



# Release Notes for Cisco ATA 186 and Cisco ATA 188 Release 2.15.ms

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**Sept. 6, 2002**

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These release notes describe newly incorporated features, resolved issues, and open issues for the Cisco ATA 186 (Analog Telephone Adaptor 186) and the Cisco ATA 188 (Analog Telephone Adaptor 188) Release 2.15.ms for Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) and Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP). For additional MGCP information, also refer to the Release Notes for the 2.12.ms release.

The term *Cisco ATA* refers to both the Cisco ATA 186 and the Cisco ATA 188.

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# Introduction to Cisco ATA Analog Telephone Adaptor

The Cisco ATA is an analog telephone adaptor that interfaces analog telephones to IP-based telephony networks. The Cisco ATA supports two voice ports, each with its own independent telephone number.

There are presently two Cisco ATA products available to Cisco customers—the Cisco ATA 186 and the Cisco ATA 188. Both products run the same software and have two voice ports. The difference between these products is that the Cisco ATA 186 has one RJ45 port that provides access to an Ethernet network, while the Cisco ATA 188 has an Ethernet switch and two RJ45 ports. The Cisco ATA 188 has one RJ45 port for access to an Ethernet network and a second RJ45 port for connecting a downstream Ethernet device such as a PC.

## Downloading and Upgrading the Software

Before you can take advantage of the features of Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms, you must first download and upgrade the Cisco ATA software. You can download the software, after logging in, at:

<http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/tablebuild.pl/ata186>

**Note**

Before using the Cisco ATA executable-file-upgrade method, check with the administrator of the Cisco CallManager and TFTP server to make sure that the TFTP upgrade method is disabled. Otherwise, the Cisco ATA might downgrade to an old image via TFTP.

For more information about downloading and upgrading, see the *SCCP Quickstart Guide*, available in the v2.15 software for SCCP & MGCP zip file, and refer to the *Cisco ATA Installation and Configuration Guide*.

## New Features and Changes in Release 2.15.ms

This section contains information on new and changed features for Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms.

- [New Features in Release 2.15.ms, page 2](#)
- [Changes in Release 2.15.ms, page 5](#)

## New Features in Release 2.15.ms

This section contains information on new features for Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms.

- [General Features, page 3](#)
- [New Features for MGCP, page 4](#)
- [New Features for SCCP, page 4](#)

## General Features

This section contains information on new features for Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms.

- The passwords (PWD0 and PWD1) and encryption key (EncryptKey) are now displayed on the web interface as asterisks instead of plain readable text.
- A network status page is added. The page is `http://ip address/stats` where *ip address* is the IP address of the Cisco ATA.
- The default media base port changed from 10000 to 16384 in the example profiles. This is a documentation change only. No software changed.
- A new SRC filter is added to pass TIA specifications.
- Added ITU G.711 comfort noise during silence period.

When silence suppression is turned on in ITU G.711, the Cisco ATA calculates and transmits its noise level to the far end to enable the remote endpoint to generate the appropriate amount of comfort noise. This provides the remote user with a similar experience to that of a PSTN call and prevents the user from hearing silent gaps when neither party is talking.

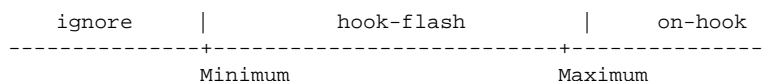
- Configurable hook-flash timing

This feature provides the ability to adjust the hook-flash timing to meet local requirements.

```
Parameter:      SigTimer
                Bits:  26 - 27
Values:         0 = 60 ms           2 = 200 ms
                1 = 100 ms          3 = 300 ms
Default:       0
Description:    These bits specify the minimum on-hook time required for a hook-flash
                event

Bits:          28 - 31
Values:        0 = 1000 ms          8 = 800 ms
                1 = 100 ms          9 = 900 ms
                2 = 200 ms          10 = 1000 ms
                3 = 300 ms          11 = 1100 ms
                4 = 400 ms          12 = 1200 ms
                5 = 500 ms          13 = 1300 ms
                6 = 600 ms          14 = 1400 ms
                7 = 700 ms          15 = 1500 ms
Default:       0
Description:    These bits specify the maximum on-hook time allowed for a hook-flash
                event
```

The following shows the timing for hook-flash and on-hook events.



- To maximize interoperability with other Cisco gateway devices, you can use either 126/127 or 0/8 as RTP dynamic payload type for G.711 /G.711a upspeed during fax passthrough.

Configuration bit 2 of ConnectMode(mask 0x4)

- 0: Use 126/127 for G.711 /G.711a upspeed (default)
- 1: Use 0/8 for G.711 /G.711a upspeed

## New Features for MGCP

There are no new features introduced in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms for MGCP only.

## New Features for SCCP

This section contains information on new features for Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms for SCCP only.

- PhoneNumber entry format changed from Integer to String
- ITU G.729 Annex A and ITU G.729 Annex B codecs
- Directed TxPktSize value supplied by CM
- Call Pickup (\*\*3):  
When a phone in your call pick-up group rings, pick up the handset and enter \*\*3. You can see the caller-id of the caller and hear the call-waiting tone. Hookflash to answer the call.
- Group Call Pickup (\*\*4)  
When a phone in another call pick-up group rings, pick up the handset and enter \*\*4. You are prompted to enter the group number. Enter the group number and you can see the caller-id of the caller and hear the call-waiting tone. Hookflash to answer the call.
- MeetMe Conference (\*\*5)  
Pick up the handset and enter \*\*5. You are prompted to enter a MeetMe Conference number to reserve a conference. When someone dials that number, you hear a confirmation tone and you can begin conferencing with the caller.
- Out-of-band DTMF playback  
The Cisco ATA plays Out-of-band DTMF signals based on keypad messages from the Cisco CallManager. Refer to the issue CSCdx06465 in [“Resolved Issues in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms” section on page 6](#) for more information.
- Cisco ATA always performs a TFTP before making a connection to Cisco CallManager if the Cisco ATA uses the TFTP server as its primary CiscoCallManager. Cisco ATA always performs an ATA-specific TFTP method of provisioning before registering to Cisco CallManager. This allows the Cisco ATA SCCP image to cross-upgrade to the H.323/SIP/MGCP image.
- Both ports of the Cisco ATA are enabled by default. If you are using only one port, you should disable the unused port.

## Changes in Release 2.15.ms

The following items are changes in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms. The old and new behavior is given for each feature.

- Old behavior: In a failed connection, the Cisco ATA retries after an interval computed with an exponential backoff algorithm which has the following parameters:
  - Initial retry interval: 10 seconds
  - Each retry interval doubles the previous interval, for up to a maximum of one hour.

New behavior: In a failed connection, the Cisco ATA retries after an interval computed with an exponential backoff algorithm which has the following parameters:

  - Initial retry interval: 10 seconds
  - Each retry interval doubles the previous interval, for up to a maximum of two minutes.
- Old behavior: G.711 /G.711a upspeed for fax passthrough can only be triggered by the 2100 Hz CED tone.
 

New behavior: If CED tone is absent in a fax call, the receiver V.21 preamble flag is detected by Cisco ATA to trigger G.711 /G.711a upspeed for fax passthrough.
- Old behavior: When operated in fax passthrough mode, Cisco ATA can handle only the RTP dynamic payload type of 126/127 for G.711 /G.711a upspeed.
 

New behavior: When operated in fax passthrough mode, Cisco ATA can handle RTP dynamic payload type of 126/127 and 0/8 for G.711 /G.711a upspeed.
- Old behavior: When operated in fax passthrough mode, Cisco ATA accepts only NSE event packets, in which both volume and duration parameters are set to 0.
 

New behavior: When operated in fax passthrough mode, Cisco ATA accepts NSE event packets with any volume and duration.
- Old behavior: When operated in fax passthrough mode, Cisco ATA uses RTP dynamic payload type of 126/127 for G.711 /G.711a upspeed.
 

New behavior: You can use bit 2 in ConnectMode (mask 0x4) to specify the RTP payload type for G711 /G711a upspeed in fax passthrough mode.

  - 0 means use 126/127 for G711 /G711a upspeed (default)
  - 1 means use 0/8 for G711 /G711a upspeed
- Old behavior: Cisco ATA (SCCP) registers to Cisco CallManager with an all-lowercase MAC address, such as ATA0008a3d4e5f6 or SEP0008a3d4e5f6.
 

New behavior: Cisco ATA (SCCP) registers to Cisco CallManager with all uppercase letters, such as ATA0008A3D4E5F6 or SEP0008A3D4E5F6.



### Note

This change may cause Cisco CallManager to show incorrect registration status once Cisco ATA is upgraded to the latest version: The Cisco CallManager administration page may show "Not Registered" even when the Cisco ATA has registered successfully. To fix this status message, restart Cisco CallManager. (Resolution of this issue is scheduled for the next release of Cisco CallManager.)

# Resolved Issues in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms

This section lists the issues in previous releases of the Cisco ATA that are resolved in Release 2.15.ms.

- [Resolved MGCP Issues, page 6](#)
- [Resolved SCCP Issues, page 7](#)
- [Resolved MGCP and SCCP Issues, page 7](#)

## Resolved MGCP Issues

This section lists the issues in previous releases of the Cisco ATA that are resolved in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms for the MGCP only.

- CSCdx43429  
MWI signal type was incorrectly coded as an ON/OFF signal instead of a 16-second timeout (TO) signal. This caused a dial-tone that played continuously and did not stop even after a digit had been pressed.
- CSCdx84605  
A 510 error response is sent to CRCX request when there are more than four payload types listed in the SDP “m=” line or when there is no one-to-one correspondence of the payload types on listed on the “m=” and “a=rtpmap” lines.
- CSCdx86431  
When user-specified default silence suppression setting is on instead of off, it can cause audio problems if the Call Agent does not control the silence suppression setting using the local connection option 's:' parameter.  
To correct this problem, the AudioMode bit 0 definition for silence suppression has been changed.
  - When AudioMode bit 0 is set to “0”, silence suppression is turned off for all calls. The Call Agent cannot control the silence suppression setting using the local connection option “s:” parameter.
  - When AudioMode bit 0 is set to “1”, silence suppression is turned off for every call but the Call Agent can control the silence suppression setting using the local connection option “s:” parameter.
- CSCdx87836  
Optional F:parameter in AUEP NCS 1.0 or MGCP 1.0 request returns a 502 error response instead of a 200. The Cisco ATA 186 returns a 200 response code under the above condition.
- CSCdx89557  
Domain parameter should accept a token to indicate the use of the MAC address in the host portion of the endpoint identifier name.  
The Cisco ATA 186 now accepts the asterisk (\*) token in the Domain parameter which would indicate the use of the Cisco ATA 186 MAC address in the endpoint identifier name.
- CSCdy28097  
When the Cisco ATA 186 is configured to send DTMF in-band, this configuration does not work.

## Resolved SCCP Issues

This section lists the issues in previous releases of the Cisco ATA 186 that are resolved in Cisco ATA Release 2.15 for the SCCP only.

- CSCdx06465  
The Cisco ATA does not play DTMF tones to the FXS port. This is a requirement for devices such as voicemail and IVR servers.  
Workaround: Use H.323 instead.
- CSCdy17229  
After the Cisco ATA sends several hundred faxes (and no software reset is performed), a user attempting to make a normal voice call experiences loss of audio in both directions.
- CSCdy29654  
Cisco ATA is not failing back after failover to backup Cisco CallManager.
- CSCdy50055  
Echo problem occurs when using a Bell telephone.
- CSCdy58318  
DTMF tones are delayed.
- CSCdy58706  
Cisco ATA186 registering to incorrect Cisco CallManager after failback.
- CSCdy59020  
Sending one or more @ characters to a web port drops the skinny-protocol connection.
- CSCdy76146  
Multicasting Music On Hold (MoH) to Cisco ATA causes Cisco CallManager to drop the call.

## Resolved MGCP and SCCP Issues

This section lists the protocol-generic issues in previous releases of the Cisco ATA that are resolved in Release 2.15.ms for both MGCP and SCCP.

- CSCdy23449  
Cisco ATA 186 is not responding to DHCP Offer packet.
- CSCdy42827  
Cisco ATA does not detect all DTMF digits during dialing stage.
- CSCdy42849  
Calls failing on Cisco ATA 186 and AS5350 gateways with Cisco CallManager using the G723 codec.
- CSCdy47333  
When silence suppression is enabled, IP ringback and conferencing may become silent when using the G711 codec.

# Open Issues in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms

This section contains the following topics:

- [Open Issues for MGCP, page 8](#)
- [Open Issues for SCCP, page 8](#)
- [Open Issues for MGCP and SCCP, page 8](#)

## Open Issues for MGCP

There are no MGCP-specific open issues in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms.

## Open Issues for SCCP

There are no SCCP-specific open issues in Cisco ATA Release 2.15.ms.

## Open Issues for MGCP and SCCP

This section lists open issues for Cisco ATA that are for both MGCP and SCCP.

- CSCdy23439

Description: When the Cisco ATA sends Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) frames to the switch, the Device ID TLV has a value of *SEPxxxxxxxxxxx* instead of *ATAxxxxxxxxxxx*. The Device ID TLV value is the same as the device name used to register with Cisco CallManager. Change the value accordingly.

Workaround: None.

## Related Documentation

Use these release notes in conjunction with the documents located at this index:

- [ATA 186 and ATA 188 Analog Telephone Adaptor](#)  
<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/product/voice/ata/index.htm>

## Obtaining Documentation

The following sections explain how to obtain documentation from Cisco Systems.



## World Wide Web

You can access the most current Cisco documentation on the World Wide Web at the following URL:

<http://www.cisco.com>

Translated documentation is available at the following URL:

[http://www.cisco.com/public/countries\\_languages.shtml](http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml)

## Documentation CD-ROM

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available in a Cisco Documentation CD-ROM package, which is shipped with your product. The Documentation CD-ROM is updated monthly and may be more current than printed documentation. The CD-ROM package is available as a single unit or through an annual subscription.

## Ordering Documentation

You can order Cisco documentation in these ways:

- Registered Cisco.com users (Cisco direct customers) can order Cisco product documentation from the Networking Products MarketPlace:  
[http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/order/order\\_root.pl](http://www.cisco.com/cgi-bin/order/order_root.pl)
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<http://www.cisco.com/go/subscription>
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<http://www.cisco.com>

## Technical Assistance Center

The Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) is available to all customers who need technical assistance with a Cisco product, technology, or solution. Two levels of support are available: the Cisco TAC Web Site and the Cisco TAC Escalation Center.

Cisco TAC inquiries are categorized according to the urgency of the issue:

- Priority level 4 (P4)—You need information or assistance concerning Cisco product capabilities, product installation, or basic product configuration.
- Priority level 3 (P3)—Your network performance is degraded. Network functionality is noticeably impaired, but most business operations continue.
- Priority level 2 (P2)—Your production network is severely degraded, affecting significant aspects of business operations. No workaround is available.
- Priority level 1 (P1)—Your production network is down, and a critical impact to business operations will occur if service is not restored quickly. No workaround is available.

The Cisco TAC resource that you choose is based on the priority of the problem and the conditions of service contracts, when applicable.

## Cisco TAC Web Site

You can use the Cisco TAC Web Site to resolve P3 and P4 issues yourself, saving both cost and time. The site provides around-the-clock access to online tools, knowledge bases, and software. To access the Cisco TAC Web Site, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/tac>

All customers, partners, and resellers who have a valid Cisco service contract have complete access to the technical support resources on the Cisco TAC Web Site. The Cisco TAC Web Site requires a Cisco.com login ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a login ID or password, go to this URL to register:

<http://www.cisco.com/register/>

If you are a Cisco.com registered user, and you cannot resolve your technical issues by using the Cisco TAC Web Site, you can open a case online by using the TAC Case Open tool at this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/tac/caseopen>

If you have Internet access, we recommend that you open P3 and P4 cases through the Cisco TAC Web Site.

## Cisco TAC Escalation Center

The Cisco TAC Escalation Center addresses priority level 1 or priority level 2 issues. These classifications are assigned when severe network degradation significantly impacts business operations. When you contact the TAC Escalation Center with a P1 or P2 problem, a Cisco TAC engineer automatically opens a case.

To obtain a directory of toll-free Cisco TAC telephone numbers for your country, go to this URL:

<http://www.cisco.com/warp/public/687/Directory/DirTAC.shtml>

Before calling, please check with your network operations center to determine the level of Cisco support services to which your company is entitled: for example, SMARTnet, SMARTnet Onsite, or Network Supported Accounts (NSA). When you call the center, please have available your service agreement number and your product serial number.

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This document is to be used in conjunction with the documents listed in the “[Related Documentation](#)” section on page 8.

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