register	Do not keep user; 0 ▼

3. Click **Apply**.

4.17.2 Configure SIP Response Codes for Alternative Routing Reasons

This step describes how to configure the SBC's handling of SIP 503 responses received for outgoing SIP dialog-initiating methods, e.g., INVITE, OPTIONS, and SUBSCRIBE messages. In this case, the SBC attempts to locate an alternative route for the call. This feature works together with the Proxy Hot Swap feature, which is configured in the Proxy Sets table. Alternative routing based on SIP responses is configured using two tables with 'parent-child' relationships:

- Alternative Reasons Set table ('parent'): Defines the name of the Alternative Reasons Set.
- Alternative Reasons Rules table ('child'): Defines SIP response codes per Alternative Reasons Set.

To apply your configured alternative routing reason rules, you need to assign the Alternative Reasons Set for which you configured the rules, to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group in the IP Groups table, using the 'SBC Alternative Routing Reasons Set' parameter.

➤ To configure SIP reason codes for alternative IP routing:

1. Open the Alternative Routing Reasons table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **Routing** > **Alternative Reasons Set**).
2. Click **New** and configure a name for the Alternative Routing Reasons Set.

Figure 4-41: SBC Alternative Routing Reasons Set

3. Click **Apply**.
4. Select the index row of the Alternative Reasons Set that you added, and then click the Alternative Reasons Rules link located at the bottom of the page; the Alternative Reasons Rules table opens.
5. Click **New** and select **503 Service Unavailable** from the 'Release Cause Code' drop-down list.

Figure 4-42: Configuring Alternative Reasons

6. Click **Apply**.
7. Assign Alternative Reasons Set to the Bell Canada IP Group:

- a. Open the IP Groups table (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Core Entities** folder > **IP Groups**).
- b. Select the row of the Bell Canada IP Group, and then click **Edit**.
- c. From the 'SBC Alternative Routing Reasons Set' drop-down list, select the Alternative Routing Reasons Set, configured in the previous step.

Figure 4-43: Assigning Alternative Routing Reasons Set to the Bell Canada IP Group

The screenshot shows the 'IP Groups [BellCanada]' configuration window. The 'SBC ADVANCED' tab is active. The settings are as follows:

Setting	Value
Source URI Input	[Empty]
Destination URI Input	[Empty]
SIP Connect	No
SBC PSAP Mode	Disable
Route Using Request URI Port	Disable
Media TLS Context	#0 [default] View
Keep Original Call-ID	No
Dial Plan	-- View
Call Setup Rules Set ID	-1
Tags	[Empty]
SBC Alternative Routing Reasons Set	#0 [503] View
Teams Local Media Optimization Handling	None
Teams Local Media Optimization Initial Behavior	DirectMedia

At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'APPLY' buttons.

8. Click **Apply**.

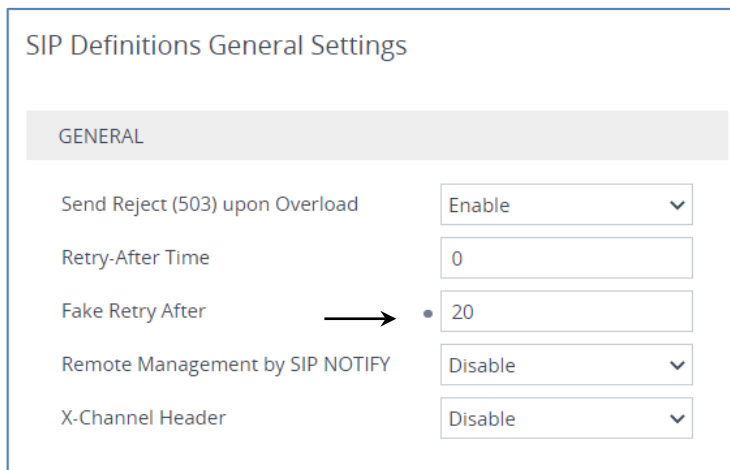
4.17.3 Configure Fake Retry After Period

This step describes how to configure the SBC's, upon receipt of a SIP 503 response without a Retry-After header. It behaves as if the 503 response included a Retry-After header with the period (in seconds), specified by the parameter.

➤ **To configure Fake Retry After Period:**

1. Open the Transport Settings (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SIP Definitions** folder > **SIP Definitions General Settings**).
2. In the 'Fake Retry After' field, enter **20**.

Figure 4-44: Configure Fake Retry After Period



The screenshot shows the 'SIP Definitions General Settings' window. Under the 'GENERAL' tab, there are five settings:

Setting	Value
Send Reject (503) upon Overload	Enable
Retry-After Time	0
Fake Retry After	20
Remote Management by SIP NOTIFY	Disable
X-Channel Header	Disable

A red arrow points to the 'Fake Retry After' field, which contains the value '20'.

3. Click **Apply**.

4.17.4 Configure SBC Max Retransmission Time

This step describes how to configure the SBC's maximum retransmission attempts. In this case, SBC attempts to locate an alternative route for the call after three attempts.

➤ **To configure SIP SBC Max Retransmission Time:**

1. Open the Transport Settings (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SIP Definitions** folder > **Transport Settings**).
2. In the 'SIP Maximum RTX' field, enter **3** (retransmission will be stopped after 3 attempts).

Figure 4-45: SBC Max Retransmission Time

Transport Settings

GENERAL		TCP CONNECTION	
SIP NAT Detection	Enable ▼	TCP/TLS Connection Reuse	Enable ▼
Enable SIPs	Disable ▼	TCP Timeout	0
SIP Transport Type	UDP ▼	Reliable Connection Persistent Mode	Disable ▼
ENUM Resolution	e164.arpa		
SIP 408 Response upon non-INVITE	Enable ▼		
DNS Query Type	A-Record ▼		
SBC SETTINGS		RETRANSMISSION	
WebSocket Keep-Alive Period [sec] 0		SIP T1 Retransmission Timer [msec]	500
		SIP T2 Retransmission Timer [msec]	4000
		SIP Maximum RTX	3

3. Click **Apply**.

4.17.5 Configure SBC Session Refreshing Policy

This step shows how to configure the 'SBC Session Refreshing Policy' parameter. In some cases, Microsoft does not perform a refresh of Session Timer even when it confirms that it will be refresher. To resolve this issue, the SBC is configured as Session Expire refresher.

➤ **To configure SBC Session Refreshing Policy:**

1. Open the Admin page: Append the case-sensitive suffix 'AdminPage' to the device's IP address in your Web browser's URL field (e.g., <http://10.15.17.55/AdminPage>).
2. In the left pane of the page that opens, click *ini* **Parameters**.

Figure 4-46: Configuring SBC Session Refreshing Policy in AdminPage

Parameter Name: Enter Value:

Output Window

```
Parameter Name: SBCSESSIONREFRESHINGPOLICY
Parameter New Value: 1
Parameter Description: Defines whether Remote or SBC should be refresher when
SBC terminates the Session Expire refreshing
```

3. Enter these values in the 'Parameter Name' and 'Enter Value' fields:

Parameter	Value
SBCSESSIONREFRESHINGPOLICY	1 (enables SBC as refresher of Session Timer)

4. Click the **Apply New Value** button for each field.

4.17.6 Optimizing CPU Cores Usage for a Specific Service (relevant for Mediant 9000 and Software SBC only)

This section describes how to optimize the SBC's CPU cores usage for a specified profile to achieve maximum capacity for that profile. The supported profiles include:

- SIP profile – improves SIP signaling performance, for example, SIP calls per second (CPS)
- SRTP profile – improves maximum number of SRTP sessions
- Transcoding profile – enables all DSP-required features, for example, transcoding and voice in-band detectors

➤ To optimize core allocation for a profile:

1. Open the SBC General Settings page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **SBC** folder > **SBC General Settings**).
2. From the 'SBC Performance Profile' drop-down list, select the required profile:

SBC Performance Profile

• Optimized for transcoding ▼ ⚡

3. Click **Apply**, and then reset the device with a burn-to-flash for your settings to take effect.

A Configuring Dynamic ONND

The procedure below describes additional steps needed to configure Dynamic Outgoing Name & Number Display (ONND) presentation mode.

A.1 Configure SIP Message Manipulation Rules

The following SIP message manipulation rules should be configured to work in Dynamic ONND mode.

➤ **To configure SIP message manipulation rules:**

1. Open the Message Manipulations page (**Setup** menu > **Signaling & Media** tab > **Message Manipulation** folder > **Message Manipulations**).
2. Add a manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This removes the 'userphone' parameter from the SIP To Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	10
Name	Dynamic ONND
Manipulation Set ID	4
Message Type	any.request
Action Subject	header.to.url.userphone
Action Type	Remove

Figure A-1: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 10 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Dynamic ONND]

GENERAL

Index: 10

Name: • Dynamic ONND

Manipulation Set ID: • 4

Row Role: Use Current Condition ▼

ACTION

Action Subject: • header.to.url.userphone

Action Type: • Remove ▼

Action Value:

MATCH

Message Type: • any.request

Condition:

Cancel APPLY

3. Add another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This removes the 'userphone' parameter from the SIP From Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	11
Name	Dynamic ONND
Manipulation Set ID	4
Message Type	any.request
Action Subject	header.from.url.userphone
Action Type	Remove

Figure A-2: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 11 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Dynamic ONND]

GENERAL

Index: 11
Name: • Dynamic ONND
Manipulation Set ID: • 4
Row Role: Use Current Condition ▼

ACTION

Action Subject: • header.from.url.userphone
Action Type: • Remove ▼
Action Value:

MATCH

Message Type: • any.request
Condition:

Cancel APPLY

4. Add another manipulation rule (Manipulation Set 4) for the Bell Canada SIP Trunk. This rule applies to messages sent to the Bell Canada SIP Trunk IP Group. This removes the 'userphone' parameter from the SIP P-Asserted-Identity Header.

Parameter	Value
Index	12
Name	Dynamic ONND
Manipulation Set ID	4
Message Type	any.request
Action Subject	header.p-asserted-identity.url.userphone
Action Type	Remove

Figure A-3: Configuring SIP Message Manipulation Rule 11 (for Bell Canada SIP Trunk)

Message Manipulations [Dynamic ONND]

GENERAL

Index

12

Name

• Dynamic ONND

Manipulation Set ID

• 4

Row Role

Use Current Condition ▼

ACTION

Action Subject

• header.p-asserted-identity.url.use

Action Type

• Remove ▼

Action Value

MATCH

Message Type

• any.request

Condition

Cancel

APPLY

This page is intentionally left blank.

B AudioCodes INI File

The *ini* configuration file of the SBC, corresponding to the Web-based configuration as described in Section 4 on page 21, is shown below:



Note: To load or save an *ini* file, use the Configuration File page (**Setup** menu > **Administration** tab > **Maintenance** folder > **Configuration File**).

```
;*****
; ** Ini File **
;*****

;Time & Date: 26/11/2020 11:41:06
;Device Up Time: 1d:1h:57m:1s
;Board: M800B
;Board Type: 72
;Serial Number: 5299378
;Software Version: 7.20A.258.271
;DSP Software Version: 5014AE3_R => 723.08
;Board IP Address: 10.15.77.55
;Board Subnet Mask: 255.255.0.0
;Board Default Gateway: 10.15.0.1
;CPU: Cavium Networks Octeon V0.1 @ 500Mhz, total 2 cores, 2 cpus, 1
sockets
;Cores mapping:
;core #0, on cpu #0, on socket #0
;core #1, on cpu #1, on socket #0
;Memory: 512 MB
;Flash size: 64 MB
;Num of DSP Cores: 3
;Num of physical LAN ports: 4
;;;Key features;;Board Type: M800B ;QOE features: VoiceQualityMonitoring
MediaEnhancement ;Channel Type: DspCh=30 IPMediaDspCh=30 ;HA ;DSP Voice
features: RTCP-XR ;BRITrunks=4 ;E1Trunks=1 ;T1Trunks=1 ;FXSPorts=4
;FXOPorts=0 ;Coders: G723 G729 G728 NETCODER GSM-FR GSM-EFR AMR EVRC-
QCELP G727 ILBC EVRC-B AMR-WB G722 EG711 MS_RTA_NB MS_RTA_WB SILK_NB
SILK_WB SPEEX_NB SPEEX_WB OPUS_NB OPUS_WB EVS ;IP Media: Conf VXML
;Security: IPSEC MediaEncryption StrongEncryption EncryptControlProtocol
;Control Protocols: MGCP SIP SBC=100 MSFT TRANSCODING=100 FEU=100
TestCall=100 SIPRec=10 CODER-TRANSCODING=100 SBC-SIGNALING=100 ELIN
HttpProxy TEAMS ;Default features;;Coders: G711 G726;

;----- HW components -----
;
; Slot # : Module type : # of ports
;-----
;      1 : FALC56      : 1
;      2 : FXS         : 4
;      3 : BRI         : 4
;-----

;USB Port 1: Empty
;USB Port 2: Empty
;-----
```

```
[SYSTEM Params]

SyslogServerIP = 10.10.10.10
EnableSyslog = 1
NTPServerUTCOffset = 7200
HALocalMAC = '00908f50dcb2'
TR069ACSPASSWORD = '$1$gQ=='
TR069CONNECTIONREQUESTPASSWORD = '$1$gQ=='
NTPServerIP = '10.15.27.1'
Tr069VerifyCommonName = 0
SBCWizardFilename = 'templates4.zip'

[BSP Params]

PCMLawSelect = 3
UdpPortSpacing = 10
EnterCpuOverloadPercent = 99
ExitCpuOverloadPercent = 95

[Analog Params]

[ControlProtocols Params]

AdminStateLockControl = 0

[PSTN Params]

V5ProtocolSide = 0

[Voice Engine Params]

ENABLEMEDIASECURITY = 1
PLThresholdLevelsPerMille_0 = 5
PLThresholdLevelsPerMille_1 = 10
PLThresholdLevelsPerMille_2 = 20
PLThresholdLevelsPerMille_3 = 50
CallProgressTonesFilename = 'usa_tones_13.dat'

[WEB Params]

Languages = 'en-US', '', '', '', '', '', '', '', ''

[SIP Params]

GWDEBUGLEVEL = 5
SIPMAXRTX = 3
MSLDAPPRIMARYKEY = 'telephoneNumber'
FAKERETRYAFTER = 20
SBCPREFERENCESMODE = 1
MEDIACDRREPORTLEVEL = 1
SBCFORKINGHANDLINGMODE = 1
ANSWERDETECTORCMD = 10486144
SBCSESSIONREFRESHINGPOLICY = 1
```

```
[SNMP Params]

[ PhysicalPortsTable ]

FORMAT Index = Port, Mode, SpeedDuplex, PortDescription, GroupMember;
PhysicalPortsTable 0 = "GE_4_1", 1, 4, "User Port #0", "GROUP_1";
PhysicalPortsTable 1 = "GE_4_2", 1, 4, "User Port #1", "GROUP_1";
PhysicalPortsTable 2 = "GE_4_3", 1, 4, "User Port #2", "GROUP_2";
PhysicalPortsTable 3 = "GE_4_4", 1, 4, "User Port #3", "GROUP_2";

[ \PhysicalPortsTable ]

[ EtherGroupTable ]

FORMAT Index = Group, Mode, Member1, Member2;
EtherGroupTable 0 = "GROUP_1", 2, "GE_4_1", "GE_4_2";
EtherGroupTable 1 = "GROUP_2", 2, "GE_4_3", "GE_4_4";
EtherGroupTable 2 = "GROUP_3", 0, "", "";
EtherGroupTable 3 = "GROUP_4", 0, "", "";

[ \EtherGroupTable ]

[ DeviceTable ]

FORMAT Index = VlanID, UnderlyingInterface, DeviceName, Tagging, MTU;
DeviceTable 0 = 1, "GROUP_1", "vlan 1", 0, 1500;
DeviceTable 1 = 2, "GROUP_2", "vlan 2", 0, 1500;

[ \DeviceTable ]

[ InterfaceTable ]

FORMAT Index = ApplicationTypes, InterfaceMode, IPAddress, PrefixLength,
Gateway, InterfaceName, PrimaryDNSServerIPAddress,
SecondaryDNSServerIPAddress, UnderlyingDevice;
InterfaceTable 0 = 6, 10, 10.15.77.55, 16, 10.15.0.1, "LAN_IF",
10.15.27.1, , "vlan 1";
InterfaceTable 1 = 5, 10, 195.189.192.160, 24, 195.189.192.129, "WAN_IF",
8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4, "vlan 2";

[ \InterfaceTable ]

[ WebUsers ]

FORMAT Index = Username, Password, Status, PwAgeInterval, SessionLimit,
CliSessionLimit, SessionTimeout, BlockTime, UserLevel, PwNonce,
SSHPublicKey;
WebUsers 0 = "Admin",
"$1$bgtDFkgQREJNFRNJHUhDGRtPTuPju+bhteClubG4vby9t7fy9fbloqfyoKmt+KP5/qz9m
ZSTlpyUkpDNzMudz54=", 1, 0, 5, -1, 15, 60, 200,
"e4064f90b5b26631d46fbcd79f2b7a0", ".fc";
WebUsers 1 = "User",
"$1$cj46OmhtN3ElJiolcSQnfXh4Ii5+Jn4ZRBQRHR0fHx4bTB9ITE8aVgRQVQUGAAEPXVkcD
```

```
w0GWSEgIHN0dHB2LHE=", 1, 0, 5, -1, 15, 60, 50,
"c26a27dd91a886b99de5e81b9a736232", "";

[ \WebUsers ]

[ TLSContexts ]

FORMAT Index = Name, TLSVersion, DTLSVersion, ServerCipherString,
ClientCipherString, ServerCipherTLS13String, ClientCipherTLS13String,
KeyExchangeGroups, RequireStrictCert, TlsRenegotiation,
MiddleboxCompatMode, OcspeEnable, OcspeServerPrimary, OcspeServerSecondary,
OcspeServerPort, OcspeDefaultResponse, DHKeySize;
TLSContexts 0 = "default", 7, 0, "DEFAULT", "DEFAULT",
"TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA2
56",
"TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA2
56", "X25519:P-256:P-384:X448", 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0, 2560, 0,
1024;
TLSContexts 1 = "Teams", 4, 0, "DEFAULT", "DEFAULT",
"TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA2
56",
"TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA2
56", "X25519:P-256:P-384:X448", 0, 1, 0, 0, 0.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0, 2560, 0,
2048;

[ \TLSContexts ]

[ AudioCodersGroups ]

FORMAT Index = Name;
AudioCodersGroups 0 = "AudioCodersGroups_0";
AudioCodersGroups 1 = "AudioCodersGroups_1";

[ \AudioCodersGroups ]

[ AllowedAudioCodersGroups ]

FORMAT Index = Name;
AllowedAudioCodersGroups 0 = "BellCanada Allowed Coders";

[ \AllowedAudioCodersGroups ]

[ IpProfile ]

FORMAT Index = ProfileName, IpPreference, CodersGroupName, IsFaxUsed,
JitterBufMinDelay, JitterBufOptFactor, IPDiffServ, SigIPDiffServ,
RTPRedundancyDepth, CNGmode, VxxTransportType, NSEMode, IsDTMFUsed,
PlayRBTone2IP, EnableEarlyMedia, ProgressIndicator2IP,
EnableEchoCanceller, CopyDest2RedirectNumber, MediaSecurityBehaviour,
CallLimit, DisconnectOnBrokenConnection, FirstTxDTMFOption,
SecondTxDTMFOption, RxDTMFOption, EnableHold, InputGain, VoiceVolume,
AddIEInSetup, SBCExtensionCodersGroupName, MediaIPVersionPreference,
TranscodingMode, SBCEAllowedMediaTypes, SBCEAllowedAudioCodersGroupName,
SBCEAllowedVideoCodersGroupName, SBCEAllowedCodersMode,
SBCEMediaSecurityBehaviour, SBCERFC2833Behavior, SBCEAlternativeDTMFMethod,
SBCESendMultipleDTMFMethods, SBCEAssertIdentity,
AMDSensitivityParameterSuit, AMDSensitivityLevel, AMDMaxGreetingTime,
```

```

AMDMaxPostSilenceGreetingTime, SBCDiversioMode, SBCHistoryInfoMode,
EnableQSIGTunneling, SBCFaxCodersGroupName, SBCFaxBehavior,
SBCFaxOfferMode, SBCFaxAnswerMode, SbcPrackMode, SBCSessionExpiresMode,
SBCRemoteUpdateSupport, SBCRemoteReinviteSupport,
SBCRemoteDelayedOfferSupport, SBCRemoteReferBehavior,
SBCRemote3xxBehavior, SBCRemoteMultiple18xSupport,
SBCRemoteEarlyMediaResponseType, SBCRemoteEarlyMediaSupport,
EnableSymmetricMKI, MKISize, SBCEnforceMKISize, SBCRemoteEarlyMediaRTP,
SBCRemoteSupportsRFC3960, SBCRemoteCanPlayRingback, EnableEarly183,
EarlyAnswerTimeout, SBC2833DTMFPayloadType, SBCUserRegistrationTime,
ResetSRTPStateUponRekey, AmdMode, SBCReliableHeldToneSource,
GenerateSRTPKeys, SBCPlayHeldTone, SBCRemoteHoldFormat,
SBCRemoteReplacesBehavior, SBCSDPptimeAnswer, SBCPreferredPTime,
SBCUseSilenceSupp, SBCRTPRedundancyBehavior, SBCPlayRBTtoTransferee,
SBCRTPMode, SBCJitterCompensation, SBCRemoteRenegotiateOnFaxDetection,
JitterBufMaxDelay, SBCUserBehindUdpNATRegistrationTime,
SBCUserBehindTcpNATRegistrationTime, SBCSDPHandleRTCPAttribute,
SBCRemoveCryptoLifetimeInSDP, SBCIceMode, SBCRTCPMux,
SBCMediaSecurityMethod, SBCHandleXDetect, SBCRTCPFeedback,
SBCRemoteRepresentationMode, SBCKeepVIAHeaders, SBCKeepRoutingHeaders,
SBCKeepUserAgentHeader, SBCRemoteMultipleEarlyDialogs,
SBCRemoteMultipleAnswersMode, SBCDirectMediaTag,
SBCAdaptRFC2833BWtoVoiceCoderBW, CreatedByRoutingServer,
SBCFaxReroutingMode, SBCMaxCallDuration, SBCGenerateRTP,
SBCISUPBodyHandling, SBCISUPVariant, SBCVoiceQualityEnhancement,
SBCMaxOpusBW, SBCEnhancedPlc, LocalRingbackTone, LocalHeldTone,
SBCGenerateNoOp, SBCRemoveUnknownCrypto, SBCMultipleCoders, DataDiffServ,
SBCMSRPreinviteUpdateSupport, SBCMSRPOfferSetupRole, SBCMSRPEmpMsg,
SBCRenumberMID;

IpProfile 1 = "BellCanada", 1, "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 10, 10, 46, 24,
0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 4, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, "", "", 0, 0,
"", "BellCanada Allowed Coders", "", 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 8, 300, 400, 0,
0, 0, "", 0, 0, 1, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 300, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0, "", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1,
-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0;

IpProfile 2 = "Teams", 1, "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 10, 10, 46, 24, 0, 0,
2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, -1, 1, 4, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, "",
"AudioCodersGroups_1", 0, 0, "", "", 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 8, 300,
400, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 300, -1, -1,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1, 0, "", 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0;

[ \IpProfile ]

[ CpMediaRealm ]

FORMAT Index = MediaRealmName, IPv4IF, IPv6IF, RemoteIPv4IF,
RemoteIPv6IF, PortRangeStart, MediaSessionLeg, PortRangeEnd,
TCPPortRangeStart, TCPPortRangeEnd, IsDefault, QoeProfile, BWProfile,
TopologyLocation;
CpMediaRealm 0 = "MRLan", "LAN_IF", "", "", "", 6000, 100, 6999, 0, 0, 0,
"", "", 0;
CpMediaRealm 1 = "MRWan", "WAN_IF", "", "", "", 7000, 100, 7999, 0, 0, 0,
"", "", 1;

[ \CpMediaRealm ]

[ SBCRoutingPolicy ]

```

```

FORMAT Index = Name, LCREnable, LCRAverageCallLength, LCRDefaultCost,
LdapServerGroupName;
SBCRoutingPolicy 0 = "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, 1, 0, "";

[ \SBCRoutingPolicy ]

[ SRD ]

FORMAT Index = Name, BlockUnRegUsers, MaxNumOfRegUsers,
EnableUnAuthenticatedRegistrations, SharingPolicy, UsedByRoutingServer,
SBCOperationMode, SBCRoutingPolicyName, SBCDialPlanName,
AdmissionProfile;
SRD 0 = "DefaultSRD", 0, -1, 1, 0, 0, 0, "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "",
"";

[ \SRD ]

[ MessagePolicy ]

FORMAT Index = Name, MaxMessageLength, MaxHeaderLength, MaxBodyLength,
MaxNumHeaders, MaxNumBodies, SendRejection, MethodList, MethodListType,
BodyList, BodyListType, UseMaliciousSignatureDB;
MessagePolicy 0 = "Malicious Signature DB Protection", -1, -1, -1, -1, -
1, 1, "", 0, "", 0, 1;

[ \MessagePolicy ]

[ SIPInterface ]

FORMAT Index = InterfaceName, NetworkInterface,
SCTPSecondaryNetworkInterface, ApplicationType, UDPPort, TCPPort,
TLSPort, SCTPPort, AdditionalUDPPorts, AdditionalUDPPortsMode, SRDName,
MessagePolicyName, TLSContext, TLSMutualAuthentication,
TCPKeepaliveEnable, ClassificationFailureResponseType,
PreClassificationManSet, EncapsulatingProtocol, MediaRealm,
SBCDirectMedia, BlockUnRegUsers, MaxNumOfRegUsers,
EnableUnAuthenticatedRegistrations, UsedByRoutingServer,
TopologyLocation, PreParsingManSetName, AdmissionProfile,
CallSetupRulesSetId;
SIPInterface 0 = "SIPInterface_LAN", "LAN_IF", "", 2, 5060, 5060, 5061,
0, "", 0, "DefaultSRD", "", "default", -1, 0, 500, -1, 0, "MRLan", 0, -1,
-1, -1, 0, 0, "", "", -1;
SIPInterface 1 = "SIPInterface_WAN", "WAN_IF", "", 2, 5060, 0, 5061, 0,
"", 0, "DefaultSRD", "", "Teams", -1, 1, 0, -1, 0, "MRWan", 0, -1, -1, -
1, 0, 1, "", "", -1;

[ \SIPInterface ]

[ ProxySet ]

FORMAT Index = ProxyName, EnableProxyKeepAlive, ProxyKeepAliveTime,
ProxyLoadBalancingMethod, IsProxyHotSwap, SRDName, ClassificationInput,
TLSContextName, ProxyRedundancyMode, DNSResolveMethod,
KeepAliveFailureResp, GWIPv4SIPInterfaceName, SBCIPv4SIPInterfaceName,
GWIPv6SIPInterfaceName, SBCIPv6SIPInterfaceName, MinActiveServersLB,
SuccessDetectionRetries, SuccessDetectionInterval,
FailureDetectionRetransmissions;

```

```

ProxySet 0 = "ProxySet_0", 0, 60, 0, 0, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", -1, -1, "",
"", "SIPInterface_LAN", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;
ProxySet 1 = "BellCanada", 1, 60, 0, 1, "DefaultSRD", 0, "", -1, -1,
"503", "", "SIPInterface_WAN", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;
ProxySet 2 = "Teams", 1, 60, 2, 1, "DefaultSRD", 0, "Teams", -1, -1, "",
"", "SIPInterface_WAN", "", "", 1, 1, 10, -1;

[ \ProxySet ]

[ SBCAltRoutingReasonsSet ]

FORMAT Index = Name, Description;
SBCAltRoutingReasonsSet 0 = "503", "";

[ \SBCAltRoutingReasonsSet ]

[ IPGroup ]

FORMAT Index = Type, Name, ProxySetName, VoiceAICConnector, SIPGroupName,
ContactUser, SipReRoutingMode, AlwaysUseRouteTable, SRDName, MediaRealm,
InternalMediaRealm, ClassifyByProxySet, ProfileName, MaxNumOfRegUsers,
InboundManSet, OutboundManSet, RegistrationMode, AuthenticationMode,
MethodList, SBCServerAuthType, OAuthHTTPService, EnableSBCCClientForking,
SourceUriInput, DestUriInput, ContactName, Username, Password, UIFormat,
QOEProfile, BWProfile, AlwaysUseSourceAddr, MsgManUserDef1,
MsgManUserDef2, SIPConnect, SBCPSAPMode, DTLSContext,
CreatedByRoutingServer, UsedByRoutingServer, SBCOperationMode,
SBCRouteUsingRequestURI, SBCKeepOriginalCallID, TopologyLocation,
SBCDialPlanName, CallSetupRulesSetId, Tags, SBCUserStickiness,
UserUDPPortAssignment, AdmissionProfile, ProxyKeepAliveUsingIPG,
SBCAltRouteReasonsSetName, TeamsLocalMediaOptimization,
TeamsLocalMOInitialBehavior, SIPSourceHostName;
IPGroup 0 = 0, "Default_IPG", "ProxySet_0", "", "", "", -1, 0,
"DefaultSRD", "", "", 0, "", -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, "", -1, "", 0, -1, -1, "",
"", "$1$gQ==", 0, "", "", 0, "", "", 0, 0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 0,
"", -1, "", 0, 0, "", 0, "", 0, 0, "";
IPGroup 1 = 0, "BellCanada", "BellCanada", "", "siptrunking.bell.ca", "",
-1, 0, "DefaultSRD", "MRWan", "", 1, "BellCanada", -1, -1, 4, 0, 0, "", -
1, "", 0, -1, -1, "", "", "$1$gQ==", 0, "", "", 0, "", "", 0, 0,
"default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, "", -1, "", 0, 0, "", 0, "503", 0, 0, "";
IPGroup 2 = 0, "Teams", "Teams", "", "customer.bell.ca", "", -1, 0,
"DefaultSRD", "MRWan", "", 0, "Teams", -1, 1, -1, 0, 0, "", -1, "", 0, -
1, -1, "int-sbc1.audctrunk.aceducation.info", "", "$1$gQ==", 0, "", "",
1, "", "", 0, 0, "default", 0, 0, -1, 0, 0, 1, "", -1, "", 0, 0, "", 1,
"", 0, 0, "";

[ \IPGroup ]

[ ProxyIp ]

FORMAT Index = ProxySetId, ProxyIpIndex, IpAddress, TransportType,
Priority, Weight;
ProxyIp 0 = "1", 0, "123.123.123.123:5060", 0, 0, 0;
ProxyIp 1 = "2", 0, "sip.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061", 2, 1, 1;
ProxyIp 2 = "2", 1, "sip2.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061", 2, 2, 1;
ProxyIp 3 = "2", 2, "sip3.pstnhub.microsoft.com:5061", 2, 3, 1;

[ \ProxyIp ]

```

```
[ Account ]

FORMAT Index = AccountName, ServedTrunkGroup, ServedIPGroupName,
ServingIPGroupName, Username, Password, HostName, ContactUser, Register,
RegistrarStickiness, RegistrarSearchMode, RegEventPackageSubscription,
ApplicationType, RegByServedIPG, UDPPortAssignment,
ReRegisterOnInviteFailure;
Account 0 = "BellCanada", -1, "Teams", "BellCanada", "123123123123",
"$1$dRcRA01NCB0K", "123.123.123.123", "123123123123", 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0,
0, 0;

[ \Account ]

[ ConditionTable ]

FORMAT Index = Name, Condition;
ConditionTable 0 = "Teams-Contact", "Header.Contact.URL.Host contains
'pstnhub.microsoft.com'";

[ \ConditionTable ]

[ IP2IPRouting ]

FORMAT Index = RouteName, RoutingPolicyName, SrcIPGroupName,
SrcUsernamePrefix, SrcHost, DestUsernamePrefix, DestHost, RequestType,
MessageConditionName, ReRouteIPGroupName, Trigger, CallSetupRulesSetId,
DestType, DestIPGroupName, DestSIPInterfaceName, DestAddress, DestPort,
DestTransportType, AltRouteOptions, GroupPolicy, CostGroup, DestTags,
ModifiedDestUserName, SrcTags, IPGroupSetName, RoutingTagName,
InternalAction;
IP2IPRouting 0 = "Terminate OPTIONS", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Any",
"*, ", ", ", ", ", 6, ", "Any", 0, -1, 1, ", ", "internal", 0, -1, 0,
0, ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "default", ";
IP2IPRouting 1 = "Refer from Teams", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", "Any",
"*, ", ", ", ", ", 0, ", "Teams", 2, -1, 2, "Teams", ", ", "0, -1, 0,
0, ", ", ", ", ", ", "default", ";
IP2IPRouting 2 = "Teams to SIP Trunk", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy",
"Teams", ", ", ", ", ", ", 0, ", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "BellCanada", ", ",
", 0, -1, 0, 0, ", ", ", ", ", ", "default", ";
IP2IPRouting 3 = "SIP trunk to Teams", "Default_SBCRoutingPolicy",
"BellCanada", ", ", ", ", ", ", 0, ", "Any", 0, -1, 0, "Teams", ", ",
", 0, -1, 0, 0, ", ", ", ", ", ", "default", ";

[ \IP2IPRouting ]

[ Classification ]

FORMAT Index = ClassificationName, MessageConditionName, SRDName,
SrcSIPInterfaceName, SrcAddress, SrcPort, SrcTransportType,
SrcUsernamePrefix, SrcHost, DestUsernamePrefix, DestHost, ActionType,
SrcIPGroupName, DestRoutingPolicy, IpProfileName, IPGroupSelection,
IpGroupTagName;
Classification 0 = "Teams", "Teams-Contact", "DefaultSRD",
"SIPInterface_WAN", "52.114.*.*", 0, -1, ", ", ", ", ", "int-
sbcl.audctrunk.aceducation.info", 1, "Teams", ", ", "0, "default";
```



```
[ \Classification ]

[ IPOutboundManipulation ]

FORMAT Index = ManipulationName, RoutingPolicyName,
IsAdditionalManipulation, SrcIPGroupName, DestIPGroupName,
SrcUsernamePrefix, SrcHost, DestUsernamePrefix, DestHost,
CallingNamePrefix, MessageConditionName, RequestType, ReRouteIPGroupName,
Trigger, ManipulatedURI, RemoveFromLeft, RemoveFromRight, LeaveFromRight,
Prefix2Add, Suffix2Add, PrivacyRestrictionMode, DestTags, SrcTags;
IPOutboundManipulation 0 = "Add +1 towards Teams (Dst)",
"Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, "Any", "Teams", "*", "*", "[2-9]", "*",
"*, "", 0, "Any", 0, 1, 0, 0, 255, "+1", "", 0, "", "";
IPOutboundManipulation 1 = "Strip + towards BellCanada (Dst)",
"Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, "Any", "BellCanada", "*", "*", "+", "*",
"*, "", 0, "Any", 0, 1, 1, 0, 255, "", "", 0, "", "";
IPOutboundManipulation 2 = "Strip +1 towards BellCanada (Src)",
"Default_SBCRoutingPolicy", 0, "Any", "BellCanada", "+1", "*", "*", "*",
"*, "", 0, "Any", 0, 0, 2, 0, 255, "", "", 0, "", "";

[ \IPOutboundManipulation ]

[ MessageManipulations ]

FORMAT Index = ManipulationName, ManSetID, MessageType, Condition,
ActionSubject, ActionType, ActionValue, RowRole;
MessageManipulations 0 = "Remove PAI", 1, "Any", "", "Header.P-Asserted-
Identity", 1, "", 0;
MessageManipulations 1 = "Remove Privacy", 4, "Any", "Header.Privacy
exists And Header.From.URL !contains 'anonymous'", "Header.Privacy", 1,
"", 0;
MessageManipulations 2 = "Remove History-Info.1", 1, "Any", "",
"Header.History-Info.1", 1, "", 0;
MessageManipulations 3 = "Contact for Dynamic ONND", 4, "", "",
"Header.Contact.URL.User", 2, "Header.From.URL.User +
';tgrp=trunkID;trunk-context=siptrunking.bell.ca'", 0;
MessageManipulations 4 = "Call Forward", 4, "", "Header.History-Info
exists", "Header.Diversion", 0, "Header.History-Info", 0;
MessageManipulations 5 = "Call Forward", 4, "", "",
"Header.Diversion.URL.User", 6, "'+1'", 0;
MessageManipulations 6 = "Call Forward", 4, "", "",
"Header.Diversion.URL.Host.Name", 2, "Header.From.URL.Host.Name", 0;
MessageManipulations 7 = "Call Forward", 4, "", "", "Header.History-
Info", 1, "", 0;
MessageManipulations 8 = "Call Transfer", 4, "", "Header.Referred-By
exists", "Header.Referred-By.URL.Host.Name", 2,
"Header.To.URL.Host.Name", 0;
MessageManipulations 9 = "Call Transfer", 4, "", "", "Header.Referred-
By.URL.User", 6, "'+1'", 1;

[ \MessageManipulations ]

[ GwRoutingPolicy ]

FORMAT Index = Name, LCREnable, LCRAverageCallLength, LCRDefaultCost,
LdapServerGroupName;
GwRoutingPolicy 0 = "GwRoutingPolicy", 0, 1, 0, "";
```

```
[ \GwRoutingPolicy ]

[ LoggingFilters ]

FORMAT Index = FilterType, Value, LogDestination, CaptureType, Mode;
LoggingFilters 0 = 1, "", 1, 2, 0;

[ \LoggingFilters ]

[ ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains ]

FORMAT Index = Name, Ip2TelInterworking;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 1 = "dsn", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 2 = "dod", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 3 = "drsn", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 5 = "uc", 1;
ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains 7 = "cuc", 1;

[ \ResourcePriorityNetworkDomains ]

[ MaliciousSignatureDB ]

FORMAT Index = Name, Pattern;
MaliciousSignatureDB 0 = "SIPVicious", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'friendly-scanner'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 1 = "SIPScan", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sip-scan'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 2 = "Smapi", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'smap'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 3 = "Sipsak", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sipsak'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 4 = "Sipcli", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sipcli'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 5 = "Sivus", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'SIVuS'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 6 = "Gulp", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'Gulp'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 7 = "Sipv", "Header.User-Agent.content prefix
'sipv'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 8 = "Sundayddr Worm", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'sundayddr'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 9 = "VaxIPUserAgent", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'VaxIPUserAgent'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 10 = "VaxSIPUserAgent", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'VaxSIPUserAgent'";
MaliciousSignatureDB 11 = "SipArmyKnife", "Header.User-Agent.content
prefix 'siparmyknife'";

[ \MaliciousSignatureDB ]

[ AllowedAudioCoders ]

FORMAT Index = AllowedAudioCodersGroupName, AllowedAudioCodersIndex,
CoderID, UserDefineCoder;
```

```
AllowedAudioCoders 0 = "BellCanada Allowed Coders", 0, 3, "";
AllowedAudioCoders 1 = "BellCanada Allowed Coders", 1, 2, "";

[ \AllowedAudioCoders ]

[ AudioCoders ]

FORMAT Index = AudioCodersGroupId, AudioCodersIndex, Name, pTime, rate,
PayloadType, Sce, CoderSpecific;
AudioCoders 0 = "AudioCodersGroups_0", 0, 1, 2, 90, -1, 0, "";
AudioCoders 1 = "AudioCodersGroups_1", 0, 35, 2, 19, 103, 0, "";
AudioCoders 2 = "AudioCodersGroups_1", 1, 36, 2, 43, 104, 0, "";
AudioCoders 6 = "AudioCodersGroups_0", 1, 2, 2, 90, -1, 0, "";

[ \AudioCoders ]

[ SBCAltRoutingReasonsList ]

FORMAT Index = SBCAltRoutingReasonsSet, SBCAltRouteIndex,
ReleaseCauseCode;
SBCAltRoutingReasonsList 0 = "503", 0, 503;

[ \SBCAltRoutingReasonsList ]

\AudioCoders ]
```

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