

# Monitoring Cisco Unified Communications Manager

Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack version 109

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# Chapter

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#### Introduction

#### Overview

The following sections provide an overview of Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) and the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack:

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### What is Cisco Unified Communications Manager?

Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) is a unified call control and communications platform that provides services such as session management, voice, video, messaging, mobility, and web conferencing.

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#### Prerequisites

During the discovery process, the ScienceLogic platform automatically aligns the IP addresses and hostnames for each node in a CUCM cluster via DNS.

If you do not have access to DNS for the CUCM systems that you want to monitor with the ScienceLogic platform, ensure that you know or have access to the following information about each node:

- IP address
- Hostname

# What Does the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack Monitor?

To monitor CUCM using the ScienceLogic platform, you must install the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack. This PowerPack enables you to discover, model, and collect data about your CUCM system and clusters.

The Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack includes:

- An example credential you can use as a template to create a Basic/Snippet credential to connect to the CUCM clusters you want to monitor
- Dynamic Applications to discover, model, and monitor performance metrics and collect configuration data for CUCM clusters
- Device Classes for each of the CUCM clusters that the ScienceLogic platform monitors
- Event Policies and corresponding alerts that are triggered when CUCM clusters meet certain status criteria
- Dashboards that display graphical information about CUCM clusters
- A Run Book Action that assigns the CUCM cluster root device to the appropriate Device Class

NOTE: The Run Book Action disables the CUCM cluster root device's Auto-Update option.

## Supported Versions

You can use this PowerPack to configure versions 8.x, 9.x, 10.x, 11.x, and 12.x of Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM).

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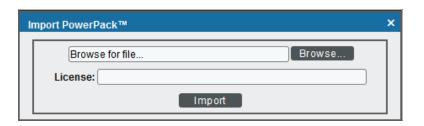
# Installing the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack

Before completing the steps in this manual, you must import and install the latest version of the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack.

TIP: By default, installing a new version of a PowerPack overwrites all content in that PowerPack that has already been installed on the target system. You can use the *Enable Selective PowerPack Field Protection* setting in the *Behavior Settings* page (System > Settings > Behavior) to prevent new PowerPacks from overwriting local changes for some commonly customized fields. (For more information, see the *System Administration* manual.)

To download and install a PowerPack:

- 1. Download the PowerPack from the ScienceLogic Customer Portal.
- 2. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
- 3. In the **PowerPack Manager** page, click the **[Actions]** button, then select *Import PowerPack*.
- 4. The Import PowerPack dialog box appears:



- 5. Click the [Browse] button and navigate to the PowerPack file.
- 6. When the PowerPack Installer modal page appears, click the [Install] button to install the PowerPack.

NOTE: If you exit the PowerPack Installer modal page without installing the imported PowerPack, the imported PowerPack will not appear in the PowerPack Manager page. However, the imported PowerPack will appear in the Imported PowerPacks modal page. This page appears when you click the [Actions] menu and select Install PowerPack.

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# Chapter

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# Configuring Cisco Unified Communications Manager for Monitoring

#### Overview

The following sections describe how to configure a Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) system for monitoring by the ScienceLogic platform using the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack:

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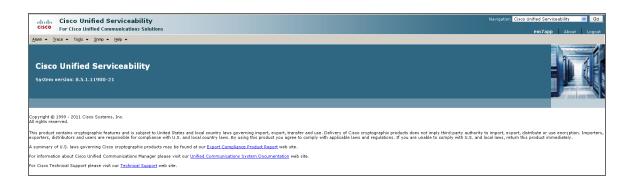
### Enabling the CUCM AXL Web Service

The ScienceLogic platform can monitor a Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) system by requesting detailed information about the system from the CUCM AXL Web Service.

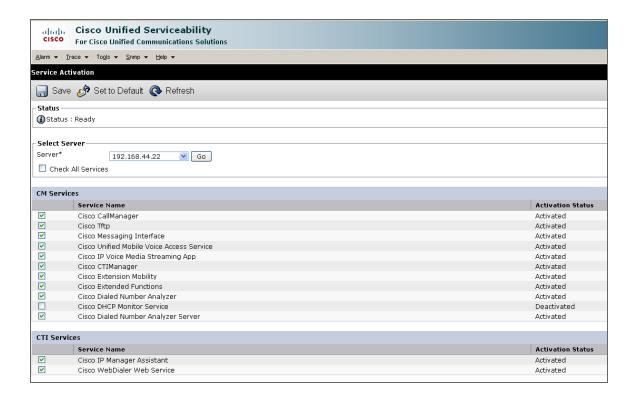
The CUCM AXL web service is disabled by default. To enable the AXL web service, perform the following steps:

- In a browser window, navigate to the following address:
   https://ip-address-of-cucm-system:8443/ccmadmin/showHome.do
- 2. Log in to the Cisco Unified CM Administration site as an administrator.

3. In the **Navigation** drop-down list at the top-right corner of the page, select Cisco Unified Serviceability, and then click the **[Go]** button. The **Cisco Unified Serviceability** page appears:



4. In the navigation bar at the top-left of the page, hover over **Tools**, then select **Service Activation**. The **Service Activation** page appears:



- 5. In the **Server** drop-down list, select the CUCM server for which you want to enable the AXL web service, and then click the **[Go]** button.
- 6. In the list of services, locate the **Database and Admin Services** section. If the *Activation Status* of the **Cisco AXL Web Service** is "Activated", the AXL web service is already enabled.
- 7. If the Activation Status of the **Cisco AXL Web Service** is not "Activated", select the checkbox for the **Cisco AXL Web Service**.

8. Click the **[Save]** button at the bottom of the page to save your changes, and then click the **[OK]** button in the pop-up window that appears.

### Configuring a CUCM User Account

ScienceLogic recommends that you create a CUCM user account that will be used only by the ScienceLogic platform to access the AXL web service. To create a user account in CUCM that can access only the AXL web service, perform these two steps:

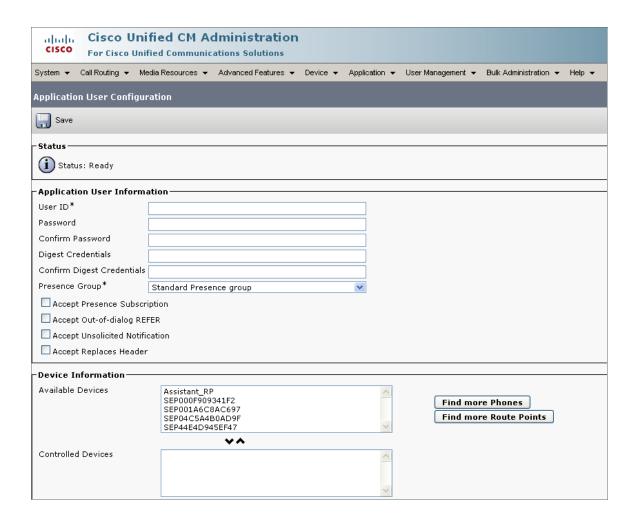
- Create a user account.
- Create a user group that includes the user account and has permission to access only the AXL web service.

To create a new CUCM user group and user account, perform the following steps:

- In a browser window, navigate to the following address: https://ip-address-of-cucm-system:8443/ccmadmin/showHome.do
- 2. Log in to the Cisco Unified CM Administration site as an administrator.
- 3. In the navigation bar at the top-left of the page, hover over *User Management*, then select *Application User*. The **Find and List Users** page appears:

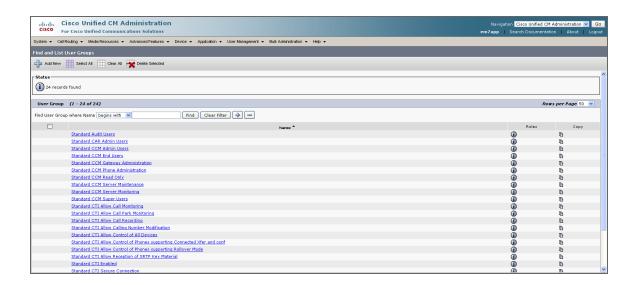


4. Click the [+ Add New] button. The Application User Configuration page appears:

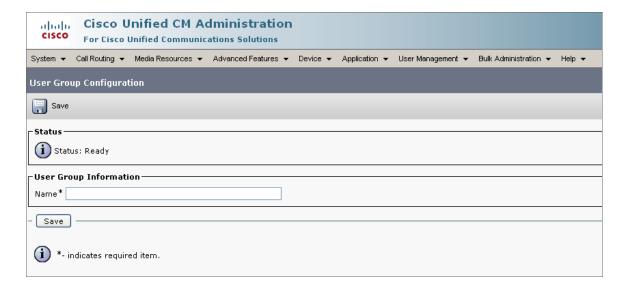


- 5. Supply values in the following fields:
  - User ID. Type a username for the new user.
  - Password. Type a password for the new user.
  - Confirm Password. Type the password for the new user again.
- 6. Click the [Save] button.

7. In the navigation bar at the top-left of the page, hover over *User Management*, then select *User Group*. The **Find and List User Groups** page appears:



8. Click the [+ Add New] button. The User Group Configuration page appears:

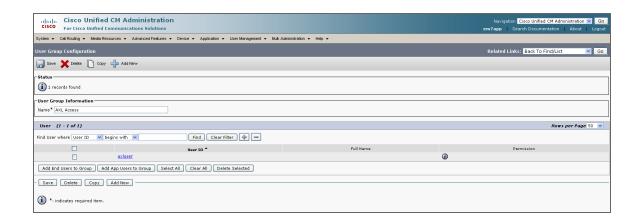


- 9. In the Name field, type a name for the user group. For example, you could call the user group "AXL Access".
- 10. Click the [Save] button.

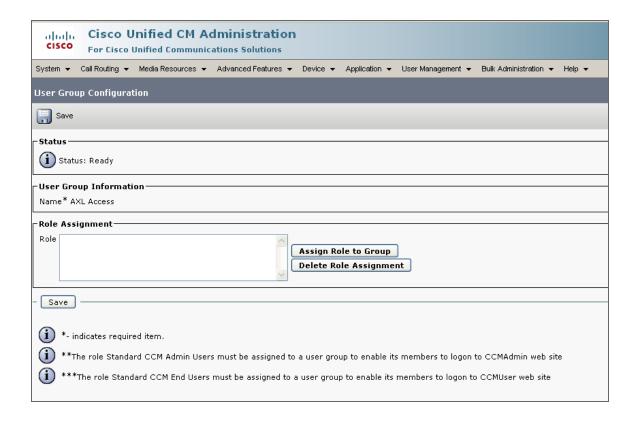
11. Click the [Add App Users to Group] button. The Find and List Application Users window appears:



- 12. Click the **[Find]** button. In the list of users, select the checkbox for the user account that you created, then click the **[Add Selected]** button at the bottom of the page.
- 13. The **Find and List Application Users** window closes. In the **User Group Configuration** page, the user account is included in the list of users:



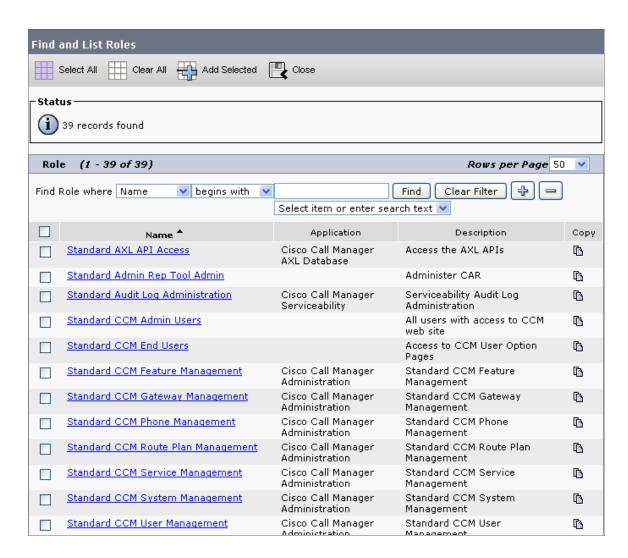
14. In the **Related Links** drop-down list at the top-right hand corner of the page, select Assign Role to User Group, and then click the **[Go]** button. The **User Group Configuration** page appears:



15. Click the [Assign Role to Group] button. The Find and List Roles window appears:



16. Click the **[Find]** button. A list of roles appears:



- 17. Select the checkboxes for the following roles:
  - Standard AXL API Access
  - Standard CCM Admin Users
  - Standard SERVICEABILITY Read Only
- 18. Click the [Add Selected] button at the bottom of the page.

19. The **Find and List Roles** window closes. In the **User Group Configuration** page, the **Roles** field includes the *Standard AXL API Access role*:



20. Click the [Save] button.

## Configuring Prime License Manager

If you want to monitor CUCM license information from Cisco Prime License Manager (PLM), you must create an administrator user account that the ScienceLogic platform can use to access PLM.

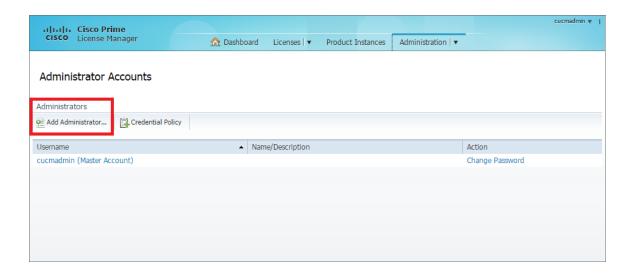
To create an administrator user in PLM:

1. In a browser window, navigate to the following address:

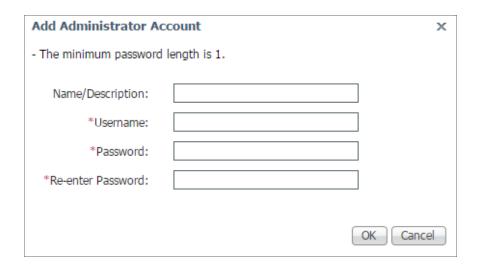
https://ip-address-of-plm-server/elm-admin/

- 2. Log in to the Cisco PLM site as an administrator.
- 3. In the **Administration** drop-down menu, select Administrator Accounts.

4. Click the [Add Administrator] button.



5. In the **Add Administrator Account** modal page, make entries in the following fields:



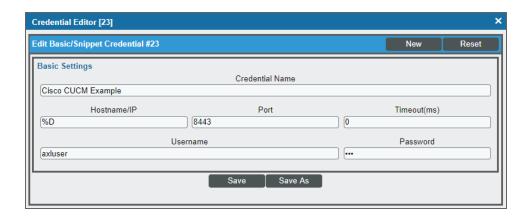
- Name/Description. Type a name or description for the account.
- Username. Type the account username.
- Password. Type the account password.
- Re-enter Password. Type the account password again.
- 6. Click [OK].

### Creating a CUCM Credential

To use the Dynamic Applications in the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack, you must first define a CUCM credential in the ScienceLogic platform. This credential allows the platform to communicate with the CUCM cluster. The Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack includes a template for a CUCM credential.

To modify the template for use with your CUCM cluster, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to the **Credential Management** page (System > Manage > Credentials).
- 2. Click the wrench icon ( ) for the Cisco CUCM Example credential. The **Credential Editor** modal window appears:



- 3. Supply values in the following fields:
  - Credential Name. Type a new name for the credential.
  - Hostname/IP. Type the hostname or IP address, or you can type the variable "%D".
  - Port. Type the port number.

NOTE: The example credential included in older versions of the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack used "80" as the default **Port** number. If your CUCM credential specifies port 80, the ScienceLogic platform will automatically override that value and use port 8443 instead. If your CUCM credential specifies any port other than 80, the platform will use that specified port.

- Timeout (ms). Type the timeout value of each request, in milliseconds.
- **Username**. Type the username for the CUCM user account that you created to access the AXL web service. For details, see the **Configuring a CUCM User Account** section.
- Password. Type the password for the username you entered in the Username field.
- 4. Click the [Save As] button.

NOTE: If you are monitoring CUCM license information with the Cisco Prime License Manager (PLM) and your PLM administrator username and password are the same as the user account you created to access the AXL web service, then you can use the same credential to access PLM. However, if your PLM administrator user information is different, then repeat these steps to create a credential to access PLM.

### Manually Creating Host File Entries for CUCM Nodes

During the discovery process, the ScienceLogic platform automatically aligns the IP addresses and hostnames for each node in a CUCM cluster via DNS.

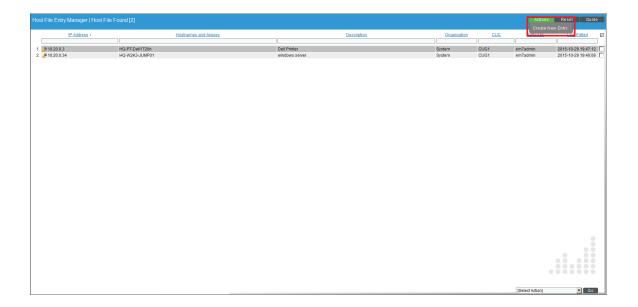
If you do not have access to DNS for the CUCM system you want to monitor, you must manually create host file entries in the ScienceLogic platform for each node in the CUCM cluster. Each host file entry must contain the IP address and hostname of a node in the CUCM cluster.

**NOTE**: If you have access to DNS for the CUCM system you want to monitor with the ScienceLogic platform, you do not need to perform the steps to manually configure host file entries. Continue to the section on *Discovering a CUCM Cluster*.

Repeat the following steps for each node in the CUCM cluster.

To create a host file entry:

1. Go to the **Host File Entry Manager** page (System > Customize > Host Files).



2. Click the [Action] menu and choose Create New Entry. The Create New Host File Entry modal page appears.



- 3. In the Create New Host File Entry modal page, supply values in the following fields:
  - IP Address. The IP address to resolve with the hostname.

**NOTE**: Server hostnames should be aligned to external IP addresses when supporting Network Address Translation (NAT) environments.

- **Hostnames and Aliases**. The hostname to align with the specified IP address. You can also include a space-delimited list of aliases for the host name.
- **Description**. Description of the host entry. This field is not written to the host file. This field is for administrators to use when managing host file entries.
- Organization. Organization associated with the host. You can select from a list of all existing organizations. This field is not written to the host file. This field is for administrators to use when managing host file entries. For example, a service provider could assign each customer its own organization and then use this field to manage host file entries for each customer.
- 4. Click the [Save] button to save the new host entry.

# Chapter

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# Discovering Cisco Unified Communications Manager Clusters

#### Overview

The following sections describe how to discover Cisco Unified Communications Manager (CUCM) clusters in the ScienceLogic platform using the Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack:

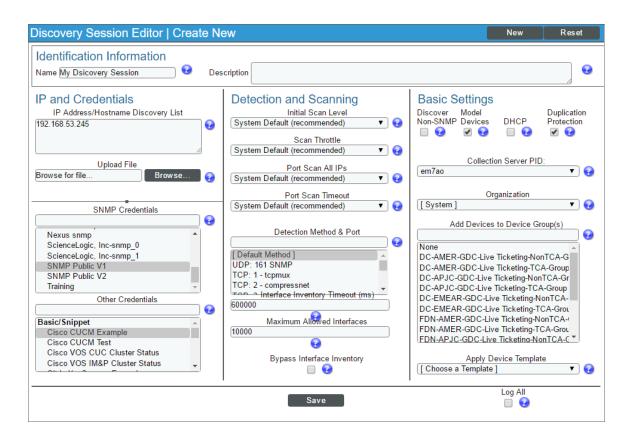
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## Discovering a CUCM Cluster

To create and run a discovery session that will discover a CUCM cluster, perform the following steps:

1. Go to the **Discovery Control Panel** page (System > Manage > Discovery).

2. Click the [Create] button to create a new discovery session. The Discovery Session Editor window appears:



- 3. Enter values in the following fields:
  - IP Address/Hostname Discovery List. Type the IP addresses for the CUCM Publishers.

NOTE: To monitor CUCM servers that are registered by name within their clusters, you might need to go to the Host File Entry Manager page (System > Customize > Host Files) and map the server names to their IP addresses if you do not have access to DNS for the CUCM system you want to monitor. For Network Address Translation (NAT) environments, server hostnames should be mapped to external IP addresses. For more information, see the section Manually Creating Host File Entries for CUCM Nodes.

• **SNMP Credential**. Select an SNMP credential to use with the CUCM cluster. (For more information on SNMP credentials, see the **Discovery and Credentials** manual.)

**NOTE**: An SNMP credential is needed only to properly classify the devices in the cluster. If SNMP is not available on the CUCM cluster, then you do not need to select an SNMP credential; in that scenario, the root device will be discovered as a pingable device and you must manually change it to a CUCM cluster.

- Other Credentials. Select the Cisco CUCM Example credential that you edited in the section on Creating a CUCM Credential.
- 4. You can enter values in the other fields on this page, but are not required to and can simply accept the default values. For more information about the other fields on this page, see the *Discovery and Credentials* manual.
- 5. Click [Save] and then close the Discovery Session Editor window.
- 6. The discovery session you created appears at the top of the **Discovery Control Panel** page. Click its lightning bolt icon ( ) to run the discovery session.
- 7. The **Discovery Session** window appears.
- 8. When the CUCM cluster is discovered, click its device icon ( ) to view the **Device Properties** page for the CUCM cluster.

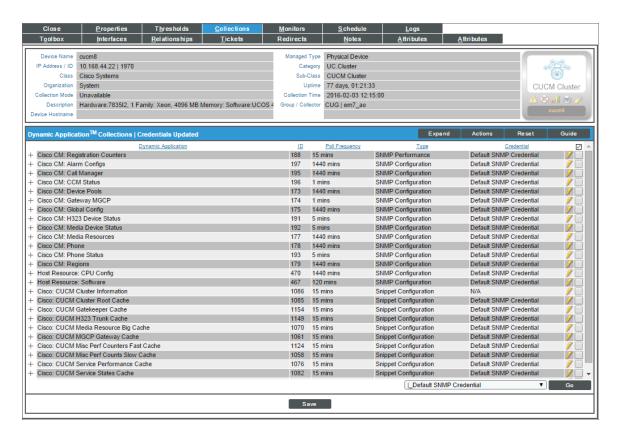
# Verifying Discovery and Dynamic Application Alignment

The Dynamic Applications for monitoring CUCM are aligned during discovery.

To verify that the ScienceLogic platform has automatically aligned the correct Dynamic Applications:

1. In the **Discovery Session** page, click the device icon ( ) for the newly discovered CUCM cluster to view its **Device Properties** page.

2. From the **Device Properties** page for the CUCM cluster, click the **[Collections]** tab. The **Dynamic Application Collections** page appears.



3. The following Dynamic Applications should appear on the **Dynamic Application Collections** page for the CUCM cluster:

**NOTE**: It can take several minutes after discovery for Dynamic Applications to display on the **Dynamic Application Collections** page. If the listed Dynamic Applications do not display on this page, try clicking the **[Reset]** button.

- Cisco: CUCM Cluster Information
- Cisco: CUCM Cluster Root Cache
- Cisco: CUCM CTI Device Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Gatekeeper Cache
- Cisco: CUCM H323 Trunk Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Media Resource Big Cache
- Cisco: CUCM MGCP Gateway Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Misc Perf Counters Fast Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Misc Perf Counts Slow Cache

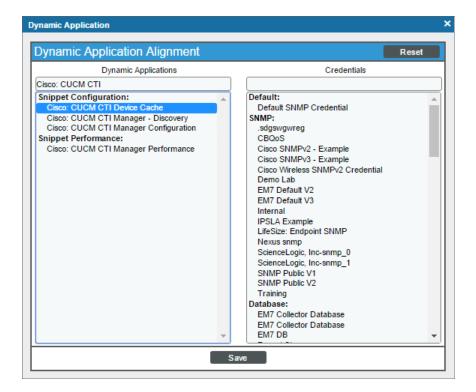
- Cisco: CUCM Partition Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Process Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Service Performance Cache
- Cisco: CUCM Service States Cache
- Cisco: CUCM SIP Trunk Cache

#### Manually Aligning Dynamic Applications

If the Dynamic Applications have not been automatically aligned, you can align them manually.

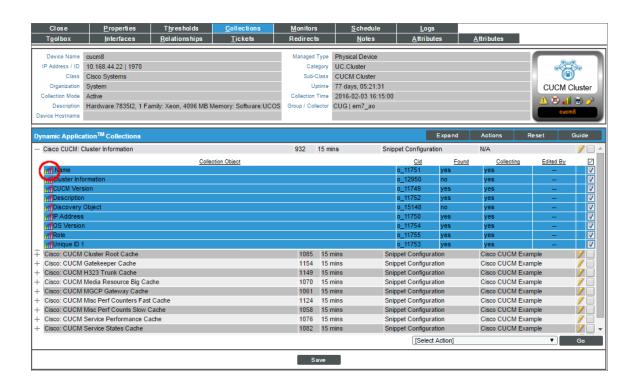
To manually align Dynamic Applications:

- 1. From the **Device Properties** page for the CUCM cluster, click the **[Collections]** tab.
- 2. Click the [Actions] button and then click Add Dynamic Applications. The **Dynamic Application Alignment** page appears:

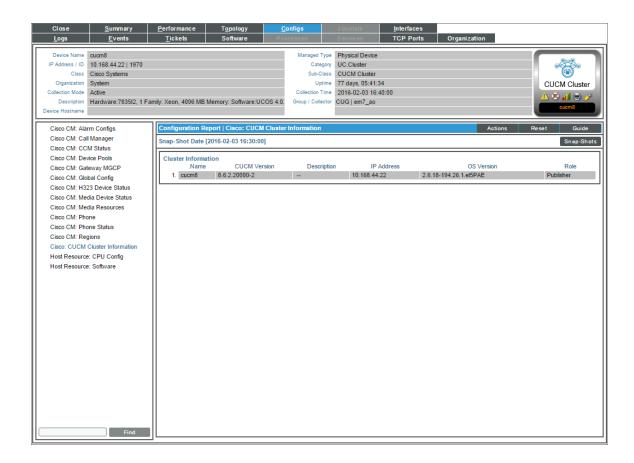


- 3. In the *Dynamic Applications* field, select the Dynamic Application you want to align.
- 4. In the Credentials field, select the SNMP credential you created for monitor the CUCM cluster.
- 5. Repeat steps 2-4 for the remaining Dynamic Applications to align with the device.

6. After aligning the Dynamic Applications, click the [Reset] button and then click the plus icon (+) for the Dynamic Application. If collection for the Dynamic Application was successful, the graph icons (\*\*\*) for the Dynamic Application are enabled:



7. Click a graph icon ( to view the collected data. The **Configuration Report** page will display the number of components of each type and the total number of components managed by the CUCM cluster:

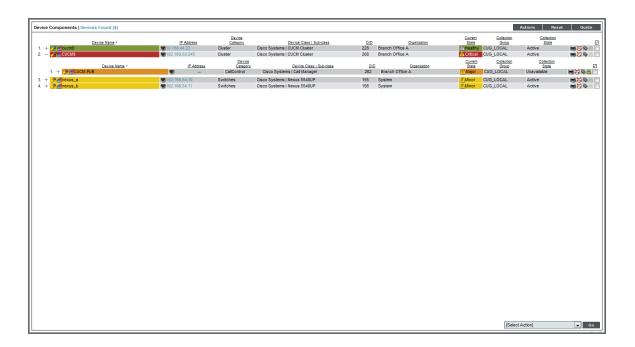


## Viewing Component Devices

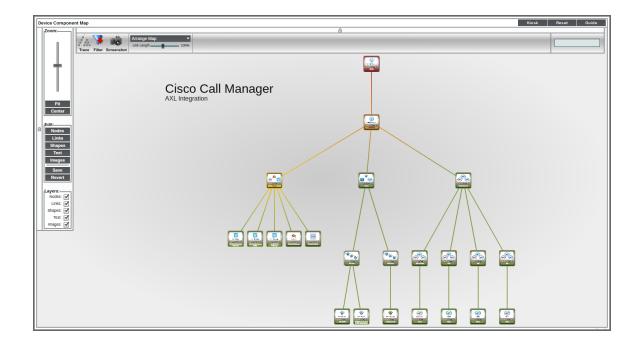
When the ScienceLogic platform performs collection for a CUCM cluster, the platform will create component devices for the components in the CUCM cluster and align other Dynamic Applications to those component devices. Some of the Dynamic Applications aligned to the component devices will also be used to create additional component devices. All component devices appear in the **Device Manager** page just like devices discovered using the ScienceLogic discovery process.

In addition to the **Device Manager** page, you can view the CUCM cluster and all associated component devices in the following places in the user interface:

• The **Device Components** page (Registry > Devices > Device Components) displays a list of all root devices and component devices discovered by the ScienceLogic platform. The **Device Components** page displays all root devices and component devices in an indented view, so you can easily view the hierarchy and relationships between child devices, parent devices, and root devices. To view the component devices associated with a CUCM cluster, find the CUCM cluster and select its plus icon (+):



• The Component Map page (Views > Device Maps > Components) allows you to view devices by root node and view the relationships between root nodes, parent components, and child components in a map. This makes it easy to visualize and manage root nodes and their components. The ScienceLogic platform automatically updates the Component Map as new component devices are discovered. The platform also updates each map with the latest status and event information. To view the map for a CUCM cluster, go to Views > Device Maps > Components, and select the map from the list in the left NavBar. To learn more about the Component Map page, see the Views manual.



# Chapter

4

## **Cisco Unified Communications Dashboards**

#### Overview

The Cisco: CUCM Unified Communications Manager PowerPack comes paired with the Cisco: CUCM Dashboards PowerPack, which contains dashboards that present data related to different aspects of CUCM clusters.

The following sections describe how to install the Cisco: CUCM Dashboards PowerPack and provide a description of each dashboard:

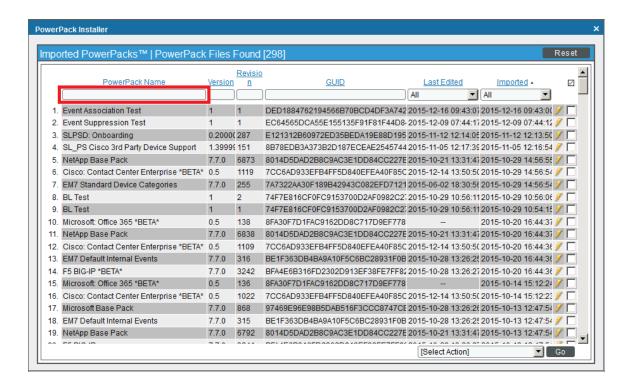
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# Installing the CUCM Dashboards

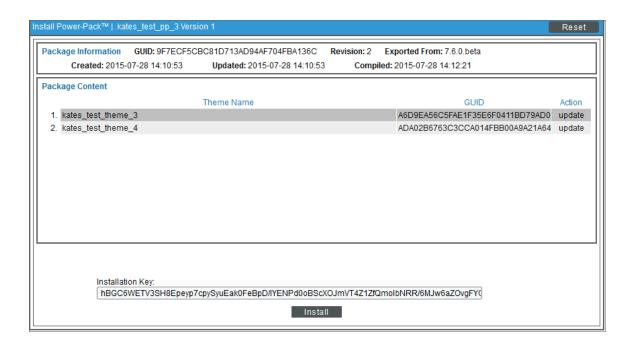
To view the CUCM dashboards in the ScienceLogic platform, you must install the Cisco: CUCM Dashboards PowerPack. To do so:

- 1. Go to the **PowerPack Manager** page (System > Manage > PowerPacks).
- 2. Click the [Actions] button, then select Install PowerPack. The Imported PowerPacks modal page appears.

3. Use the search filter in the **PowerPack Name** column heading to locate the PowerPack you want to install. To do so, enter text to match, including special characters, and the **Imported PowerPacks** modal page displays only PowerPacks that have a matching name.



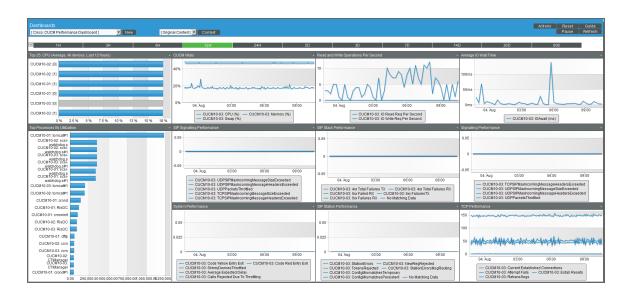
- 4. Click the lightning-bolt icon ( ) for the PowerPack that you want to install.
- 5. The Install PowerPack modal page appears. To install the PowerPack, click [Install].



6. The PowerPack now appears in the **PowerPack Manager** page. The contents of the PowerPack are automatically installed in your ScienceLogic system.

#### Cisco: CUCM Performance Dashboard

The Cisco: CUCM Performance dashboard displays 11 widgets.



- Top 25: CPU (Average, All devices, Last 12 Hours). This widget displays a bar graph that depicts the 25 Cisco: Call Manager devices that used the highest percentage of CPU time over the last 12 hours.
- **Top Processes By Utilization**. This widget displays a bar graph that depicts all CUCM processes in the cluster, ordered by utilization from highest to lowest.
- **CUCM Vitals**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the cluster's vitals by percent, including CPU time, Swap Utilization, and Memory Utilization, over time.
- **Read and Write Operations Per Second**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts read and write requests per second over time.
- Average IO Wait Time. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the average IO wait time over time.
- **SIP Signaling Performance**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts SIP signaling performance over time.
- SIP Stack Performance. This widget displays a line graph that depicts SIP stack performance over time.
- **Signaling Performance**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts overall signaling performance over time.
- **System Performance**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts multiple system performance metrics over time.

- SIP Station Performance. This widget displays a line graph that depicts multiple SIP station performance metrics over time.
- TCP Performance. This widget displays a line graph that depicts TCP performance over time.

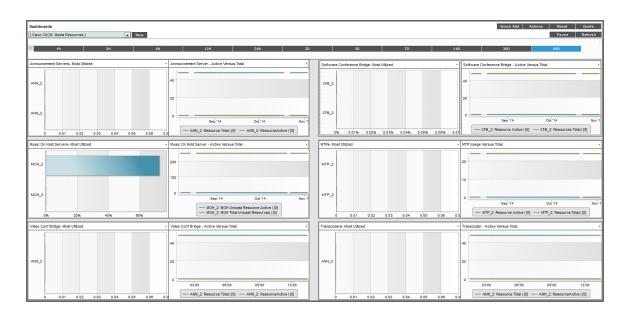
#### Cisco: CUCM Locations LBM

The Cisco: CUCM Locations LBM (Location Bandwidth Manager) dashboard displays eight widgets.

- **Top Locations by Audio Bandwidth**. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts a list of locations, ordered by audio bandwidth usage by percent, from highest to lowest.
- Location Audio Bandwidth Utilization. This widget displays a line graph that depicts audio bandwidth utilization over time.
- **Top Locations by Available Bandwidth**. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts a list of locations, ordered by available bandwidth in kpbs, from highest to lowest.
- Location Available Bandwidth. This widget displays a line graph that depicts available bandwidth over time.
- **Top Locations by Video Bandwidth**. This widget displays a line graph that a list of locations, ordered by video bandwidth by percent, from highest to lowest.
- Location Video Bandwidth Utilization. This widget displays a line graph that depicts video bandwidth utilization over time.
- Top Locations by Telepresence Bandwidth Utilization. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts a list of locations, ordered by TelePresence bandwidth usage in percent, from highest to lowest.
- Location Telepresence BW Utilization. This widget displays a line graph that depicts TelePresence bandwidth utilization over time.

#### Cisco: CUCM Media Resources

The Cisco: CUCM Media Resources dashboard displays 12 widgets that display the most utilized and active versus total metrics for transcoding, announcement servers, streaming music to callers on hold, video, conferencing, and media termination points.

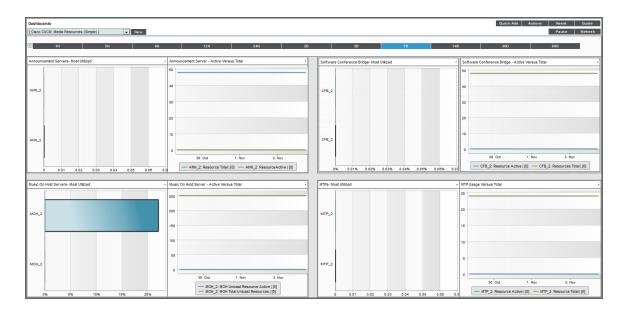


- Announcement Servers Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized announcement servers.
- Announcement Server Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active announcement servers versus the total announcement servers over time.
- **Software Conference Bridge Most Utilized**. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized software conference bridges by percent.
- **Software Conference Bridge Active Versus Total**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total software conference bridges over time.
- Music On Hold Servers Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most
  utilized music-on-hold servers by percent.
- Music On Hold Servers Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total music-on-hold servers over time.
- MTPs Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized Media Transfer Protocols (MTPs) by percent.
- MTP Usage Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the usage versus total Media Transfer Protocols (MTPs) over time.

- Video Conf Bridge Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized video conference bridges by percent.
- Video Conf Bridge Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total video conference bridges over time.
- **Transcoders Most Utilized**. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized transcoders by percent.
- Transcoders Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total transcoders over time.

# Cisco: CUCM Media Resources (Simple)

The Cisco: CUCM Media Resources dashboard displays eight widgets which display the most utilized and active versus total metrics for announcement servers, streaming music to callers on hold, conferencing, and media termination points.



- Top SIP Trunks by Number of Active Calls. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized SIP trunks.
- SIP Trunk Active Calls (Per Trunk). This widget displays a line graph that depicts the number of active calls per SIP Trunk over time.
- **Software Conference Bridge Most Utilized**. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized software conference bridges by percent.
- Software Conference Bridge Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total software conference bridges over time.

- Music On Hold Servers Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized music-on-hold servers by percent.
- Music On Hold Servers Active Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active versus total music-on-hold servers over time.
- MTPs Most Utilized. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the most utilized Media
  Transfer Protocols (MTPs) by percent.
- MTP Usage Versus Total. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the usage versus total Media Transfer Protocols (MTPs) over time.

#### Cisco: CUCM Tomcat

The Cisco: CUCM Tomcat dashboard displays 12 widgets that monitor servers and services that use the Tomcat Java Webserver.

- Tomcat Top Servers by Number of Requests. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the servers with the highest number of requests.
- **Tomcat** % **Memory Utilization**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the percentage of memory utilization over time.
- Tomcat % Total Errors. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the percentage of errors over time.
- Tomcat Connector Total Sessions Active. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the total active Tomcat Connector sessions over time.
- Tomcat Top 10 Services By Number of Requests. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the ten services with the most requests.
- Tomcat Number of Requests (Per Service). This widget displays a line graph that depicts the number of requests per service over time.
- Tomcat Top 10 Services by Errors. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the ten services with the most errors.
- Tomcat Errors (Per Service). This widget displays a line graph that depicts errors per service over time.
- Tomcat Top 5 Services by Sessions Active. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the five services with the most active sessions.
- Tomcat Sessions Active. This widget displays a line graph that depicts active Tomcat sessions over time.
- Tomcat Top Connectors By Errors/Threads Busy. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the Connectors with the most errors and busy threads.
- Tomcat Connector Errors or Threads Busy (Per Connector). This widget displays a line graph that depicts connector errors or busy threads per connector over time.

#### Cisco: CUCM Overall Cluster Health

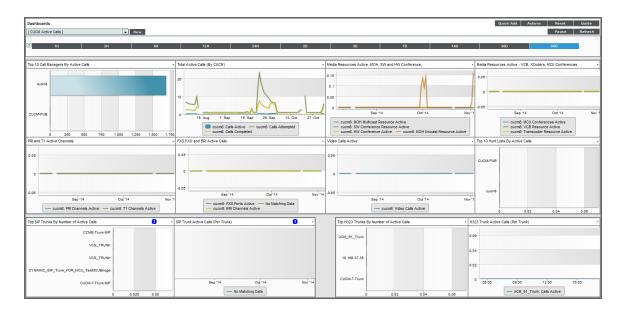
The Cisco: CUCM Overall Cluster Health dashboard contains nine widgets that monitor aspects of the cluster's overall health.



- Eight gauge widgets use IT Service Monitor Policies to display the following:
  - o Cluster Health
  - o Trunk Health
  - o Gateway Health
  - o Media Resources Health
  - Cluster Call Completions
  - CUCM Server Health
  - TFTP Health
  - o Tomcat Health
- At the bottom of the dashboard, a line graph depicts the overall cluster health by percentage over time.

#### Cisco: CUCM Active Calls

The Cisco: CUCM Active Calls widget displays 12 graphs that monitor active calls, conferences, and active channels.



#### The widgets display:

- Top 10 Call Managers By Active Calls. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the ten call managers with the highest number of active calls.
- Total Active Calls (By CUCM). This widget displays a line graph that depicts total active calls by CUCM over time.
- Media Resources Active MOH, SW and HW Conferences. This widget displays a line graph that depicts active MOH, SW, and HW conference media resources over time.
- Media Resources Active VCB, XCoders, MCU Conferences. This widget displays a line graph that depicts active VCB, XCoders, and MCU conferences over time.
- **PRI and T1 Active Channels**. This widget displays a line graph that depicts the active PRI and T1 channels over time.
- FXS, FXO, and BRI Active Calls. This widget displays a line graph that depicts FXS, FXO, and BRI active calls over time.
- Video Calls Active. This widget displays a line graph that depicts active video calls over time.
- Top 10 Hunt Lists By Active Calls. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the ten hunt lists
  with the highest number of active calls.
- Top SIP Trunks By Number of Active Calls. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the SIP trunks with the highest number of active calls.

- SIP Trunk Active Calls (Per Trunk). This widget displays a line graph that depicts active SIP trunk calls over time.
- Top H323 Trunks By Number of Active Calls. This widget displays a horizontal bar graph that depicts the H323 trunks with the highest number of active calls.
- H323 Trunk Active Calls (Per Trunk). This widget displays a line graph that depicts active H323 trunk calls over time.

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