Konfigurationsbeschreibung

AudioCodes

Parameter für Routing & Normalisierung

- SBC
- E-SBC
- MSBR

Stand: November 2018

Notation	Description
x (letter "x")	Wildcard that denotes any single digit or character
# (pound symbol)	• When used at the end of a prefix, it denotes the end of a number. For example, 54324# represents a 5-digit number that starts with the digits 54324. • When used anywhere else in the number (not at the end), it is part of the number (pound key). For example, 3#45 represents the prefix number 3#45. • To denote the pound key when it appears at the end of the number, the pound key must be enclosed in square brackets. For example, 134[#] represents any number that starts with 134#.
* (asterisk symbol)	• When used on its own, it denotes any number or string. • When used as part of a number, it denotes the asterisk key. For example, *345 represents a number that starts with *345.
$ (dollar sign)	Denotes an empty prefix for incoming IP calls that do not have a user part in the Request-URI, or for incoming Tel calls that do not have a called or calling number. This is used for the following matching criteria: • Source and Destination Phone Prefix • Source and Destination Username • Source and Destination Calling Name Prefix
	Range of Digits Note: • Dial plans denoting a prefix that is a range must be enclosed in square brackets, e.g., [4-8] or 23xx[456]. • Dial plans denoting a prefix that is not a range is not enclosed, e.g., 12345#. • Dial plans denoting a suffix must be enclosed in parenthesis, e.g., (4) and (4-8). • Dial plans denoting a suffix that include multiple ranges, the range must be enclosed in square brackets, e.g., (23xx[4,5,6]). • An example for entering a combined prefix and suffix dial plan - assume you want to match a rule whose destination phone prefix is 4 to 8, and suffix is 234, 235, or 236. The entered value would be the following: [4-8](23[4,5,6]).
[n-m] or (n-m)	Represents a range of numbers. Examples: • To depict prefix numbers from 5551200 to 5551300: [5551200-5551300]# • To depict prefix numbers from 123100 to 123200: 123[100-200]# • To depict prefix and suffix numbers together: 03(100): for any number that starts with 03 and ends with 100. [100-199](100,101,105): for a number that starts with 100 to 199 ends with 100, 101 or 105. and 03(abc): for any number that starts with 03 and ends with abc. 03(5xx): for any number that starts with 03 and ends with 5xx. 03(400,401,405): for any number that starts with 03 and ends with 400 or 401 or 405. Note: • The value n must be less than the value m. • Only numerical ranges are supported (not alphabetical letters).

Notation	Description
	• For suffix ranges, the starting (n) and ending (m) numbers in the range must include the same number of digits. For example, (23-34) is correct, but (3-12) is not.
[n,m,...] or (n,m,...)	Represents multiple numbers. The value can include digits or characters. Examples: • To depict a one-digit number starting with 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6: [2,3,4,5,6] • To depict a one-digit number ending with 7, 8, or 9: (7,8,9) • Prefix with Suffix: [2,3,4,5,6](7,8,9) - prefix is denoted in square brackets; suffix in parenthesis For prefix only, the notations d[n,m]e and d[n-m]e can also be used: • To depict a five-digit number that starts with 11, 22, or 33: [11,22,33]xxx# • To depict a six-digit number that starts with 111 or 222: [111,222]xxx#
[n1-m1,n2-m2,a,b,c,n3-m3] or (n1-m1,n2-m2,a,b,c,n3-m3)	Represents a mixed notation of single numbers and multiple ranges. For example, to depict numbers 123 to 130, 455, 766, and 780 to 790: • Prefix: [123-130,455,766,780-790] • Suffix: (123-130,455,766,780-790) Note: The ranges and the single numbers used in the dial plan must have the same number of digits. For example, each number range and single number in the dialing plan example above consists of three digits.
Special ASCII Characters	The device does not support the use of ASCII characters in manipulation rules and therefore, for LDAP-based queries, the device can use the hexadecimal (HEX) format of the ASCII characters for phone numbers instead. The HEX value must be preceded by a backslash "\". For example, you can configure a manipulation rule that changes the received number +49 (7303) 165-xxxxx to +49 \287303\29 165-xxxxx, where \28 is the ASCII HEX value for "(" and \29 is the ASCII HEX value for ")". The manipulation rule in this example would denote the parenthesis in the destination number prefix using "x" wildcards (e.g., xx165xxxxx#); the prefix to add to the number would include the HEX values (e.g., +49 \287303\29 165-). Below is a list of common ASCII characters and their corresponding HEX values: ASCII Character HEX Value * \2a (\28) \29 \ \5c / \2f