






IP Addressing Modes for Cisco Collaboration Products



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IP Addressing Modes

IP addressing modes specify the types of addresses that a device can communicate with and understand. The following IP addressing modes are used as part of the Cisco Collaboration Systems Release.

Table 1: IP Addressing Modes

	IP Addressing Mode	Description	Notes
	IPv4-only stack	Used for some endpoints and gateways.	
	IPv6-only stack	Used for some endpoints and gateways.	
	Dual-stacks: IPv4-only and IPv6-only	Used for applications servers, such as Cisco Unified Communications Manager, Cisco Unity Connection, Cisco Emergency Responder, and Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (Unified SRST).	The session initiation protocol (SIP) session description protocol (SDP) attribute should not be configured to transition to IPv6-only.

	IP Addressing Mode	Description	Notes
	IPv6 Aware	Used for applications servers that use IPv4 to transport IPv6 application information, such as the Cisco Prime Collaboration Provisioning module, Cisco Emergency Responder, and Unified CM.	IPv6 aware devices communicate with IPv4 addresses, but can receive and understand IPv6 addresses embedded in application protocol data units (PDUs).
	Dual-stack	Used for applications servers, such as Cisco Unified Communications Manager, Cisco Unity Connection, Cisco Emergency Responder, and Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (Unified SRST).	-

Supported IPv6 Addressing Modes

For Collaboration IPv6 implementations, we recommend that you configure:

- IPv6-only stack for endpoints and gateways where supported.
- IPv4-only and IPv6-only stack for application servers and interfaces where supported. Unified CM and other applications ensure interoperability with existing IPv4-only devices and applications.

The following tables illustrate the SIP IP addressing modes for Cisco Collaboration Systems Release (CSR) products. Any products not listed here should be configured in IPv4-only stack.



Note For a list of product configuration resources for IPv6, see [Product Configuration Resources for IPv6](#).

Table 2: Supported IPv6 Addressing Modes for Endpoints

Endpoint (SIP)	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Cisco IP Phone 7811, 7821, 7841, 7861	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Endpoint (SIP)	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Cisco IP Phone 8811, 8841, 8845, 8851, 8861, 8865, 8875	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cisco IP Conference Phone 7832	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cisco IP Conference Phone 8832	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Cisco Jabber	Yes	Yes	Yes	IPv6-only is for on-premise Jabber desktop deployment. No ANAT.
Cisco Webex Room Series, Board Series, Desk Series	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Table 3: Supported Addressing Modes for Communication Gateways

Gateway	Applications	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
	Note The “Yes” and “No” means whether the IP Addressing mode is supported or not.				
Cisco 4000 Series Integrated Services Routers (ISR)	IOS Gateways	Yes	No	Yes	For more information, see Cisco IOS Unified Communications Gateways with SIP
	Unified SRST	Yes	No	Yes	
	CUBE	Yes	No	Yes	Only ISR G2.
	MTP	Yes	No	Yes	

Gateway	Applications	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Cisco 2900 and 3900 Series Integrated Services Routers (ISR)	IOS Gateways	Yes	No	No	EOS Notices for ISR 28xx/38xx/29xx/39xx
	Unified SRST	Yes	No	No	
	CUBE	Yes	No	Yes	
	MTP	Yes	No	Yes	
H.323 Gateways		Yes	No	No	EOS Notice for the H.323 Call Control features in Cisco IOS-XE Software EOS Notices for ISR 28xx/38xx/29xx/39xx
Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP) Gateways		Yes	No	No	EOS Notices for ISR 28xx/38xx/29xx/39xx

Table 4: Supported IPv6 Addressing Modes for Applications and Interfaces

Application or Interface	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Unified CM)	Yes	No	Yes	Product required for IPv6 deployment.
Cisco Unified Communications Manager IM and Presence Service (IM and Presence Service)	Yes	No	Yes	Product required for IPv6 deployment.
Cisco Unified Communications Manager Express (Unified CME)	Yes	No	No	

Application or Interface	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Cisco Unified Survivable Remote Site Telephony (Unified SRST)	Yes	No	Yes	Product required for IPv6 deployment for ISR G3.
Cisco Unified Contact Center Enterprise (Unified CCE)	Yes	No	Yes	For Agent IPv6-only stack, NAT64.
Cisco Unified Contact Center Express (Unified CCX)	Yes	No	Yes	For Agent IPv6-only stack, NAT64.
Cisco Emergency Responder (Emergency Responder)	Yes	No	Yes	
Cisco Unity Connection	Yes	No	Yes	
Cisco Meeting Server	Yes	No	No	
Cisco TelePresence Management Suite	Yes	No	No	
Cisco Unity Express	Yes	No	No	
End-of-Sale: Cisco Unified MeetingPlace	Yes	No	No	EOS Notice
Cisco Prime Collaboration	Yes	No	Yes	Applicable to IOS Gateways, Unified SRST, CUBE.
Cisco Smart Software Licensing	Yes	No	Yes	Applicable to Unified CM, IM and Presence Service, Cisco Unity Connection.
LAN/WAN	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)	Yes	Yes	Yes	

Application or Interface	IPv4-only	IPv6-only	Dual- Stacks: IPv4 and IPv6	Comments
Domain Name System (DNS)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Directory LDAP	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NAT64	Yes	No	No	Except for Unified CCE and Unified CCX, which have internal NAT64.

IPv6 Addressing in Cisco Collaboration Products

As you design your network, you'll need information about the number of IPv6 addresses that the various products can support.

Cisco Unified Communications Manager and IPv6 Addresses

Each Cisco Media Convergence Server (MCS) can support the following addresses simultaneously:

- One IPv6 link local address (for example, FE80::987:65FF:FE01:2345)
- *Either* of the following:
 - One IPv6 unique local address (ULA), for example:

```
FD00:AAAA:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345
```

- One IPv6 global address (GA), for example:

```
2001:0DB8:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345
```

- One IPv4 address

All IPv6 devices must have a link local address that is automatically created.

A unique local address is equivalent to a private address in IPv4 (for example, 10.10.10.1).

A global address is a globally unique public address.

Cisco IP Phones and IPv6 Addresses

A Cisco IP Phone can support a combination of the following addresses:

- One IPv6 link local address (for example, FE80::987:65FF:FE01:2345)
- Multiple IPv6 unique local addresses (for example, FD00:AAAA:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345)
- Multiple IPv6 global addresses (for example, 2001:0DB8:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345)

- One IPv4 address



Note IPv6 NAT-based solution is **not** supported.

Cisco IP Phones must support one link local address and can support a combination of up to 20 global or unique local addresses. The IP phone can use only IPv6 highest address scopes that can be received (RFC 4193) (global address or unique local IPv6 addresses) to register to Unified CM. After registration, this IPv6 address is used for signaling and media.

The following characteristics also apply to IPv6 addresses on IP phones:

- A link local address is never sent to Cisco Unified Communications Manager as a signaling and media address.
- If the IP phone has both unique local and global addresses, the highest scoped global addresses take precedence over unique local addresses.
- If the IP phone has multiple unique local addresses or multiple global addresses, the first address configured is the one used for signaling and media.

The following priority order applies to IPv6 addresses configured on an IP phone:

1. Use the IPv6 address configured manually through the phone's user interface (UI).
2. If a manually configured address is not available, but stateless auto-configuration (SLAAC) is enabled for the phone, then the phone uses SLAAC to create an IPv6 address.



Note In Cisco Unified Communications Manager, SLAAC is On by default. With SLAAC, the phone uses the IPv6 network prefix advertised in the link local router's Router Advertisements (RAs). The phone creates the IPv6 host ID by using the phone's MAC address and the EUI-64 format for host IDs. If SLAAC is used, Stateless DHCP IPv6 provides IPv6 address for TFTP and DNS server.

Cisco IOS Devices and IPv6 Addresses

Each interface of a Cisco IOS device can support a combination of the following addresses:

- One IPv6 link local address, for example:

```
FE80::987:65FF:FE01:2345
```

- Multiple IPv6 unique local addresses, for example:

```
FD00:AAAA:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345
```

- Multiple IPv6 global addresses, for example:

```
2001:0DB8:BBBB:CCCC:0987:65FF:FE01:2345
```

- Multiple IPv4 addresses

Cisco IOS media termination points (MTPs) are associated with the router's interface through the **sccp local**<interface> command. The MTP inherits the IPv4 and IPv6 addresses of the interface.

Configuration Parameters and Features for IPv6 in Unified CM

These configuration parameters and features support IPv6 in Cisco Unified Communications Manager (Unified CM):

- Common device configuration for phones and trunks
 - IP addressing mode
 - IP addressing mode preference for signaling
 - Allow Stateless auto-configuration for phones
- Role of the media termination point (MTP) in IPv6-enabled Unified CM clusters
- New enterprise parameters
- MTP selection

You can enable and configure IPv6 for an entire cluster and you can configure your IPv6 devices (as shown in [Supported IPv6 Addressing Modes](#), on page 2) to use IPv6 for signaling and media.

Common Device Configuration

Rather than add IPv6 configuration parameters to specific IP phones and SIP trunks and phones, you can use Unified CM's common device configuration template. This template contains the IPv6-specific configuration parameters for IP phones and SIP trunks. You can create and associate multiple common device configuration profiles to IP phones and SIP trunks.

To find the template, choose **Device > Device Settings > Common Device Configuration**.

The profile contains this configuration information for IPv6:

- IP Addressing Mode
- IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling
- Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones

Default Common Device Configuration

There is no default common device configuration profile. Devices are initially set to <None>. If you enable IPv6 in the Unified CM cluster in this <None> configuration, then your IPv6 devices adopt the following settings:

- IP Addressing Mode = IPv4 and IPv6

- IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling = Use System Default
- Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones = Default



Note For enterprise deployment models, you must configure IP Addressing Mode to IPv6.

Figure 1: Initial Common Device Configuration Settings

System ▾ Call Routing ▾ Media Resources ▾ Voice Mail ▾ Device ▾ Application ▾ User Management ▾

Common Device Configuration

Save

Status

Status: Ready

Common Device Configuration Information

Common Device Configuration: New

Common Device Configuration Information

Name*

Softkey Template

User Hold MOH Audio Source

Network Hold MOH Audio Source

User Locale

IP Addressing Mode*

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling*

Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones*

Use Trusted Relay Point

Multilevel Precedence and Preemption Information

MLPP Indication*

MLPP Preemption*

MLPP Domain

251378

IP Addressing Mode for IPv6 Phones

After you configure the common device configuration profile and assign it to your phones, the specified IP addressing modes will be applied. The IP addressing modes are:

- **IPv4 Only**—The phone acquires and uses only one IPv4 address for all signaling and media. If the phone acquired an IPv6 address previously, it releases the IPv6 address.
- **IPv6 Only**—The phone acquires and uses only one IPv6 address for all signaling and media. If the phone acquired an IPv4 address previously, it releases the IPv4 address.

- **IPv4 and IPv6**—The phone acquires and uses one IPv4 address and one IPv6 address. It can use the appropriate address as required for media. It uses either the IPv4 address or the IPv6 address for call control signaling.

Figure 2: Setting the Phone IP Addressing Mode

The screenshot shows the configuration page for a phone in Cisco Unified CM. The 'Common Device Configuration Information' section includes fields for Name, Softkey Template, User Hold MOH Audio Source, Network Hold MOH Audio Source, User Locale, IP Addressing Mode (set to IPv4 and IPv6), and IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling (set to IPv6 Only). There are also checkboxes for 'Use Trusted Relay Point' and 'Use Intercompany Media Services (IMS) for Outbound Calls'. The 'IPv6 for Phones' section includes settings for 'Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones' (On), 'Allow Duplicate Address Detection' (On), 'Accept Redirect Messages' (Off), and 'Reply Multicast Echo Request' (Off).

If IPv6 is enabled in the Unified CM cluster, the default phone setting for IP addressing mode is IPv6. IP phones should not be configured for **IPv4 and IPv6**, it should be configured for IPv6-only phones.

IP Addressing Modes for Media Streams Between Devices

Depending on the devices that you have chosen and the configuration profiles that you have set up, you can potentially have an assortment of devices using IPv4 addresses or IPv6 addresses. For two devices (such as phones) that support mismatched addressing modes, an IP addressing version incompatibility exists when a device with an IPv4 address wants to establish a RTP voice stream with a device with an IPv6 address. To resolve this IP addressing incompatibility for media, Unified CM dynamically inserts a media termination point (MTP) to convert the media stream from IPv4 to IPv6 or conversely. For more information on how and when MTPs are used for IPv6 calls, see [Media Resources and Music on Hold Overview](#).

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling for Phones

The phone IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling has three settings:

- **IPv4**—The phone uses its IPv4 address for call control signaling to Unified CM.
- **IPv6**—The phone uses its IPv6 address for call control signaling to Unified CM.
- **Use System Default**—The phone uses the cluster-wide setting for IP Addressing Mode for Signaling if it has an address of that type. At first glance, you might worry that a cluster-wide setting could lead to incompatibility issues: What if a phone is using an IPv4 address and it tries to set up a voice stream with a phone that is using an IPv6 address? Unified CM handles this situation dynamically. It inserts an MTP that converts the media stream from IPv4 to IPv6 and back again.

Figure 3: Common Device Configuration Information: IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling

Common Device Configuration Information	
Name *	<input type="text"/>
Softkey Template	Standard User ▼
User Hold MOH Audio Source	1-SampleAudioSource ▼
Network Hold MOH Audio Source	1-SampleAudioSource ▼
User Locale	English, United States ▼
IP Addressing Mode *	IPv6 Only ▼
IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling *	IPv6 ▼
<input type="checkbox"/> Use Trusted Relay Point	
Use Intercompany Media Services (IMS) for Outbound Calls *	Default ▼

IPv6 for Phones	
Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones *	Default ▼
Allow Duplicate Address Detection *	Default ▼
Accept Redirect Messages *	Default ▼
Reply Multicast Echo Request *	Default ▼

Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones

You can allow phones to receive an IP address and other information automatically. Your options are partly dependent on how you configure the link local router.

Figure 4: Common Device Configuration Information: Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones

Common Device Configuration Information	
Name *	<input type="text"/>
Softkey Template	Standard User ▼
User Hold MOH Audio Source	1-SampleAudioSource ▼
Network Hold MOH Audio Source	1-SampleAudioSource ▼
User Locale	English, United States ▼
IP Addressing Mode *	IPv6 Only ▼
IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling *	IPv6 ▼
<input type="checkbox"/> Use Trusted Relay Point	
Use Intercompany Media Services (IMS) for Outbound Calls *	Default ▼

IPv6 for Phones	
Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones *	Default ▼
Allow Duplicate Address Detection *	Off
Accept Redirect Messages *	On
Reply Multicast Echo Request *	Default

MLPP and Confidential Access Levels	
	Default

You have these options:

- **On**—The phone can use Stateless Address Auto-Configuration (SLAAC), if supported by the link local router's configuration. It depends on the O and M bits in the Router Advertisements (RAs).
 - If the O-bit is set—The router allows the phone to use SLAAC to acquire its IP address and to use the DHCP server to acquire other information (such as the TFTP server address and DNS server address). This is known as stateless DHCP IPv6.

- If the M-bit is set—The router does not allow the phone to use SLAAC but allows it to use the DHCP server to acquire its IP address and other information.
- If neither bit is set—The router allows the phone to use SLAAC to acquire an IP address but does not allow it to use DHCP for other information. You need to configure a TFTP server address through the phone's user interface (UI). The phone uses this TFTP server to download its configuration file and register to Unified CM. We do not recommend this for a production environment.
- **Off**—The phone does not use SLAAC to acquire an IPv6 address.
- **Default**—The phone uses the cluster-wide enterprise parameter configuration value for Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones. If IPv6 is enabled in the Unified CM cluster, the phone's default setting for Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones setting is **Default**. If the IP phone supports IPv6-only, it adopts the cluster-wide setting for Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones, but all IPv4 phones ignore this setting.

Common Device Profile Configuration for SIP Trunks

You can apply SIP trunk configuration settings through the Common Device Configuration profile that you create and assign to the IPv6-Only SIP trunk with ANAT disabled.

With IPv6 enabled and with IPv4 addresses defined on the Unified CM server, you can configure the SIP trunk to use either of these addresses as its source IP address for SIP signaling. The SIP trunk also listens for incoming SIP signaling on the configured incoming port number of the server's IPv4 or IPv6 address.

IP Addressing Mode for SIP Trunks

The SIP trunk IP addressing mode has three settings:

- **IPv4 Only**—The SIP trunk uses the Unified CM IPv4 address for signaling and either an MTP or phone IPv4 address for media.
- **IPv6 Only**—The SIP trunk uses the IPv6 address for signaling and either an MTP or phone IPv6 address for media.
- **IPv4 and IPv6**—For signaling, the SIP trunk will use either the Unified CM IPv4 address or the Unified CM IPv6 address. For media, the SIP trunk will use either an MTP IPv4 and/or IPv6 address or the phone IPv4 and/or IPv6 address.

If IPv6 is enabled in the Unified CM cluster, the default SIP trunk setting for the IP Addressing mode is IPv4 and IPv6. All IPv4 trunks (H.323 and MGCP) will ignore this setting.

For more information on these SIP trunk IP addressing modes, see [SIP Trunks Using Delayed Offer](#).

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling for SIP Trunks

The SIP trunk IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling is used only for outbound calls. Unified CM listens for incoming SIP signaling on the configured incoming port number of the server's address.

The SIP trunk IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling has three settings:

- **IPv4**—The SIP trunk uses the Unified CM IPv4 address as its source address for SIP signaling.
- **IPv6**—The SIP trunk uses the Unified CM IPv6 address as its source address for SIP signaling.



Note If IPv6 is enabled in the Unified CM cluster, this is the default SIP trunk setting for IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling. All IPv4 trunks ignore this setting.

- **Use System Default**—The SIP trunk uses the cluster-wide enterprise parameter configuration value for its IP addressing mode for signaling.

If IPv6 is enabled in the Unified CM cluster, the default SIP trunk setting for IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling is **Use System Default**. With this setting the SIP trunk will adopt the cluster-wide setting for IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling. All IPv4 trunks will ignore this setting.

The SIP trunk IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling is used only for outbound calls. Unified CM will listen for incoming SIP signaling on the configured incoming port number of the server's IPv4 and IPv6 address.

Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones

The parameter to Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones is not used by SIP trunks.

Cluster-Wide Configuration (Enterprise Parameters)

Before configuring the cluster-wide parameters in Unified CM, configure each server with an IPv6 address. For details on Unified CM IPv6 address configuration, see *Configuring IPv6 in Cisco Unified CM*, page A-1. In the Unified CM Administration interface, select **Enterprise Parameters > IPv6 Configuration Modes** to configure the following cluster-wide IPv6 settings for each Unified CM server.

- Enable IPv6
- IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media
- IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling
- Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones

Figure 5: Cluster-Wide IPv6 Configuration Modes

Enterprise Parameters Configuration		
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Set to Default"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Apply Config"/>		
IPv6		
Enable IPv6 *	True	False
IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media *	IPv6	IPv4
IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling *	IPv6	IPv4
IPv6 for Phones		
Allow Auto-Configuration for Phones *	On	On
Allow Duplicate Address Detection *	On	On
Accept Redirect Messages *	Off	Off
Reply Multicast Echo Request *	Off	Off

Enable IPv6

Set this parameter to **True** to enable IPv6. False is the default setting.

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media has two setting options:

- IPv4 (Default setting)
- IPv6 setting

The cluster-wide IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media is different than the device-level IP addressing mode. The cluster-wide IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media:

- Selects which IP addressing version will be used for media when a call is made between two dual-stack devices.
- Is used when there is a mismatch in supported IP addressing versions between two devices. For example, if an IPv6-only device calls an IPv4-only device, an MTP must be inserted into the media path to convert from IPv4 to IPv6, and conversely.

Typically, both devices have MTP media resources available to them in their media resource group (MRG). The IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media is used to select which device's MTP is used to convert from IPv4 to IPv6 (and conversely) for the call, as follows:

- If the IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media is set to IPv4, the MTP associated with the IPv6-only device is selected, so that the longest call leg between the device and the MTP uses IPv4.
- If the IP Addressing Mode Preference for Media is set to IPv6, the MTP associated with the IPv4-only device is selected, so that the longest call leg between the device and the MTP uses IPv6.
- If the preferred device's MTP is not available, the other device's MTP is used.
- If no MTPs are available, the call fails.

MTP resource allocation is discussed in detail in [Media Resources and Music on Hold](#).

IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling

The cluster-wide setting for the IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling is used by devices whose IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling is set to **Use System Default**. The IP Addressing Mode Preference for Signaling has two setting options:

- IPv4 (Default setting)
- IPv6 setting

Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones

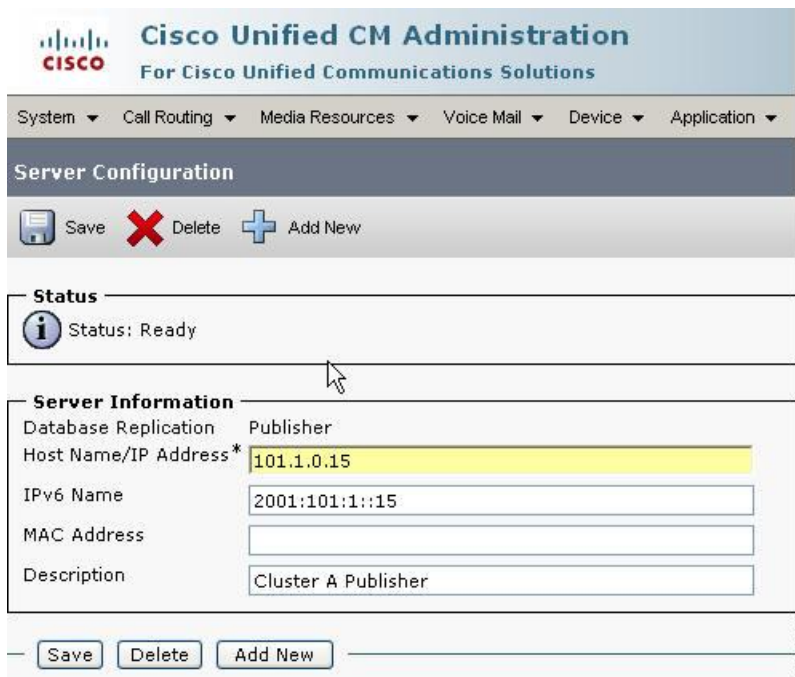
The cluster-wide setting to Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones is used by phones whose Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones parameter is set to Default. The parameter to Allow (Stateless) Auto-Configuration for Phones has two setting options:

- On (Default setting)
- Off

IPv6 Address Configuration for Unified CM

After you configure an IPv6 address for the Unified CM server, you must also configure this address in the Unified CM Administration graphical user interface. This IPv6 address is used in the device configuration files stored on the cluster's TFTP servers. IPv6 devices can use this address to register with Unified CM. A server name can also be used, but an IPv6 DNS server is required to resolve this name to an IPv6 address.

Figure 6: IPv6 Address Configuration for Unified CM



The screenshot displays the Cisco Unified CM Administration web interface. At the top, the Cisco logo and the text "Cisco Unified CM Administration For Cisco Unified Communications Solutions" are visible. Below this is a navigation menu with options: System, Call Routing, Media Resources, Voice Mail, Device, and Application. The main content area is titled "Server Configuration" and includes buttons for Save, Delete, and Add New. A "Status" section shows "Status: Ready". The "Server Information" section contains the following fields:

Database Replication	Publisher
Host Name/IP Address*	101.1.0.15
IPv6 Name	2001:101:1::15
MAC Address	
Description	Cluster A Publisher

At the bottom of the form, there are buttons for Save, Delete, and Add New. A vertical number "251384" is located on the right side of the form area.

