Configuring Routing Controls

You can configure several of the platforms in this solution to control the routing of call data through your network. The sections below contain details about configuring routing controls in your Cisco EGW 2200 solution network.

Configuring Routing for Cisco CallManager

The Cisco CallManager uses route groups, lists, and patterns to control the routing of internal calls within a Cisco CallManager cluster, and external calls to a private network or the public switched telephone network (PSTN). A route group allows you to designate the order in which gateways are selected. It allows you to prioritize a list of gateways and ports for outgoing trunk selection. A route list associates a set of route groups in a specified priority order. A route list then associates with one or more route patterns and determines the order in which those route groups are accessed. The order controls the progress of the search for available devices for outgoing calls. A route pattern comprises a string of digits (an address) and a set of associated digit manipulations that can be assigned to a route list. Route patterns provide flexibility in network design. They work in conjunction with route filters and route lists to direct calls to specific devices and to include, exclude, or modify specific digit patterns. There are no special requirements for configuring routing Cisco CallManager within this solution.

You can find information about adding routing controls to your Cisco CallManager in the following sections of the following documents:

- Cisco CallManager Administration Guide, Release 4.0(1):
    - Route Group Configuration
    - Route/Hunt List Configuration
    - Route Pattern/Hunt Pilot Configuration
- Cisco CallManager Administration Guide, Release 4.1(2):
    - Route Group Configuration
    - Route List Configuration
    - Route Pattern Configuration

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Configuring Routes and Route Plans for Cisco EGW 2200

The Cisco EGW 2200 uses routes and route plans to establish control over the routing of call data. Routes define the data paths for call data routed over media gateways and H.323 interfaces. The route plans control how and when call data is distributed over the routes.

The Cisco EGW 2200 uses two types of routing plans, standard and time-of-day. A standard routing plan enables you to set data path usage to be determined sequentially or randomly. In a standard route plan with sequential distribution, the selection of pathways for the call data is done in order. In a standard route plan with random distribution, the pathway for the call data is selected using a percentage-based model. The traffic is distributed evenly over each of the pathways of the same protocol that are defined for the route plan, ensuring load balancing. For example, if there are four data pathways of the protocol in this route plan, each pathway carries 25 percent of the traffic. The time-of-day route plan enables you to specify a standard route plan based upon the day of the week and the time of day the call is placed.

You can find more information about adding routes and route plans in the Cisco EGW Administration online help sections for Dial and Route Plans.

Configuring Routing Tables for Cisco Unity

Cisco Unity uses call routing tables to route incoming calls from subscribers and unidentified callers to the operator or to specific subscribers, call handlers, directory handlers, or interview handlers. In addition, call routing tables are used to route subscribers to the subscriber login conversation.

Cisco Unity has two call routing table types, direct calls and forwarded calls. Each table contains predefined routing rules, and you can create additional rules to route calls as needed. You can find information about call routing tables in the Call Routing section of the *Cisco Unity 4.0(4) System Administration Guide*.

Related Topics

The following sections are related to Cisco EGW 2200 solution routing controls:

- Planning Routing Controls
- Operating Routing Controls