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Integration Reference Manual

Configuring BIG-IP LTM

4/2/2025

Configuring BIG-IP LTM

The following page provides an overview of the main steps that are required in order to configure the BIG-IP LTM. Complete all steps in the order in which they are listed.

Integrating with BIG-IP LTM

1. Check Prerequisites.

Verify that BIG-IP LTM is working

The procedures in this topic assume that the BIG-IP LTM is properly licensed and fully functional, with login and password access configured. For more information, see BIG-IP LTM specific documentation.

2. Configure VLANs.

Configuring VLANs

Purpose

To configure two VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks): one VLAN for the external interface (physical interface 1.3) and one VLAN for the internal (SIP Server side) interface (physical interface 1.6). VLANs are used to logically associate Self IP interfaces with physical interfaces on the BIG-IP LTM.

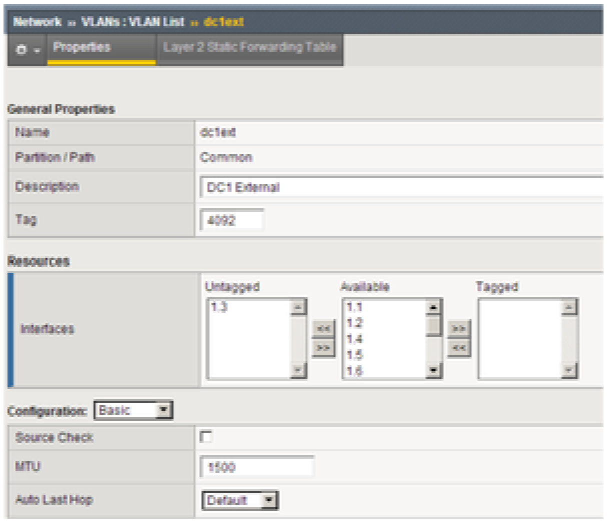
Prerequisites

- You are logged in to the BIG-IP LTM web interface.

Start

1. Go to `Network > VLANs > VLAN List`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. `Name:` Enter the VLAN name for the external interface—for example, `dc1ext`.
    b. `Tag:` `4092` (it is set automatically).

c. `Resources > Interfaces > Untagged`: Select `1.3` in the `Available` section and click the left-pointing arrow button to move it into the `Untagged` section.


Network » VLANs : VLAN List » dc1ext
Properties
Layer 2 Static Forwarding Table
<< >>
>> <<

General Properties

Name	dc1ext
Partition / Path	Common
Description	DC1 External
Tag	4092

Resources

	Untagged	Available	Tagged
Interfaces	1.3	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.6	

Configuration: Basic

Source Check	□
MTU	1500
Auto Last Hop	Default

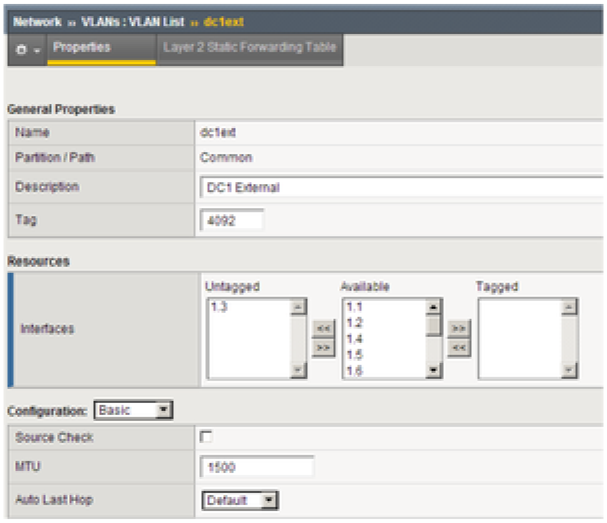
Configuring a VLAN for the External Interface

4. Click `Finished`.
5. Click `Create`.
6. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:

   a. `Name`: Enter the VLAN name for the internal interface—for example, `dc2sip`.

   b. `Tag`: `4090` (it is set automatically).

   c. `Resources > Interfaces > Untagged`: Select `1.6` in the `Available` section and click the left-pointing arrow button to move it into the `Untagged` section.


Network » VLANs : VLAN List » dc1ext
Properties
Layer 2 Static Forwarding Table
<< >>
>> <<

General Properties

Name	dc1ext
Partition / Path	Common
Description	DC1 External
Tag	4092

Resources

	Untagged	Available	Tagged
Interfaces	1.3	1.1 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.6	

Configuration: Basic

Source Check	□
MTU	1500
Auto Last Hop	Default

Configuring a VLAN for the Internal Interface

7. Click `Finished`.

End

3. Configure Self IP addresses.

Configuring Self IP addresses

Purpose

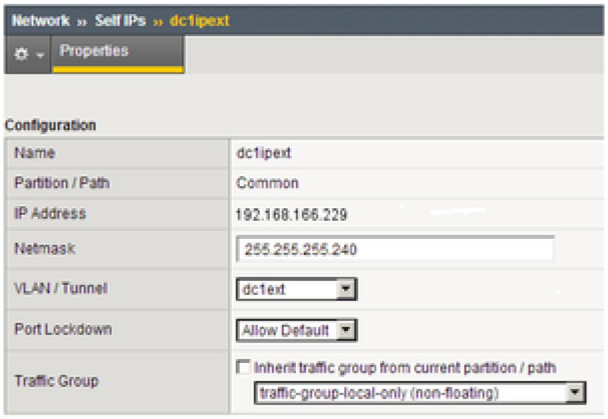
To configure two Self IP addresses—one for the external interface and one for the internal interface—and associate them with the VLANs, to access hosts in those VLANs.

Prerequisites

- Procedure: Configuring VLANs

Start

1. Go to `Network > Self IPs`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the name for the Self IP address—for example, `dc1ipext`.
   b. `IP Address`: Enter the IP address for the internal interface—for example, `192.168.166.229`.
   c. `Netmask`: Enter the netmask—for example, `255.255.255.240`.
   d. `VLAN`: Select the name of the VLAN to which you want to assign the Self IP address—for example, `dc1ext`.



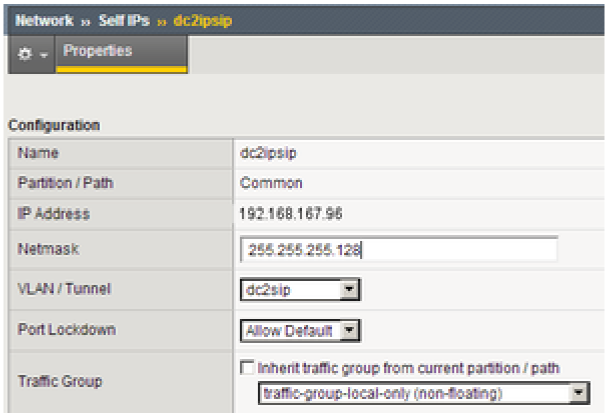
Configuration

Name	dc1ipext
Partition / Path	Common
IP Address	192.168.166.229
Netmask	255.255.255.240
VLAN / Tunnel	dc1ext
Port Lockdown	Allow Default
Traffic Group	□ Inherit traffic group from current partition / path traffic-group-local-only (non-floating)

Configuring a Self IP Address for the External Interface

4. Click `Finished`.
5. Click `Create`.

6. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the name for the Self IP address—for example, `dc2ipsip`.
   b. `IP Address`: Enter the IP address for the internal interface—for example, `192.168.167.96`.
   c. `Netmask`: Enter the netmask—for example, `255.255.255.128`.
   d. `VLAN`: Select the name of the VLAN to which you want to assign the self IP address—for example, `dc2sip`.



Configuration

Name	dc2ipsip
Partition / Path	Common
IP Address	192.168.167.96
Netmask	255.255.255.128
VLAN / Tunnel	dc2sip
Port Lockdown	Allow Default
Traffic Group	☐ Inherit traffic group from current partition / path traffic-group-local-only (non-floating)

Configuring a Self IP Address for the Internal Interface

7. Click `Finished`.

End

4. Configure the Default IP route.

Configuring the Default IP route

Purpose

To configure the default IP route.

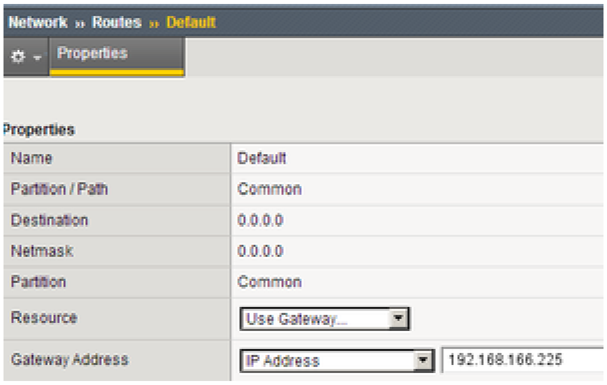
Prerequisites

- Procedure: Configuring Self IP addresses

Start

1. Go to `Network > Routes`.
2. Click Add.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:

   a. `Name`: Enter `Default`.
   b. `Resource`: Select `Use Gateway`.
   c. `Gateway Address`: Enter the IP address for this default IP route—for example, `192.168.166.225`.



Properties

Name	Default
Partition / Path	Common
Destination	0.0.0.0
Netmask	0.0.0.0
Partition	Common
Resource	Use Gateway...
Gateway Address	IP Address 192.168.166.225

Configuring Default IP Route

4. Click `Finished`.

End

5. Configure SIP Server nodes.

Configuring SIP Server nodes

Purpose

To configure two SIP Server nodes, primary and backup.

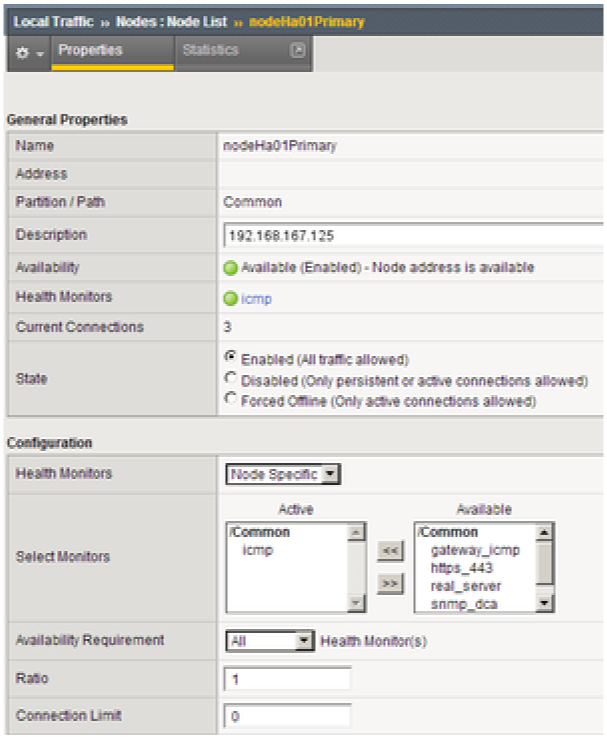
Prerequisites

- Procedure: Configuring the Default IP route

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Nodes`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the node name—for example, `nodeHa01Primary`.
   b. `Address`: Enter the IP address for the primary SIP Server node—for example, `192.168.167.125`.
   c. `Health Monitors`: Select `Node Specific`.

   d. `Select Monitors` > `Active`: Select `icmp`.



Local Traffic » Nodes : Node List » nodeHa01Primary

Properties | Statistics

General Properties

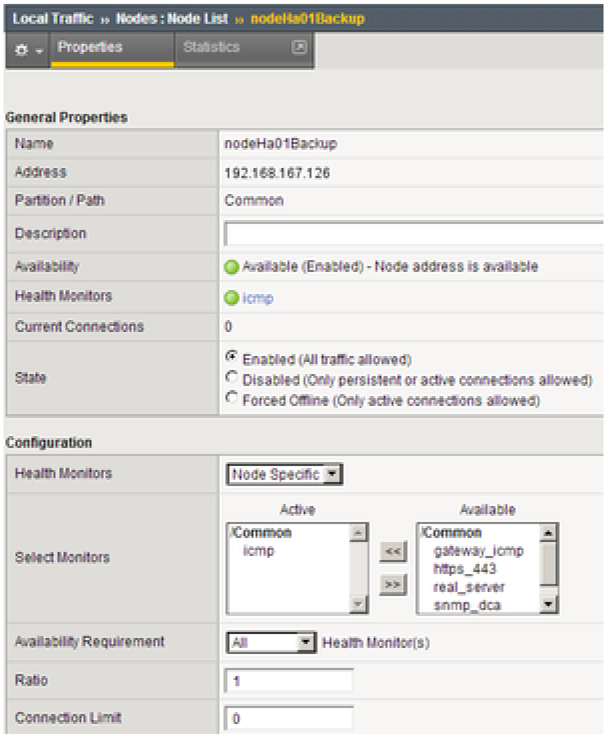
Name	nodeHa01Primary
Address	
Partition / Path	Common
Description	192.168.167.125
Availability	● Available (Enabled) - Node address is available
Health Monitors	● icmp
Current Connections	3
State	● Enabled (All traffic allowed) ○ Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed) ○ Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)

Configuration

Health Monitors	Node Specific
Select Monitors	Active: /Common icmp Available: /Common gateway_icmp, https_443, real_server, snmp_dca
Availability Requirement	All Health Monitor(s)
Ratio	1
Connection Limit	0

Configuring a Primary SIP Server Node

4. Click `Finished`.
5. Click `Create`.
6. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the node name—for example, `nodeHa01Backup`.
   b. `Address`: Enter the IP address for the backup SIP Server node—for example, `192.168.167.126`.
   c. `Health Monitors`: Select `Node Specific`.
   d. `Select Monitors` > `Active`: Select `icmp`.



General Properties

Name	nodeHa01Backup
Address	192.168.167.126
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Availability	● Available (Enabled) - Node address is available
Health Monitors	● icmp
Current Connections	0
State	● Enabled (All traffic allowed) ○ Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed) ○ Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)

Configuration

Health Monitors	Node Specific
Select Monitors	Active: /Common icmp Available: /Common gateway_icmp https_443 real_server snmp_dca
Availability Requirement	All Health Monitor(s)
Ratio	1
Connection Limit	0

Configuring a Backup SIP Server Node

7. Click Finished.

6. Configure a health monitor.

Configuring a health monitor

In general, the BIG-IP LTM uses health monitors to determine whether a server to which messages can be routed is operational (active). Servers that are flagged as not operational (inactive) will cause the BIG-IP LTM to route messages to another server if one is present in the same server pool. However, primary and backup SIP Servers must be configured as the only members of the same server pool--one member active (primary) and one member inactive (backup).

In this procedure, the BIG-IP LTM is configured to use the health monitor of SIP type in UDP mode. This means that the `OPTIONS` request method will be sent to both primary and backup SIP Servers. Any response to `OPTIONS` is configured as `Accepted Status Code`.

SIP Server always starts in backup mode, establishes a permanent connection with the Genesys Management Layer, and changes its role to primary only if a trigger from the Management Layer is received. Such trigger is only generated if no other primary SIP Server is currently running. After switching to primary mode, SIP Server responds to UDP packets received on the SIP port specified by the `sip-port` configuration option. Therefore, after receiving the `OPTIONS` request from the BIG-IP

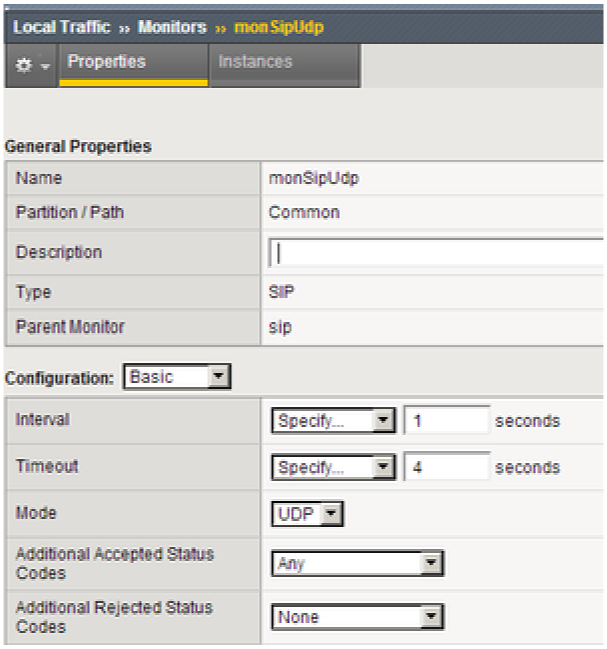
LTM, SIP Server responds to the health check, and the BIG-IP LTM marks SIP Server as active.

When running in backup mode, SIP Server ignores UDP messages. Since the BIG-IP LTM does not receive any response to the `OPTIONS` request, it marks the backup SIP Server as inactive. If SIP Server does not respond because of network latency or other reasons, the BIG-IP LTM will mark SIP Server as inactive, and continue sending ping messages periodically.

The `Interval` setting defines how often pool members (primary and backup) are checked for presence. The `Timeout` setting defines the waiting time before an unresponsive member of the pool is marked as inactive. Regardless of the member's status (or SIP Server status), the BIG-IP LTM will always check servers for presence. When an inactive member responds to the health check, it is marked as active. In this configuration, the `Interval` parameter is set to 1 second and `Timeout` to 4 seconds in order to minimize a possible delay that might result from a switchover.

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Monitors`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the name for this health monitor—for example, `monSipUdp`.
   b. `Type`: Select SIP.
   c. `Configuration`: Select `Basic`.
   d. `Interval`: Enter 1 (seconds).
   e. `Timeout`: Enter 4 (seconds).
   f. `Mode`: Select UDP.
   g. `Additional Accepted Status Codes`: Select Any.



General Properties

Name	monSipUdp
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	SIP
Parent Monitor	sip

Configuration: Basic

Interval	Specify... 1 seconds
Timeout	Specify... 4 seconds
Mode	UDP
Additional Accepted Status Codes	Any
Additional Rejected Status Codes	None

Configuring a Health Monitor

4. Click `Finished`.

End

7. Configure a server pool.

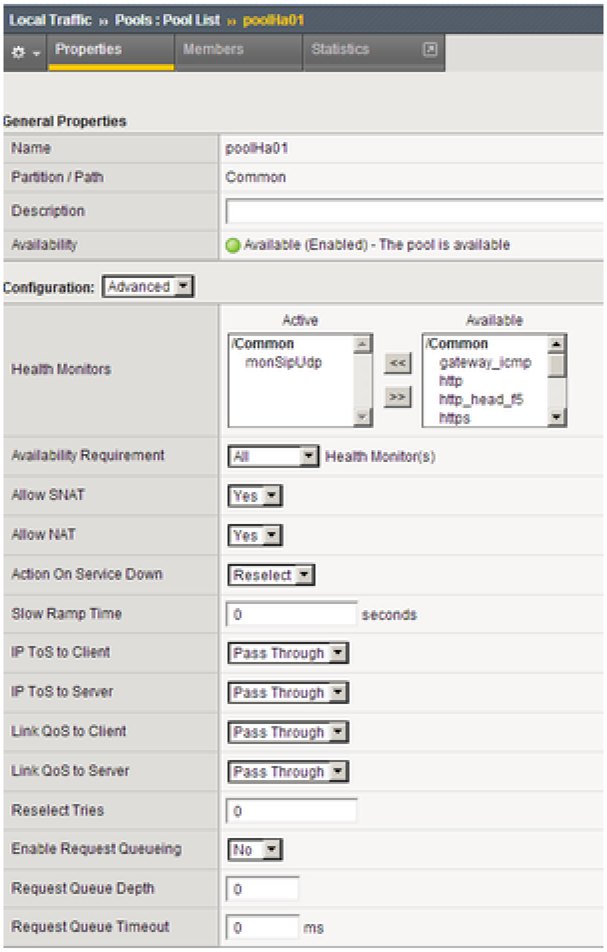
Configuring a server pool

Purpose

To configure a server pool with which the BIG-IP LTM will communicate.

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Pools`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. `Name`: Enter the name for this server pool—for example, the `poolHa01`.
    b. `Health Monitors > Active`: Select `monSipUdp`.
    c. `Action On Service Down`: Select `Reselect`.
    d. `Priority Group Activation`: Select `Disabled`.



General Properties

Name	poolHa01
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Availability	Available (Enabled) - The pool is available

Configuration: Advanced

Health Monitors	Active: /Common monSipUdp Available: /Common gateway_icmp http http_head_f5 https
Availability Requirement	All Health Monitor(s)
Allow SNAT	Yes
Allow NAT	Yes
Action On Service Down	Reselect
Slow Ramp Time	0 seconds
IP ToS to Client	Pass Through
IP ToS to Server	Pass Through
Link QoS to Client	Pass Through
Link QoS to Server	Pass Through
Reselect Tries	0
Enable Request Queueing	No
Request Queue Depth	0
Request Queue Timeout	0 ms

Configuring a Server Pool

4. Click `Finished`.

End

8. Add server pool members.

Adding server pool members

Purpose

To add primary and backup SIP Servers to the server pool. Note that they must be the only members of this server pool.

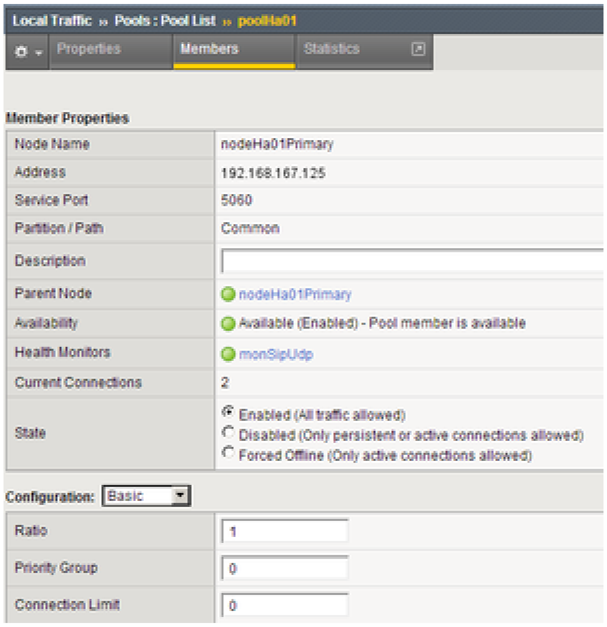
Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Pools > poolHa01 > Members`.
2. Click Add.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:

   a. `Node Name:` Select the primary server node you created in Configuring SIP Server nodes. In our example, it would be `nodeHa01Primary`.

   b. `Address:` Specify the IP address of the primary server node. In our example, it would be `192.168.167.125`.

   c. `Service Port:` Enter `5060`.



Member Properties

Node Name	nodeHa01Primary
Address	192.168.167.125
Service Port	5060
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Parent Node	● nodeHa01Primary
Availability	● Available (Enabled) - Pool member is available
Health Monitors	● monSipUdp
Current Connections	2
State	● Enabled (All traffic allowed) ○ Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed) ○ Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)

Configuration: Basic

Ratio	1
Priority Group	0
Connection Limit	0

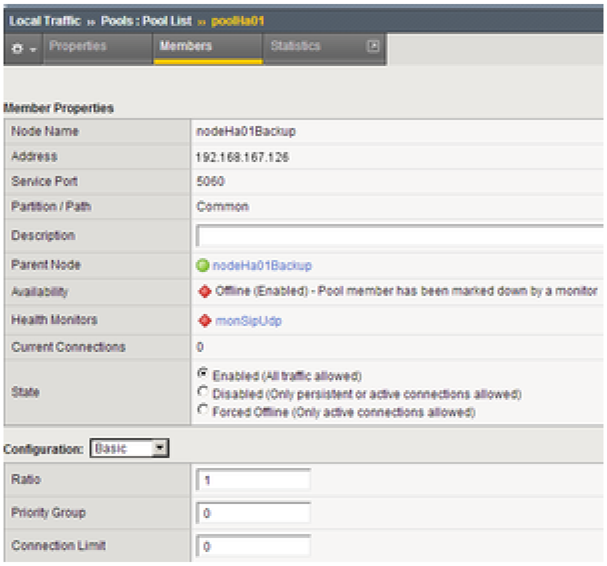
Adding the Primary SIP Server to the Server Pool

4. Click `Finished`.
5. Click Add.
6. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:

   a. `Node Name:` Select the backup server node you created in the Configuring SIP Server nodes. In our example, it would be `nodeHa01Backup`.

   b. `Address:` Specify the IP address of the backup server node. In our example, it would be `192.168.167.126`.

   c. `Service Port:` Enter `5060`.



Member Properties

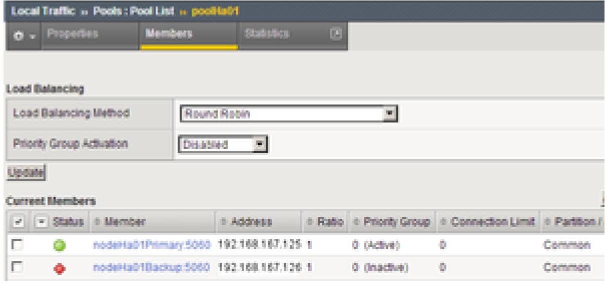
Node Name	nodeHa01Backup
Address	192.168.167.126
Service Port	5060
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Parent Node	● nodeHa01Backup
Availability	◆ Offline (Enabled) - Pool member has been marked down by a monitor
Health Monitors	◆ monSipUdp
Current Connections	0
State	● Enabled (All traffic allowed) ○ Disabled (Only persistent or active connections allowed) ○ Forced Offline (Only active connections allowed)

Configuration: Basic

Ratio	1
Priority Group	0
Connection Limit	0

Adding the Backup SIP Server to the Server Pool

7. Click Finished.
8. Set the Load Balancing Method to Round Robin.
9. Go to Local Traffic > Pools. The status of the nodeHa01Primary server pool member displays as available (green).



Load Balancing

Load Balancing Method	Round Robin
Priority Group Activation	Disabled

Current Members

☑	Status	Member	Address	Ratio	Priority Group	Connection Limit	Partition /
□	🟢	nodeHa01Primary:5060	192.168.167.125	1	0 (Active)	0	Common
□	◆	nodeHa01Backup:5060	192.168.167.126	1	0 (Inactive)	0	Common

The Server Pool of Two Members

End

9. Configure data groups.

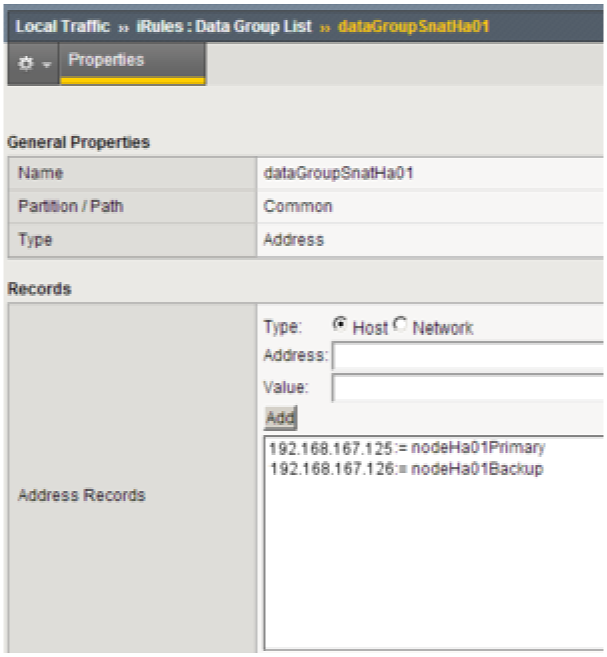
Configuring data groups

Purpose

To configure data groups that will be used by the iRule. One data group (dataGroupSnatHa01) contains physical IP addresses of primary and backup SIP Server nodes. The second data group (dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01) contains IP addresses of the systems that will be excluded from applying SNAT, such as Genesys Configuration Server, Genesys Message Servers and other SIP Servers in multi-site deployments (see the Device Communication Groups figure).

Start

1. Go to Local Traffic > iRules > Data Group List.
2. Click Create.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. Name: Enter the name for this data group—for example, dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01.
   b. Type: Select Address.
   c. Address Records > Type Host > Address: Enter the host IP address of the primary server node—for example, 192.168.167.125.
   d. Click Add.
   e. Address Records > Type Host > Address: Enter the host IP address of the backup server node—for example, 192.168.167.126.
   f. Click Add.



Local Traffic » iRules : Data Group List » dataGroupSnatHa01

General Properties

Name	dataGroupSnatHa01
Partition / Path	Common
Type	Address

Records

Address Records

Type: ● Host ○ Network

Address:

Value:

192.168.167.125 := nodeHa01Primary
192.168.167.126 := nodeHa01Backup

Configuring a Data Group for SNAT

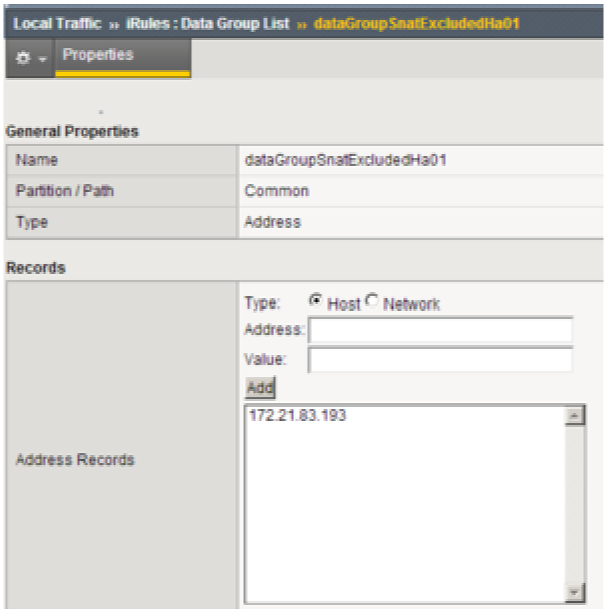
4. Click Finished.
5. Click Create.
6. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:

a. `Name:` Enter the name for this data group—for example, `dataGroupSnatExcluded01`.

b. `Type:` Select `Address`.

c. `Address Records > Type Host >` `Address:` Enter the host IP address of Genesys Configuration Server—for example, `172.21.83.193`.

d. Click Add.


Local Traffic » iRules : Data Group List » dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01
Properties
Add

General Properties

Name	dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01
Partition / Path	Common
Type	Address

Records

Address Records

Type: ● Host ○ Network

Address:

Value:

172.21.83.193

Configuring a Data Group for SNAT Exclusions

7. Click `Finished`.

End

10. Configure a SNAT pool.

Configuring a SNAT pool

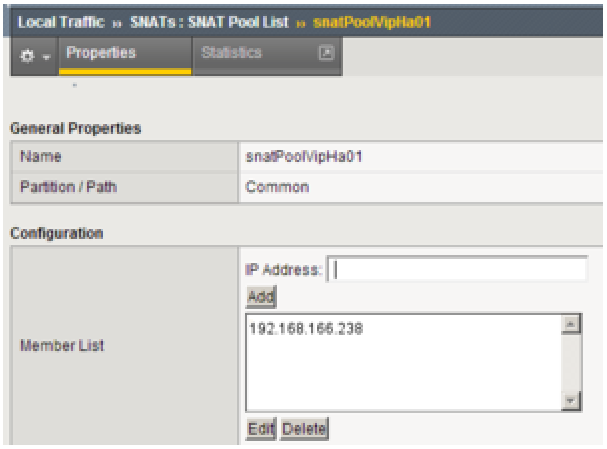
Purpose

To configure a SNAT pool that specifies the Virtual IP address to be used as a source IP address for any packet that originates from the primary or backup SIP Server to which SNAT is applied (with the exception of the devices specified in the `dataGroupSnatExcluded01` data group). SNAT is the mapping of one or more original IP addresses to a translation address.

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > SNATs`.

2. Click Create.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. Name: Enter the name for this SNAT pool—for example, snatPoolVipHa01.
    b. Configuration > Members List > IP Address: Enter the IP address to be used as a source IP address—for example, 192.168.166.238.
    c. Click Add.



General Properties

Name	snatPoolVipHa01
Partition / Path	Common

Configuration

Member List	IP Address: 192.168.166.238

Configuring a SNAT Pool

4. Click Finished.

End

11. Configure an iRule.

Configuring an iRule

Purpose

To configure an iRule that is used to perform SNAT to the Virtual IP address to any packets that originate from the primary or backup SIP Server (with the exception of the packets addressed to Configuration Server and the Genesys T-Library Clients group). This iRule will then be associated with a Virtual Server for the outbound traffic, vsWildCardOutbound. In this deployment architecture, the HA synchronization traffic between primary and backup SIP Servers does not pass through the BIG-IP LTM, that is why it is excluded from applying SNAT.

Start

1. Go to Local Traffic > iRules.

2. Click Create.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. Name: Enter the name for this iRule—for example, iRuleSnatOutboundHa01.
    b. Definition: Enter the following text:

```
#======================================================#
# Apply SNAT as specified in snatPoolVipHa01 for all
# packets originated from dataGroupSnatHa01 members.
# Exclude packets addressed to members of
# dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01.
#======================================================#
when CLIENT_ACCEPTED {
  if { [class match [IP::remote_addr] equals dataGroupSnatHa01] }
  {
    if { [class match [IP::local_addr] equals dataGroupSnatExcludedHa01] }
    {
    }
    else
    {
      snatpool snatPoolVipHa01
    }
  }
}
```

4. Click Finished.

End

12. Configure a Virtual Server.

Configuring a Virtual Server

Complete the following steps:

[+] Configuring a Virtual Server for outbound traffic

Purpose

To configure a Virtual Server to be used for outbound traffic. It is associated with a VLAN that is configured for the internal interface (see Procedure: Configuring VLANs) and it has iRule assigned to Resources, which applies SNAT to all packets (except for packets addressed to Configuration Server).

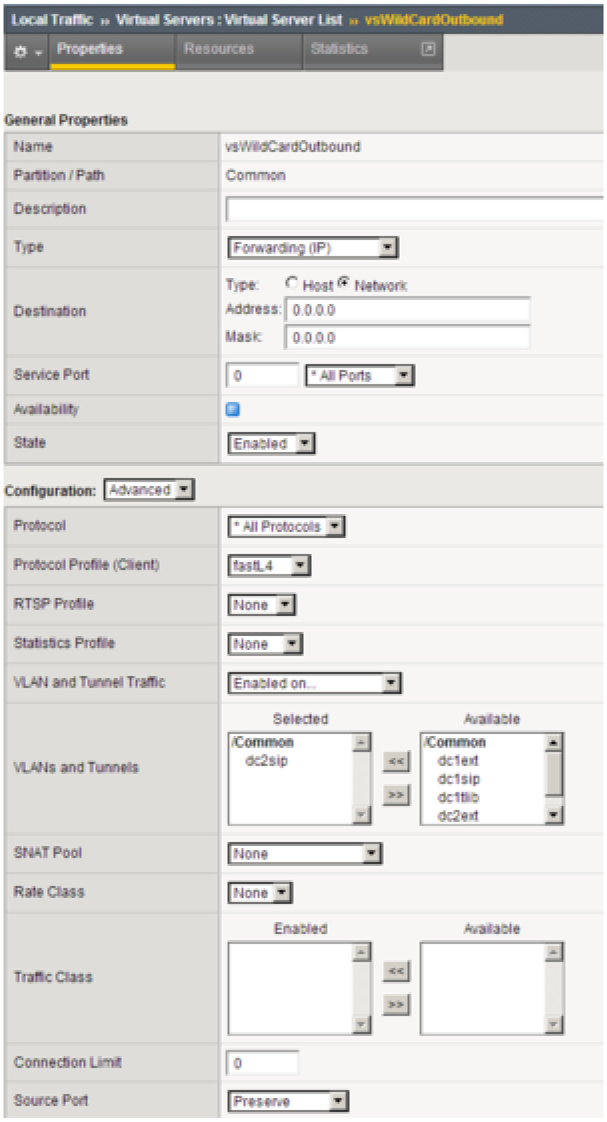
Prerequisites

- Procedure: Configuring an iRule

Start

1. Go to Local Traffic > Virtual Servers.

2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   a. `Name`: Enter the name for this Virtual Server—for example, `vsWildCardOutbound`.
   b. `Type`: Select `Forwarding (IP)`.
   c. `Destination > Type`: Select `Network`.
   d. `Destination > Address`: Enter `0.0.0.0`.
   e. `Destination > Mask`: Enter `0.0.0.0`.
   f. `Service Port`: Enter `* All Ports`.
   g. `Configuration`: Select `Advanced`.
   h. `Protocol`: Select `* All Protocols`.
   i. `VLAN Traffic`: Select `Enabled on...`
   j. `VLAN List Selected`: Select `dc2sip`.
   k. `SNAT Pool`: Select `None`.
   l. `Source Port`: Select `Preserve`.



Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » vsWildCardOutbound

General Properties

Name	vsWildCardOutbound
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	Forwarding (IP)
Destination	Type: ○ Host ● Network Address: 0.0.0.0 Mask: 0.0.0.0
Service Port	0 · * All Ports
Availability	■
State	Enabled

Configuration: Advanced

Protocol	* All Protocols
Protocol Profile (Client)	fastL4
RTSP Profile	None
Statistics Profile	None
VLAN and Tunnel Traffic	Enabled on...
VLANs and Tunnels	Selected: /Common dc2sip Available: /Common dc1ext dc1sip dc1tlib dc2ext
SNAT Pool	None
Rate Class	None
Traffic Class	Enabled Available
Connection Limit	0
Source Port	Preserve

Configuring a Wildcard Virtual Server for Outbound Traffic

4. Click Finished.
5. Go to `Local Traffic > Virtual Server List > vsWildcardOutbound > Resources`.
6. Add iRule as follows:

   ```
   Resources > iRule Enabled > iRuleSnatOutboundHa01
   ```

End

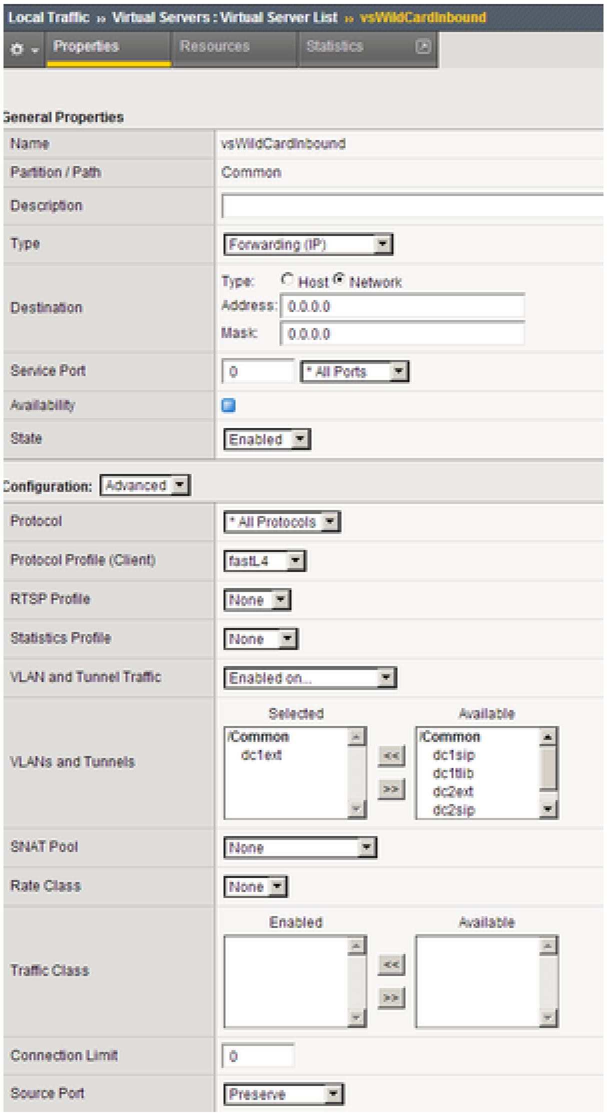
[+] Configuring a Virtual Server for inbound traffic

Purpose

To configure a Virtual Server for inbound traffic. In Layer 3/Routing configuration mode, the BIG-IP LTM passes through only those packets that have a destination matching a virtual server. Having the Virtual Server for inbound traffic allows packets with a destination that matches the physical IP address of the primary or backup SIP Server to pass through.

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Virtual Servers`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. `Name`: Enter the name for this Virtual Server—for example, `vsWildCardInbound`.
    b. `Type`: Select `Forwarding (IP)`.
    c. `Destination > Type`: Select `Network`.
    d. `Destination > Address`: Enter `0.0.0.0`.
    e. `Destination > Mask`: Enter `0.0.0.0`.
    f. `Service Port`: Enter `* All Ports`.
    g. `Configuration`: Select `Advanced`.
    h. `Protocol`: Select `* All Protocols`.
    i. `VLAN Traffic`: Select `Enabled on...`.
    j. `VLAN List Selected`: Select `dc1ext`.


Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » vsWildCardInbound
Properties
Resources
Statistics

General Properties

Name	vsWildCardInbound
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	Forwarding (IP)
Destination	Type: ○ Host ● Network Address: 0.0.0.0 Mask: 0.0.0.0
Service Port	0 | * All Ports
Availability	🟦
State	Enabled

Configuration: Advanced

Protocol	* All Protocols
Protocol Profile (Client)	fastL4
RTSP Profile	None
Statistics Profile	None
VLAN and Tunnel Traffic	Enabled on...
VLANs and Tunnels	Selected: /Common dc1ext Available: /Common dc1sip dc1tlib dc2ext dc2sip
SNAT Pool	None
Rate Class	None
Traffic Class	Enabled: Available:
Connection Limit	0
Source Port	Preserve

Configuring a Wildcard Virtual Server for Inbound Traffic

4. Click Finished.

End

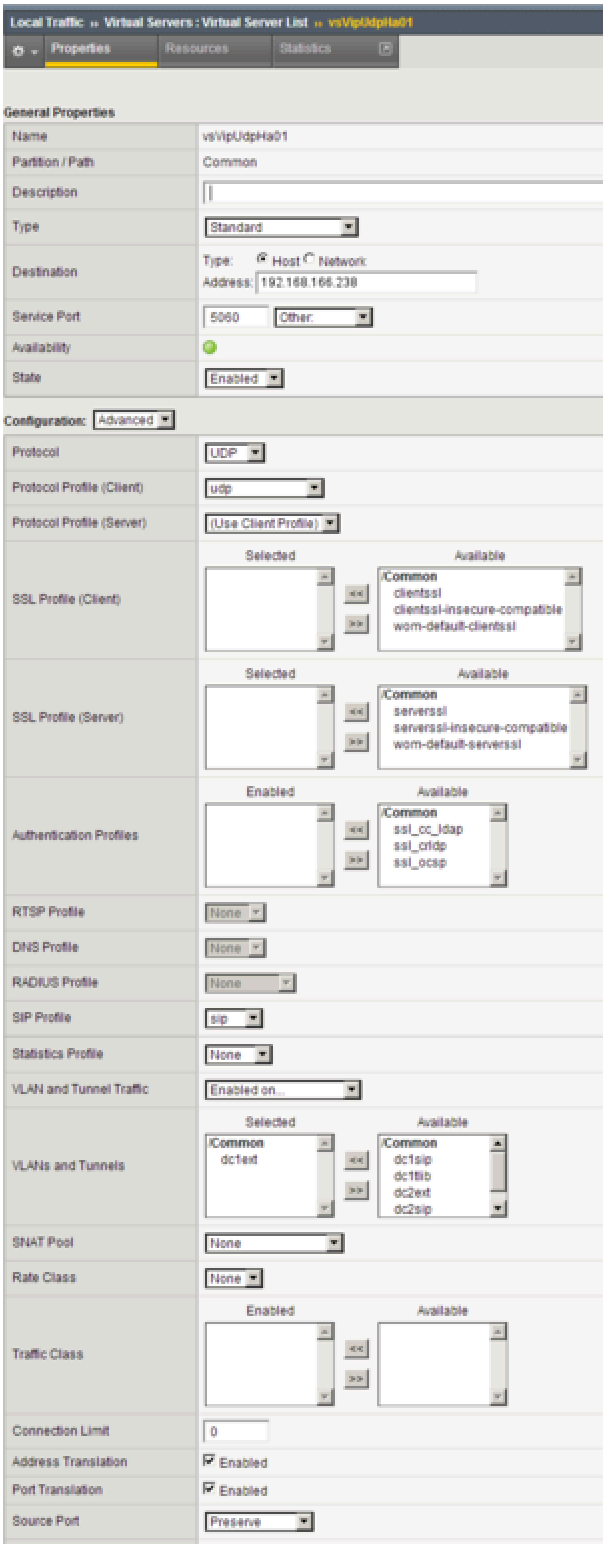
[+] Configuring Virtual Servers for UDP and TCP SIP communications

Purpose

To configure two virtual servers to handle traffic directed to a Virtual IP address: one virtual server for SIP communications using the UDP as a transport protocol and one virtual server for SIP communications using the TCP as a transport protocol. The Virtual IP address is used by SIP clients to contact SIP Server. In other words, the Virtual IP address hides two physical IP addresses (used by the primary and backup servers) and presents the SIP Server HA pair as a single entity for all SIP-based communications.

Start

1. Go to `Local Traffic > Virtual Servers`.
2. Click `Create`.
3. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
    a. `Name`: Enter the name for this Virtual Server—for example, `vsVipUdpHa01`.
    b. `Destination > Type`: Select `Host`.
    c. `Destination > Address`: Enter the IP address for this Virtual Server—for example, `192.168.166.238`.
    d. `Service Port`: Enter `5060` and select `Other`.
    e. `State`: Select `Enabled`.
    f. `Configuration`: Select `Advanced`.
    g. `Type`: Select `Standard`.
    h. `Protocol`: Select `UDP`.
    i. `SMTP Profile`: Select `None`.
    j. `SIP Profile`: Select `sip`.
    k. `VLAN Traffic`: Select `Enabled on...`
    l. `VLAN List Selected`: Select `dc1ext`.



Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » vsVipUdpHa01
Properties
Resources
Statistics

General Properties

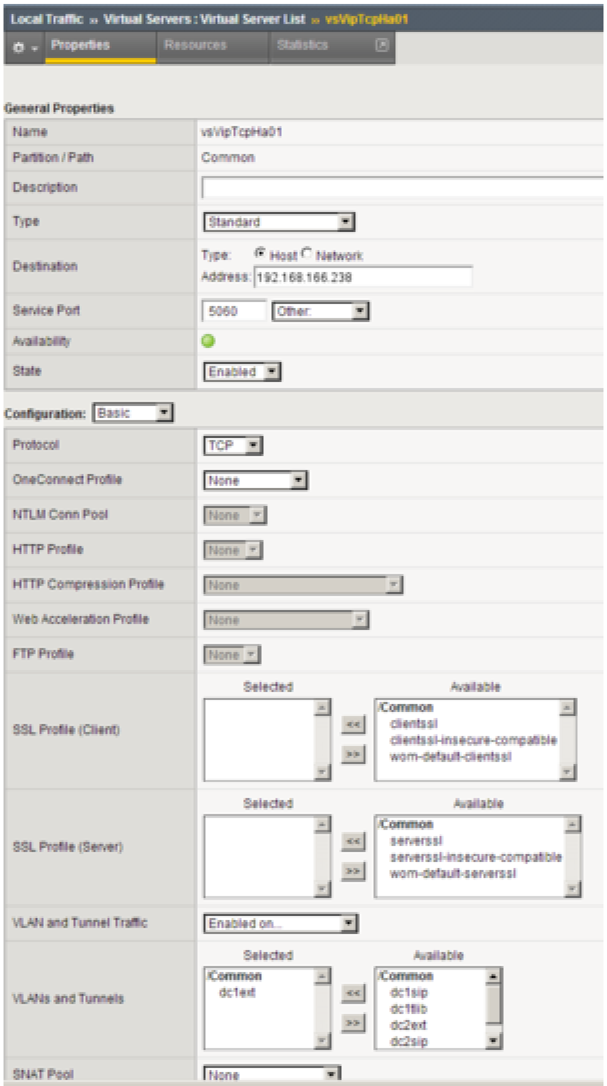
Name	vsVipUdpHa01
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	Standard
Destination	Type: ● Host ○ Network Address: 192.168.166.238
Service Port	5060 Other:
Availability	●
State	Enabled

Configuration: Advanced

Protocol	UDP
Protocol Profile (Client)	udp
Protocol Profile (Server)	(Use Client Profile)
SSL Profile (Client)	Selected: Available: /Common clientssl clientssl-insecure-compatible wom-default-clientssl
SSL Profile (Server)	Selected: Available: /Common serverssl serverssl-insecure-compatible wom-default-serverssl
Authentication Profiles	Enabled: Available: /Common ssl_cc_ldap ssl_crldp ssl_ocsp
RTSP Profile	None
DNS Profile	None
RADIUS Profile	None
SIP Profile	sip
Statistics Profile	None
VLAN and Tunnel Traffic	Enabled on...
VLANs and Tunnels	Selected: /Common dc1ext Available: /Common dc1sip dc1tlib dc2ext dc2sip
SNAT Pool	None
Rate Class	None
Traffic Class	Enabled: Available:
Connection Limit	0
Address Translation	☑ Enabled
Port Translation	☑ Enabled
Source Port	Preserve

Configuring a Virtual Server for UDP-Based Communications

4. Click `Finished`.
5. Select `Resources > Load Balancing > Default Pool`: Select `poolHa01`.
6. Click `Update`.
7. Go to `Local Traffic > Virtual Servers`.
8. Click `Create`.
9. In the dialog box that appears, specify the following properties:
   1. `Name`: Enter the name for this Virtual Server—for example, `vsVipTcpHa01`.
   2. `Destination > Type`: Select `Host`.
   3. `Destination > Address`: Enter the IP address for this Virtual Server—for example, `192.168.166.238`.
   4. `Service Port`: Enter `5060` and select `Other`.
   5. `State`: Select `Enabled`.
   6. `Configuration`: Select `Basic`.
   7. `Type`: Select `Standard`.
   8. `Protocol`: Select `TCP`.
   9. `SMTP Profile`: Select `None`.
   10. `SIP Profile`: Select `sip`.
   11. `VLAN Traffic`: Select `Enabled on...`
   12. `VLAN List Selected`: Select `dc1ext`.


Local Traffic » Virtual Servers : Virtual Server List » vsVipTcpHa01
Properties
Resources
Statistics

General Properties

Name	vsVipTcpHa01
Partition / Path	Common
Description	
Type	Standard
Destination	Type: ● Host ○ Network Address: 192.168.166.238
Service Port	5060 Other:
Availability	●
State	Enabled

Configuration: Basic

Protocol	TCP
OneConnect Profile	None
NTLM Conn Pool	None
HTTP Profile	None
HTTP Compression Profile	None
Web Acceleration Profile	None
FTP Profile	None
SSL Profile (Client)	Selected: Available: /Common clientssl clientssl-insecure-compatible wom-default-clientssl
SSL Profile (Server)	Selected: Available: /Common serverssl serverssl-insecure-compatible wom-default-serverssl
VLAN and Tunnel Traffic	Enabled on...
VLANs and Tunnels	Selected: /Common dc1ext Available: /Common dc1sip dc1flib dc2ext dc2sip
SNAT Pool	None

Creating a Virtual Server for TCP-Based Communications

10. Click `Finished`.
11. Select `Resources > Load Balancing > Default Pool:` Select `poolHa01`.
12. Click `Update`.

End

Note: SNAT pool must not be activated as the configuration element of Virtual Server. SNAT must not be applied to SIP messages sent by clients to SIP Server. Enabling SNAT for these messages results in a broken call flow, as in some circumstances the SNAT is not aligned with SIP Protocol.

<verttabber>