## Asterisk - Advanced Configuration

PacNOG 3 VoIP Workshop June 2007, Cook Islands

Jonny Martin jonny@jonnynet.net

## Variable Expressions

- Variables used to
  - reduce configuration complexity
  - add clarity
  - provide additional dialplan logic
- Basic expressions allow us to perform basic mathematical calculations

```
exten => 501,1,Set(Count=1)
exten => 501,2,Set(Newcount=$[${Count}+1])
exten => 501,3,SayNumber(${NewCount})
```

## Substrings

- \${variable:offset:length}
- Returns the substring of 'variable' of length 'length', starting at offset
- Commonly used to strip access codes
  - exten => 1X.,1,Dial(SIP/\${EXTEN:1})
  - Dials the extension minus the initial '1'
  - If 'length' is omitted, the rest of the string is returned
- To concatenate two strings, simply write them together:
  - \${string1}\${string2}

## Variable Operators

- Boolean operators (non-zero = true, zero=false)
  - Or var1 | var2
  - And var1 & var2
  - Comparisons var1 {=, >, >=, <, <=, !=} var2
- Mathematical operators
  - Addition and subtraction var1 {+, -} var2
  - Multiplication, integer division, remainder var1 {\*, /, %} var2

## Dialplan Functions

- Basic syntax:
  - FUNTION\_NAME(argument)
- To reference the value of a function
  - \${FUNCTION\_NAME(argument)}
  - can be nested, i.e. 'argument' above replaced with another function reference
- Used for string manipulation

## Dialplan Functions

- exten => 502,1,Set(TEST=example)exten => 502,2,SayNumber(\${LEN(\${TEST})})
  - Len() returns the length of a string
- Many more...

#### **Functions**

```
*CLI> show functions
Installed Custom Functions:
                                                          Encodes a string to URI-
                     URIENCODE(<data>)
URIENCODE
safe encoding.
                     URIDECODE(<data>)
                                                          Decodes an URI-encoded
URIDECODE
string.
                                                          Escapes single ticks for
SQL ESC
                     SQL ESC(<string>)
use in SQL statements
                     ODBC_PRESENCE(<arg1>[...[,<argN>]]) Runs the referenced
ODBC PRESENCE
query with the specified arguments
                                                          Runs the referenced
ODBC ANTIGF
                     ODBC ANTIGF(<arg1>[...[,<argN>]])
query with the specified arguments
ODBC SQL
                     ODBC SQL(<arg1>[...[,<argN>]])
                                                          Runs the referenced
query with the specified arguments
                     TXTCIDNAME(<number>)
TXTCIDNAME
                                                          TXTCIDNAME looks up a
caller name via DNS
ENUMLOOKUP
                     ENUMLOOKUP(number[,Method-type[,opt ENUMLOOKUP allows for
general or specific querying of NAPTR records or counts of NAPTR types for ENUM or
ENUM-like DNS pointers
                                                          Gets or sets Caller*ID
CALLERID
                     CALLERID(datatype)
data on the channel.
                                                          Allows setting multiple
                     ARRAY(var1[,var2[...][,varN]])
ARRAY
```

#### Asterisk Database

- astdb simple database forms part of Asterisk
- Dial plan and CLI can insert and remove data
- Data stored in a file, so is retained across Asterisk reloads and server reboots
- Data stored in groupings of families containing keys
  - exten => s,1,Set(DB(family/key)=\${some\_variable})
  - exten => s,1,Set(DB(system/nightmode\_on)=1)
  - exten => s,1,Dial(\${DB(exten/\${EXTEN}/dial\_string)},15)

#### Asterisk Database - Example

```
; start counting and store count progress in astdb
; check if DB key exists, if not, jump to key no exist
; function DB_Exists returns 1 if the key exists, 0 if not
exten => 30,1,GotoIf(DB_Exists(test/count)?key_no_exist)
; begin the counting!
exten => 30,n(start),Set(COUNT=${DB(test/count)})
exten => 30,n,SayNumber(${COUNT})
exten => 30,n, Set(COUNT=$[${COUNT} + 1])
; update the DB
exten => 30,n,Set(DB(test/count)=${COUNT})
exten => 30,n,Goto(start)
; if we got here it is because the key didn't exist in the DB
; create the key
exten => 30,n(key no exist),Set(DB(test/count)=1)
; and jump back to the start to begin counting
exten => 30,n,Goto(start)
```

#### Gotolf

```
; GotoIf(condition?label1[:label2])
;
; Go to label1 if condition is true or to next step (or label2 if defined) if condition is false, or
;
; GotoIf(condition?[label1]:label2)
;
; Go to next step (or label1 if defined) if condition is true or to label2 if condition is false.
```

#### Macros

- Avoids repetition in the dial plan
- Akin to building a function in the dial plan
- Useful for building standard phone dialling logic
- Uses extra specific channel variables:

```
${ARGn}: The nth argument passed to the macro ${MACRO_CONTEXT}: Context of the extension that triggered this macro ${MACRO_EXTEN}: The extension that triggered this macro ${MACRO_PRIORITY}: The priority in the extension where this macro was triggered
```

## Macro Example

```
[macro-stdexten]
; Standard extension macro:
   ${ARG1} - Extension (we could have used ${MACRO EXTEN} here as well
   ${ARG2} - Device(s) to ring
; ring the interface for 20sec max
exten \Rightarrow s,1,Dial(\{ARG2\},20)
; jump based on status (NOANSWER, BUSY, CHANUNAVAIL, CONGESTION, ANSWER)
exten => s,2,Goto(s-${DIALSTATUS},1)
exten => s-NOANSWER,1,Voicemail(u${ARG1}); If unavailable, send to voicemail
exten => s-NOANSWER, 2, Goto (default, s, 1); If they press #, return to start
exten => s-BUSY,1,Voicemail(b${ARG1})
                                         ; If busy, send to voicemail w/ busy
announce
exten => s-BUSY,2,Goto(default,s,1)
                                          ; If they press #, return to start
exten => s-.,1,Goto(s-NOANSWER,1)
                                          ; Treat anything else as no answer
exten => a,1,VoicemailMain(${ARG1})
                                         ; If they press *, send to VoicemailMain
```

### AGI Scripts

- Asterisk Gateway Interface
- Dial plan can call Perl, Python, PHP scripts
- AGI script reads from STDIN to get information from Asterisk
- AGI script writes data to STDOUT to send information to Asterisk
- AGI script can write to STDERR to send debug information to the console
- Scripts stored in /usr/share/asterisk/agi-bin/ on Debian
- exten => 520,1,AGI(/path/to/agi-script.agi)

### AGI Scripts

- Very very powerful
- A2Billing uses them to implement a complete billing system
  - All the relevant call data is sent to the AGI
  - MySQL lookups performed
  - Relevant dial command returned to Asterisk
  - Database updated at end of call

#### Agents

- Users can log in as an Agent
- Maps current extension to that user's Agent
- Agent can then be logged into queues
- Agents can log in / out at will, follow-me functionality
- Agents functionality still quite buggy best not to use for anything complex

## agents.conf

```
/etc/asterisk/agents.conf
[general]
; Define whether callbacklogins should be stored in astdb for persistence
persistentagents=yes
[agents]
;autologoff=15 ; time (s) before agent auto logoff if no answer
;ackcall=no
wrapuptime=1000
;musiconhold => default
;updatecdr=no
; Enable recording calls addressed to agents. It's turned off by default.
recordagentcalls=yes
;recordformat=gsm
; agent => agentid, agentpassword, name
group=1 ; Junior NOC staff
agent => 600,1234,Lilly
group=2 ; Senior NOC staff
agent => 610,1234,Steve
```

#### Queues

- Reasonably powerful queuing support within Asterisk
- Queues can have static or dynamic members
- Members can be channels, or Agents
- Automatic distribution of calls based on queue strategy

### queues.conf

```
/etc/asterisk/queues.conf
[general]
; Store each dynamic agent in each queue in the astdb for persistence
persistentmembers = yes
; Queue(queuename|[options]|[optionalurl]|[announceoverride]|[timeout])
; example: Queue(dave|t|||45)
[noc]
musiconhold = default
strategy = ringall; ringall, roundrobin, leastrecent, fewest calls, random, rrmemory
servicelevel = 30; SLA setting (s). stats for calls answered in this time
                   ; How long the phone rings before it's considered a timeout
timeout=15
                   ; How long do we wait before trying all the members again?
retrv=0
; Weight of queue - when compared to other queues, higher weights get preference
weight=2
wrapuptime=5
                   ; how long before sending agent another call
maxlen = 0
                   ; of queue, 0 for no maximum
; How often to announce queue position and/or estimated holdtime to caller (0=off)
announce-frequency = 0
;announce-holdtime = yes no once
;announce-round-seconds = 10
; How often to make any periodic announcement (see periodic-announce)
;periodic-announce-frequency=60
```

## Queuing Example

```
; Using Agents
; agent login to helpdesk queue
exten => *4,1,Answer()
exten => *4,n,AddQueueMember(noc|Agent/${CALLERID(NUM)})
exten => *4,n,AgentCallbackLogin(${CALLERID(NUM)}||q${CALLERID(NUM)}@sip)
exten \Rightarrow *4,n,Hangup()
; agent logout from noc queue
; note # is sent through by as a %23 in some sip headers
; so may need to repeat with exten => %23
exten => #4,1,Answer()
; send trigger to flash panel
exten => #4,n,System(/usr/sbin/asterisk -rx "agent logoff Agent/${CALLERID(NUM)}")
exten => #4,n,RemoveQueueMember(noc|Agent/${CALLERID(NUM)})
exten => #4,n,Playback(agent-loggedoff)
exten => #4,n,Hangup
; Or, using dynamic login of channel instead of agents, doesn't send triggers to flash panel
exten => *4,1,Answer()
exten => *4,n,AddQueueMember(noc|${CALLERID(NUM)})
exten => *4,n,Playback(logged-in)
exten => *4,n,Hangup()
exten => #4,n,RemoveQueueMember(noc|${CALLERID(NUM)})
exten => #4,n,Playback(agent-loggedoff)
exten => #4,n,Hangup
```

#### Festival

- Festival Open sources text to speech engine
  - http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/
- Text to speech is a bit rough, but useable
- Easy to use once installed
- Useful for putting together quick IVRs

```
exten => 1,1,Festival('Record your message now')
exten => 1,n,Record(filename:alaw)
exten => 1,n,Festival('You recorded')
exten => 1,n,Playback(filename)
exten => 1,n,Festival('message saved.')
exten => 1,n,Goto(s,1)
```

Lab 3: Advanced Asterisk Configuration

#### Asterisk CLI

- Should be quite familiar with it by now
- Can run remote Asterisk CLI commands from server
  - asterisk -rx "sip reload"
- Primarily useful for triggering reloads and setting DB keys

## Asterisk Manager API

- Allows client programs to connect to Asterisk
  - Issues commands and reads events
  - Used by Flash Operator Panel to keep track of Asterisk's state
- Telnet to the listening TCP/IP port (5038 by default)
  - Login checked against credentials in manager.conf
  - Specific message types subscribed to in manager.conf

# Asterisk Manager API Commands

Action	Privilege	Synopsis
AbsoluteTimeout AgentCallbackLo AgentLogoff Agents ChangeMonitor Command DBGet DBPut	<b>,</b>	Set Absolute Timeout Sets an agent as logged in by callback Sets an agent as no longer logged in Lists agents and their status Change monitoring filename of a channel Execute Asterisk CLI Command Get DB Entry Put DB Entry
Events	<pre><none> call,all call,all</none></pre>	Control Event Flow Check Extension Status Gets a Channel Variable
Hangup IAXnetstats IAXpeers ListCommands	<pre>call,all <none> <none> <none></none></none></none></pre>	Hangup Channel Show IAX Netstats List IAX Peers List available manager commands
Logoff MailboxCount MailboxStatus	<none> call,all call,all</none>	Logoff Manager Check Mailbox Message Count Check Mailbox
Monitor Originate ParkedCalls	<pre>call,all call,all <none></none></pre>	Monitor a channel Originate Call List parked calls

#### Asterisk Performance

- Performance heavily dependant on what your Asterisk server is doing
- 'Switching' calls can easily get up to ~200 calls/sec
- Terminating media streams around 30 simultaneous calls on a fast server
- Codecs low bitrate codecs typically require a lot of CPU

Purpose	Number of channels	Minimum recommended
Hobby system	No more than 5	400-MHz x86, 256 MB RAM
SOHOa system	5 to 10	1-GHz x86, 512 MB RAM
Small business system	Up to 15	3-GHz x86, 1 GB RAM
Medium to large system	More than 15	Dual CPUs, possibly also multiple servers in a distributed architecture