Genesys®

Framework 8.1

SIP Server High-Availability Deployment Guide Wiki Redirect

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SIP Server High-Availability Deployment Guide

This guide introduces you to the concepts, terminology, and procedures that are relevant to SIP Server high-availability (HA) deployment.

Find the information you need from the topics below.

About the HA Methods

Find descriptions of the different ways you can set up HA SIP Server instances.

- IP Address Takeover
- Windows NLB
- Network Device-Based HA

Deploying on Windows

Find procedures for the different ways to deploy SIP Server HA on Windows servers.

- IP Address Takeover on Windows
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Deploying on UNIX

Find procedures for the different ways to deploy SIP Server HA on UNIX-based servers.

- Deploying on AIX
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Overview

Welcome to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server High-Availability Deployment Guide*. These topics introduce you to the concepts, terminology, and procedures that are relevant to SIP Server high-availability (HA) deployment.

The information includes, but is not limited to, an overview of SIP Server HA architecture, HA workflows, and SIP Server HA-deployment procedures for Windows and UNIX operating systems.

This document can be used together with the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide during your deployment planning.

About SIP Server

SIP Server is the Genesys software component that provides an interface between your telephony hardware and the rest of the Genesys software components in your enterprise. It translates and keeps track of events and requests that come from, and are sent to, the telephony device. SIP Server is an IP"based server that can also act as a messaging interface between SIP Server clients. It is the critical point in allowing your Genesys solution to facilitate and track the contacts that flow through your enterprise.

Intended Audience

These topics primarily intended for system architects or administrators who are responsible for ensuring that systems, including SIP Server, are highly available. It has been written with the assumption that you have a basic understanding of:

- High-availability architecture
- Network design and operation
- Genesys Framework architecture and functions
- Your own network architecture and configurations

Reading Prerequisites

You must read the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide before you use these topics. Those topics contain information about the SIP Server deployment in general.

New in This Release

In release 8.1.1, SIP Server HA is enhanced with the following:

- Network status monitoring.
- Recovery after network failure.
- SIP Server itself controls execution of Virtual IP scripts.
- Support of HA with SIP Proxy. Refer to the SIP Proxy 8.1 Deployment Guide.

SIP Server HA Architecture

A high-availability (HA) architecture implies the existence of redundant applications: a primary and a backup. These applications are configured so that if one fails, the other can take over its operations without significant loss of data or impact to business operations.

SIP Server supports several high-availability deployment options:

- IP Address Takeover
- Windows NLB Cluster
- Network device-based HA

IP Address Takeover and Windows NLB Cluster HA options utilize the concept of a Virtual IP address. In a Virtual IP interface"based architecture, primary and backup SIP Servers are located on the same subnet, and SIP endpoints and gateways are configured to send SIP messages to SIP Server by using this single Virtual IP address. The Virtual IP address is preserved during switchover occurrences, and messages that are sent to the Virtual IP address are delivered to the SIP Server that is currently running in primary mode.

When the Management Layer detects failure of a primary SIP Server, it executes a set of corrective actions, which allows SIP messages that are destined for the failed primary SIP Server to be delivered to the backup SIP Server that has just started running in primary mode.

While SIP endpoints and gateways use a single Virtual IP address to communicate with SIP Server, Management Layer and Configuration Layer components, and T-Library clients must use a unique IP address for communication with the SIP Server and Local Control Agent (LCA) that is installed at each SIP Server host.

On Windows and UNIX, an IP Address Takeover configuration is implemented by using Virtual IP address control scripts to enable and disable Virtual IP addresses. The Windows NLB configuration uses Cluster control scripts to enable and disable Virtual IP ports.

A network device-based HA is an alternative to software-based HA configurations. The SIP Server and F5 Networks BIG-IP Local Traffic Manager (LTM) integration solution supports this type of HA configuration.

Each of these configurations is described in more detail in the following sections.

The following table summarizes SIP Server HA options, their benefits and limitations, and supported operating systems (Windows, Linux, Solaris, or AIX).

Comparing High-Availability Options

HA Option	Benefits	Limitations
IP Address Takeover	• Supported on all operating systems • Supports multiple NICs • 100% Genesys components • HA option of choice for reliability ratings and tests	• Supports a single subnet • Operations on both servers, backup and primary, must succeed • Subnet equipment to accept gratuitous ARP
Windows NLB Cluster	• Widely deployed • Thoroughly documented • Supports multiple NICs	• Supports a single subnet • Complexity/Prerequisites • Dedicated switch/VLAN
F5 Networks BIG-IP LTM	• Reliability • Flexibility (HA and Load balancing) • Supports multiple NICs	• Additional equipment cost • Additional network element

SIP Server also supports HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server. In this case, IP interface virtualization is not required.

HA Redundancy Types

When you deploy a SIP Server HA configuration, you can choose a hot-standby or warm-standby redundancy type, both are supported for the Virtual IP interface–based HA configuration.

The redundancy-type selection is made in the Configuration Layer or Genesys Administrator when you configure the primary SIP Server.

When you deploy a hot-standby configuration, there are additional steps for enabling data synchronization between the primary and backup SIP Servers. Configuration steps for both hot- and warm-standby redundancy types are included in the deployment procedures that are provided in SIP Server HA Deployment.

Hot-Standby Redundancy Type

Genesys uses the expression *hot standby* to describe the high-availability configuration in which a backup-server application remains initialized, clients connect to both the primary and backup servers at startup, and the backup-server data is synchronized from the primary server.

Data synchronization and existing client connections to the backup server guarantee a higher degree of availability. Data synchronization includes information about calls, device states, monitoring subscriptions, and agent states.

SIP Server supports Hot Standby mode for established calls, calls that are in the ringing state, and calls that are parked on a Routing Point. All telephony functions can be performed on synchronized calls after a switchover.

While the hot-standby redundancy type provides a higher degree of availability than the warm-standby redundancy type, hot standby has limitations that include the following:

- Client requests that are sent during the time in which a failure occurs until switchover completes might be lost.
- IP requests that are sent by SIP endpoints during the failure and switchover might be lost.
- SIP Server does not synchronize interactions that begin before it starts.
- Some T-Library events might be duplicated or lost.
- The Client request Reference ID might be lost for client requests that are received just before a failure occurs and processed after the switchover completes.

When you deploy an HA configuration of the hot-standby redundancy type, Genesys recommends that Advanced Disconnect Detection Protocol (ADDP) be configured on the connection between the primary and backup SIP Servers. The primary SIP Server uses this connection to deliver synchronization updates.

Warm-Standby Redundancy Type

Genesys uses the expression *warm standby* to describe the high-availability configuration in which a backup-server application remains initialized and ready to take over the operations of the primary server.

Unlike the hot-standby redundancy type, there is no propagation or synchronization of information from the primary SIP Server to the backup SIP Server about calls, devices, monitoring subscriptions, and agent states.

IP Address Takeover

Contents

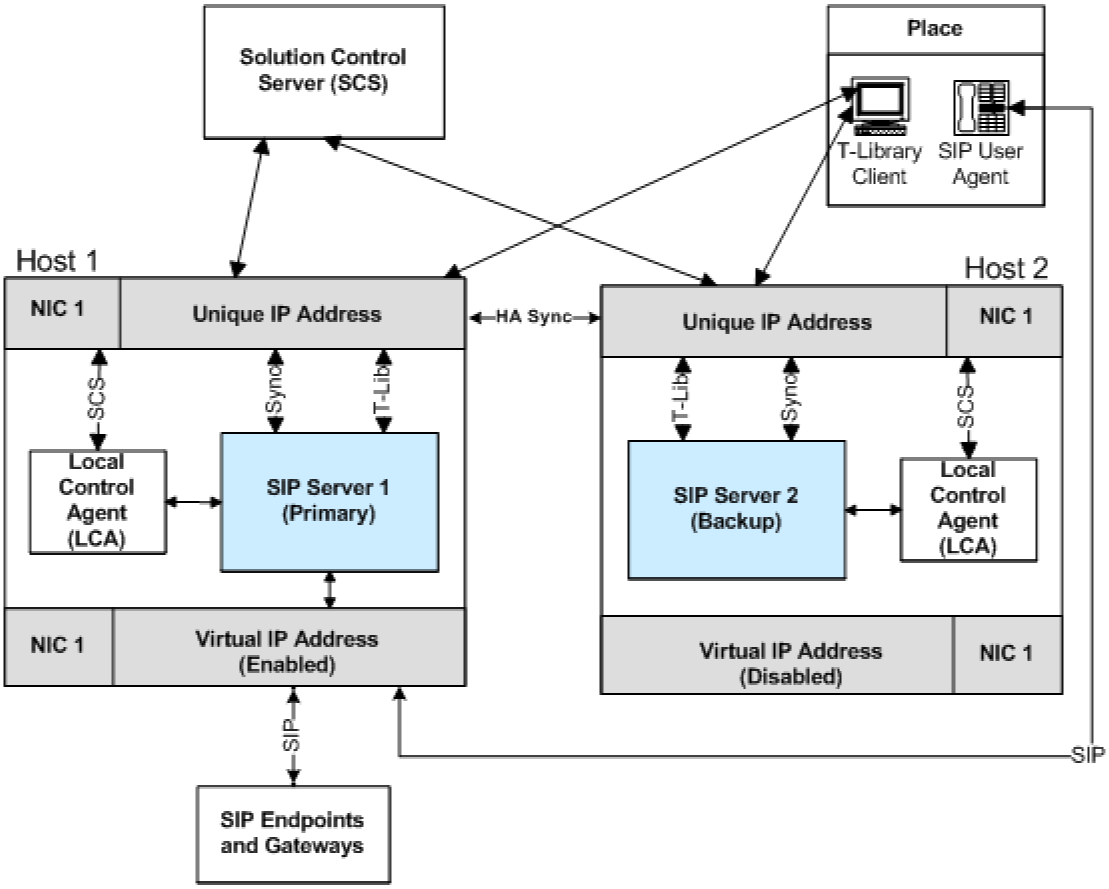
Windows and UNIX Platforms

High availability of the service for SIP communications requires that the IP address of SIP Server is always accessible by other SIP components, is operational on the SIP Server currently running in primary mode, and is transferred to the other server in case of failover or switchover.

There are two approaches for the IP Address Takeover HA configuration:

- Linux and Solaris platforms use the Virtual IP address as the IP address configured on a logical sub-interface on the network interface card (NIC).
  - Logical sub-interface with the Virtual IP address is enabled on the server that is running in primary mode.
  - Logical sub-interface with the Virtual IP address is disabled on the server that is running in backup mode.
- Windows and AIX platforms use the Virtual IP address as an additional (or alias) IP address configured on the NIC.
  - Virtual IP address is added to the NIC configuration on the server that is running in primary mode.
  - Virtual IP address is deleted from the NIC configuration on the server that is running in backup mode.

The **HA Configuration with One NIC** figure shows an IP Address Takeover configuration on the Linux or Solaris platform using one NIC.



HA Configuration with One NIC

There are two SIP Server hosts on the same subnet, each of them has two logical IP interfaces set up on the NIC connected to the subnet. Each host has a unique IP address that is configured on the main logical IP interface. The second IP interface (a sub-interface) is configured with the IP address that is shared by the hosts and called the Virtual IP address. The second IP interface is enabled only on one host at a time.

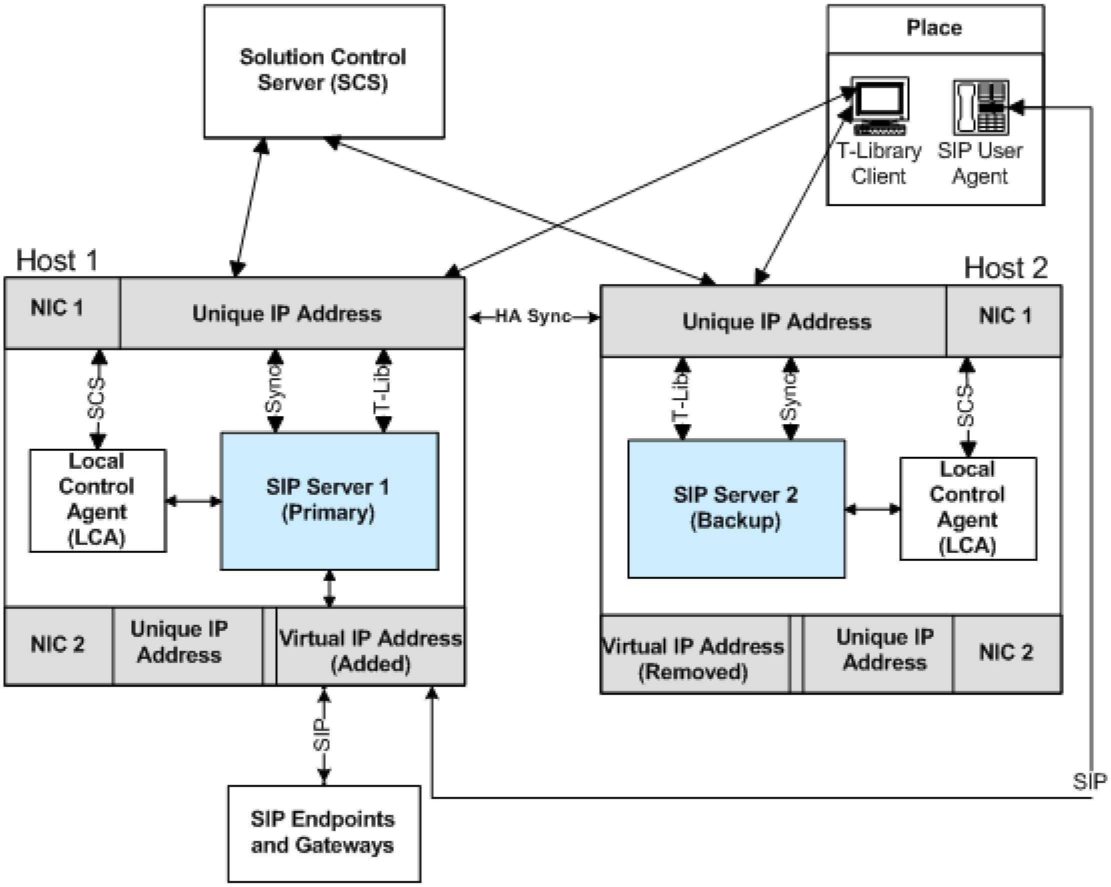
The IP interface with the unique IP address is always active. Management Layer and Configuration Layer components, and T-Library clients use the unique IP address for communication with the SIP Server and LCA.

SIP endpoints and gateways use the Virtual IP address to send SIP messages to SIP Server. The IP interface with the Virtual IP address is only enabled on the host on which SIP Server is running in primary mode. The IP interface with the Virtual IP address is disabled on the host on which SIP Server is running in backup mode.

In the IP Address Takeover configuration, the IP interface with the Virtual IP address is enabled and disabled by using the Virtual IP address control scripts.

The IP Address Takeover HA can be configured using either one network interface card (NIC), or multiple NICs.

The **HA Configuration with Two NICs** figure shows an IP Address Takeover configuration using two NICs on the Windows platform.



HA Configuration with Two NICs

In a deployment with two NICs, one NIC (NIC 2 in the above figure) is used for the SIP communication, while the second NIC (NIC 1 in the above figure) is used for other kinds of communication with various components"for example, Management Layer and Configuration Layer components, as well as any T-Library clients. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through NIC 1 (dedicated to other non-SIP communication).

Although, the unique IP address of NIC 2 is not used, the Virtual IP address is configured on NIC 2 or its sub-interface. Monitoring of the connectivity through NIC 2 can be done by means of the SIP traffic monitoring feature. (See SIP Traffic Monitoring.)

See the IP Address Takeover HA Workflows for step-by-step descriptions of manual switchover, primary SIP Server failure, and primary SIP Server disconnect workflows. For deployment procedures, see:

- Deploying HA on Windows
- Deploying HA on AIX
- Deploying HA on Solaris
- Deployng HA on Linux

IP Address Takeover HA Notes

- In an IP Address Takeover configuration, the Virtual IP address control scripts are used to add and delete the Virtual IP address to achieve a switchover. On Windows platform, the scripts use a Netsh command. Improper execution of this command may impact the SIP Server switchover time, as follows:
    - If the Netsh command fails to execute on either SIP Server host, the switchover will fail. For example, the Netsh command fails if any NIC properties are opened.
    - The Netsh command may take up to five seconds to execute. The execution time depends on the hardware and software characteristics of the host.With some network adapters the execution time can be significantly longer.
- Some hosts on the subnet may not be able to connect to the primary SIP Server after a switchover. Disabling the Virtual IP address at one host and enabling it at another changes the relationship between the MAC address and Virtual IP address. If an Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) announcement fails, the ARP table on some hosts on the subnet is not updated.

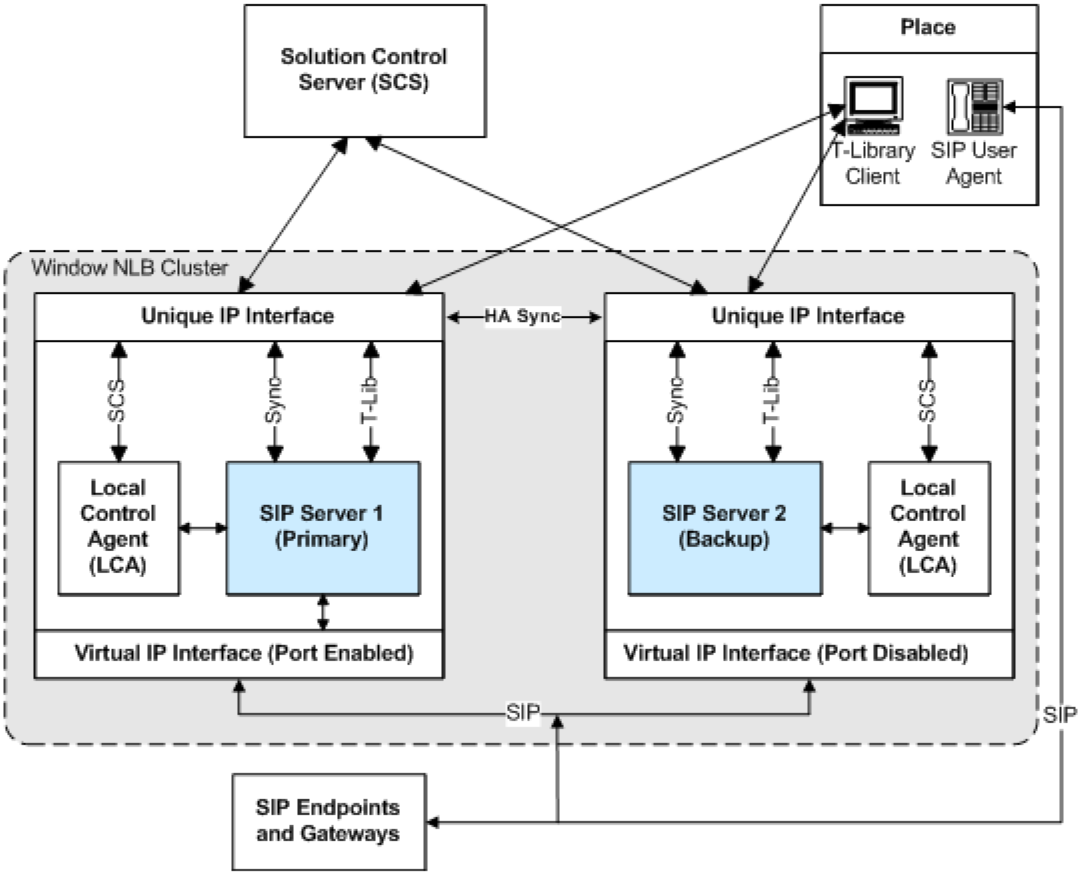
See the Prerequisites section for information about basic requirements and recommendations for deploying an IP Address Takeover HA configuration in a particular operating system.

Windows NLB Cluster

A SIP Server HA configuration using Windows Network Load Balancing (NLB) configuration is an alternative to a Windows IP Address Takeover configuration.

Microsoft's NLB cluster technology allows you to configure cluster hosts to receive requests at a single Virtual IP address. SIP endpoints and gateways are configured to send all requests to SIP Server by using this single Virtual IP address. The Windows NLB cluster technology delivers the requests to the SIP Server that is running in primary mode and reroutes traffic to the backup SIP Server when a failure is detected.

The **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration** figure shows a SIP Server HA configuration that uses Windows NLB. SIP endpoints and gateways are configured to communicate with SIP Server by using a single Virtual IP address, and the SIP Server port is enabled only at the SIP Server that is running in primary mode. When a switchover to the backup SIP Server occurs, the port at the backup SIP Server host is enabled, and traffic is directed to the active SIP Server.


Solution Control Server (SCS)
Place
T-Library Client
SIP User Agent
Window NLB Cluster
Unique IP Interface
HA Sync
Unique IP Interface
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Sync
T-Lib
SCS
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
SIP Server 2 (Backup)
Local Control Agent (LCA)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Enabled)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Disabled)
SIP
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration

The Management Layer uses a Windows NLB utility (wlbs.exe or nlb.exe) to enable and disable ports that are occupied by SIP Server. The NLB utility is initiated by Cluster control scripts that are triggered by SIP Server Alarm Conditions that are configured for SIP Server log events that occur when a SIP Server changes its mode from primary to backup or from backup to primary.

Windows NLB can be configured to distribute incoming requests by using either the Unicast or the Multicast method. When you deploy a SIP Server HA configuration, you must define the method that you want to use.

Unicast and Multicast methods are described in the following sections.

See Windows NLB Cluster HA Workflows for step-by-step descriptions of manual switchover, primary SIP Server failure, and primary SIP Server disconnect workflows. For deployment procedures, see Windows NLB Cluster HA Deployment.

Unicast Method

In the Unicast method, all NLB cluster hosts share an identical unicast MAC address. NLB overwrites the original MAC address of the cluster adapter by using the unicast MAC address that is assigned to all of the cluster hosts. Unicast NLB nodes cannot communicate over an NLB-enabled network adapter. Considerations for the Unicast distribution method include the following:

- If you are using Windows Server 2003, you might require a second network adapter to provide peer-to-peer communication between cluster hosts. This limitation applies only to Windows Server 2003.
  Note: You can avoid the requirement for a second network adapter on Windows 2003 by applying a Windows Server 2003 Service Pack and performing a registry update. For instructions, see the following Microsoft Support article: [1].
- In the Unicast method, all switch ports are flooded with NLB traffic, including ports to which non-NLB servers are attached. A workaround for this issue is to place cluster hosts on separate VLANs.

Multicast Method

In a Multicast configuration, each NLB cluster host retains the original MAC address of the network adapter. In addition to the original MAC address of the adapter, the adapter is assigned a multicast MAC address that is shared by all cluster hosts. Client requests are sent to all cluster hosts at the multicast MAC address. Considerations for implementation of the Multicast distribution method include the following:

- Upstream routers might require a static Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) entry. Without an ARP entry, routers might not accept an ARP response that resolves unicast IP addresses to multicast MAC addresses.

- Without Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP), switches might require additional configuration to define which ports the switch should use for multicast traffic.
- Upstream routers might not support mapping of a unicast IP address (the cluster IP address) to a multicast MAC address. In this case, you might be required to update or replace your router in order to use the Multicast method.

Network Device-Based HA

An alternative to software-based Virtual IP interface configurations is a hardware-based Virtual IP configuration that uses an external network device.

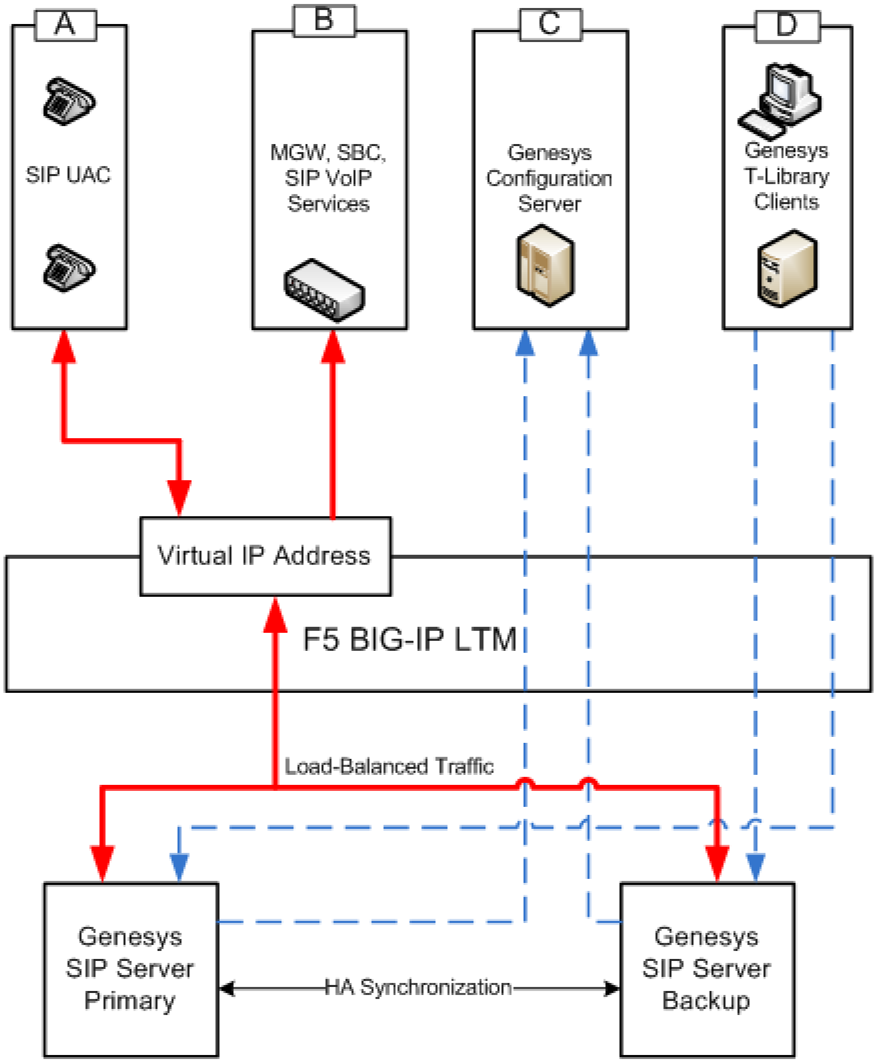
Benefits of using a network hardware device include the following:

- Less complex configuration: Alarm Reactions and Alarm Conditions are not required.
- There is no switch flooding, as there might be with a Windows NLB Unicast configuration.
- A single network device can support multiple SIP Server HA pairs.

Disadvantages might include the cost of a network device and the configuration that is required for Secure Network Address Translation (SNAT).

A network device works by presenting a shared Virtual IP address. SIP endpoints and gateways are configured to communicate with this single Virtual IP address. When the network device receives a request at the Virtual IP address, it routes the request to the SIP Server that is running in primary mode.

The SIP Server and the F5 Networks BIG-IP Local Traffic Manager (LTM) integration solution supports this type of HA configuration as shown in the **HA Configuration Using F5 Networks BIG-IP LTM** figure. F5's BIG-IP LTM monitors the primary SIP Server by sending an OPTIONS request to the SIP Server at configured intervals and listening for a response.



HA Configuration Using F5 Networks BIG-IP LTM

For more information about a SIP Server HA configuration that uses the F5 Networks BIG-IP LTM, refer to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Integration Reference Manual*. This guide describes configuration steps that are required to implement a hot-standby SIP Server HA configuration that runs behind an F5 Networks BIG-IP LTM.

Other HA Enhancements

SIP Server supports several additional capabilities related to high-availability deployments.

- Single Host HA Deployment
- Synchronization of Contact Between SIP Server HA Pair

- SIP Traffic Monitoring
- Monitoring Critical Conditions
- Network Status Monitoring

Single Host HA Deployment

Starting with version 8.0, SIP Server supports deploying both primary and backup SIP Server applications, as well as the Stream Manager or Media Server application, on the same physical host. Benefits of using the single host HA configuration include the following:

- Efficient use of the hardware equipment.
- Less complex configuration: Virtual IP address control scripts, Alarm Reactions, and Alarm Conditions are not required.

However, this type of HA configuration is supported only for small-size deployments--100 seats or less.

Synchronization of Contact Between SIP Server HA Pair

SIP Server 8.x synchronizes the SIP registration Contact header for a particular device across both primary and backup instances of SIP Server. The primary SIP Server sends the contact information to the backup SIP Server using the HA link, as well as through the Configuration Server.

SIP Traffic Monitoring

SIP Server 8.x supports SIP traffic monitoring for enhanced reliability. When configured, SIP Server monitors incoming SIP traffic and can initiate a switchover after a configurable length of time during which no SIP messages are received.

In deployments where two NICs are used, one NIC is dedicated to SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through the second NIC.

The SIP traffic monitoring feature allows the primary SIP Server to monitor the network connectivity through the NIC that is responsible for SIP communication, to recognize connectivity issues that impact the SIP service, and to initiate reactions that result in recovery of the service.

An Application-level configuration option, sip-pass-check, must be configured to enable this functionality. In addition, at least one service device must be configured for Active Out-Of-Service Detection by using oos-check and oos-force configuration options. See the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide* for information about the Active Out-Of-Service Detection feature description.

When it is set to true, the sip-pass-check option enables tracking of SIP messages that reach the primary SIP Server, including responses from SIP devices (DNs) that are monitored by SIP Server by using the oos-check and oos-force options.

The primary SIP Server summarizes results of the checks on DNs for out-of-service status and monitors the time that has passed since the last received SIP message. If the primary SIP Server does not receive SIP messages for a certain period of time, SIP Server reports the SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE status to LCA/SCS. The period of time is chosen as the maximum of sums (among the sums of the oos-check and oos-force option values, configured for service DNs). When SIP Server reports the SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE status to LCA/SCS, SCS switches the primary SIP Server to the backup mode and this SIP Server reports the SERVICE_RUNNING status to LCA/SCS. The former backup SIP Server becomes the primary server and starts to monitor SIP traffic.

If both the primary and backup servers receive no SIP traffic, a switchover would occur each time that the effective out-of-service timeout expires. To prevent frequent switchovers in this case, SIP Server detects the "double switchover" condition and doubles the effective out-of-service timeout each time that the double switchover happens"up to four times greater than the initially calculated timeout, or until one of the two servers detects SIP traffic. As soon as SIP traffic is detected, the server that detected the traffic remains the primary SIP Server and continues normal operation.

Monitoring Critical Conditions

You can use Genesys Administrator to check the current running status of SIP Server. Starting in release 8.1.0, SIP Server displays its state as Running in Genesys Administrator in cases where it is unable to open a listening port, and it is configured as one instance in a High Availability (HA) pair. Prior to release 8.1.0, (release 8.0.4 and earlier), in this same scenario SIP Server displayed its status as UNAVAILABLE.

To monitor problems with binding a listener (SIP Server is running but unable to open a listening port), Genesys recommends that, for each SIP Server instance, you configure an Alarm Condition for the log event 00-04200. For more information, consult the Solution Control Interface (SCI) help topic, "Using Log Events for Alarm Detection".

To ensure that administrators do not miss the alarm, Genesys recommends that you configure automatic clearing of the activated alarm in accordance with business processes and the schedule of the customer administrator.

The recommended configuration of an Alarm Condition for 00-04200 enables monitoring of a wide range of events that are critical for both SIP Server functionality and for service availability. This includes problems that might occur when binding a listener, unexpected terminations, or unauthorized terminations of the SIP Server process.

In Genesys Administrator, alarms that are detected and activated can be observed through a dedicated view, providing a central location for observing all alarms that occurred in the entire environment.

If required, an alarm reaction can be configured to notify administrators automatically when a critical condition occurs.

After the administrator investigates and resolves the problem, they must manually clear the alarm condition.

If the problem occurred due to a temporary outage (for example, a network switch reboot), SIP Server remains in the Running state, ensuring availability of the HA pair once the network switch is recovered; in release 8.0.4, SIP Serer required a manual restart to return to the Running state.

In release 8.0.4, if both SIP Server instances encountered a problem when binding a listener, both instances in the HA pair remained in UNAVAILABLE status, requiring a manual operation to resume the service. In release 8.1.0, SIP Server instead switches the primary role between the two HA instances and resumes the service as soon as one of the instances is able to open a listening port.

Network Status Monitoring

SCS connection monitoring

To enable monitoring of the SCS connection status, set the value of the SIP Server Application option control-vip-scripts to true. If the connection to SCS is not available and both SIP Servers in the HA pair are running as primary, one of them will enforce switching its role to the backup.

Virtual IP address monitoring

To enable Virtual IP address monitoring for the IP Address Takeover configuration, set the value of the SIP Server Application option sip-iptakeover-monitoring to true. The primary SIP Server monitors the presence of the Virtual IP address on its host. The backup SIP Server monitors the absence of the Virtual IP address on its host. The corresponding Virtual IP script is executed if misconfiguration is detected. If the problem persists, SIP Server reports the Service Unavailable status. The Standard-level log event 00-52029 or 00-52030 is generated when the failure or success, respectively, of a Virtual IP address is detected.

NIC status monitoring

To enable NIC status monitoring, set the value of the SIP Server Application option tlib-nic-monitoring to true. Both primary and backup SIP Servers monitor the status of the NIC associated with their Application objects in the configuration environment. This allows SIP Server to enforce switching to backup in case of NIC failure.

SIP NIC status monitoring

To enable SIP NIC status monitoring in scenarios where a dedicated NIC is used for SIP communication (the two-NIC configuration), set the value of the SIP Server Application option sip-nic-monitoring to true. The IP address of the SIP NIC must be configured using the sip-nic-address option. SIP Server reports the Service Unavailable status if failure is detected. The Standard-level log event 00-52027 or 00-52028 is generated when the failure or success, respectively, of a SIP NIC is detected.

SIP Server HA Workflows

These topics describes workflows for SIP Server HA Architectures:

- IP Address Takeover HA Workflows
- Windows NLB Cluster HA Workflows

The workflows provide a step-by-step account of events that occur during a manual switchover, during a primary SIP Server failure, and during a primary SIP Server disconnection.

For configuration and deployment information about the log events, Alarm Conditions, Alarm Reaction scripts, and Application objects that are referred to in the SIP Server HA workflows, see SIP Server HA Deployment.

IP Address Takeover HA Workflows

The **HA Configuration with One NIC** figure shows an IP Address Takeover configuration prior to a switchover:

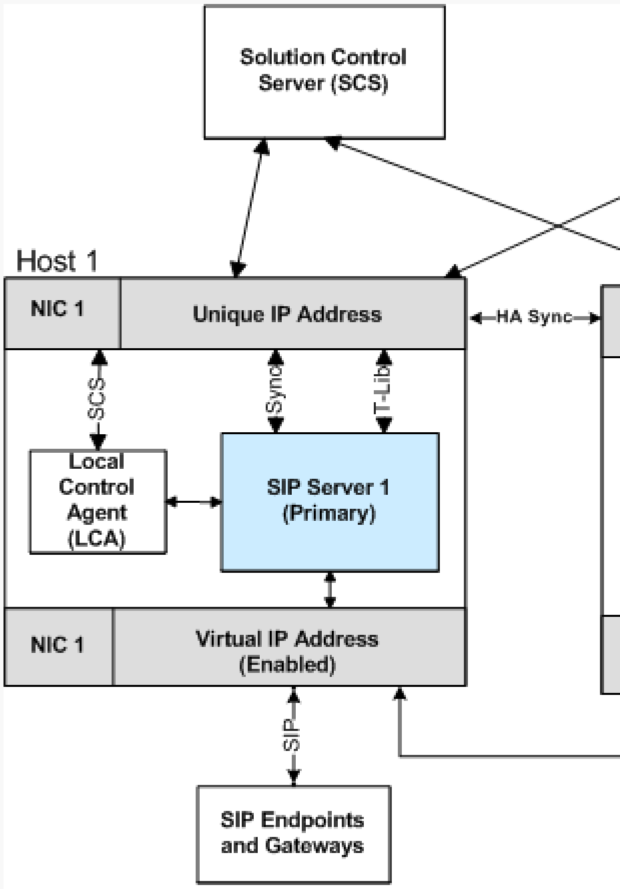
State Prior to Switchover

- SIP Server 1 is in primary mode.
- SIP Server 2 is in backup mode.
- The Virtual IP address at the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) is enabled.
- The Virtual IP address at the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) is disabled.

State After a Switchover

To see what happens in different scenarios, see the following:

- Manual-Switchover Workflow
- Primary Server-Failure Workflow
- Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow

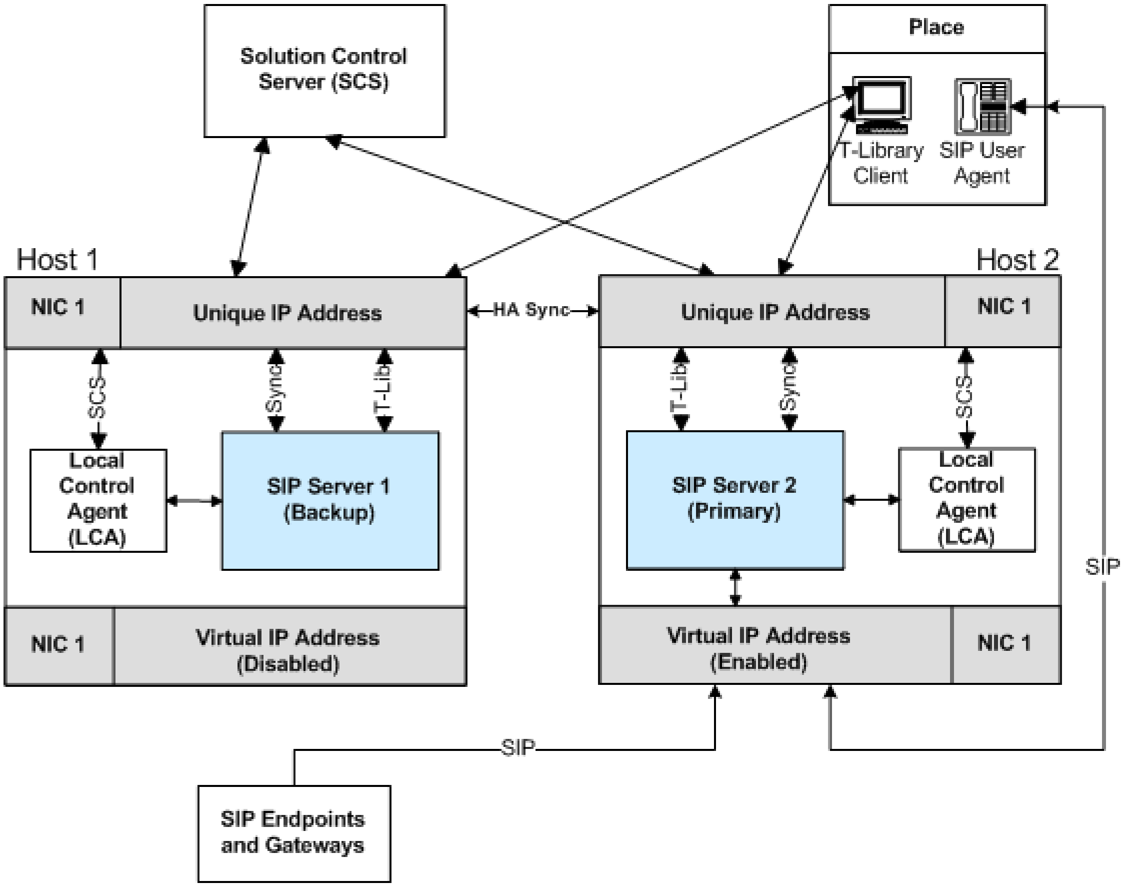

Solution Control Server (SCS)
Host 1
NIC 1
Unique IP Address
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
NIC 1
Virtual IP Address (Enabled)
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Configuration with One NIC

Manual-Switchover Workflow

The following steps describe a primary to backup-switchover workflow for a IP Address Takeover configuration (the **HA Configuration After a Switchover** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The switchover is initiated manually from the Solution Control Interface (SCI).
2. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) to go into backup mode.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Virtual IP address control script on


Solution Control Server (SCS)
Place
T-Library Client
SIP User Agent
Host 1
Host 2
NIC 1
Unique IP Address
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Backup)
SIP Server 2 (Primary)
Virtual IP Address (Disabled)
Virtual IP Address (Enabled)
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Configuration After a Switchover

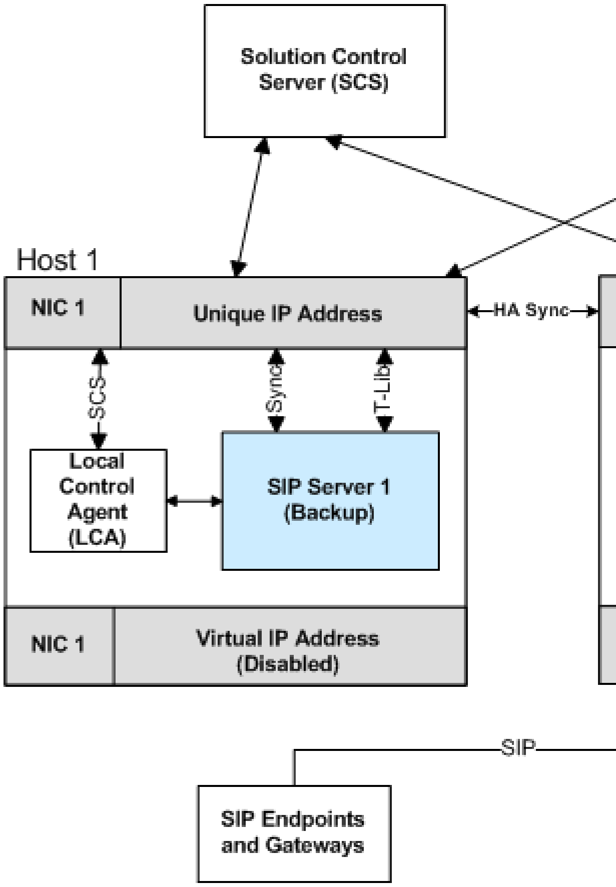
its own host.

5. The Virtual IP address control scripts disable the Virtual IP address on the SIP Server 1 host (Host 1) and enable the Virtual IP address on the SIP Server 2 host (Host 2).

Primary Server-Failure Workflow

The following steps describe a primary server-failure workflow for an IP Address Takeover configuration (the **HA Configuration After Primary Server Failure** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) fails.
2. LCA detects the primary SIP Server failure and reports it to the SCS.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Virtual IP address control script on its own host.
5. The Virtual IP address control scripts disable the Virtual IP address on the SIP Server 1 host (Host 1) and enable the Virtual IP address on the SIP Server 2 host (Host 2).


Solution Control Server (SCS)
Host 1
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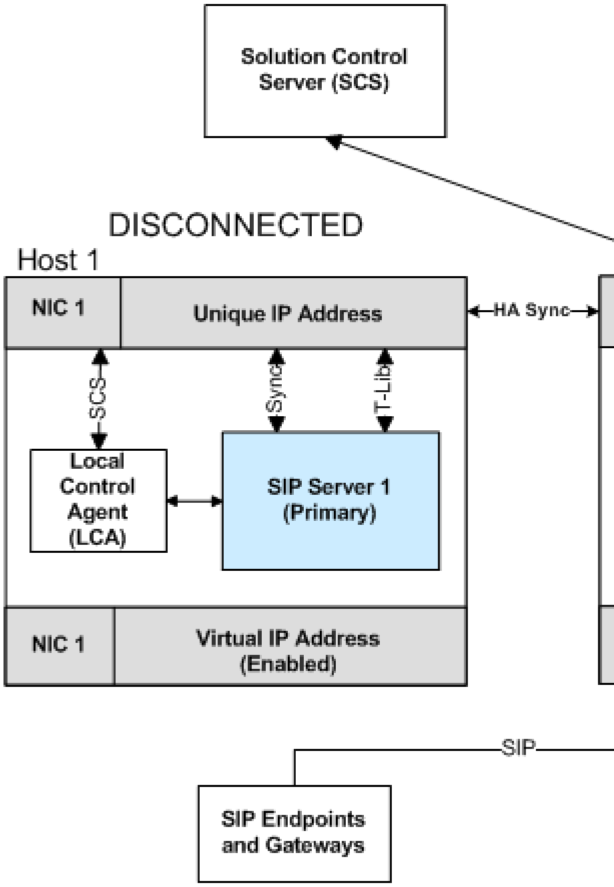
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Backup)
NIC 1
Virtual IP Address (Disabled)
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Configuration After Primary Serve

Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow

The following steps describe a primary server-disconnected workflow for an IP Address Takeover configuration (the **HA Configuration After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The SCS detects that the connection to the primary SIP Server host (Host 1) has been lost.
2. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
3. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Virtual IP address control script on its own host.


Solution Control Server (SCS)
DISCONNECTED
Host 1
NIC 1
Unique IP Address
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
NIC 1
Virtual IP Address (Enabled)
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Configuration After a Primary Serv

Because SIP Server 1 is disconnected, the script that disables the Virtual IP address on Host 1 cannot be run. When the connection to SIP Server 1 has been restored, the following workflow will occur (not represented in the **HA Configuration After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure above):

1. The SCS detects that the connection to the SIP Server 1 host has been restored.
2. The SCS discovers that both SIP Servers are running in primary mode.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs SIP Server 1, whose connection was just restored, to go into backup mode.
4. SIP Server 1 instructs LCA to launch the Virtual IP address control script on its own host.
5. The Virtual IP address control script runs on the SIP Server 1 host and disables the Virtual IP address.

Windows NLB Cluster HA Workflows

The **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration** figure shows a Windows NLB Cluster configuration prior to a switchover.

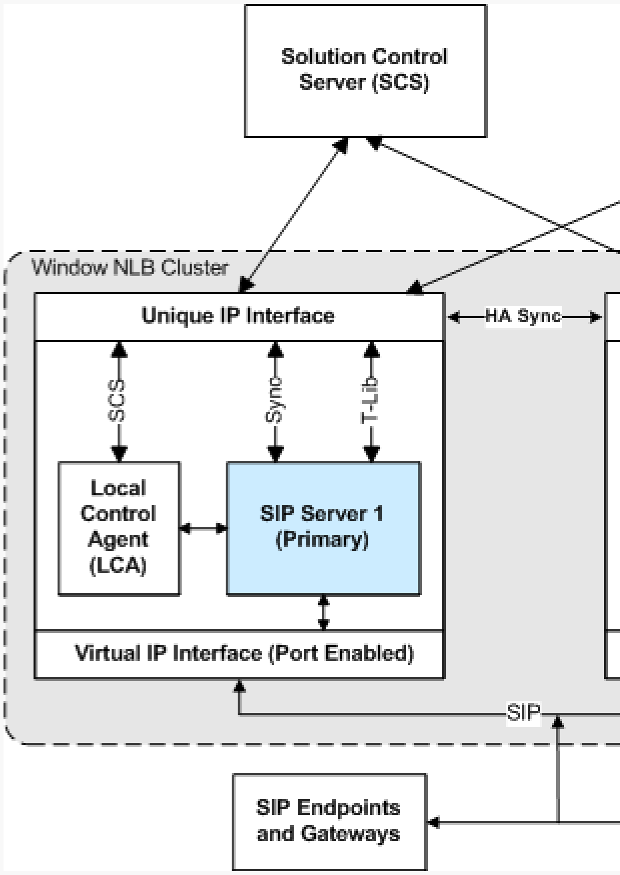
State Prior to Switchover

- SIP Server 1 is in primary mode.
- SIP Server 2 is in backup mode.
- The SIP port is enabled at the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1).
- The SIP port is disabled at the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2).

State After a Switchover

To see what happens in different scenarios, see the following:

- Manual-Switchover Workflow
- Primary Server-Failure Workflow
- Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow 1
- Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow 2

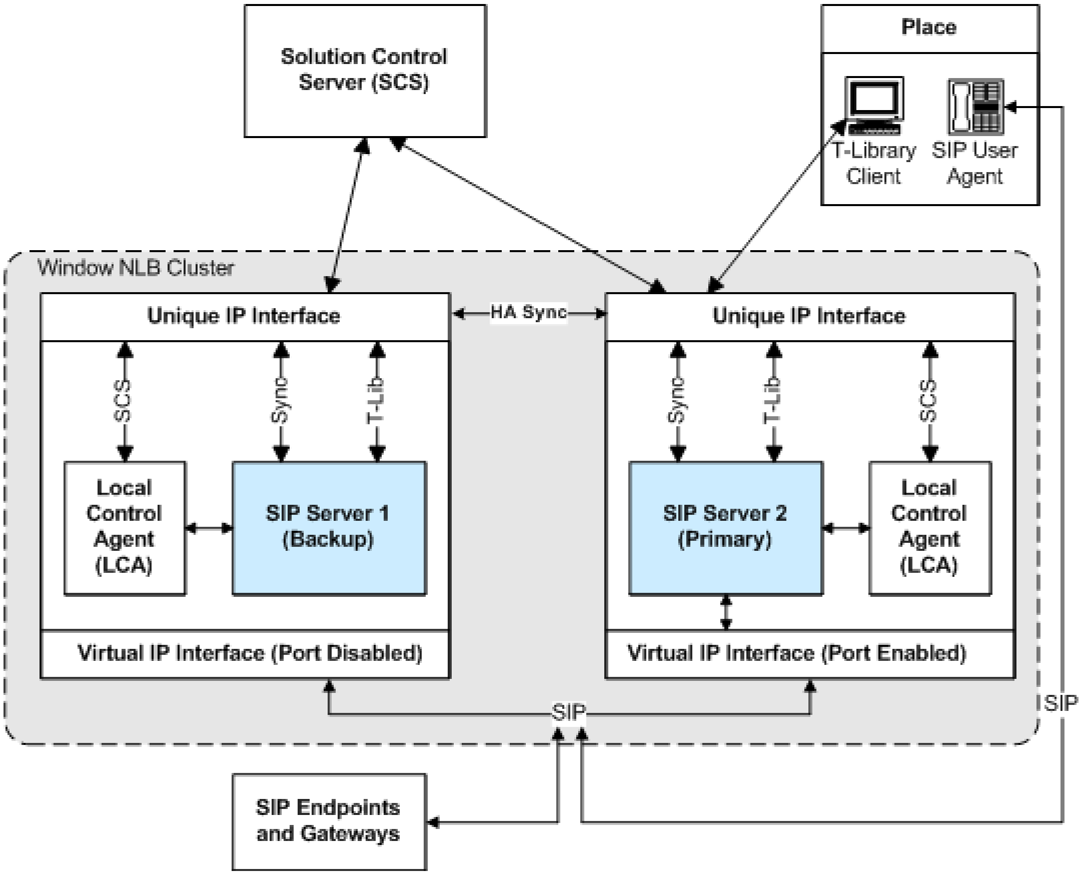

Solution Control Server (SCS)
Window NLB Cluster
Unique IP Interface
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Enabled)
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Windows NLB Cluster Configurati

Manual-Switchover Workflow

The following steps describe a switchover workflow for a Windows NLB Cluster configuration (the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration After a Switchover** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The switchover is initiated manually from the Solution Control Interface (SCI).
2. Through Local Control Agent (LCA), the Solution Control Server (SCS) instructs the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) to go into backup mode.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to


Solution Control Server (SCS)
Place
T-Library Client
SIP User Agent
Window NLB Cluster
Unique IP Interface
HA Sync
Unique IP Interface
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Sync
T-Lib
SCS
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Backup)
SIP Server 2 (Primary)
Local Control Agent (LCA)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Disabled)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Enabled)
SIP
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

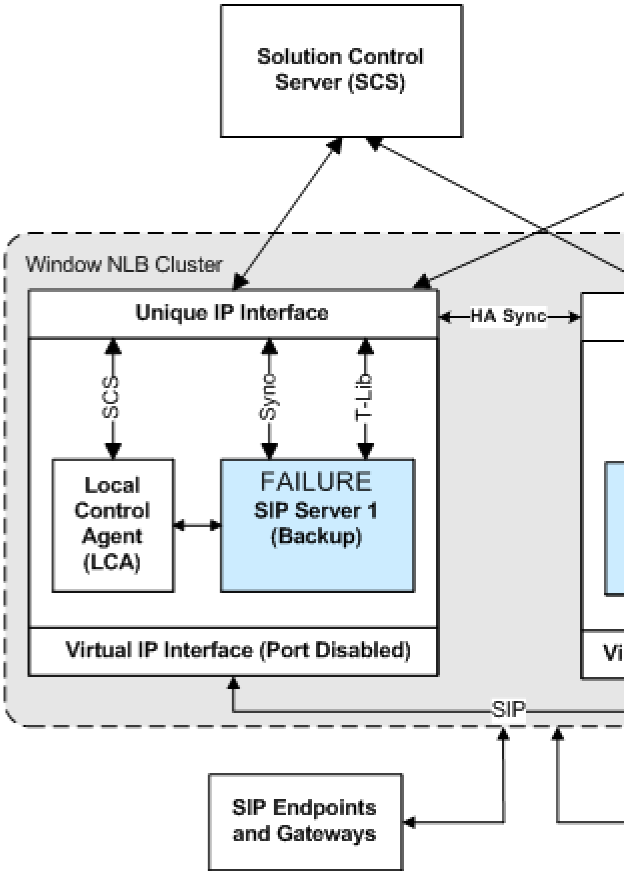
HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration After a Switchover launch the Cluster control script on its own host.

5. The Cluster control scripts run NLB utilities that disable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 1 and enable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 2.

Primary Server-Failure Workflow

The following steps describe a primary server-failure workflow for a Windows NLB Cluster configuration (the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration After Primary Server Failure** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) fails.
2. LCA detects the primary SIP Server application failure and reports it to the SCS.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Cluster control script on its own host.
5. The Cluster control scripts run Windows NLB utilities that disable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 1 and enable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 2.

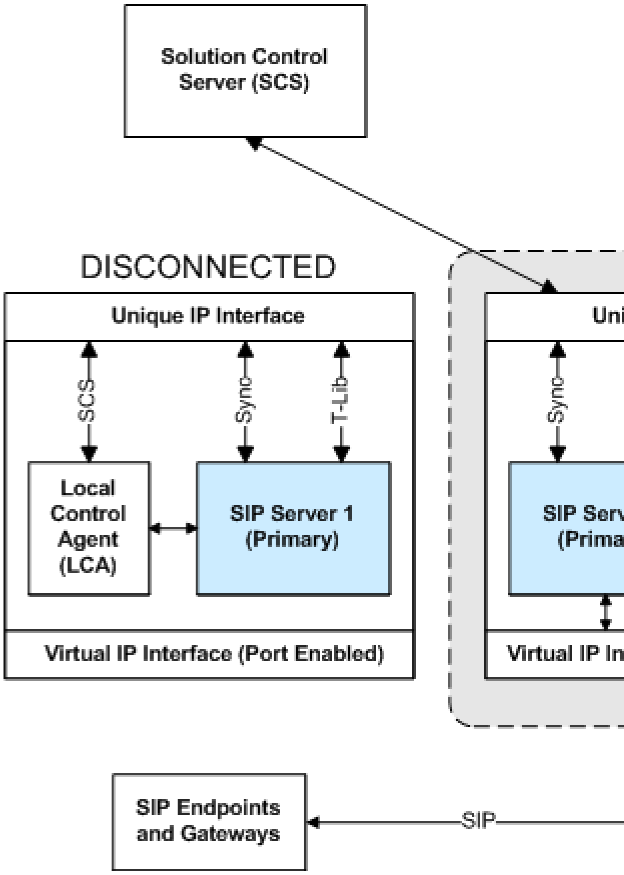

Solution Control Server (SCS)
Window NLB Cluster
Unique IP Interface
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
FAILURE
SIP Server 1 (Backup)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Disabled)
Vi
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuratio
Failure

Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow 1

The following steps describe a primary server-disconnected workflow for a Windows NLB Cluster configuration (the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The SCS detects that the connection to the primary SIP Server host (SIP Server 1) has been lost.
2. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
3. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Cluster control script on its own host.
4. Because SIP Server 1 is disconnected, the Cluster control script that is used to disable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 1 cannot be executed, and the port remains enabled. The Cluster control script is able to run on SIP Server 2 and the Virtual IP port is enabled.


Solution Control Server (SCS)
DISCONNECTED
Unique IP Interface
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
Virtual IP Interface (Port Enabled)
Uni
Sync
SIP Serv (Prima
Virtual IP In
SIP Endpoints and Gateways
SIP

HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuratio
Server is Disconnected

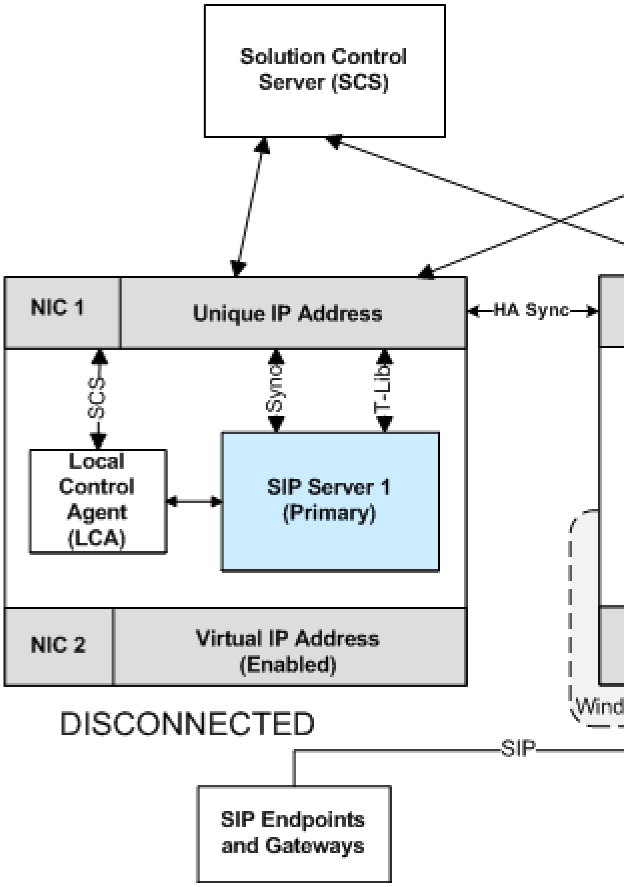
When the connection to SIP Server 1 has been restored, the following workflow occurs (not depicted in the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure, above):

1. The SCS detects that the connection to SIP Server 1 host has been restored.
2. The SCS discovers that both SIP Servers are running in primary mode.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs SIP Server 1, whose connection was just restored, to go into backup mode.
4. SIP Server 1 instructs LCA to launch the Cluster control script on its own host.
5. The Cluster control script runs on SIP Server 1, and the Virtual IP port is disabled.

Primary Server-Disconnected Workflow 2

The following steps describe a primary server-disconnected workflow for a Windows NLB Cluster configuration in the scenario where both SIP Servers use two NICs—one NIC is used for SIP communication (NIC 2), while the second NIC (NIC 1) is used for other kinds of communication with other components on the network. The SIP traffic monitoring feature is enabled (the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration with Two NICs After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure represents the end state of the workflow):

1. The Ethernet cord is unplugged from NIC 2 on the SIP Server 1 host.
2. The primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) detects that it does not receive SIP messages for a certain period of time. SIP Server 1 reports the SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE status to LCA/ SCS.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 1) to go into backup mode and it instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Cluster control script on its own host.
5. Because NIC 2 on SIP Server 1 is disconnected, the NLB does not react to reconfiguration commands from the Cluster control script that is used to disable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 1, and so the port remains enabled. The Cluster control script is successfully executed on SIP Server 2 and the Virtual IP port is enabled.


Solution Control Server (SCS)
NIC 1
Unique IP Address
HA Sync
SCS
Sync
T-Lib
Local Control Agent (LCA)
SIP Server 1 (Primary)
NIC 2
Virtual IP Address (Enabled)
DISCONNECTED
Wind
SIP
SIP Endpoints and Gateways

HA Windows NLB Cluster Configurati
Primary Server is Disconnected

When the connection to SIP Server 1 has been restored, the following workflow occurs (not depicted in the **HA Windows NLB Cluster Configuration with Two NICs After a Primary Server is Disconnected** figure):

1. Because the NLB port on SIP Server 1 remained enabled, after network connectivity is restored at NIC 2 on the SIP Server 1 host, the NLB cluster on both hosts is now incorrectly configured"SIP messages are delivered to the NLB cluster node where SIP Server is running in backup mode (SIP Server 1).
2. The primary SIP Server (SIP Server 2) detects that it had not received any SIP messages for a certain period of time. SIP Server 2 reports the SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE status to LCA/SCS.
3. Through LCA, the SCS instructs the primary SIP Server (SIP Server 2) to go into backup mode and instructs the backup SIP Server (SIP Server 1) to go into primary mode.
4. Each SIP Server instructs LCA to launch the Cluster control script on its own host.
5. The Cluster control scripts run NLB utilities that disable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 2 and enable the Virtual IP port on SIP Server 1.

SIP Server HA Deployment

These topics describe how to deploy the SIP Server high-availability (HA) configurations that are described in SIP Server High-Availability Architecture:

- IP Address Takeover Deployment
- Windows NLB Cluster Deployment

IP Address Takeover

This section describe how to deploy IP Address Takeover configurations on the following operating systems:

- IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Windows
- IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on AIX
- IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Solaris
- IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Linux

Windows

Complete these steps to set up SIP Server HA on Windows Server 2003 or 2008 R2, using the IP Address Takeover method.

IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Windows

Prerequisites

There are basic requirements and recommendations for deploying an IP Address Takeover HA configuration of SIP Server in your environment.

- Two separate physical host computers: one for the primary SIP Server and one for the backup SIP Server.
  Note: Genesys recommends that you install primary and backup instances of SIP Server on different host computers. However, SIP Server does support HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server.

- Software requirements:
    - SIP Server must be installed and configured on both host computers.
    - LCA release 8.1.2 or higher must be installed and configured on both host computers.
    - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through the second NIC. When you create a Host object, make sure you specify the hostname or IP address of the second NIC (dedicated to other non-SIP communication).
- Networking requirements:
    - Static IP addresses are required for all network interfaces on both host computers.
    - It is highly recommended that you have primary and backup SIP Server hosts on a dedicated subnet. A dedicated subnet ensures that Virtual IP Address Takeover affects only the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table on the subnet router. Without a dedicated subnet, hosts that communicate with SIP Server might fail to update the ARP table during Virtual IP Address Takeover.
    - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Each host has one NIC connected to a subnet dedicated to SIP communication. The Virtual IP address should be within the range of the network to which the NIC dedicated to SIP communication is connected. The second NIC on both hosts should be connected to a separate network.

Configuring the primary SIP Server

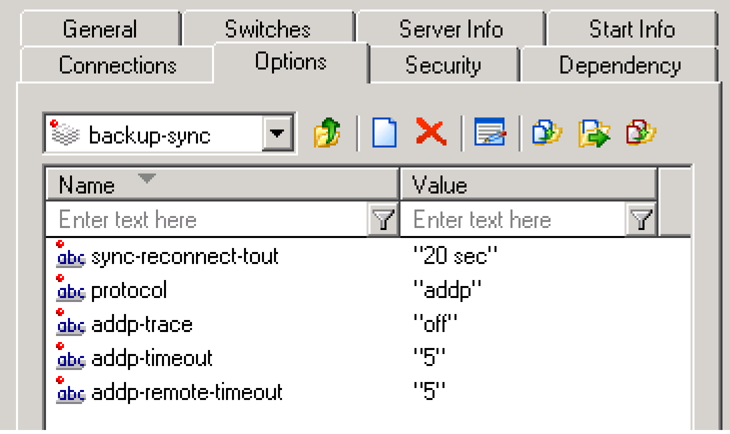
Purpose
To configure the primary SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the primary SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Options tab.

a. Select the TServer section.
   i. Set the sip-port option to the port number that will be used by both the primary and backup SIP Server applications.
   ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address).
   iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
   iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
   v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
   vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration, it is recommended that you enable ADDP for communication between the primary and backup SIP Servers. To enable ADDP:
   i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
      - sync-reconnect-tout
      - protocol
      - addp-timeout
      - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
Enter text here	Enter text here
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

> **Note:** For more information about ADDP configuration parameters, see the "Backup-Synchronization Section" section in the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide.

5. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

- Click the Switches tab.
    a. Ensure that the correct Switch object is specified. If necessary, select the correct Switch object by using the Add button.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Server Info tab.
    a. Select the Redundancy Type. You can select either Hot Standby or Warm Standby.
    b. Complete this step if you are deploying a hot-standby configuration. If you are deploying a warm-standby configuration, proceed to Step c.
        i. In the Ports section, select the port to which the backup SIP Server will connect for HA data synchronization, and click Edit Port.
        ii. In the Port Properties dialog box, on the Port Info tab, select the HA sync check box.
        iii. Click OK.

        Note: If the HA sync check box is not selected, the backup SIP Server will connect to the *default* port of the primary SIP Server.

- For the Backup Server option, select the SIP Server Application object that you want to use as the backup SIP Server. If necessary, browse to locate the backup SIP Server Application object.
- Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

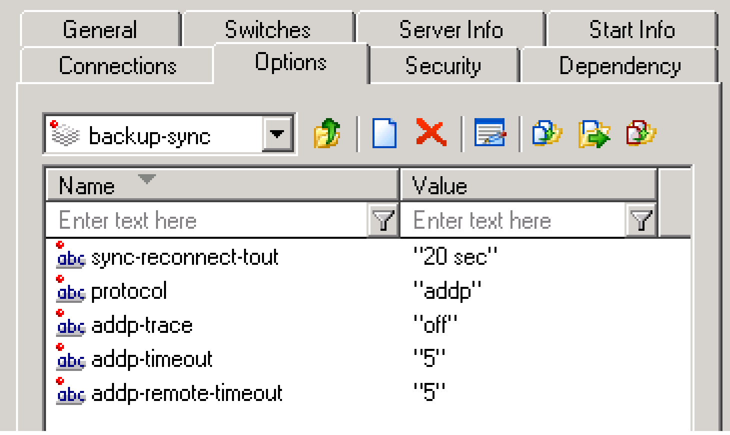
Configuring the backup SIP Server

Purpose

To configure the backup SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the backup SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Switches tab.
   a. Click Add, and select the Switch object that you associated with the primary SIP Server Application object.
   b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
5. Click the Start Info tab.
   a. Select Auto-Restart.
   b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
6. Click the Options tab.
   a. Select the TServer section.
      i. Set the sip-port option to the same port number that you specified for the primary SIP Server.
      ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address.)
      iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
      iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
      v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
      vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
   b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration and have configured ADDP communication on the primary SIP Server, you must configure ADDP also on the backup SIP Server. To enable ADDP:
      i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
         - sync-reconnect-tout
         - protocol
         - addp-timeout
         - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

c. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

7. Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Creating Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

To create scripts for the primary and backup SIP Servers that the Management Layer runs to route traffic to the SIP Server that is running in primary mode.

- HA_IP_ON.bat—To enable the Virtual IP address
- HA_IP_OFF.bat—To disable the Virtual IP address

Start

1. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named HA_IP_ON.bat, and enter the following commands into the file:

```
@set VirtualIP=10.10.11.103
@set vipMask=255.255.255.0
@set VirtualInterface="Local Area Connection"
@set GatewayIP=10.10.11.104
@set InterfaceForArping="\Device\
NPF_{85FEBE1C-9EEF-4E61-974B-1158DB270F6E}"
@echo ********************* HA_IP_ON ********************** >>
Takeover.log
```

```
@echo %time% >> Takeover.log
@rem check if Virtual IP released on Backup host
@cscript.exe ping.vbs %VirtualIP% //Nologo >> Takeover.log
@if not errorlevel 1 goto ready
@cscript.exe ping.vbs %VirtualIP% //Nologo >> Takeover.log
@if not errorlevel 1 goto ready

@cscript.exe ping.vbs %VirtualIP% //Nologo >> Takeover.log
:ready
@rem Add VirtualIP
@netsh interface ip delete arpcache
netsh interface ip add address name=%VirtualInterface%
addr=%VirtualIP% mask=%vipMask% >> Takeover.log
@rem check if VirtualIP added succesefully if not do it again
@cscript.exe check_ip.vbs localhost %VirtualIP% //Nologo >>
Takeover.log
@if errorlevel 1 goto done
netsh interface ip delete address name=%VirtualInterface%
addr=%VirtualIP% >> Takeover.log
netsh interface ip add address name=%VirtualInterface%
addr=%VirtualIP% mask=%vipMask% >> Takeover.log
@if errorlevel 1 (
 @echo %VirtualIP% not added to %VirtualInterface% >> Takeover.log
 @goto done
)
@rem Use arping command for windows 2008 (IPV4 only) to update ARP
cache of hosts (SIP-Server, Gateway etc)
@rem SYNOPSIS: arping [-abhpqrRd0uv] [-S host/ip] [-T host/ip] [-s MAC]
[-t MAC] [-c count] [-i interface] [ -w us ] <host | -B>
@rem Manual: http://www.habets.pp.se/synscan/docs/arping.8.html
@rem We recommend placing the SIP-Server and RM in different subnet -
uncomment below to use apring to send ARP to Gateway
@rem If multiple Gateways used (HA pair) - then you need to send for
each Gateway separately
@arping.exe -c 3 -i %InterfaceForArping% -S %VirtualIP% %GatewayIP%
>> IPTakeOver.log
:done
@echo %time% >> Takeover.log
```

2. In the first line of the HA_IP_ON.bat script, replace the VirtualIP value of 10.10.11.103 with your Virtual IP address.
3. In the second line of the HA_IP_ON.bat script, replace the vipMask value of 255.255.255.0 with your Virtual IP mask.
4. In the third line of the HA_IP_ON.bat script, ensure that the VirtualInterface value is set to the NIC connection name that is defined in the Windows Network Connections dialog box.

5. In the fourth line of the HA_IP_ON.bat script, replace the GatewayIP value of 10.10.11.104 with your Gateway IP address.
6. In the fifth line of the HA_IP_ON.bat script, replace the InterfaceForArping value of \Device\NPF_{85FEBE1C-9EEF-4E61-974B-1158DB270F6E} with the value that is received by following these steps:
   a. By using Regedit, navigate to HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Network\.
   b. Identify the key set that has a value of {Default} and contains the Network Adapters Data.
   c. If the virtual interface is set to Local Area Connection, then search for the listed adapter with the value name that contains the Local Area Connection Data. The Key value that contains Local Area Connection is the reference to the physical device identifier.
   d. Add \Device\NPF_ to the Key, and set this value to InterfaceForArping.

   For example, from the HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\Network\{4D36E972-E325-11CE-BFC1-08002BE10318}\{85FEBE1C-9EEF-4E61-974B-1158DB270F6E} key, take the {85FEBE1C-9EEF-4E61-974B-1158DB270F6E} portion, and add Device\NPF_ to the key in front. This will produce the following result: \Device\NPF_{85FEBE1C-9EEF-4E61-974B-1158DB270F6E}

   Note: The value of Network Adapter ID varies on different hosts. You must complete these steps on both primary and backup hosts.

7. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named HA_IP_OFF.bat, and enter the following commands into the file:
   ```
   @set VirtualIP=10.10.11.103
   @set VirtualInterface="Local Area Connection"
   @echo ********************* HA_IP_OFF ********************** >> Takeover.log
   @echo %time% >> Takeover.log
   netsh interface ip delete address name=%VirtualInterface% addr=%VirtualIP% >> Takeover.log
   @netsh interface ip delete arpcache
   @cscript.exe ping.vbs %VirtualIP% //Nologo >> Takeover.log
   @echo %time% >> Takeover.log
   ```
8. In the first line of the HA_IP_OFF.bat script, replace the VirtualIP value of 10.10.11.103 with your Virtual IP address.
9. In the second line of the HA_IP_OFF.bat script, ensure that the VirtualInterface value is set to the NIC connection name that is defined in the Windows Network Connections dialog box.

10. Follow the steps in this procedure to create the same two scripts on the backup SIP Server host.
11. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create an accessory script that is named Ping.vbs, and enter the following commands into the script:
    ```
    rem ping host and return 1 if ping successful 0 if not
    On Error Resume Next
    if WScript.Arguments.Count > 0 then
    strTarget = WScript.Arguments(0)
    Set objShell = CreateObject("WScript.Shell")
    Set objExec = objShell.Exec("ping -n 2 -w 1000 " & strTarget)
    strPingResults = LCase(objExec.StdOut.ReadAll)
    If InStr(strPingResults, "reply from") And Not InStr(strPingResults,
    "unreachable") Then
    WScript.Echo strTarget & " responded to ping."
    wscript.Quit 1
    Else
    WScript.Echo strTarget & " did not respond to ping."
    wscript.Quit 0
    End If
    Else
    WScript.Echo "target is not specified."
    wscript.Quit -1
    End If
    ```
12. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create an accessory script that is named Check_ip.vbs, and enter the following commands into the script:
    ```
    rem check if IP address (arg0 ) can be found on host (arg1 )
    On Error Resume Next
    if WScript.Arguments.Count > 0 then
    strComputer = WScript.Arguments(0)
    targetIPAddress = WScript.Arguments(1)
    Set objWMIService = GetObject("winmgmts:" _
    & "{impersonationLevel=impersonate}!\\" & strComputer &
    "\root\cimv2")
    Set colNicConfigs = objWMIService.ExecQuery _
    ("SELECT * FROM Win32_NetworkAdapterConfiguration WHERE
    IPEnabled = True")
    WScript.Echo "Computer Name: " & strComputer & " ip " &
    targetIPAddress
    For Each objNicConfig In colNicConfigs
    For Each strIPAddress In objNicConfig.IPAddress
    If InStr(strIPAddress, targetIPAddress) Then
    WScript.Echo targetIPAddress & " is found on " &
    objNicConfig.Description
    wscript.Quit 1
    End If
    ```

```
Next
Next
WScript.Echo targetIPAddress & " not found."
wscript.Quit 0
Else
WScript.Echo "target not specified."
wscript.Quit -1
End If
```

13. Place accessory scripts Ping.vbs and Check_ip.vbs in the same directory as the HA_IP_ON.bat and HA_IP_OFF.bat files on both the primary and backup SIP Server hosts.

End

Configuring primary and backup hosts

Purpose

To prepare the primary and backup hosts for a Virtual IP Address Takeover.

Start

1. Install the Microsoft Hot Fix 2582281 (http://support.microsoft.com/kb/2582281).
2. Install the WinPcap tool (http://www.winpcap.org/install/default.htm) that is required for the Arping tool.
3. Download the latest "arping" binary file for Windows (http://mathieu.carbou.free.fr/pub/arping/2.06/arping.zip) and place the file in the same directory as the HA_IP_ON.bat and HA_IP_OFF.bat files.

End

Testing Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

To verify that the Virtual IP address control scripts that you created in Step 4 work as expected.

Start

1. Run the HA_IP_OFF.bat script on the backup SIP Server host.
2. Run the HA_IP_ON.bat script on the primary SIP Server host.

3. Verify that the Virtual IP interface is running on the primary host by using the ipconfig command—for example:

   ```
   C:\GCTI\SWITCHOVER\1NIC>ipconfig
   Windows IP Configuration

   Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
      Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.103
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.101
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.104
   ```

4. Verify that the Virtual IP interface is not running on the backup SIP Server host—for example:

   ```
   C:\GCTI\SWITCHOVER\1NIC>ipconfig
   Windows IP Configuration

   Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
      Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.102
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.104
   ```

5. Run the HA_IP_OFF.bat script on the primary SIP Server host.
6. Run the HA_IP_ON.bat script on the backup SIP Server host.
7. Verify that the Virtual IP interface is running on the backup SIP Server host by using the ipconfig command. Output should appear similar to the following:

   ```
   Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
      Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.103
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.102
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.104
   ```

8. Verify that the Virtual IP interface is not running on the primary SIP Server host by using the ipconfig command. Output should appear similar to the following:

   ```
   Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:
      Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
      IP Address. . . . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.101
      Subnet Mask . . . . . . . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
      Default Gateway . . . . . . . . . : 10.10.11.104
   ```

End

Creating Application objects for Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

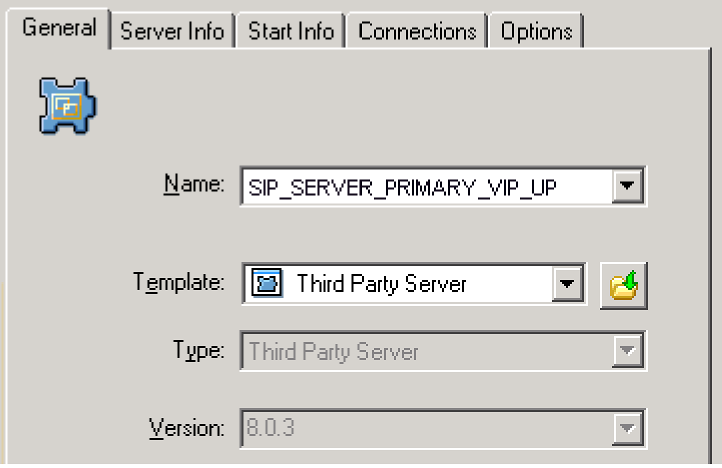
To create four Application objects of type Third Party Server: one for each of the scripts that you created in Step 4. For example:

- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)

Creating Application objects for the Virtual IP address control scripts allows the scripts to be run as applications within the Genesys Framework.

Start

1. In the Configuration Manager, select Environment > Applications.
2. Right-click and select New > Application.
3. Select the Third Party Server template from the Application Templates folder, and click OK.
4. On the General tab, enter a name for the Application object—for example, SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP.



Name: SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP

Template: Third Party Server

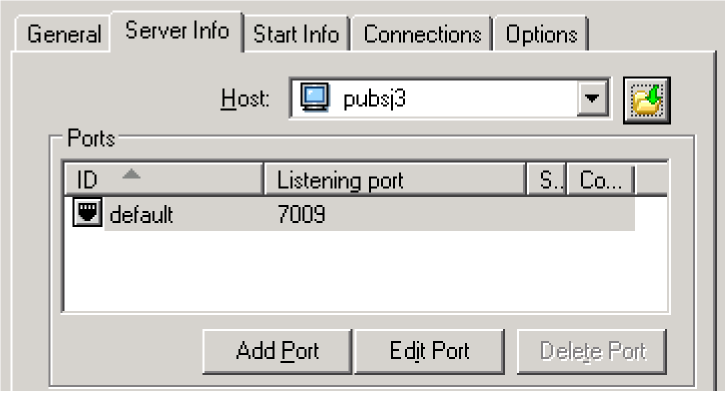
Type: Third Party Server

Version: 8.0.3

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, General Tab: Sample Configuration

Note: You can use the suggested Application object names, or you can specify your own.

5. Select the Server Info tab.
    a. Select the host name of the SIP Server on which the corresponding Virtual IP address control script is located.
    b. If necessary, specify a valid communication-port number by using the Edit Port option.



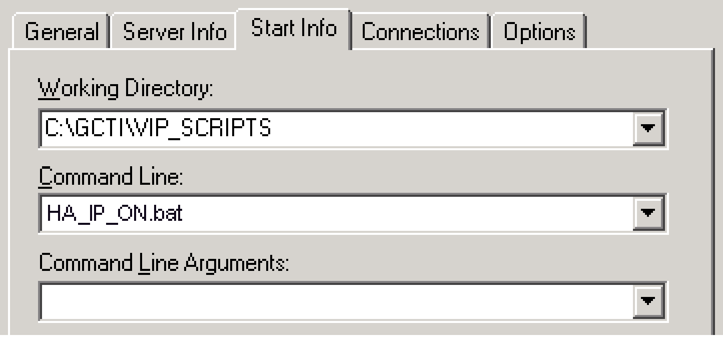
Host: pubsj3

Ports

ID	Listening port	S..	Co...
default	7009		

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Server Info Tab: Sample Configuration

6. Select the Start Info tab.
    a. Set the Working Directory to the location of the Virtual IP address control script, and enter the name of the script in the Command Line field. For example, for the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP Application object, enter the script name that enables the Virtual IP address (HA_IP_ON.bat). For the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN Application object, enter the script name that disables the Virtual IP address (HA_IP_OFF.bat).



Working Directory: C:\GCTI\VIP_SCRIPTS

Command Line: HA_IP_ON.bat

Command Line Arguments:

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Start Info Tab: Sample Configuration

    b. If you are configuring an Application object that disables the Virtual IP address (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN and SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN), set the Timeout Startup value to 8.

3. Repeat the steps in this procedure to create an Application object for each of the four Virtual IP address control scripts.

End

Testing your SIP Server HA configuration

Purpose
To validate your HA configuration, you can perform the following tests.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that the Management Layer is up and running.
- Start the primary SIP Server, and ensure that it is in primary mode.
- Start the backup SIP Server, and ensure that it is in backup mode.

Start

1. Test 1: Manual switchover
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 2: Manual switchback
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover again by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 3: Stop primary SIP Server
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Stop the primary SIP Server. Use the SCI to verify that the backup SIP Server goes into primary mode.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.

End

Linux

Complete these steps to set up SIP Server HA on Linux, using the IP Address Takeover method.

IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Linux

Prerequisites

There are basic requirements and recommendations for deploying an IP Address Takeover HA configuration of SIP Server in your environment.

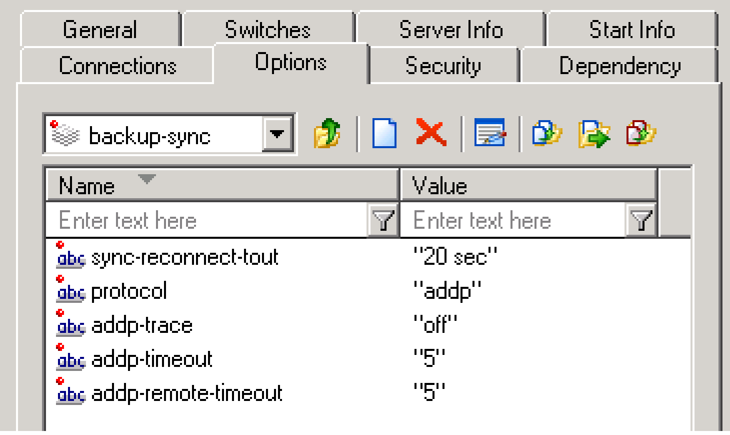
- Two separate physical host computers: one for the primary SIP Server and one for the backup SIP Server.
  Note: Genesys recommends that you install primary and backup instances of SIP Server on different host computers. However, SIP Server does support HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server.
- Software requirements:
  - SIP Server must be installed and configured on both host computers.
  - LCA release 8.1.2 or higher must be installed and configured on both host computers.
  - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through the second NIC. When you create a Host object, make sure you specify the hostname or IP address of the second NIC (dedicated to other non-SIP communication).
- Networking requirements:
  - Static IP addresses are required for all network interfaces on both host computers.
  - It is highly recommended that you have primary and backup SIP Server hosts on a dedicated subnet. A dedicated subnet ensures that Virtual IP Address Takeover affects only the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table on the subnet router. Without a dedicated subnet, hosts that communicate with SIP Server might fail to update the ARP table during Virtual IP Address Takeover.
  - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Each host has one NIC connected to a subnet dedicated to SIP communication. The Virtual IP address should be within the range of the network to which the NIC dedicated to SIP communication is connected. The second NIC on both hosts should be connected to a separate network.

Configuring the primary SIP Server

Purpose
To configure the primary SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the primary SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the port number that will be used by both the primary and backup SIP Server applications.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address).
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
    b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration, it is recommended that you enable ADDP for communication between the primary and backup SIP Servers. To enable ADDP:
        i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
            - sync-reconnect-tout
            - protocol
            - addp-timeout
            - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.
Note: For more information about ADDP configuration parameters, see the "Backup-Synchronization Section" section in the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide.

5. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

- Click the Switches tab.
  a. Ensure that the correct Switch object is specified. If necessary, select the correct Switch object by using the Add button.
  b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Server Info tab.
  a. Select the Redundancy Type. You can select either Hot Standby or Warm Standby.
  b. Complete this step if you are deploying a hot-standby configuration. If you are deploying a warm-standby configuration, proceed to Step c.
     i. In the Ports section, select the port to which the backup SIP Server will connect for HA data synchronization, and click Edit Port.
     ii. In the Port Properties dialog box, on the Port Info tab, select the HA sync check box.
     iii. Click OK.

     Note: If the HA sync check box is not selected, the backup SIP Server will connect to the *default* port of the primary SIP Server.

- For the Backup Server option, select the SIP Server Application object that you want to use as the backup SIP Server. If necessary, browse to locate the backup SIP Server Application object.

- Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Configuring the backup SIP Server

Purpose

To configure the backup SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

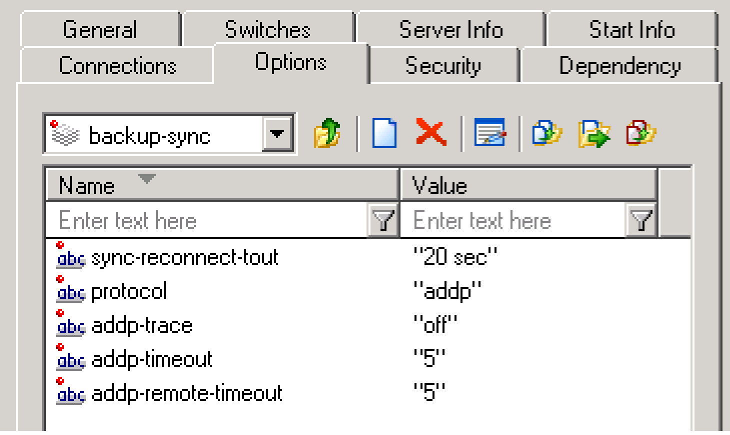
1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the backup SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Switches tab.
    a. Click Add, and select the Switch object that you associated with the primary SIP Server Application object.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
5. Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
6. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the same port number that you specified for the primary SIP Server.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address.)
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN) that

will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.

vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration and have configured ADDP communication on the primary SIP Server, you must configure ADDP also on the backup SIP Server. To enable ADDP:

i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
- sync-reconnect-tout
- protocol
- addp-timeout
- addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

c. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

7. Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Updating the /etc/hosts file

Purpose

To make the address and host name of the Virtual IP interface known to the DNS server.

Start

- On both the primary and backup SIP Server host computers, add an entry for the Virtual IP interface by using the following format:

```
<IP_address> <host_name>
```

For example:

```
IPAddress Hostname

127.0.0.1 sipdev1
```

End

Creating a configuration file for the Virtual IP interface

Purpose

To create a configuration file for the Virtual IP interface. This procedure must be performed on both SIP Server host computers.

Start

1. On each of the SIP Server host computers, locate the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 file.
2. Create a copy that is named /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0:1.
3. Define IPADDR, NETMASK, and NETWORK parameters values for the Virtual IP interface. When you are finished, the content of the file should appear similar to the following example:

   ```
   DEVICE=eth0:1
   BOOTPROTO=static
   USERCTL=yes
   TYPE=Ethernet
   IPADDR=192.51.14.208
   NETMASK=255.255.255.0
   NETWORK=192.51.14.0
   BROADCAST=192.51.14.255
   ONPARENT=no
   ```

End

Creating Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

The Virtual IP interface/address is enabled and disabled by using the ifconfig administrative command. To facilitate the enabling and disabling of the Virtual IP interface, you can wrap ifconfig commands in shell files.

Start

1. On both SIP Server host computers, create two shell files: one to enable the Virtual IP interface and another to disable it—for example:
    - set_ip_up.sh—To enable the Virtual IP interface
    - set_ip_down.sh—To disable the Virtual IP interface
2. In the set_ip_up.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig <name_of_ethernet_interface>:1 xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx up
   where name_of_ethernet_interface is the name of the Virtual IP interface and xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is the Virtual IP--interface IP address.
3. In the set_ip_down.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig <name_of_ethernet_interface>:1 down
   where name_of_ethernet_interface is the name of the Virtual IP interface.

End

Creating Application objects for the Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

To create four Application objects of type Third Party Server: one for each of the shell files that you created previously. For example:

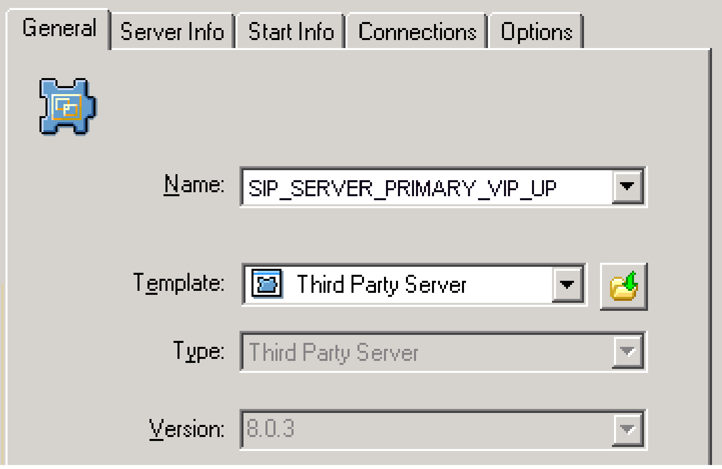
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)

Creating Application objects for the shell files allows the shell files to be run as applications within the Genesys Framework.

Start

1. In the Configuration Manager, select Environment > Applications.
2. Right-click and select New > Application.
3. Select the Third Party Server template from the Application Templates folder, and click OK.

4. On the General tab, enter a name for the Application object—for example, SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP.

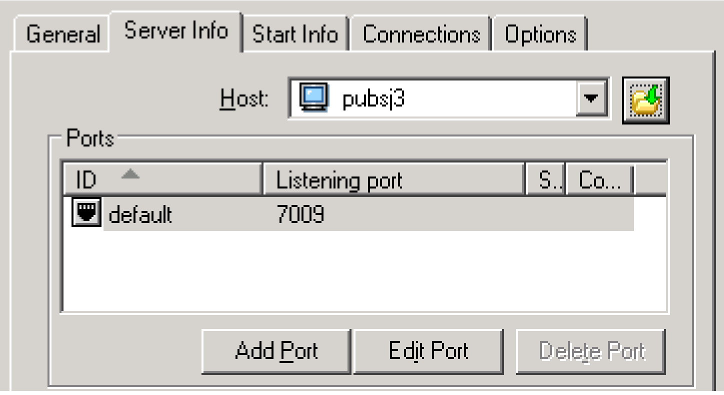


Name: SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP
Template: Third Party Server
Type: Third Party Server
Version: 8.0.3

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, General Tab: Sample Configuration

Note: You can use the previously listed Application object names, or you can specify your own.

5. Select the Server Info tab.
   a. Select the host name of the SIP Server on which the corresponding Virtual IP address control script is located.
   b. If necessary, specify a valid communication-port number by using the Edit Port option.



Host: pubsj3

Ports

ID	Listening port	S...	Co...
default	7009		

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Server Info Tab: Sample Configuration

6. Select the Start Info tab.
   a. Set the Working Directory to the location of the script, and enter the name of the script in the Command Line field. For example, for the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP Application object, enter the script name that enables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_up.sh). For the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN Application object, enter

    the script name that disables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_down.sh).
  b. If you are configuring an Application object that disables the Virtual IP interface (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN and SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN), set the Timeout Startup value to 8.

3. Repeat the steps in this procedure to create an Application object for each of the four scripts.

End

Testing your SIP Server HA configuration

Purpose
To validate your HA configuration, you can perform the following tests.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that the Management Layer is up and running.
- Start the primary SIP Server, and ensure that it is in primary mode.
- Start the backup SIP Server, and ensure that it is in backup mode.

Start

1. Test 1: Manual switchover
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 2: Manual switchback
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover again by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 3: Stop primary SIP Server
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Stop the primary SIP Server. Use the SCI to verify that the backup SIP Server goes into primary mode.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.

End

AIX

Complete these steps to set up SIP Server HA on AIX, using the IP Address Takeover method.

IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on AIX

Prerequisites

There are basic requirements and recommendations for deploying an IP Address Takeover HA configuration of SIP Server in your environment.

- Two separate physical host computers: one for the primary SIP Server and one for the backup SIP Server.
  Note: Genesys recommends that you install primary and backup instances of SIP Server on different host computers. However, SIP Server does support HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server.
- Software requirements:
  - SIP Server must be installed and configured on both host computers.
  - LCA release 8.1.2 or higher must be installed and configured on both host computers.
  - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through the second NIC. When you create a Host object, make sure you specify the hostname or IP address of the second NIC (dedicated to other non-SIP communication).
- Networking requirements:
  - Static IP addresses are required for all network interfaces on both host computers.
  - It is highly recommended that you have primary and backup SIP Server hosts on a dedicated subnet. A dedicated subnet ensures that Virtual IP Address Takeover affects only the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table on the subnet router. Without a dedicated subnet, hosts that communicate with SIP Server might fail to update the ARP table during Virtual IP Address Takeover.
  - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Each host has one NIC connected to a subnet dedicated to SIP communication.

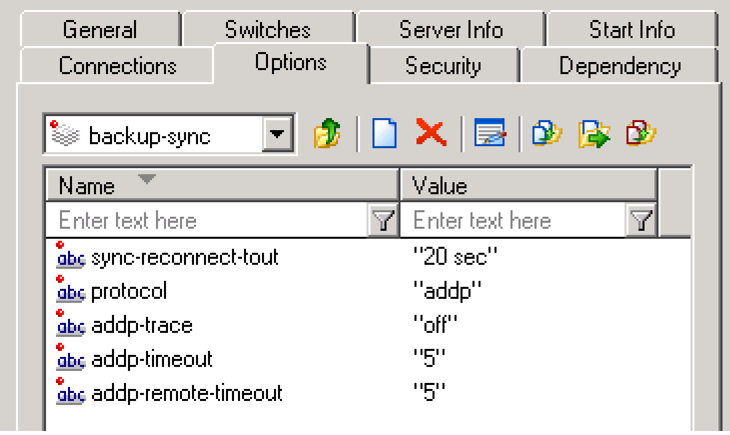
The Virtual IP address should be within the range of the network to which the NIC dedicated to SIP communication is connected. The second NIC on both hosts should be connected to a separate network.

Configuring the primary SIP Server

Purpose
To configure the primary SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the primary SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the port number that will be used by both the primary and backup SIP Server applications.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address).
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
    b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration, it is recommended that you enable ADDP for communication between the primary and backup SIP Servers. To enable ADDP:
        i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
            - sync-reconnect-tout
            - protocol
            - addp-timeout
            - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.
Note: For more information about ADDP configuration parameters, see the "Backup-Synchronization Section" section in the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide.

5. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

- Click the Switches tab.
  a. Ensure that the correct Switch object is specified. If necessary, select the correct Switch object by using the Add button.
  b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Server Info tab.
  a. Select the Redundancy Type. You can select either Hot Standby or Warm Standby.
  b. Complete this step if you are deploying a hot-standby configuration. If you are deploying a warm-standby configuration, proceed to Step c.
    i. In the Ports section, select the port to which the backup SIP Server will connect for HA data synchronization, and click Edit Port.
    ii. In the Port Properties dialog box, on the Port Info tab, select the HA sync check box.
    iii. Click OK.

    Note: If the HA sync check box is not selected, the backup SIP Server will connect to the *default* port of the primary SIP Server.

- For the Backup Server option, select the SIP Server Application object that you want to use as the backup SIP Server. If necessary, browse to locate the backup SIP Server Application object.

- Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Configuring the backup SIP Server

Purpose

To configure the backup SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the backup SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Switches tab.
    a. Click Add, and select the Switch object that you associated with the primary SIP Server Application object.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
5. Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
6. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the same port number that you specified for the primary SIP Server.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address.)
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN) that

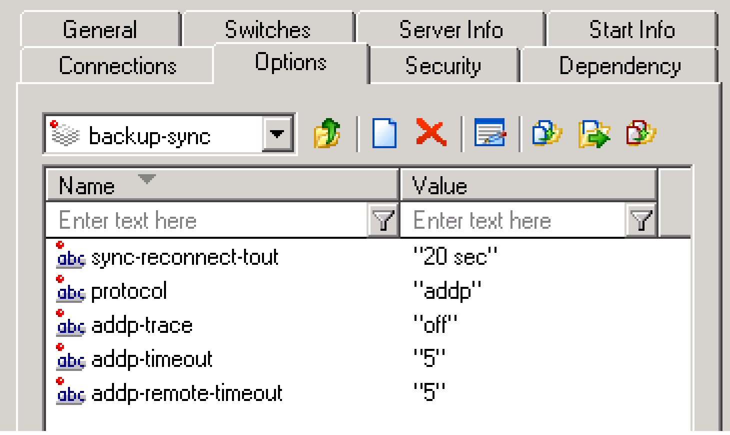
will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.

vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration and have configured ADDP communication on the primary SIP Server, you must configure ADDP also on the backup SIP Server. To enable ADDP:

i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:

- sync-reconnect-tout
- protocol
- addp-timeout
- addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options: Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

c. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

7. Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Updating the /etc/hosts file

Purpose

To update the /etc/hosts file on the primary and backup SIP Server host computers to make the address and host name of the Virtual IP interface known to the DNS server.

Start

1. On the primary SIP Server host computer, open the /etc/hosts file in a text editor.
2. Add an entry for the Virtual IP interface by using the following format:
   <IP_address> <host_name>
   For example:
   IPAddress Hostname
   127.0.0.1 sip_host_1
3. Perform the same steps on the backup SIP Server host computer.

End

Creating Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

To create Virtual IP address control scripts and wrap them in shell files. The Virtual IP address is enabled and disabled by using the ifconfig administrative command.

Start

1. On both SIP Server host computers, create two shell files: one to enable the Virtual IP address and another to disable it—for example:
   - set_ip_up.sh—To enable the Virtual IP address
   - set_ip_down.sh—To disable the Virtual IP address
2. In the set_ip_up.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig <name_of_ethernet_interface> <vip_address> netmask <vip_netmask> alias
   where:
   - <name_of_ethernet_interface> is the name of the Virtual IP interface
   - <vip_address> is the Virtual IP–interface IP address
   - <vip_netmask> is the Virtual IP netmask
3. In the set_ip_down.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig <name_of_ethernet_interface> <vip_address> delete
   where:
   - <name_of_ethernet_interface> is the name of the Virtual IP interface
   - <vip_address> is the Virtual IP–interface IP address

End

Creating Application objects for the Virtual IP address control scripts

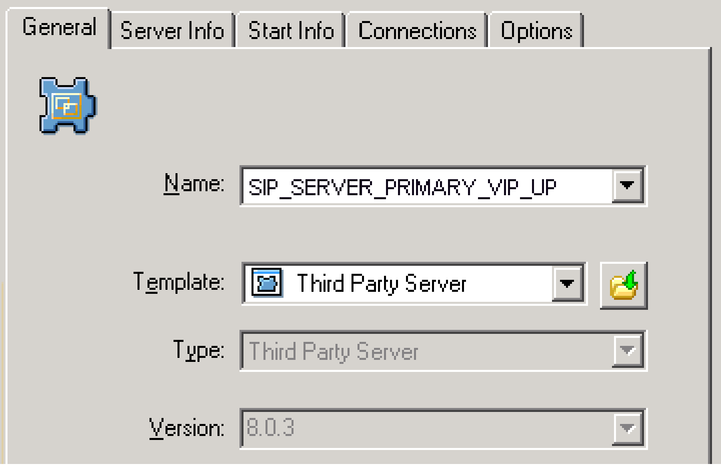
Purpose
To create four Application objects of type Third Party Server: one for each of the shell files that you created previously. For example:

- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)

Creating Application objects for the shell files allows the shell files to be run as applications within the Genesys Framework.

Start

1. In the Configuration Manager, select Environment > Applications.
2. Right-click and select New > Application.
3. Select the Third Party Server template from the Application Templates folder, and click OK.
4. On the General tab, enter a name for the Application object—for example, SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP.



Name: SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP

Template: Third Party Server

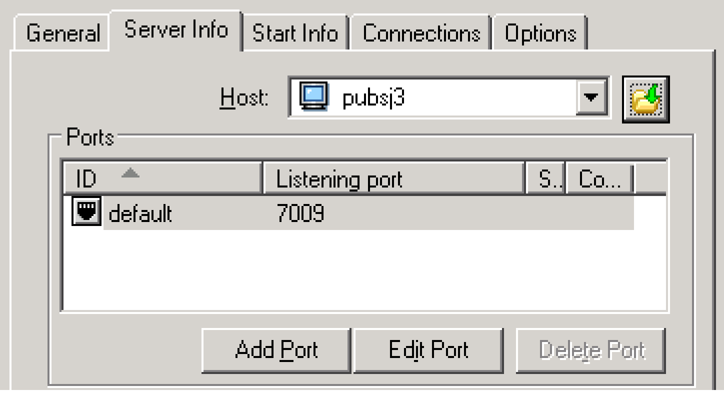
Type: Third Party Server

Version: 8.0.3

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, General Tab: Sample Configuration

Note: You can use the previously listed Application object names, or you can specify your own.

5. Select the Server Info tab.
   a. Select the host name of the SIP Server on which the corresponding Virtual IP address control script is located.
   b. If necessary, specify a valid communication-port number by using the Edit Port option.



Host: pubsj3

Ports

ID	Listening port	S..	Co...
default	7009		

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Server Info Tab: Sample Configuration

6. Select the Start Info tab.
   a. Set the Working Directory to the location of the script, and enter the name of the script in the Command Line field. For example, for the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP Application object, enter the script name that enables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_up.sh). For the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN Application object, enter the script name that disables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_down.sh).
   b. If you are configuring an Application object that disables the Virtual IP interface (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN and SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN), set the Timeout Startup value to 8.
3. Repeat the steps in this procedure to create an Application object for each of the four scripts.

End

Testing your SIP Server HA configuration

Purpose

To validate your HA configuration, you can perform the following tests.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that the Management Layer is up and running.
- Start the primary SIP Server, and ensure that it is in primary mode.

- Start the backup SIP Server, and ensure that it is in backup mode.

Start

1. Test 1: Manual switchover
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 2: Manual switchback
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover again by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 3: Stop primary SIP Server
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Stop the primary SIP Server. Use the SCI to verify that the backup SIP Server goes into primary mode.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.

End

Solaris

Complete these steps to set up SIP Server HA on Solaris, using the IP Address Takeover method.

IP Address Takeover HA Deployment on Solaris

Prerequisites

There are basic requirements and recommendations for deploying an IP Address Takeover HA configuration of SIP Server in your environment.

- Two separate physical host computers: one for the primary SIP Server and one for the backup SIP Server.
  Note: Genesys recommends that you install primary and backup instances of SIP Server on different host computers. However, SIP Server

does support HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server.

- Software requirements:
    - SIP Server must be installed and configured on both host computers.
    - LCA release 8.1.2 or higher must be installed and configured on both host computers.
    - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Solution Control Server (SCS) manages and monitors the SIP Server application through the second NIC. When you create a Host object, make sure you specify the hostname or IP address of the second NIC (dedicated to other non-SIP communication).
- Networking requirements:
    - Static IP addresses are required for all network interfaces on both host computers.
    - It is highly recommended that you have primary and backup SIP Server hosts on a dedicated subnet. A dedicated subnet ensures that Virtual IP Address Takeover affects only the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table on the subnet router. Without a dedicated subnet, hosts that communicate with SIP Server might fail to update the ARP table during Virtual IP Address Takeover.
    - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Each host has one NIC connected to a subnet dedicated to SIP communication. The Virtual IP address should be within the range of the network to which the NIC dedicated to SIP communication is connected. The second NIC on both hosts should be connected to a separate network.

Configuring the primary SIP Server

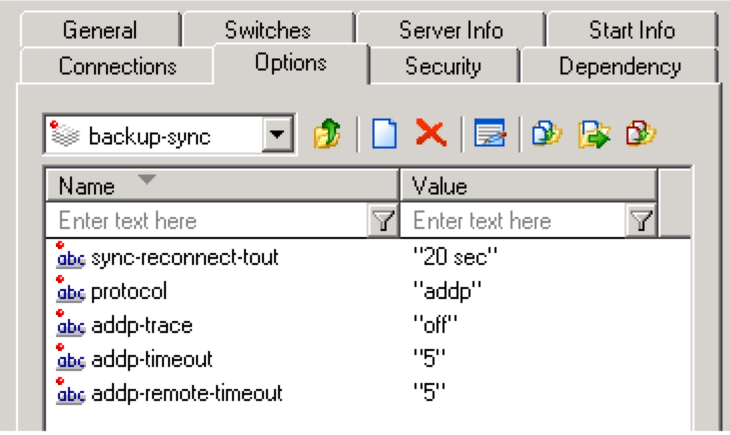
Purpose

To configure the primary SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.

3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the primary SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Options tab.
    - a. Select the TServer section.
        - i. Set the sip-port option to the port number that will be used by both the primary and backup SIP Server applications.
        - ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address).
        - iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        - iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        - v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
        - vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
    - b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration, it is recommended that you enable ADDP for communication between the primary and backup SIP Servers. To enable ADDP:
        - i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
            - sync-reconnect-tout
            - protocol
            - addp-timeout
            - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options: Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.
Note: For more information about ADDP configuration parameters, see the "Backup-Synchronization Section" section in the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide.

5. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

- Click the Switches tab.
  a. Ensure that the correct Switch object is specified. If necessary, select the correct Switch object by using the Add button.
  b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Server Info tab.
  a. Select the Redundancy Type. You can select either Hot Standby or Warm Standby.
  b. Complete this step if you are deploying a hot-standby configuration. If you are deploying a warm-standby configuration, proceed to Step c.
    i. In the Ports section, select the port to which the backup SIP Server will connect for HA data synchronization, and click Edit Port.
    ii. In the Port Properties dialog box, on the Port Info tab, select the HA sync check box.
    iii. Click OK.

    Note: If the HA sync check box is not selected, the backup SIP Server will connect to the *default* port of the primary SIP Server.

- For the Backup Server option, select the SIP Server Application object that you want to use as the backup SIP Server. If necessary, browse to locate the backup SIP Server Application object.
- Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Start Info tab.
  a. Select Auto-Restart.
  b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.
  End

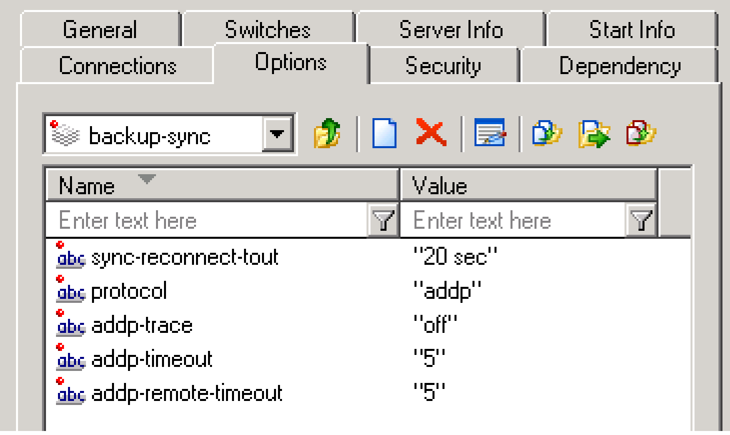
Configuring the backup SIP Server

Purpose

To configure the backup SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the backup SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Switches tab.
    a. Click Add, and select the Switch object that you associated with the primary SIP Server Application object.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
5. Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
6. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the same port number that you specified for the primary SIP Server.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address.)
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
    b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration and have configured ADDP communication on the primary SIP Server, you must configure ADDP also on the backup SIP Server. To enable ADDP:
        i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
            - sync-reconnect-tout
            - protocol
            - addp-timeout
            - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options: Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

c. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

7. Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Updating the /etc/hosts file

Purpose

To update the /etc/hosts file on the primary and backup SIP Server host computers to make the address and host name of the Virtual IP interface known to the DNS server.

Start

1. On the primary SIP Server host computer, inside the /etc directory, create the file:
   /etc/hostname.<interface_name>:<n>
   where interface_name is the actual name of the Virtual IP interface on that computer—for example:
   /etc/hostname.dmfe0:1
   This file must contain the hostname of the Virtual IP interface as it is known to the DNS server and is recorded inside the /etc/hosts file.
2. Perform the same steps on the backup SIP Server host computer.

End

Creating Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

To create Virtual IP interface/address control scripts and wrap them in shell files. The Virtual IP interface is enabled and disabled by using the ifconfig administrative command.

Start

1. On both SIP Server host computers, create two shell files: one to enable the Virtual IP interface and another to disable it--for example:
    - set_ip_up.sh—To enable the Virtual IP interface
    - set_ip_down.sh—To disable the Virtual IP interface
2. In the set_ip_up.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig hostname.<interface_name>:<n> up
   where interface_name is the name of the Virtual IP interface—for example:
   ifconfig /etc/hostname.dmfe0:1 up
3. In the set_ip_down.sh file, enter the following command line:
   ifconfig hostname.<interface_name>:<n> down
   where interface_name is the name of the Virtual IP interface—for example:
   ifconfig /etc/hostname.dmfe0:1 down

End

Creating Application objects for the Virtual IP address control scripts

Purpose

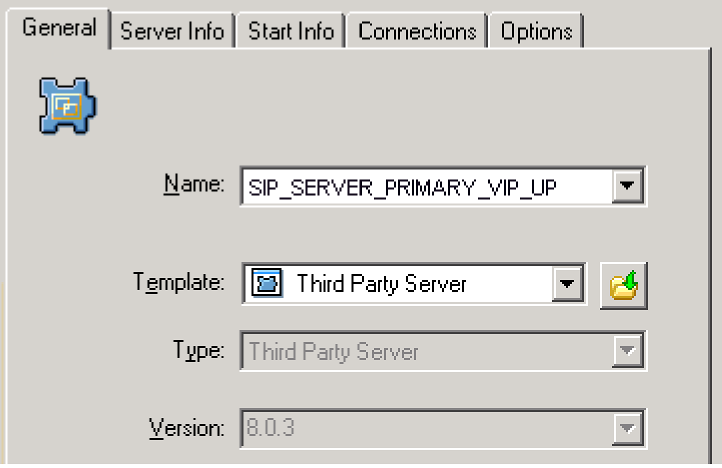
To create four Application objects of type Third Party Server: one for each of the shell files that you created previously. For example:

- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the primary SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP address (to be run on the backup SIP Server host)

Creating Application objects for the shell files allows the shell files to be run as applications within the Genesys Framework.

Start

1. In the Configuration Manager, select Environment > Applications.
2. Right-click and select New > Application.
3. Select the Third Party Server template from the Application Templates folder, and click OK.
4. On the General tab, enter a name for the Application object—for example, SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP.



Name: SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP

Template: Third Party Server

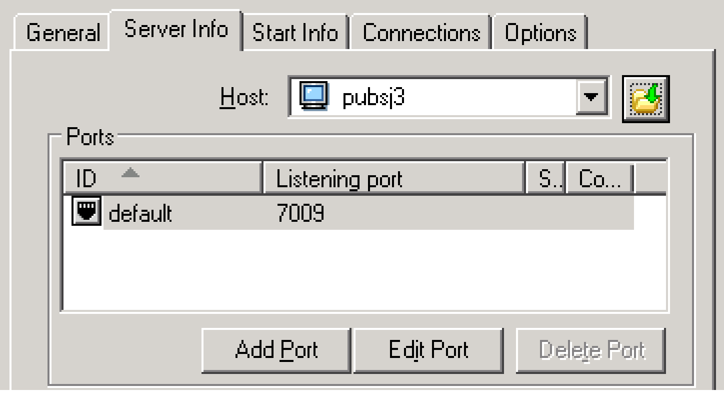
Type: Third Party Server

Version: 8.0.3

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, General Tab: Sample Configuration

Note: You can use the previously listed Application object names, or you can specify your own.

5. Select the Server Info tab.
   a. Select the host name of the SIP Server on which the corresponding Virtual IP address control script is located.
   b. If necessary, specify a valid communication-port number by using the Edit Port option.



Host: pubsj3

Ports

ID	Listening port	S..	Co...
default	7009		

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Server Info Tab: Sample Configuration

6. Select the Start Info tab.
    a. Set the Working Directory to the location of the script, and enter the name of the script in the Command Line field. For example, for the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP Application object, enter the script name that enables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_up.sh). For the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN Application object, enter the script name that disables the Virtual IP address (set_ip_down.sh).
    b. If you are configuring an Application object that disables the Virtual IP interface (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN and SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN), set the Timeout Startup value to 8.
3. Repeat the steps in this procedure to create an Application object for each of the four scripts.

End

Testing your SIP Server HA configuration

Purpose

To validate your HA configuration, you can perform the following tests.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that the Management Layer is up and running.
- Start the primary SIP Server, and ensure that it is in primary mode.
- Start the backup SIP Server, and ensure that it is in backup mode.

Start

1. Test 1: Manual switchover
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 2: Manual switchback
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover again by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.

    d. Release the call.
5. Test 3: Stop primary SIP Server
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Stop the primary SIP Server. Use the SCI to verify that the backup SIP Server goes into primary mode.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.

End

Windows NLB Cluster

Complete these steps to set up SIP Server HA on Windows, using Windows Network Load Balancing (NLB) Cluster functionality.

Windows NLB Cluster HA Deployment

Prerequisites

The following are the basic requirements and recommendations that must be complete before you can deploy a SIP Server HA configuration in a Windows NLB Cluster environment.

- Two separate physical host computers: one for the primary SIP Server and one for the backup SIP Server.

Warning: Genesys recommends that you install primary and backup instances of SIP Server on different host computers. However, SIP Server does support HA configurations in which both primary and backup SIP Server instances reside on a single host server.

- Operating-system requirement:
    - Windows Server 2003 or Windows Server 2008 with Microsoft Windows Network Load Balancing (NLB).
- Software requirements:
    - SIP Server must be installed and configured on both host computers.
    - Local Control Agent (LCA) release 8.1.2 or higher must be installed and configured on both host computers.
- Networking requirements:
    - A name-resolution method such as Domain Name System (DNS), DNS dynamic-update protocol, or Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) is required.

    - Both host computers must be members of the same domain.
    - A domain-level account that is a member of the local Administrators group is required on each host computer. A dedicated account is recommended.
    - Each host computer must have a unique NetBIOS name.
    - A static IP address is required for each of the network interfaces on both host computers.

  Note: Server clustering does not support IP addresses that are assigned through Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) servers.

-
    - A dedicated network switch or separate virtual local-area network (VLAN) for cluster adapters is recommended to reduce switch flooding that might be caused by Windows NLB.
    - Access to a domain controller is required. If the cluster service is unable to authenticate the user account that is used to start the service, the cluster might fail. It is recommended that the domain controller be on the same local-area network (LAN) as the cluster, to ensure availability.
    - Each node must have at least two network adapters: one for the connection to the public network and another for the connection to the private node-to-node cluster network.
    - A dedicated private-network adapter is required for HCL certification.
    - All nodes must have two physically independent LANs or VLANs for public and private communication.
    - If you are using fault-tolerant network cards or network-adapter teaming, verify that firmware and drivers are up to date, and check with your network-adapter manufacturer for Windows NLB cluster compatibility.
    - In deployments where SIP Server uses two NICs, one NIC is used for SIP communication, while the second NIC is used for other kinds of communication with various components. Each host has one NIC connected to a subnet dedicated to SIP communication. The Virtual IP address should be within the range of the network to which the NIC dedicated to SIP communication is connected. The second NIC on both hosts should be connected to a separate network.

Configuring Windows NLB cluster parameters

Purpose

To configure Windows NLB cluster parameters that are required for this type of SIP Server HA deployment. Use the Microsoft Network Load Balancing (NLB)

Manager to configure load-balancing parameters, as described in the following procedure.

Start

1. Open the Microsoft Network Load Balancing Manager tool.
2. Select a cluster host, and open the Cluster Properties window.
3. On the Cluster Parameters tab, select the Cluster operation mode. You can choose either Unicast (default) or Multicast mode. For information about Windows NLB Unicast and Multicast modes, refer to your Microsoft Windows Server documentation.
4. Click the Port Rules tab.
    a. Specify a Port range that includes the port that you will assign as the sip-port. See Configuring the primary SIP Server.
    b. In the Protocols section, select Both (both UDP and TCP).
    c. In the Filtering mode section, select Multiple host, and set Affinity to either None or Single.
    d. Set Load weight to Equal.
5. Click the Host Parameters tab. In the Initial host state section, set the Default state to Stopped.

For more information about Windows NLB cluster parameters, refer to your Microsoft Windows Server documentation.

End

Configuring the primary SIP Server

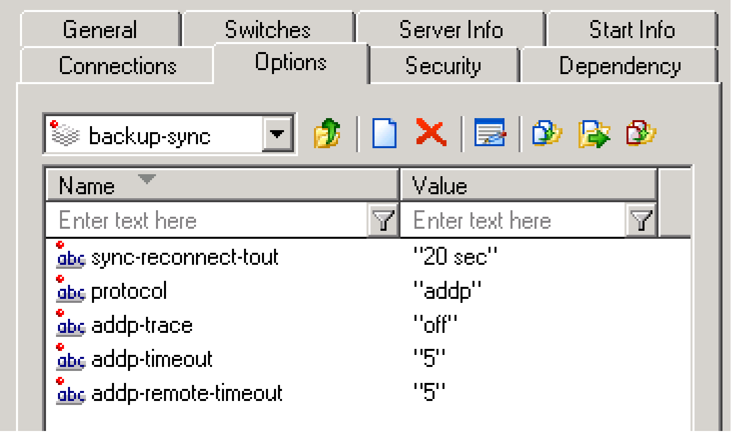
Purpose
To configure the primary SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the primary SIP Server. Select Properties.
4. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the port number that will be used by both the primary and backup SIP Server applications.

   ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address).
   iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
   iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
   v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the primary SIP Server host.
   vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration, it is recommended that you enable ADDP for communication between the primary and backup SIP Servers. To enable ADDP:
   i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
      - sync-reconnect-tout
      - protocol
      - addp-timeout
      - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options: Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

Note: For more information about ADDP configuration parameters, see the "Backup-Synchronization Section" section in the Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide.

5. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

- Click the Switches tab.
    a. Ensure that the correct Switch object is specified. If necessary, select the correct Switch object by using the Add button.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Server Info tab.
    a. Select the Redundancy Type. You can select either Hot Standby or Warm Standby.
    b. Complete this step if you are deploying a hot-standby configuration. If you are deploying a warm-standby configuration, proceed to Step c.
        i. In the Ports section, select the port to which the backup SIP Server will connect for HA data synchronization, and click Edit Port.
        ii. In the Port Properties dialog box, on the Port Info tab, select the HA sync check box.
        iii. Click OK.

        Note: If the HA sync check box is not selected, the backup SIP Server will connect to the *default* port of the primary SIP Server.

- For the Backup Server option, select the SIP Server Application object that you want to use as the backup SIP Server. If necessary, browse to locate the backup SIP Server Application object.
- Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
- Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Configuring the backup SIP Server

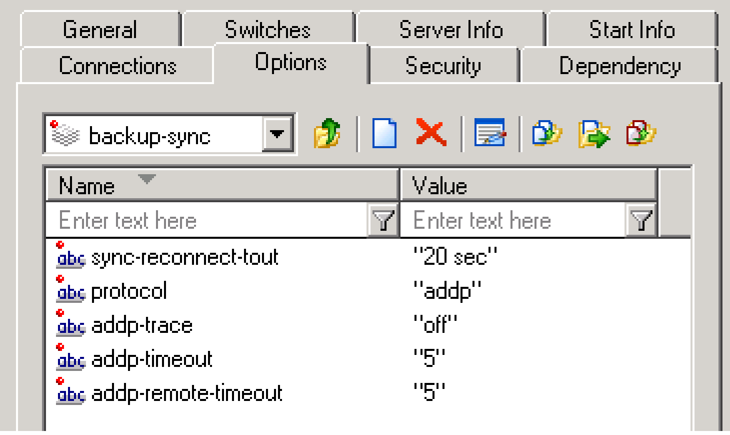
Purpose

To configure the backup SIP Server Application object for high availability.

Start

1. Stop the SIP Server applications on the primary and backup hosts. Genesys SIP Server applications can be stopped by using the Genesys Solution Control Interface.
2. Open the Configuration Manager.
3. Select the Applications folder, and right-click the SIP Server Application object that you want to configure as the backup SIP Server. Select Properties.

4. Click the Switches tab.
    a. Click Add, and select the Switch object that you associated with the primary SIP Server Application object.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
5. Click the Start Info tab.
    a. Select Auto-Restart.
    b. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
6. Click the Options tab.
    a. Select the TServer section.
        i. Set the sip-port option to the same port number that you specified for the primary SIP Server.
        ii. Set the sip-address option to the Virtual IP address. (For Windows NLB cluster configurations, set the value to the Windows NLB cluster IP address.)
        iii. Set the control-vip-scripts option to true.
        iv. Set the sip-vip-script-up option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP) that will be created later for a script that enables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        v. Set the sip-vip-script-down option to the name of the Application object (SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN) that will be created later for a script that disables the Virtual IP address on the backup SIP Server host.
        vi. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.
    b. If you are deploying a hot-standby configuration and have configured ADDP communication on the primary SIP Server, you must configure ADDP also on the backup SIP Server. To enable ADDP:
        i. Select the backup-sync section, and configure the following options:
            - sync-reconnect-tout
            - protocol
            - addp-timeout
            - addp-remote-timeout



Name	Value
sync-reconnect-tout	"20 sec"
protocol	"addp"
addp-trace	"off"
addp-timeout	"5"
addp-remote-timeout	"5"

Configuring the backup-sync Options:
Sample Configuration

In the preceding example, the guideline that is used to configure ADDP settings is to set the addp-timeout and addp-remote-timeout options to at least two times the established network-latency time, and to set the sync-reconnect-tout option to at least two times the timeout value plus the established network latency.

c. Click Apply to save the configuration changes.

7. Click Apply and then OK to save the configuration changes.

End

Creating Cluster control scripts

Purpose

To create Cluster control scripts for each of the SIP Servers. The scripts are used to enable the Virtual IP port on the host on which the SIP Server is in primary mode and disable the Virtual IP port on the host on which the SIP Server is in backup mode.

In this procedure, you will create the following four Cluster control scripts:

- sip_server_primary_vip_up.bat—Enables the Virtual IP port on the primary SIP Server host
- sip_server_primary_vip_down.bat—Disables the Virtual IP port on the primary SIP Server host
- sip_server_backup_vip_up.bat—Enables the Virtual IP port on the backup SIP Server host
- sip_server_backup_vip_down.bat—Disables the Virtual IP port on the backup SIP Server host

Note: You can use the previously listed script names, or you can specify your own.

Start

1. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named sip_server_primary_vip_up.bat and enter the following commands:
   ```
   @title Enable Cluster Control Script
   @echo ************** Primary Virtual IP Enabled ************** >>
   vip1.log
   @echo %time% >> vip1.log
   wlbs.exe start sipcluster:host1_ip >> vip1.log
   wlbs.exe enable 5060 sipcluster:host1_ip >> vip1.log
   wlbs.exe drainstop sipcluster:host2_ip >> vip1.log
   exit
   ```

   where:

   - host1_ip is the dedicated cluster IP address of the primary host
   - host2_ip is the dedicated cluster IP address of the backup host
2. On the primary SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named sip_server_primary_vip_down.bat and enter the following commands:
   [+] Coomands for sip_server_primary_vip_down.bat
3. On the backup SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named sip_server_backup_vip_up.bat and enter the following commands:
   [+] Commands for sip_server_backup_vip_up.bat
4. On the backup SIP Server host computer, create a batch file that is named sip_server_backup_vip_down.bat and enter the following commands:
   [+] Commands for sip_server_backup_vip_down.bat

   Note: The preceding scripts include commands for logging script execution. The logs are created in the directory in which the script is located.

End

Creating Application objects for Cluster control scripts

Purpose

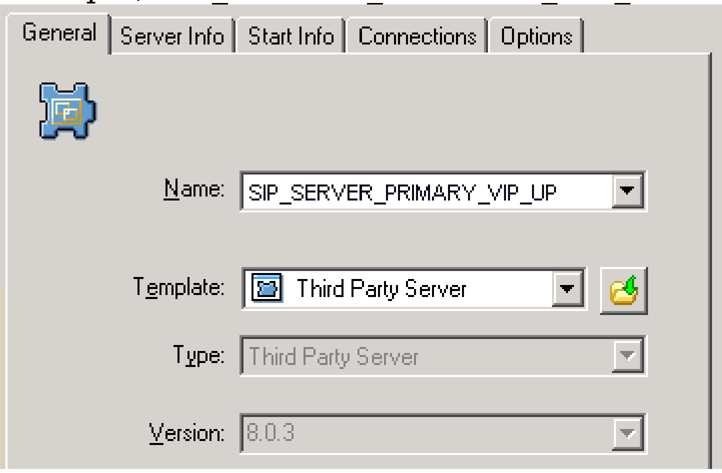
To create four Application objects of type Third Party Server: one for each of the Cluster control scripts that you created in Step 5. For example:

- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP port on the primary SIP Server host
- SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP port on the primary SIP Server host
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_UP—For a script that enables the Virtual IP port on the backup SIP Server host
- SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN—For a script that disables the Virtual IP port on the backup SIP Server host

Creating Application objects for the Cluster control scripts allows the scripts to be run as applications within the Genesys Framework.

Start

1. In the Configuration Manager, select Environment > Applications.
2. Right-click and select New > Application.
3. Select the Third Party Server template from the Application Templates folder, and click OK.
4. On the General tab, enter the name for the Application object—for example, SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP.



Name: SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP

Template: Third Party Server

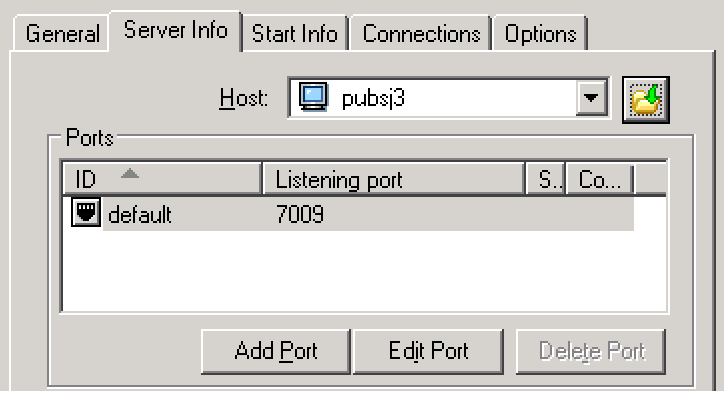
Type: Third Party Server

Version: 8.0.3

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, General Tab: Sample Configuration

Note: You can use the suggested Application object names, or you can specify your own.

5. Select the Server Info tab.
    a. Select the host name of the SIP Server on which the corresponding Cluster control script is located.
    b. If necessary, specify a valid communication-port number by using the Edit Port option.

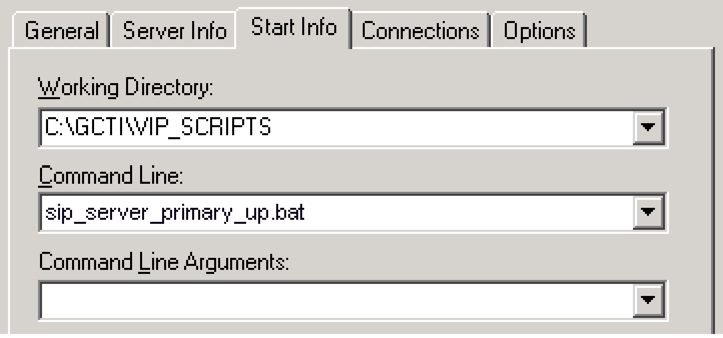


Host: pubsj3

ID	Listening port	S..	Co...
default	7009		

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Server Info Tab: Sample Configuration

6. Select the Start Info tab.
    a. Set the Working Directory to the location of the control script, and enter the name of the script in the Command Line field. For example, for the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_UP Application object, enter the script name that enables the Virtual IP port (sip_server_primary_up.bat). For the SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN Application object, enter the script name that disables the Virtual IP port (sip_server_primary_down.bat).



Working Directory: C:\GCTI\VIP_SCRIPTS

Command Line: sip_server_primary_up.bat

Command Line Arguments:

Configuring the Application Object for the Script, Start Info Tab: Sample Configuration

    b. If you are configuring an Application object that disables a Virtual IP port (SIP_SERVER_PRIMARY_VIP_DOWN and SIP_SERVER_BACKUP_VIP_DOWN), set the Timeout Startup value to 8.

3. Repeat the steps in this procedure to create an Application object for each of the four Cluster control scripts.

End

Testing your SIP Server HA configuration

Purpose
To validate your HA configuration, you can perform the following tests.

Prerequisites

- Ensure that the Management Layer is up and running.
- Start the primary SIP Server, and ensure that it is in primary mode.
- Start the backup SIP Server, and ensure that it is in backup mode.

Start

1. Test 1: Manual switchover
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 2: Manual switchback
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Perform a manual switchover again by using the SCI. In the SCI, verify that the SIP Server roles have changed.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.
5. Test 3: Stop primary SIP Server
    a. Establish a call between two SIP endpoints.
    b. Stop the primary SIP Server. Use the SCI to verify that the backup SIP Server goes into primary mode.
    c. Verify that hold, retrieve, and transfer functions can be performed on the call that was established before the switchover.
    d. Release the call.

End

HA Configuration Options

control-vip-scripts

Default Value: false
Valid Values: true, false
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart

For the Hot Standby configuration. When set to true, SIP Server itself controls execution of Virtual IP address control scripts through the LCA component. The names of the Application objects representing scripts are configured using the sip-vip-script-up and sip-vip-script-down options. SIP Server instructs LCA to execute the sip-vip-script-up option when switching to the primary mode, or the sip-vip-script-down option when switching to the backup mode.

control-remote-vip-scripts

Default Value: true
Valid Values: true, false
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart

If only a single SIP Server is started out of the HA pair, the sip-vip-script-down option might need to be executed on the host where SIP Server is not started. When set to true, SIP Server connects to the remote LCA and executes the Virtual IP address control scripts on the remote host. This option applies only if the value of the control-vip-scripts option is set to true.
Note: This option is reserved by Genesys Engineering. Use it only when requested by Genesys Technical Support.

network-monitoring-timeout

Default Value: 1
Valid Values: 1-30
Changes Take Effect: Immediately
Dependent Options: sip-nic-address, tlib-nic-monitoring, sip-iptakeover-monitoring

Defines the time interval (in seconds) for which SIP Server checks the network status of:

- The SIP NIC, if a dedicated NIC is used and the sip-nic-address option is configured.
- The T-Library NIC, if the value of the tlib-nic-monitoring option is set to true.
- The Virtual IP address for the IP Address Takeover configuration, if the value of the sip-iptakeover-monitoring option is set to true.

sip-iptakeover-monitoring

Default Value: false
Valid Values: true, false
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart
Dependent Option: sip-address

For the Hot Standby IP Address Takeover configuration. When set to true, the Virtual IP address status monitoring is enabled. The Virtual IP address is taken from the sip-address option.

sip-nic-address

Default Value: NULL
Valid Values: Any valid IP address or FQDN
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart

This option can be set in deployments with dedicated SIP NICs where the SIP traffic is separated from the T-Library network traffic. This option specifies the IP address of the NIC that belong to the host where the SIP Server runs and is used for SIP traffic. This IP address must always be present on this host regardless of the role of SIP Server (primary or backup). For the IP Address Takeover configuration, its unique IP address is associated with the SIP NIC, not the Virtual IP address.

sip-nic-monitoring

Default Value: false
Valid Values: true, false
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart
Dependent Option: sip-nic-address

When set to true, the SIP NIC IP address status monitoring is enabled. The SIP IP address is taken from the sip-nic-address option.

sip-vip-script-down

Default Value: NULL
Valid Values: Valid name of the Application object

Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart
Dependent Option: control-vip-scripts

For the Hot Standby configuration, if the control-vip-scripts option is set to true. It specifies the name of the Application object representing the script that is used to disable the Virtual IP address (or the port for Windows NLB Cluster) when SIP Server is switching to backup mode. The script must be configured as an Application object of type Third Party Server.

sip-vip-script-up

Default Value: NULL
Valid Values: Valid name of the Application object
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart
Dependent Option: control-vip-scripts

For the Hot Standby configuration, if the control-vip-scripts option is set to true. It specifies the name of the Application object representing the script that is used to enable the Virtual IP address (or the port for Windows NLB Cluster) when SIP Server is switching to primary mode. The script must be configured as an Application object of type Third Party Server.

tlib-nic-monitoring

Default Value: false
Valid Values: true, false
Changes Take Effect: After SIP Server restart

To enable T-Library NIC IP status monitoring, set this option to true. The T-Library IP address is taken from the host object associated with the SIP Server application. The Host object name is used to resolve the T-Library NIC IP address.

vip-state-change-timeout

Default Value: 10
Valid Values: 3-60
Changes Take Effect: Immediately

Defines the maximum time allotted (in seconds) for the Virtual IP control script to execute. If the script fails to change the Virtual IP state during this timeout, SIP Server executes the script again. After several unsuccessful attempts, SIP Server declares that the Virtual IP script failed. The same script is not executed after the timeout expires.

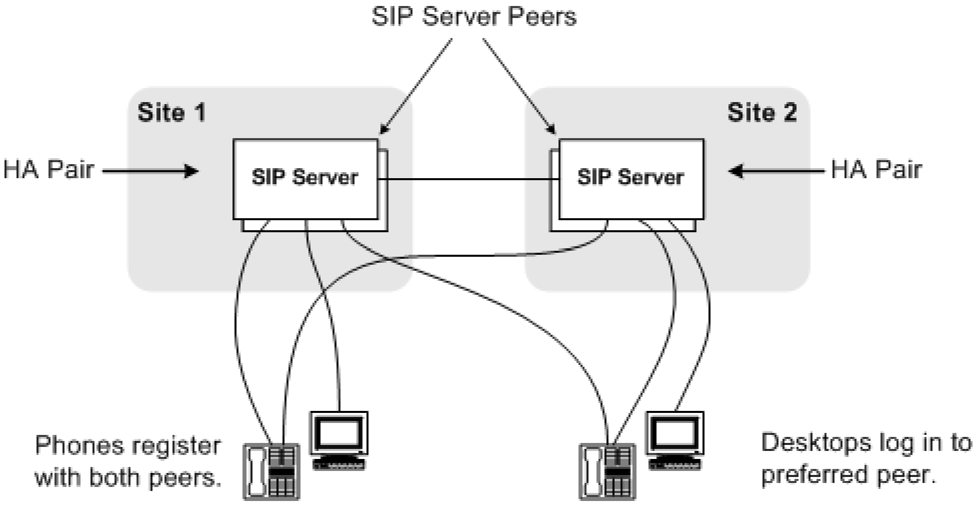
Business Continuity

This section contains information about SIP Business Continuity, which provides the ability for a group of agents to continue offering critical business functions to customers in the event of a loss of all Genesys components running at a particular site.

SIP Business Continuity Architecture

SIP Business Continuity provides the ability for a group of agents to continue offering critical business functions to customers in the event of a loss of all Genesys components running at a particular site. The SIP Business Continuity architecture uses a synchronized, two-site deployment, where Genesys switch and server components are mirrored at each site in an active-active configuration, so that any agent can log in to either switch, at any time.

The **Business Continuity Overview** figure shows the basic connections between SIP Server instances and endpoints across the redundant sites.


SIP Server Peers
Site 1
Site 2
HA Pair
SIP Server
SIP Server
HA Pair
Phones register with both peers.
Desktops log in to preferred peer.

Business Continuity Overview

What Does It Do?

SIP Business Continuity includes (though not limited to) the following functions:

- Work area redundancy
- Disaster Recovery
- Graceful Migration

For regular call processing, agent activity can be load-balanced across the two sites, or you can configure agents to use one preferred site over the other. In the event of a failure at one site (a SIP Server HA pair or all Genesys components go down), agents connected to the failed site are re-logged in automatically to the surviving site. Although any active calls on the failed site are terminated at the moment of failure (including calls on the surviving site that include the failed SIP Server in the signaling path), the surviving site is able to process all new calls, with minimal impact to queue wait times.

Note: Business Continuity does not provide recovery for the local failure of particular agent endpoints or workstations. It is intended to provide redundancy for Genesys components only.

Note: Alcatel-Lucent 4000-series IP Phones do not support dual registration. Instead, an active-backup registration scheme is used to handle disaster recovery scenarios. Special configuration for these phones is required. For more information, see Using IP Phones with SIP Server in Business Continuity Mode.

SIP Server Peers

A pair of primary and backup SIP Server instances are deployed at each site, providing local high availability (HA). For Business Continuity, these dual HA pairs are known as *SIP Server Peers*. The SIP Server Peers rely on synchronized configuration for all agent-related objects: Extension DNs, Places, Agent Logins (and the references to their related User or Person object). Each agent desktop is configured with a "Preferred Site", indicating to which site it should connect if possible.

Synchronizing Configuration Objects

Using Genesys Administrator, you can synchronize all agent-related configuration object (DNs of certain types, Places, Agent Logins and the reference to their associated User or Person) between the SIP Server Peers.

Synchronization applies to the following configuration objects:

- ACD Position DN
- ACD Queue DN
- Call Processing Port DN
- Extension DN
- Agent Login

After you run the synchronization once, Genesys Administrator will automatically synchronize any further configuration changes of Places and Users between the SIP Peers--as long as the changes are made using Genesys Administrator.

SIP Phones

Business Continuity only supports SIP endpoints that are able to maintain dual registrations--one registration for each site (Alcatel 4000-series phones are the exception). For outbound 1pcc calls, one of the sites is considered "preferred" based on either 3rd-party configuration on the phone itself, or based on DNS SRV record priority.

For Alcatel 4000-series phones, an active-backup registration scheme is used--where the phone registers to the SIP Server on the backup site only if the primary is unavailable.

For details, see Using IP Phones with SIP Server in Business Continuity Mode.

Agent Desktop

The agent desktop maintains a login to a single site at one time. Typically, the agent desktop logs into the "Preferred Site" specified in the desktop configuration, but it will log in to the other peer if both the preferred site is unavailable and the SIP endpoint switches registration to the backup site. The agent desktop maintains a basic connection (no login) to the backup peer site.

For more information, see the *Interaction Workspace 8.1 Deployment Guide*.

Call Delivery

During regular call processing, external media gateways distribute incoming traffic between the SIP Server Peers. Or optionally, an additional SIP Server or Network SIP Server can be deployed at the network level to provide intelligent pre-routing, or for scaling SIP Server Peers.

Each SIP Server Peer delivers routed calls, internal calls, direct inbound calls, and external calls to a particular agent through the SIP Server instance to which the agent is currently logged on. The agent initiates calls through the SIP Server where they are logged in.

- About the Call Forwarding Procedure
- Call Delivery - SIP Server Peer
- Call Delivery - Network SIP Server
- Call Delivery - Multi-Site

About the Call Forwarding Procedure

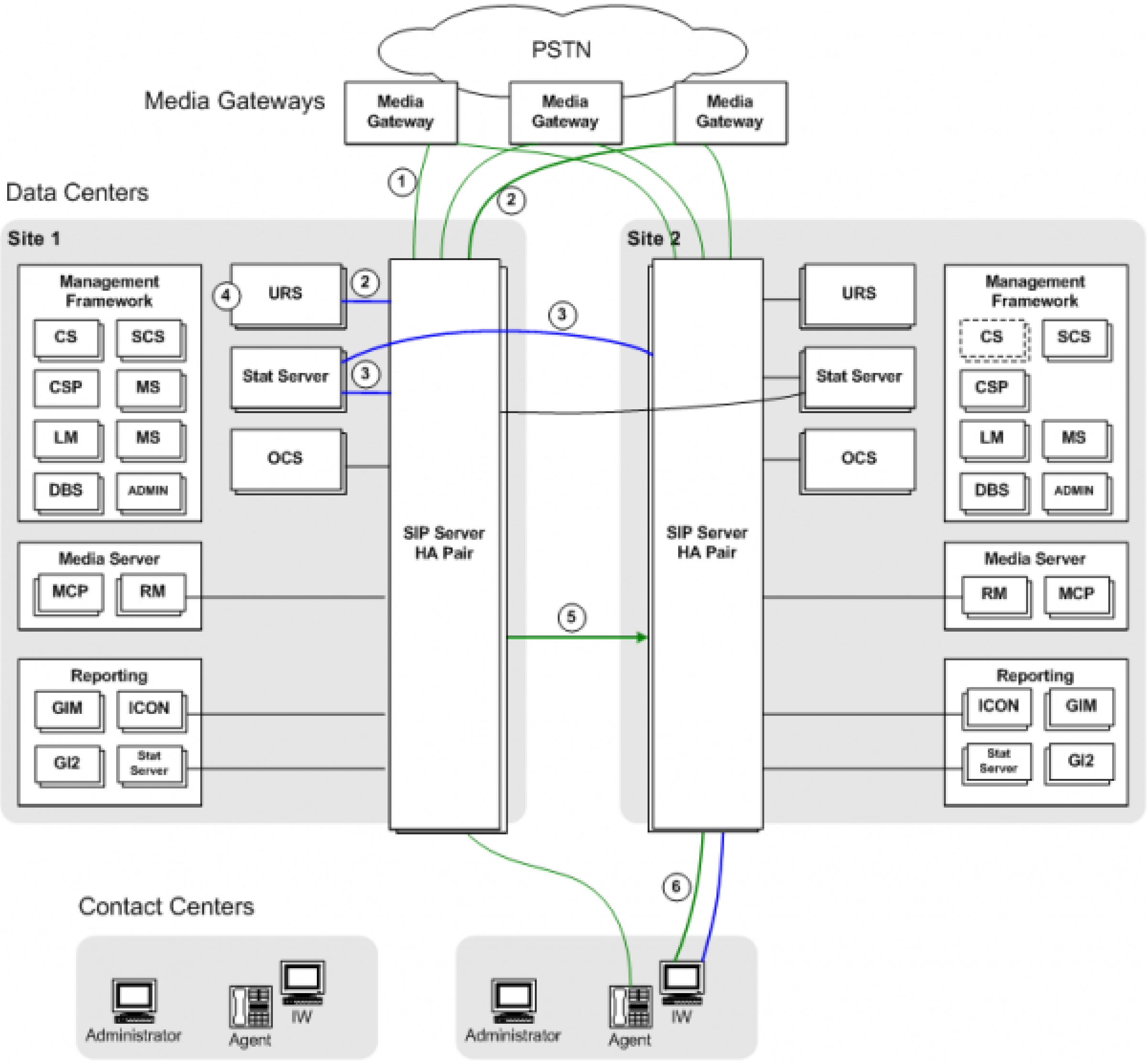
In case of a direct call to an agent phone number, Business Continuity takes special measures to make sure that the call is delivered to the DN where the agent's SIP phone is actually registered. Since agents can be registered on either SIP Server Peer site, the party that makes the call does not know the agent's current location, meaning the call can arrive at either SIP Server in the peer group. This SIP Server instance uses an internal call forwarding procedure to determine the location of the call destination (the agent phone number) and deliver the call there. This procedure ensures that the call is delivered to the site where T-Library messaging is linked to the logged in agent (identified as the User or Person), so that proper reporting takes place. The option dr-forward controls the rules for this call forwarding procedure.

The call forwarding procedure typically takes place as follows:

1. An inbound direct call arrives on SIP Server 1.
2. SIP Server 1 detects that the agent's phone is registered and accessible, but the agent is not logged in.
3. SIP Server 1 initiates an Out-of-Signaling-Path (OOSP) transfer--it sends a 302 Moved Temporarily response back to the caller with the address of the DN on its SIP Server Peer.
4. The media gateway sends the secondary INVITE to SIP Server 2, targeting the same DN number.
5. SIP Server 2 processes the INVITE and tries to establish the call with the target. To prevent a forwarding loop, because the call has already been processed on SIP Server 1, SIP Server 2 will not forward the call back to that site, even if it turns out that the agent is not logged in on the SIP Server 2 site either.

Call Delivery - SIP Server Peers

The **Call Delivery, Direct to SIP Server Peer** figure shows a typical call flow for inbound call delivery to an agent, where the call arrives directly at the SIP Server Peer (no network-level SIP Server in the flow).



Call Delivery, Direct to SIP Server Peer

The following steps describe the call flow from media gateway to selected agent:

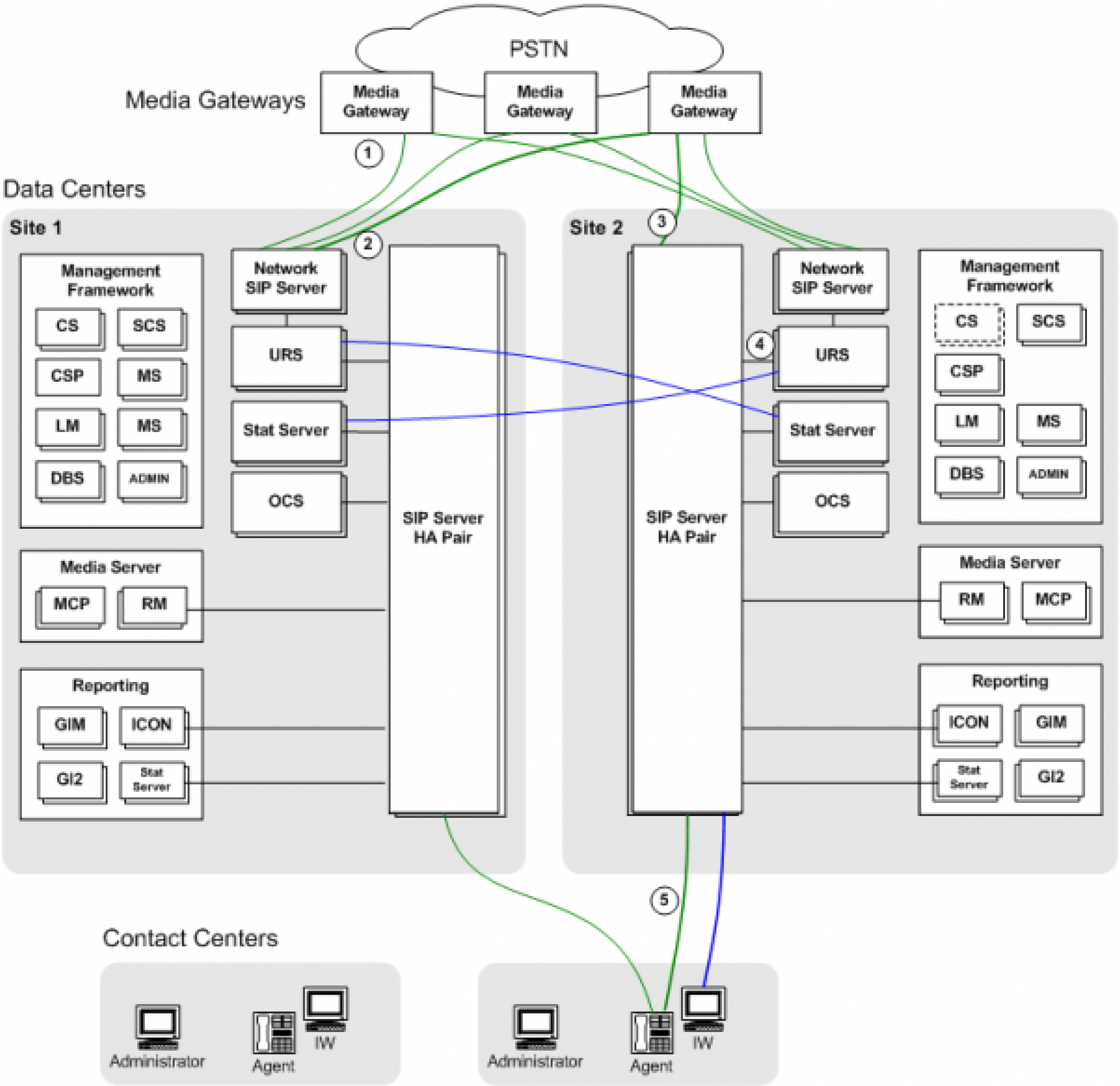
1. Media gateways distribute incoming traffic across both sites.
2. A call arrives at SIP Server on Site 1. SIP Server requests routing instructions from the Universal Routing Server (URS).
3. Each Stat Server monitors both SIP Server Peers. As such, the Stat Server on Site 1 is able to determine agent availability on both SIP Server Peers--agents can be logged in on either SIP Server Peer.
4. URS selects the appropriate agent to handle the call. In this example, the selected agent is logged in on the other SIP Server Peer site. URS sends a TRouteRequest to SIP Server, instructing it to route the call to the targeted agent.

Note: To route calls across sites (using Inter Server Call Control (ISCC)), Agent Reservation must be enabled. For more information, see the "Agent Reservation" section in the "T-Server Fundamentals" chapter of the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide*. Also, see the *Universal Routing 8.1 Deployment Guide*.

1. As part of its internal Business Continuity Forwarding procedure, SIP Server first determines that the selected agent is not logged in locally. Based on this logic (and related option values that control the procedure), SIP Server then forwards the call to Site 2 through the specially configured inter-site Trunk DN, using ISCC routing.
2. The SIP Server Peer on Site 2 delivers the call to the agent.

Call Delivery - Network SIP Server

The **Call Delivery, Network SIP Server** figure shows a typical call flow for inbound call delivery to an agent, where the call first passes through a Network SIP Server.



Call Delivery, Network SIP Server

Note: The Network SIP Server in this architecture could be replaced with a Premise SIP Server instance, installed at the network level. In either case, Genesys recommends configuring default routing.

The following steps describe the call flow from media gateway to selected agent:

1. The media gateways distribute incoming traffic between Network SIP Server instances at the two sites. Network SIP Server, in conjunction with URS, can provide additional intelligence when deciding to which site to route the call. For example, routing can be configured to send a greater share of calls to whichever site currently has more logged in

agents. Network SIP Server can also distribute calls across multiple SIP Server Peer groups, for scaled deployments.

2. The call arrives at the Network SIP Server on Site 1. URS at Site 1 determines that the call should go to Site 2, which currently has more agents logged in.
3. Network SIP Server sends a 302 Moved Temporarily message to the media gateway. The media gateway sends a new INVITE to the SIP Server at Site 2.
4. URS at Site 2 selects the best agent to handle the call. In this example, the selected agent is logged in to Site 2.
5. URS sends a TRouteReques to SIP Server, instructing it to route the call to the targeted agent. SIP Server establishes the call with the agent.

Call Delivery - Multi-Site

In cases where the deployment includes an external Genesys location in addition to the SIP Server Peers, the call is delivered to one of the SIP Server Peers, based on how the targeted Trunk is resolved. For example, if the INVITE through Trunk1 arrives at SIP Server on Site 1, but the targeted agent DN is not found at this site, Business Continuity Forwarding is applied, and the call is forwarded to the other SIP Server Peer at Site 2.

For configuration details, see Deploying SIP Business Continuity With a Remote Site.

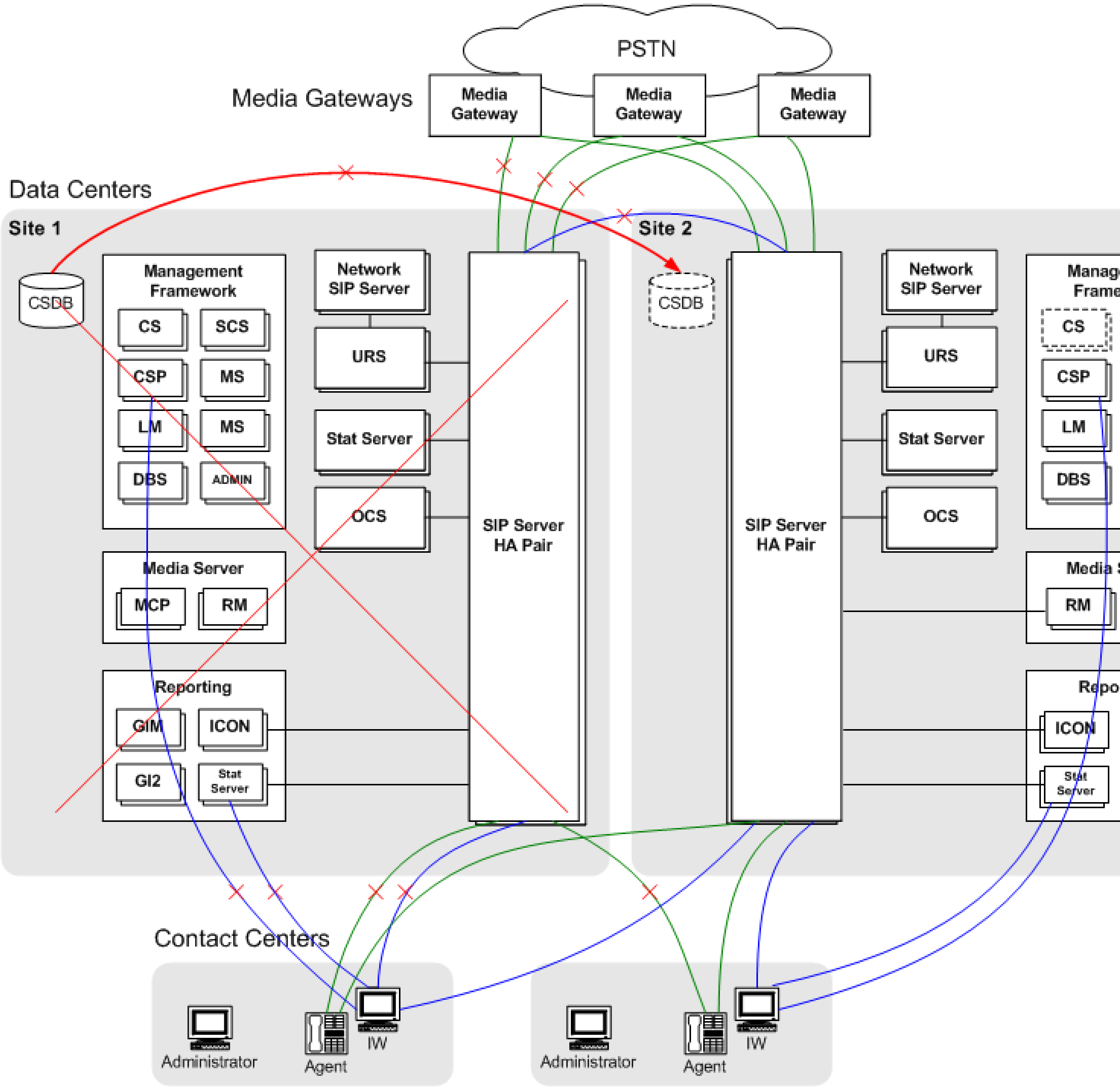
Disaster Recovery

In the event of the catastrophic failure of a particular site--in which all Genesys components become unavailable, including locally paired HA servers--peer site redundancy is used to provide ongoing support for all logged in agents. For those agents logged in to the surviving SIP Server Peer, their login remains unaffected and they can continue handling calls. For those agents that were logged in to the failed site, there is a temporary increase in queue wait times as these agents are logged in to the surviving site. Some loss of calls may occur at the failed site.

- Site Failure
- Networking Failure Between Sites

Site Failure

The **Site Failure** figure illustrates what typically happens when one site in a SIP Server Peer group suffers a catastrophic failure.



Site Failure

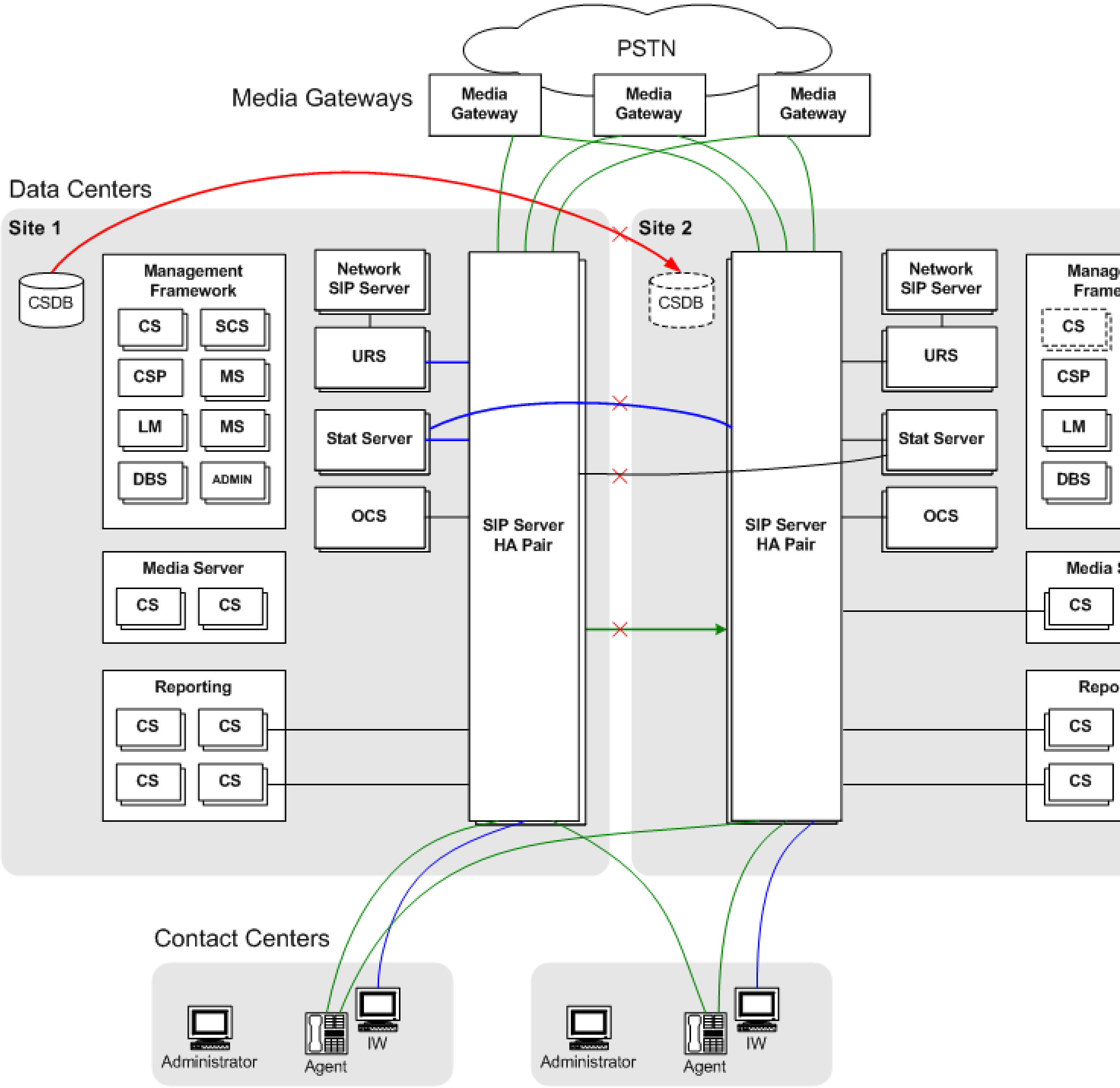
The following steps describe how Business Continuity recovers from a catastrophic failure of a particular SIP Server Peer site:

1. Site 1 suffers a catastrophic failure. All Genesys components, including paired HA servers, are unavailable.
2. The media gateways detect a response timeout from Site 1. In response, the media gateways begin sending all new calls to Site 2.
   If the media gateway itself is affected by the disaster outage, the PSTN should detect this; load-balancing at the gateway level should redirect calls to the surviving media gateways.
3. Agents that are currently logged in to Site 2 continue to handle calls. Queue wait times increase temporarily.
4. The agent's SIP phone responds in either of the following ways:
   - If the phone is configured to register on one site only, it re-registers now on the Site 2 SIP Server.
   - If the phone is configured for dual-registration, the phone automatically switches call handling from the local site to the backup site (Site 2).

   Agent desktops detect Site 1 failure, and re-login automatically to the SIP Server on Site 2. In addition, the desktop establishes connections to the Stat Server and Configuration Server Proxy on Site 2.
5. The standby Configuration Server and Configuration Server Database as Site 2 are brought into service.
6. When the surviving SIP Server detects that its peer is failed, it continues operation in single-site mode, stopping Business Continuity functions as follows:
   - It no longer applies the call forwarding procedure to new calls.
   - It allows agents to log in independently of the status of their endpoint.
   - It does not employ the forced logout procedure

Networking Failure Between Sites

The **Networking Failure** figure illustrates what typically happens when a networking failure occurs between SIP Server Peer sites.



Networking Failure

The following steps describe how Business Continuity recovers from a networking failure between the SIP Server Peer sites:

1. In this example, network connectivity between the two data center sites is lost. SIP Server detects this failure through Active Out of Service detection (options oos-check and oos-force) of the inter-site Trunk DN.

Connectivity between the media gateways and contact centers at each site are still available.

2. The SIP Server instances at each site revert to their normal non-peered operation.
3. Incoming calls at each site are routed only to agents logged in at that site--Business Continuity Forwarding does not apply.
4. In this case, the Business Continuity solution avoids any "split-brain" problems because there are no longer any inter-dependencies between the sites.
5. For short-term outages, the Configuration Server Proxy on Site 2 provides configuration data to local Site 2 applications. For longer outages, Site 2 Configuration Server and Configuration Server Database can be brought into service.
6. When the surviving SIP Server detects that its peer is failed, it continues operation in single-site mode, stopping Business Continuity functions as follows:
    - It no longer applies the call forwarding procedure to new calls.
    - It allows agents to log in independently of the status of their endpoint.
    - It does not employ the forced logout procedure

Graceful Migration

Business Continuity supports the graceful migration of operations from two active SIP Server Peer sites to a single site, in cases where one full site needs to be taken offline or powered off--for example, to perform maintenance on an entire data center. The goal of graceful migration is to gradually move all business activity to the second site with no lost calls. Agents must migrate to the second site.

To start a graceful migration, you first configure your environment to stop sending calls to the SIP Server Peer site that you intend to shutdown. Using Genesys Administrator, you then initiate a graceful shutdown of the SIP Server itself, in which SIP Server stops accepting new calls, while still allowing any ongoing calls to finish, ensuring that no calls are dropped when this SIP Server instance is finally stopped.

Assuming that Site 2 is going to be taken offline, the overall procedure for graceful migration is follows:

1. Configure the media gateways to stop sending new calls to Site 2.
2. Configure the routing strategy to stop sending new calls to Site 2.
3. Initiate the graceful shutdown procedure for SIP Server. You can initiate this in one of two ways:

   - Using Genesys Administrator, initiate the graceful shutdown procedure from the SIP Server Application object.
   - Sending a TPrivateRequest with serviceid=3019 from a T-Library client.

   Either of these actions starts the SIP Server graceful shutdown process.

4. All agents are forcedly moved into the NotReady state. New calls can no longer be distributed to these agents.
5. All new INVITE requests are rejected with a configurable error response (the option shutdown-sip-reject-code). All new calls initiated by T-Library requests are rejected.
6. Agents on this SIP Server instance are forcedly logged out as they end their calls with an appropriate reason code. Once there are no more calls on this SIP Server, it shuts down.
7. If the agents use Genesys Interaction Workspace, then they are logged in automatically at Site 1. SIP Server at Site 1 now handles all calls.

Deploying SIP Business Continuity

This pages describes how to deploy SIP Business Continuity in different scenarios, environments, and modes:

Basic Deployment

Use these procedures to set up basic SIP Business Continuity.

- Deploying Basic SIP Continuity

Setup a Remote Site

Use these additional procedures to include a remote site in the continuity setup.

- Deplying SIP Continuity With a Remote Site

Basic Deployment

The following tasks are required to deploy basic SIP Business Continuity in your environment. Unless otherwise stated, refer to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guid*e for information about the configuration options.

Deploying Basic SIP Business Continuity

For each DR pair required, use the Sync Switch Wizard in Genesys Administrator to create a new peer switch or use an existing switch as the peer. Each switch in the DR pair must be located at a separate site. The Wizard sets

up the switches as peers, synchronizes switch-related elements between them, and then keeps them synchronized.
Note: The switches are not synchronized automatically for changes made outside of Genesys Administrator. However, you can re-synchronize these switches at any time by using the Sync Switch Wizard. For more information about the Sync Switch Wizard, refer to *Genesys Administrator 8.1 Help*.

On each DR peer, configure a Trunk DN pointing to the other peer. Assign to each DN a unique prefix that does not match a possible dialed number to avoid the DN being mistaken for use by an outbound call. The options oos-check and oos-force must be configured to enable Active Out Of Service Detection.
Note: Use the names of these DNs when configuring the Application option dr-peer-trunk.

Refer to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide* for instructions.Set the following options in the extrouter section on each SIP Server:

- cof-feature=true
- default-network-call-id-matching=sip

Do one or both of the following, as appropriate:

- If you are using premise SIP Servers at the network level, use the configuration options router-timeout and default-dn.
- If you are using Network SIP Servers, use the configuration option default-route-destination.

On each premise SIP Server, use the configuration option dr-peer-trunk to identify that the SIP Server is a part of a DR pair, and to identify the Trunk DN that points to the other SIP Server in the pair. Genesys also recommends the following:

- Add the addresses of both DR peers to the list of addresses in the option enforce-external-domains, to ensure that the call parties are properly recognized based on the Host element of the contacts.
- Use the option dr-forward at the Application or DN level to define the mode of forwarding inbound and internal calls when SIP Server is operating in Business Continuity mode. Set this option to one of the following values, as appropriate:
    - no-agent—for call center deployments or for an agent's DNs
    - oos—for Alcatel-Lucent IP Phones that do not support simultaneous registrations on two sites
    - off—for office (that is, non-agent) deployments of endpoints

Interaction Workspace (IW) supports preferred-site connections for agents. Other agent desktops must use the same mechanism as used by IW for configuring preferred-site connections. For configuration details, see the *Interaction Workspace 8.1 Deployment Guide*.

DR Peer and Remote Site Deployment

The following tasks describe the steps necessary to deploy SIP Business Continuity in the following scenario:

- Two sites, S1 and S2, are configured as a DR peer. You want to call the agents in the DR peer from a third site S3.

Unless otherwise stated, refer to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide* for information about the configuration options.

Deploying SIP Business Continuity With a Remote Site

See Basic Deployment.

On the third switch, configure two Trunk DNs, and configure the following options on each DN as follows:

- First DN: contact=<FQDN of DR peer>
- Second DN: contact=<FQDN of DR peer>
- On both DNs: auto-redirect-enabled=true

All other options can stay the same. However, if you want, you can use the options priority and capacity to indicate the preference of one trunk over the other.

Configure ISCC COF access between the following sites:

- the remote site and the first DR pair site
- the remote site and the second DR pair site

Refer to the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Deployment Guide* for instructions. Set the following options in the extrouter section on each SIP Server:

- cof-feature=true
- default-network-call-id-matching=sip

Configuration Options

This section describes configuration options that are used in the deployment of SIP Business Continuity. All options are in the TServer section, and unless otherwise specified, are set at the Application level.

dr-forward

Default Value: off
Valid Values:

- off -- DR peer forwarding is turned off. SIP Server works in the traditional single mode and always tries to deliver the call to the requested destination on the local switch.
- no-agent -- SIP Server tries to determine if the call should be forwarded to its DR peer when there is no agent logged into the DN.
  Note: Use this setting for only ALU 4000-series IP Phones. Contact Genesys Technical Support if you want to utilize it for other SIP endpoints.
- oos -- SIP Server forwards the call to the second SIP Server peer if an endpoint is in an Out-Of-Service (OOS) state.

Changes Take Effect: Immediately

Defines a system-wide mode of forwarding inbound and internal calls when SIP Server is operating in Business Continuity mode. This option can also be set at the DN level, in which case the setting overrides that set at the Application level.

dr-peer-trunk

Default Value: NULL
Valid Values: A valid name of a Trunk DN that points to the DR peer site.
Changes Take Effect: Immediately

Specifies that this SIP Server is a part of a DR pair, and identifies the Trunk DN that points to the other SIP Server in the DR pair. If set to NULL (the default), SIP Server operates in the traditional single mode.

shutdown-sip-reject-code

Default Value: 603
Valid Values: 300–603
Changes Take Effect: Immediately

Specifies the error response used for rejecting new INVITE messages received by the system that is in shutdown mode. If set to 300, 301, or 302, SIP Server first checks to see if dr-peer-trunk is configured, and if so, sends the contact of that Trunk DN in the 302 response.

Using IP Phones

This section describes how SIP endpoints, such as IP Phones, work with SIP Server in Business Continuity mode.

Supported IP Phones

The following is a list of IP Phones that can be configured to support SIP Business Continuity, with the actual model that was tested in parentheses:

- CounterPath Bria 3.x IP Phones (Bria 3.0)
- Polycom SoundPoint IP Phones using firmware version 3.2 or later (Polycom SoundPoint IP330 with firmware version 3.2)
- Alcatel-Lucent (ALU) 4000-series IP Phones with SIP version 2.10.80 or later (ALU 4008/4018 with SIP version 2.10.80)

Note: Advanced IP Phone features, such as Presence and MWI, are not available in SIP Business Continuity Mode.

Refer to device-specific documentation for detailed information and instructions for configuring the phone.

Registration Requirements

In a stand-alone SIP Server configuration with Business Continuity mode activated, agents' phones must be able to register on two sites in one of the following ways:

- Simultaneously--Register on both peer Sip Servers at the same time.

- Sequentially--Register on the main peer SIP Server first; if that peer SIP Server is down, then register on the secondary peer SIP Server.

There are also specific Configuration Server configuration requirements for SIP endpoints. In the following situations, the dr-forward must be set to oos:

- When SIP endpoints are configured to register sequentially.
- When Bria or ALU IP Phones are configured.

Using Siemens OSV

SIP Server integrated with Siemens OpenScape Voice version 5 can be configured in Business Continuity mode. You must configure the option dr-forward=no-agent on the Application or DN (Voice over IP Service DN with service type=softswitch) when you configure SIP Server.

See the *Framework 8.1 SIP Server Integration Reference Manual* for information and instructions about configuring the Siemens OpenScape Voice PBX.