



CHAPTER 45

Understanding Video Telephony

Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports video telephony and thus unifies the world of voice and video calls. Video endpoints use Cisco Unified Communications Manager call-handling features and access a unified voice and video solution for dialing and connecting video calls.

The Cisco Unified Communications Manager video telephony solution offers these features:

- Supports video and video-related features, such as far-end camera control (FECC)
- Supports multiple logical channels that are needed to allow the transmission of video streams
- Transmits midcall, media-related messages that are needed for video (that is, transmits commands or indications that are needed for video calls)
- Supports H.323, Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), and Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
- Enhances locations and regions to provide bandwidth management
- Provides serviceability information, such as Call Detail Records (CDRs), about video calls

This section covers the following topics:

- [Video Telephony Configuration Checklist, page 45-2](#)
- [Introducing Video Telephony, page 45-3](#)
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 - [Video Codecs, page 45-4](#)
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 - [H.323 Video, page 45-7](#)
 - [H.239—Extended Video Channels in H.323 Call, page 45-9](#)
 - [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video, page 45-13](#)
 - [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video Bridging, page 45-13](#)
 - [SIP Video, page 45-13](#)
 - [Bandwidth Management, page 45-14](#)
 - [Phone Configuration for Video Calls, page 45-15](#)
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Video Telephony Configuration Checklist

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- Enhances locations and regions to provide bandwidth management
- Provides serviceability information, such as Call Detail Records (CDRs), about video calls

[Table 45-1](#) provides a checklist to configure video telephony in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration. For more information, see the “[Where to Find More Information](#)” section on [page 45-18](#).

Table 45-1 Video Telephony Configuration Checklist

Configuration Steps		Related procedures and topics
Step 1	If you use regions for call admission control, configure regions for video call bandwidth. Note All devices include a default region, which defaults to 384 kb/s for video.	Region Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Call Admission Control , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager System Guide</i>
Step 2	If you use locations for call admission control, configure locations for video call bandwidth.	Configuring a Location , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Call Admission Control , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager System Guide</i>
Step 3	If using RSVP for bandwidth management of SIP video calls, configure the RSVP service parameters, or set the RSVP policy in the Location Configuration window.	Configuring a Location , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Configuring Service Parameters for a Service on a Server , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>
Step 4	To use a Cisco video conference bridge, configure the appropriate conference bridge for your network.	Conference Bridge Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>
Step 5	To configure a user to use the video conference bridge instead of using other conference bridges, configure the media resource groups and media resource group lists for the user accordingly.	Media Resource Group Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Media Resource Group List Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>

Table 45-1 Video Telephony Configuration Checklist (continued)

Configuration Steps		Related procedures and topics
Step 6	Configure the H.323 gateways in your system to retry video calls as audio calls (default behavior) or configure AAR groups and route/hunt lists to use alternate routing for video calls that do not connect.	Gateway Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Automated Alternate Routing Group Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Route List Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>
Step 7	Configure the H.323 phones in your system to retry video calls as audio calls (default behavior) or configure AAR groups and route/hunt lists to use alternate routing for video calls that do not connect. Choose Enabled for Video Capabilities.	Cisco Unified IP Phone Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Automated Alternate Routing Group Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Route List Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>
Step 8	Configure the H.323 trunks in your system to retry video calls as audio calls (default behavior) or configure AAR groups and route/hunt lists to use alternate routing for video calls that do not connect.	Trunk Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Automated Alternate Routing Group Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i> Route List Configuration , <i>Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide</i>

Introducing Video Telephony

The following topics discuss the details of video telephony in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager environment:

- [Video Calls](#), page 45-4
- [Video Codecs](#), page 45-4
- [Video Network](#), page 45-5
- [H.323 Video](#), page 45-7
- [H.239—Extended Video Channels in H.323 Call](#), page 45-9
- [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video](#), page 45-13
- [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video Bridging](#), page 45-13

- [SIP Video, page 45-13](#)
- [Bandwidth Management, page 45-14](#)
- [Phone Configuration for Video Calls, page 45-15](#)
- [Additional Configuration for Video Calls, page 45-15](#)
- [Conference Control for Video Conferencing, page 45-16](#)

Video Calls

The typical video call includes two or three Real-Time Protocol (RTP) streams in each direction (that is, four or six streams). The call can include the following stream types:

- Audio (same codecs as a normal call with additional codecs G.722 and G.728)
- Video (H.261, H.263, H.263+, H.264, and Cisco VT Camera wideband video codecs) at a different port
- Far-end camera control (FECC) (optional)

SIP video supports the following video calls by using the SIP Signaling Interface (SSI):

- SIP to SIP
- SIP to H.323
- SIP to SCCP
- SIP intercluster trunk
- H.323 trunk
- Combination of SIP and H.323 trunk

SIP video calls also provide media control functions for video conferencing.

Call control for video calls operates the same way as the call control that governs all other calls. Refer to the [“Call Control” section on page 23-3](#) in the [Media Resource Management](#) chapter.



Note

Refer to [“Intelligent Bridge Selection” section on page 25-16](#) for details on how Cisco Unified Communications Manager can allocate a video conference bridge automatically.

Video Codecs

Common video codecs include H.261, an older video codec, H.263, a newer codec that gets used to provide internet protocol (IP) video, and H.264, a high-quality codec. The system supports H.264 for calls that use the Skinny Client Control Protocol (SCCP), H.323, and SIP on originating and terminating endpoints only. The system also supports regions and locations.

H.261 and H.263 codecs exhibit the following parameters and typical values:

- Bit rates range from 64 kb/s to a few mb/s. These bit rates can exist in any multiple of 100 b/s. H.261 and H.263 can function with bit rates lower than 64 kb/s, but video quality suffers in such cases.
- Resolution:
 - One-quarter Common Interchange Format (QCIF) (Resolution equals 176x144.)
 - Common Interchange Format (CIF) (Resolution equals 352x288.)

- 4CIF (Resolution equals 704x576.)
- Sub QCIF (SQCIF) (Resolution equals 128x96.)
- 16CIF (Resolution equals 1408x1152.)
- Custom Picture Format
- Frame Rate: 15 frames per second (fps), 30 fps
- Annexes: F, D, I, J,K, L, P, T, N

The Cisco VT Camera wideband video codec, which is a fixed-bit-rate codec, runs on a PC that is linked to a phone. This codec enables the PC to associate with a call that the phone receives. Cisco Unified Communications Manager currently supports intracluster Cisco VT Camera wideband video codec calls but not intercluster Cisco VT Camera wideband video codec calls.

Cisco Unified Video Advantage supports the Cisco VT Camera wideband video and H.263 codecs that can be used for intracluster and intercluster calls, respectively. Correct configuration with related capabilities and regions provides basis for support. This support also applies to mid-call.

The bandwidth of video calls equals the sum of the audio bandwidth and the video bandwidth. The total bandwidth does not include overhead.

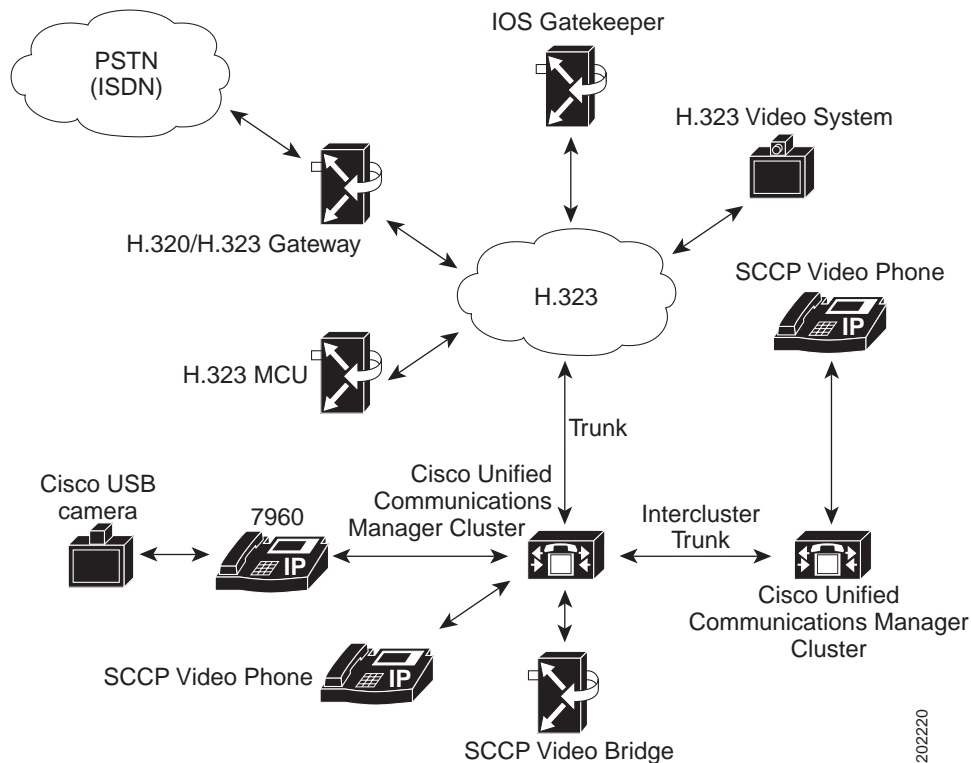
Example

A 384-kb/s video call may comprise G.711 at 64 kb/s (for audio) plus 320 kb/s (for video). This sum does not include overhead. If the audio codec for a video call is G.729 (at 24 kb/s), the video rate increases to maintain a total bandwidth of 384 kb/s. If the call involves an H.323 endpoint, the H.323 endpoint may use less than the total video bandwidth that is available. Regardless of protocol, the endpoint may always choose to send at less than the max bit rate for the call.

Video Network

[Figure 45-1](#) provides an example of a video network. In a successful video network, any endpoint can call any other endpoint. Video availability only exists if both endpoints are video enabled. Video capabilities extend across trunks.

Figure 45-1 Video Network Example



The Cisco video conference portfolio comprises the following H.323 devices:

- Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3511 (Video Bridge or Media Control Unit [MCU])
- Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3521 (BRI H.323/H.320 gateway)
- Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3526 (PRI H.323/H.320 gateway)
- Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3540 MCU (chassis-based bridge/gateway unit, which accepts multiple cards, and which supports H.323 and the Skinny Client Control Protocol. The IPVC gateways only support H.323.)
- IOS H.323 Gatekeeper

Each of these devices supports the internet protocol (IP) network; the gateways support the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN).

Refer to the [“Conference Bridge Configuration”](#) chapter of the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide* for details of configuring the Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3511 (MCU), and 3540 (MCU) in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration.

Enabling an Audio-Only Device with Video

You can enable an audio-only device with video by using a Cisco application, Cisco Unified Video Advantage. You can associate the application with a Cisco Unified IP Phone. This association can occur before a call is made or during a call (mid-call). Cisco Unified IP Phones 7940/41, 7960/61, and 7970/71 support Cisco Unified Video Advantage.

For example, a call occurs from a Cisco Unified IP Phone 7960 to a video phone. The call gets established as audio only. After Cisco Unified Video Advantage is associated with the Cisco Unified IP Phone 7960, the call gets reestablished as a video call.

During the association, Cisco Unified Communications Manager receives updated capabilities for the phone via existing SCCP messages. After the updated capabilities are received, Cisco Unified Communications Manager negotiates for video.

The media layer checks whether the regions allow video and whether both parties have video capabilities. If these conditions are met, the media layer establishes the video channels, and a video call gets established. Avoiding violation of administrative bandwidth constraints makes the region check necessary.

If the initial call involves an IP phone without a video, only audio location bandwidth gets reserved, and the media layer establishes an audio-only call.

H.323 Video

H.323 video exhibits the following characteristics:

- H.323 endpoints can be configured as H.323 phones, H.323 gateways, or H.323 trunks.
- Call forwarding, dial plan, and other call-routing-related features work with H.323 endpoints.
- H.323 video endpoints cannot initiate hold, resume, transfer, park, and other similar features.
- If an H.323 endpoint supports the empty capability set (ECS), the endpoint can be held, parked, and so forth.
- Some vendors implement call setup in such a way that they cannot increase the bandwidth of a call when the call gets transferred or redirected. In such cases, if the initial call is audio, users may not receive video when they are transferred to a video endpoint.
- No video media termination point (MTP) nor video transcoder currently exists. If an audio transcoder or MTP is inserted into a call, that call will be audio only. This is true when the IPVC audio transcoding capabilities is not being used. When the IPVC transcoders are used, you can transcode the audio and send/receive video.
- For H.323 video calls, users must specify video call bandwidth.

Dynamic H.323 Addressing

You can configure a H.323 client with the E.164 address that is registered with the gatekeeper. E.164 addressing facilitates H.323 configuration and call routing by allowing the Cisco Unified Communications Manager to route all calls in place of the gatekeeper. The gatekeeper that is to be configured requires the following characteristics:

- Forward all calls to the Cisco Unified Communications Manager for routing.
- Calls that are routed from the Cisco Unified Communications Manager must not be routed back to the Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

Registering with the Gatekeeper

At boot time, Cisco Unified Communications Manager loads static configuration information such as the E.164 address and the configured gatekeeper for each H.323 client. The H.323 clients in the same gatekeeper zone stay in one group. A registration with the gatekeeper gets initiated for the group. The process does not require individual registration for each member of the group.

H.323 clients that belong to the same gatekeeper and zone belong to the same group, and only one registration is initiated for this group. H.323 devices that belong to the same gatekeeper as the first group but to a different gatekeeper zone are part of another group, and only one registration is initiated for this group. All members of the same group use the same technology prefix.

Call Processing

During an outbound call where the H.323 client is the called party, Cisco Unified Communications Manager routes the call on the basis of DN to the H.323 device. Cisco Unified Communications Manager uses the H.323 device configuration to determine whether the gatekeeper is configured and sends an Admission Request Message (ARQ) with the configured E.164 address. If the device is registered with the gatekeeper, the gatekeeper sends an Admission Confirm Message (ACF) with the device's current IP address. Cisco Unified Communications Manager routes the call directly to this address.

During an inbound call where the H.323 device is the calling party, the gatekeeper routes the call to Cisco Unified Communications Manager. Cisco Unified Communications Manager uses the source E.164 address to determine whether the calling device is configured. Cisco Unified Communications Manager uses the configuration to determine the configuration for that phone. The phone configuration includes regions, locations, MRGL, and so on.

Be aware of the following items:

- The system does not support E.164 addressing on H.323 trunks, intercluster trunks, and H.323 gateways.
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not resolve the device name when a gatekeeper-controlled H.323 client is configured. Cisco Unified Communications Manager can access the gatekeeper field for the H.323 client to discover the device. This enables Cisco Unified Communications Manager to bypass name resolution for the device name.
- Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports a maximum of one E.164 number per gatekeeper-controlled H.323 client. If the gatekeeper field is populated, you cannot configure a second DN. If an H.323 client is configured for more than one DN, you cannot add the extra gatekeeper information to the database.
- The Gatekeeper routes call by using zone information when there is no zone prefix.

Configuration Notes

Be aware of the following items for configuration purposes:

- You must ensure that gatekeeper is configured in Cisco Unified Communications Manager before an H.323 client can specify that gatekeeper in its configuration. The Gatekeeper field stays empty by default.
- Be sure to add the gatekeeper name, technology prefix, zone, and E.164 fields to the H.323 client configuration. You do not need to add Terminal Type. Default specifies the gateway type. If the gatekeeper is not chosen for the gatekeeper field during configuration of each of these fields, these fields cannot populate.

- Gatekeeper, zone, technology prefix fields, and E.164 information display under the Gatekeeper Information group on H.323 Client configuration.
- When an H.323 client uses the same gatekeeper, zone and technology prefix as those of another client, consider both clients in the same group. This group represents a single endpoint to the gatekeeper.
- You cannot use the same zone name for the H.323 client and trunk. A zone that an H.323 client uses must differ from the one that an H.323 trunk or a gatekeeper-controlled intercluster trunk uses.
- Ensure the service parameter, Send Product Id and Version ID, is set to True.

If an H.323 client is configured with an E.164 address and a gatekeeper, the database stores this information when the configuration is updated. This information gets loaded at boot time or when the device is reset.

H.239—Extended Video Channels in H.323 Call

The extended video channels feature works via H.239 protocol and enables multiple video channel support. Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports negotiating an extended video channel using the H.239 protocol in direct point-to-point H.323 calls. This also includes calls across the H.323 intercluster trunk.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports all H.239 associated support signals and commands that are specified in the H.239 recommendation.

The following characteristics apply to the extended video channels feature:

- [Support for Third-Party H.323 Devices, page 45-9](#)
- [H.323 Devices Invoke Presentation Feature, page 45-10](#)
- [Opening Second Video Channels, page 45-10](#)
- [Call Admission Control \(CAC\) on Second Video Channels, page 45-11](#)
- [Number of Video Channels Allowed, page 45-12](#)
- [H.239 Commands and Indication Messages, page 45-12](#)
- [Topology and Protocol Interoperability Limitation, page 45-12](#)
- [Midcall Feature Limitation, page 45-12](#)

Support for Third-Party H.323 Devices

The extended video channel feature supports H.239 interoperability among third party video endpoints and Cisco Unified Voice Conferencing. Cisco Unified Communications Manager allows an extended video channel to be used for presentation and live meeting transmission. This feature focuses on multiple video channel support via H.245 signaling. The following presentation applications provide basis for this multichannel support:

- Natural Presenter package by the third-party vendor Tandberg
- People + Content by the third-party vendor Polycom

Both Natural Presenter package and People + Content use the H.239 protocol to negotiate capabilities and define the roles of the additional video channels.

**Note**

Natural Presenter package by Tandberg and People + Content by Polycom only support H.239 for the presentation mode.

**Note**

Be aware that the presentation applications that are offered by Tandberg and Polycom are optional features. You must have one of these options and H.239 enabled in both caller and callee endpoints to negotiate second video channels or the call will be limited to a single video channel.

H.323 Devices Invoke Presentation Feature

Tandberg and Polycom terminals allow the user to share presentation materials from various components (for example, VCR, Projector, PC, and so on). The components can physically connect with the terminals, and the PC can also run presentation applications that are provided by the vendor to transmit the presentation image. The source of presentation and the component connection with the terminal are irrelevant to the mechanism of establishing video channels by using H.239.

**Note**

For details on setting up presentation sources, refer to the video terminal user guide.

When two H.239-enabled terminals attempt to establish a video call, they declare their video capabilities for the main video channel for meeting participants and their extended video capabilities (H.239 capabilities) for the second video channel. The following contents comprise H.239 capability signals:

1. The terminals send signals to indicate that the devices support H.239. They also send associated commands and indication signals for managing the second video channel. This enables both the terminals to be aware that the call is capable of opening multiple video channels.
2. The terminal sends out one or more extended video codec capabilities to express video codec capabilities for second channels. The terminal must specify the role of the second video channel. The defined role labels can be
 - Live-video—This channel gets processed normally and is suitable for live video of people
 - Presentation—This channel relays a token-managed presentation that is distributed to the devices

After the capabilities have been exchanged, both terminals immediately open two-way audio channels and the main video channels as in the traditional video calls.

Opening Second Video Channels

Depending on the third-party terminal implementation, the second video channel is handled differently among vendors.

Natural Presenter Package by Tandberg

Tandberg initiates the second video channel on demand. A Tandberg device does not open the second video channel immediately after the main video channel is established. The second channel gets opened when one of the callers (the presenter) specifies the source of the presentation and invokes a command to start the presentation.

When a Tandberg user decides to start sharing the presentation, Tandberg requests the other call party to open an extended video channel for receiving the presentation image; therefore, a Tandberg-Tandberg call has only one-way second video channel.

People + Content by Polycom

Unlike Tandberg, a Polycom terminal initiates the second video channel immediately as a part of the default mechanism, after both parties have confirmed that additional video channels can be supported.



Note

The channel established gets automatically if both parties support H.239 and have the extended video channel feature enabled. However, the additional channel does not show anything until one of the parties start to share presentation.

Polycom initiates a request for the second video channel to the other call party regardless of the usage of the second video channel; therefore, in a Polycom-Polycom call, two-way video channels get opened between the devices even if only one of them sends out presentation image/video.

This implementation ensures that both call parties have the second video channel ready for transmission when the call parties decide to take the token to present something. Although one of the two video channels remains idle (not sending anything), the Polycom device controls bandwidth to ensure load efficiency.



Note

This difference in handling second video channels does not affect the implementation of H.239. Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not initiate any receiving channel request in an H.323-H.323 call. Cisco Unified Communications Manager simply relays all channel requests from one terminal to another.



Note

Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not enforce two-way transmission for the second set of video channels because this does not represent a requirement in the H.239 protocol.

Call Admission Control (CAC) on Second Video Channels

The following call admission control policies of Cisco Unified Communications Manager get applied to the second video channels:

Cisco Unified Communications Manager restricts the bandwidth usage by the second video channels on the basis of location configuration. When the second video channel is being established, Cisco Unified Communications Manager makes sure that enough video bandwidth stays available within the location pool and reserves bandwidth accordingly. If the required bandwidth is not available, Cisco Unified Communications Manager instructs the channel to reduce the available bandwidth to zero.

No change occurs in the region configuration or policies to support the second video channels.

Traditionally, Cisco Unified Communications Manager region policy has only supported a call with a single video channel and the total bandwidth usage of this call never gets larger than what the region configuration specifies.

If the administrator sets a finite region video bandwidth restriction for an H.239 call, Cisco Unified Communications Manager will violate the region policy because the region value will get used against the bandwidth that is requested for each video channel independently.

Example:

If the region video bandwidth is set to 384Kbps and the audio channel uses 64Kb/s, the maximum allowed bandwidth for each video channel will be $(384\text{Kb/s} - 64\text{Kb/s}) = 320\text{Kb/s}$. i.e. the maximum bandwidth to be used by the H.239 call will be $(\text{audio bw} + 2 * (384 - \text{audio bw})) = 704\text{Kb/s}$, which goes beyond the 384Kb/s bandwidth that the region specifies.

**Note**

You should consider relaxing both region and location bandwidth restrictions for H.239 calls, so the H.239 devices are allowed to readjust and balance load for both the video channels without Cisco Unified Communications Manager intervention.

Number of Video Channels Allowed

Cisco Unified Communications Manager 7.1(2) supports only a maximum of two video channels due to the following reasons:

- Both Tandberg and Polycom only support two video channels, one of which is for main video, and the other is for presentation.
- H.239 only defines an Additional Media Channel (AMC) for H.320-based system to partition the traditional H.320 video channel for the purpose of presentation.

H.239 Commands and Indication Messages

Command and Indication (C&I) messages get used for H.239 to manage tokens for the Presentation and Live roles and to permit devices to request release of video flow control to enable the operation of additional media channels. Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports all the C & I messages. Whenever Cisco Unified Communications Manager receives C&I messages, it relays them to the call party accordingly.

Be aware that the flow control release request and response messages can be used to request that the far end release flow control, so it allows an endpoint to send the indicated channel at the indicated bit rate.

**Note**

Be aware that the call party may or may not honor the request as is indicated by flow control release response.

The Presentation role token messages allow an H.239 device to acquire the token for presentation. The other call party may accept or reject the request. The presenter device sends out a token release message when it is no longer needed.

Topology and Protocol Interoperability Limitation

Cisco Unified Communications Manager 7.1(2) supports only H.239 in H.323 to H.323 calls. Cisco Unified Communications Manager allows H.239 calls to be established across H.323 intercluster trunk or multiple nodes. If an H.239-enabled device attempts to make a call with a non-H323 end, the H.239 capabilities will get ignored and the call will get conducted like the traditional video calls that are supported by Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager does not support a second video channel when a media termination point or transcoder is inserted into the call. If it happens, the call will fall back to normal video calls.

Midcall Feature Limitation

Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports opening second video channels only in direct H.323 to H.323 calls.



Warning

Do not attempt to invoke any midcall features such as call transfer or hold/resume operations. Doing so can lead to problems and the second video channel can get disconnected.

Skinny Client Control Protocol Video

Skinny Client Control Protocol video exhibits the following characteristics:

- If a phone that is running Skinny Client Control Protocol reports video capabilities, Cisco Unified Communications Manager automatically opens a video channel if the other end supports video.
- For Skinny Client Control Protocol video calls, system administration determines video call bandwidth by using regions. The system does not ask users for bit rate.

Skinny Client Control Protocol Video Bridging

Video conferencing requires a Skinny Client Control Protocol video bridge. Skinny Client Control Protocol video bridging exhibits the following characteristics:

- Skinny Client Control Protocol video bridging requires the same setup as an audio bridge.
- Skinny Client Control Protocol video bridging supports a mix of audio and video in a conference.
- Media resource group lists determine whether an endpoint receives an audio or video bridge. That is, the media resource group list configuration of the user who sets up the conference determines whether the conference is a video conference or an audio-only conference. Refer to the [“Media Resource Group List Configuration”](#) chapter for details of configuring a media resource group list.

SIP Video

Cisco Unified Communications Manager video supports the SIP, and both SIP trunks and lines support video signaling. SIP supports the H.261, H.263, H.263+, and H.264 video codecs (it does not support the wideband video codec that the VTA uses).

The following table lists the type of codecs that SIP interfaces support.

Codec	RTP Payload Type
G.711 u-Law	0
GSM	3 (also referred to as GSM Full Rate)
G.723	4
G.711 a-Law	8
G.722	9
G.728	15
G.729	18 (support for combinations of AnnexA and AnnexB)

The Media Termination Point (MTP), which is used for RFC 2833, supports multiple logical channels within a session. A logical channel could exist for audio or video. To support video channels, the MTP uses pass-through mode. Video pass-through gets enabled if the MTP supports both pass-through and multiple logical channels. Not all MTP devices support multiple logical channels and pass-through mode.

Configuring a SIP Trunk for Video Calls

Perform the following steps to enable video calls on a SIP trunk:

- On the Trunk Configuration window in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration, check the Retry Video Call as Audio check box if you want the call to use audio when the video connection is not available.
- Reset the trunk.

For more information, see the [“Additional Configuration for Video Calls”](#) section on page 45-15 and the [“Trunk Interaction with H.323 Client”](#) section on page 45-15.

Bandwidth Management

Bandwidth management for video calls gets managed through the call admission control that regions and locations provide in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration.

Refer to the “Regions” subtopic under the “Administration Considerations” topic of the “IP Video Telephony” chapter of the *Cisco Unified Communications Solution Reference Network Design (SRND)* for the current release. This topic provides recommendations as to how the video bandwidth should be set for regions and locations, so the video portion of video calls will succeed, and the video calls will not get rejected nor set up as audio-only calls.

Regions

Regions in Cisco Unified Communications Manager allow the bandwidth of video calls to be set. Video call bandwidth, which is the sum of the video bandwidth and the audio bandwidth, does not include overhead.

Refer to the [“Region Configuration”](#) section of the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide* for details of configuring regions in Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

Locations

Locations in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration include two pools, one pool for video calls and a separate pool for audio calls.

Refer to the [“Location Configuration”](#) chapter of the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide* for details of configuring locations in Cisco Unified Communications Manager.

RSVP

RSVP supports SCCP and SIP video calls. Configure RSVP policy for call admission control by using the Location Configuration window in Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration. For more information on the RSVP functionality, see the [“Resource Reservation Protocol”](#) section on page 9-1.

Alternate Routing

If an endpoint cannot obtain the bandwidth that it needs for a video call, a video call retries as an audio call for the default behavior. To use route/hunt lists or Automated Alternate Routing (AAR) groups to try different paths for such video calls, uncheck the Retry Video Call as Audio setting in the configuration settings for applicable gateways, trunks, and phones. Refer to the [“Route List Configuration”](#) and [“Automated Alternate Routing Group Configuration”](#) chapters of the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide* for details.

DSCP Marking

Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) packet marking, which is used to specify the class of service for each packet, includes the following characteristics:

- Audio streams in audio-only calls default to EF.
- Video streams and associated audio streams in video calls default to AF41.
- You can change these defaults through the use of a service parameter. The following service parameter settings affect DSCP packet marking:
 - DSCP for Audio Calls (for media [RTP] streams)
 - DSCP for Video Calls (for media [RTP] streams)
 - DSCP for Audio Calls when RSVP Fails
 - DSCP for Video Calls when RSVP Fails
 - DSCP for ICCP Protocol Links

Phone Configuration for Video Calls

The following setting for video-enabled devices affects video calls:

- Retry Video Call as Audio—By default, this check box remains checked. Thus, if an endpoint (phone, gateway, trunk) cannot obtain the bandwidth that it needs for a video call, call control retries the call as an audio call. This setting applies to the destination devices of video calls.
- Video Capabilities Enabled/disabled—This drop-down list box turns video capabilities on and off.

Additional Configuration for Video Calls

The following configuration considerations also affect the ability to make video calls in Cisco Unified Communications Manager:

- Trunk interaction with the H.323 client
- Call routing considerations
- Resetting gateway timer parameters

Trunk Interaction with H.323 Client

Trunk interaction with the H.323 Client for video calls functions identically to interaction functions for audio calls. Refer to the [“Trunks and Gatekeepers in Cisco Unified Communications Manager”](#) section on page 43-5 in the [“Understanding Cisco Unified Communications Manager Trunk Types”](#) chapter.

Call Routing for Video Calls

Call routing for video calls functions identically to call routing for audio calls.

Gateway Timer Parameter

For some bonding calls through the H.323/H.320 gateway, the gateway requires a longer time to exchange the H.323 TCS message. If the time required is greater than the timer setting for several Cisco CallManager service parameters, Cisco Unified Communications Manager will drop the call.

If the default Cisco Unified Communications Manager gateway timer values appear to be too short, Cisco Unified Communications Manager drops the call before completion of the call connection. Cisco recommends increasing the following service parameter timers values to avoid call failure.

- H245TCSTimeout=25
- Media Exchange Interface CapabilityTimer=25
- Media Exchange Timer=25

Conference Control for Video Conferencing

Cisco Unified Communications Manager supports the following conference controls capabilities:

- Roster/Attendee List
- Drop Participant
- Terminate Conference
- Show Conference Chairperson/Controller
- Continuous Presence

Cisco Unified Communications Manager also supports the following video conference capabilities for Skinny Client Control Protocol phones:

- Display controls for video conferences. The Skinny Client Control Protocol phones can choose to use the continuous presence or voice-activated mode to view the video conference. When a mode is chosen, a message gets sent to the bridge to indicate which mode to use on the video channel. Switching between modes does not require renegotiation of media.
- Display participant information such as the user name in the video stream. The system can use the participant information for other conferencing features such as roster.

Video Telephony and Cisco Unified Serviceability

Cisco Unified Serviceability tracks video calls and conferences by updating performance monitoring counters, video bridge counters, and call detail records (CDRs).

Performance Monitoring Counters

Video telephony events cause updates to the following Cisco Unified Serviceability performance monitoring counters:

- Cisco Unified Communications Manager
 - VideoCallsActive
 - VideoCallsCompleted
 - VideoOutOfResources
- Cisco H.323
 - VideoCallsActive
 - VideoCallsCompleted
- Cisco Locations
 - VideoBandwidthAvailable
 - VideoBandwidthMaximum
 - VideoOutOfResources
 - VideoCurrentAvailableBandwidth
- Cisco Gatekeeper
 - VideoOutOfResources
- Cisco SIP
 - VideoCallsCompleted
 - VideoCallsActive

Refer to the *Cisco Unified Serviceability Administration Guide* for details.

Video Bridge Counters

Video conference events cause updates to these Cisco video conference bridge performance monitoring counters:

- ConferencesActive
- ConferencesAvailable
- ConferencesCompleted
- ConferencesTotal
- OutOfConferences
- OutOfResources
- ResourceActive
- ResourceAvailable
- ResourceTotal

These counters also display in the Cisco Unified Communications Manager object with the VCB prefix.

Refer to the *Cisco Unified Serviceability Administration Guide* for details.

Call Detail Records

Video telephony events cause updates to Call Detail Records (CDRs) in Cisco Unified Serviceability. These CDRs include the following information:

- IP address and port for video channels
- Codec: H.261, H.263, H.264, Cisco VT Camera wideband video
- Call bandwidth
- Resolution: QCIF, CIF, SQCIF, 4CIF, 16CIF, or Custom Picture Format

Cisco Unified Communications Manager also stores CDRs for midcall video and supports the following call scenarios:

- Skinny Client Control Protocol to Skinny Client Control Protocol calls
- Skinny Client Control Protocol to Skinny Client Control Protocol calls across an intercluster trunk (ICT)



Note CDR gets added when video is added mid-call, but CDR entry does not get removed as part of midcall video removal (for example, Cisco Video Telephony Advantage gets turned off).

Refer to the *Cisco Unified Communications Manager CDR Analysis and Reporting Administration Guide* for details.

Where to Find More Information

Related Topics

- [Video Telephony Configuration Checklist](#), page 45-2
- [Introducing Video Telephony](#), page 45-3
- [Video Calls](#), page 45-4
- [Video Codecs](#), page 45-4
- [Video Network](#), page 45-5
- [H.323 Video](#), page 45-7
- [H.239—Extended Video Channels in H.323 Call](#), page 45-9
- [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video](#), page 45-13
- [Skinny Client Control Protocol Video Bridging](#), page 45-13
- [SIP Video](#), page 45-13
- [Bandwidth Management](#), page 45-14
- [Phone Configuration for Video Calls](#), page 45-15
- [Additional Configuration for Video Calls](#), page 45-15
- [Conference Control for Video Conferencing](#), page 45-16
- [Video Telephony and Cisco Unified Serviceability](#), page 45-16
- [Call Admission Control](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager System Guide*
- [Region Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*

- [Location Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Conference Bridge Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Media Resource Group Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Media Resource Group List Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Automated Alternate Routing Group Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Route List Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Gateway Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Cisco Unified IP Phone Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*
- [Trunk Configuration](#), *Cisco Unified Communications Manager Administration Guide*

Additional Cisco Documentation

- Cisco Unified IP Phone administration documentation and release notes (all models)
- Cisco Unified IP Phone user documentation and release notes (all models)
- *Cisco Unified Serviceability Administration Guide*
- *Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3511 MCU and Cisco Unified Videoconferencing 3540 MCU Module Administrator Guide*

