

## Chapter 3

# Configuring VoIP Services in an SRC Network

This chapter describes how the SRC network handles voice over IP (VoIP) services, and how to configure policies, services, and subscribers that support VoIP applications.

Topics in this chapter include:

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## Overview of Session Management for VoIP Services

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When the SAE activates a service session, it authorizes the session with authorization plug-ins; it may use the admission control plug-in (ACP) to perform call admission control and allocate bandwidth; and it installs the policy required for the service on a JUNOS interface.

VoIP and multimedia service sessions are typically established in multiple phases that require changes to installed policies and authorized bandwidth while the service session remains active. To support VoIP sessions, the SAE allows changes to active service sessions. These changes include:

- Controlled bandwidth. If bandwidth demand increases, the authorization plug-in must authorize the change.
- Policy parameters. Only parameter substitution values can be changed. Policy parameters can include classifiers, such as destination address and port, and actions, such as rate-limit profiles.
- Session and idle timeouts. All attributes that can be set for initial service activation can be set for service session modifications.

## Accounting and Tracking

Accounting information is preserved across service session changes. Accounting information for a complete service session includes the sum of counters for all service session segments.

When the ACP receives an interim update request, it compares the upstream and downstream bandwidth in the request with the current values. If the bandwidth has changed, ACP modifies its counters based on the difference between the current and new values.

Tracking plug-ins are informed of service session changes through an interim update message. The interim update is sent even if regular interim updates are disabled. If the controlled bandwidth changes, the interim update message contains the new bandwidth settings.

## VoIP Call Setup

Initial setup of a VoIP call requires changes to bandwidth and to the endpoint address during call setup. The setup sequence for a VoIP call can follow this pattern:

1. The subscriber attempts to establish a call.
2. The gatekeeper (or Session Initiation Protocol [SIP] proxy) performs local admission control.
3. The gatekeeper allocates a Codec for the call; for example, 64 kbps.
4. The gatekeeper activates the VoIP service on the SAE with 64 kbps bandwidth and a destination address of unknown.
5. The SAE performs admission control, activates a service session, and installs policies on the router.
6. The gatekeeper negotiates call parameters with the remote endpoint.
7. The gatekeeper modifies the VoIP service with negotiated parameters; for example, 32 kbps, destination address 10.10.3.4, and UDP port 5678.
8. The SAE creates new policies that reflect changes to the traffic classifier and rate-limit profile, and then removes the existing policies from the router and installs the new policies.
9. The SAE sends interim updates to the ACP and tracking plug-ins.

## Configuring Policies and Services for VoIP

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When you set up a service that supports VoIP, you need to create a policy group for the VoIP service and assign the policy group to the VoIP service.

The SAE installs the policy on the router when the service is activated. When the service session is modified during VoIP call setup, the SAE replaces policy values with new values that were negotiated during call setup. The SAE then creates a new policy and installs it on the router.

When you set up a policy group for VoIP services, you need to assign variable parameters to fields that the SAE will need to modify. For example, source and destination addresses and UDP ports might be replaced with actual values. Upstream and downstream rate-limit parameters, such as committed rate and burst sizes, are likely to be modified.

## Activating VoIP Services for Assigned IP Subscribers

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When the SAE activates VoIP services, signaling proxies must identify subscriber equipment based on the IP address of the equipment. In the enterprise model, an IT manager typically subscribes to a service at a particular level in the subscriber hierarchy, and then provides the service to all access lines and subscribers who are at lower levels in the hierarchy. In cases such as this, the SAE manages the router interface but not the subscriber. The SAE does not know the IP addresses of the subscribers and therefore cannot provide the IP address to the signaling proxies.

A type of subscriber session called assigned IP supports the case in which the SAE does not manage the subscriber but needs to provide the IP address to signaling proxies. The SAE dynamically creates an assigned IP session based on an API call. The VoIP gateway must provide the following information to the SAE before the SAE can create the assigned IP session:

- The subscriber's IP address
- The name of a managed interface (The SAE applies policies for service sessions to this interface.)
- The name of the virtual router in which the managed interface resides

The NIC maps the subscriber's IP address to the SAE reference of the managing SAE, the interface name, and the virtual router name and provides this information to the VoIP gateway.

The network information collector (NIC) keeps track of managed interfaces through a NIC SAE plug-in agent. When an interface start, stop, or interim update event occurs, the SAE sends the interface tracking events to the NIC SAE plug-in agent. The NIC uses this information as part of the process of creating these mappings.

### Related Topics

- *SRC-PE Network Guide, Chapter 11, Configuring NIC on a Solaris Platform.*

## Setting Timeouts for Assigned IP Subscriber Sessions

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To set timeouts for assigned IP subscriber sessions in the SAE configuration:

1. From configuration mode, access the SAE configuration statement that configures subscriber sessions.

```
[edit]
```

```
user@host# edit shared sae configuration subscriber-sessions
```

2. Specify the interval after which assigned IP subscriber sessions are deactivated if no service session is active.

```
[edit shared sae configuration subscriber-sessions]
```

```
user@host# set assigned-ip-idle-timeout assigned-ip-idle-timeout
```