
Working with Telephony Routing

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How Call Routing Works

In the SBC Edge (SBC), all call routing occurs between **Signaling Groups**.



Signaling Groups are the logical representations of call-handling systems such as private branch extensions (PBX), Microsoft Lync 2010/2013 Servers, fax machines and analog phones.

In order to route any call to or from a call system connected to SBC, you must first configure a Signaling Group to represent that device or system. The following list illustrates the hierarchical relationships of the various Telephony routing components of a SBC call system:

Signaling Group — describes the source call and points to a routing definition known as a **Call Route Table**

Call Route Table — contains one or more **Call Route Entries**

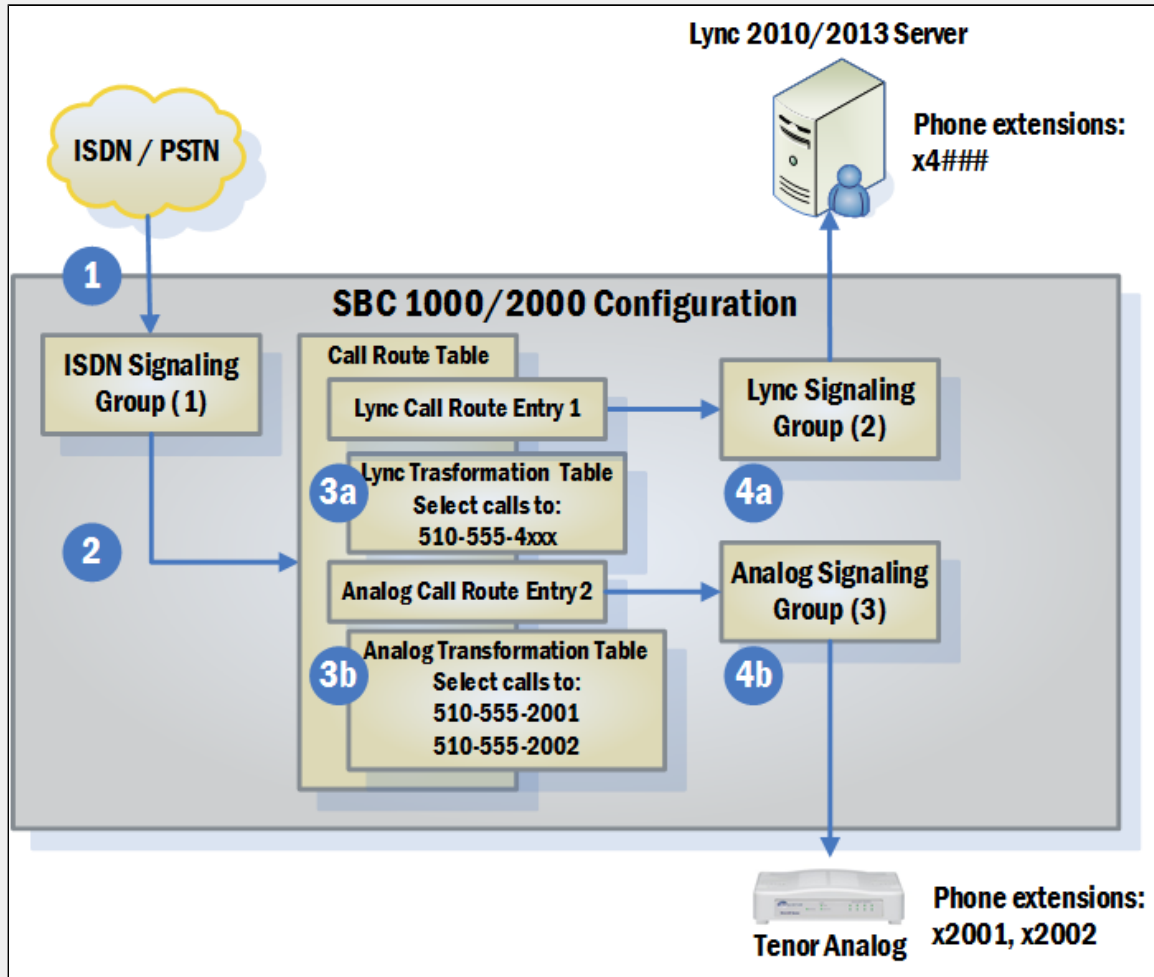
Call Route Entries points to the destination **Signaling Group(s)**

Each call routing entry describes how the call should be routed and also points to a **Transformation Table** which defines the conversion of names, numbers and other fields when routing a call.

Logic Path

The diagram below illustrates possible paths of a call from an external call from a ISDN PRI service line connected to the SBC system to an internal Lync 2010 server or analog phone or fax devices connected to a Tenor Analog device.

Figure 1: Logic Path



SBC Call Logic Steps

1. An outside call comes through the ISDN PRI line connected to the SBC system and is routed to the **ISDN Signaling Group**.
2. In order to route the call, the SBC ISDN Signaling Group system engages the **Call Route Table** attached to it.
3. SBC processes the **Call Route Table** entries and their attached **Transformation Table** entries, looking for a match to the called number.
 - a. SBC finds a match for a 4xxx local extension managed by a Lync 2010 Server.
 - b. SBC finds a match for a x2001 or x2002 local extension analog device, managed by a Tenor Analog system.
4. SBC routes the call to the appropriate Signaling Group and the receiving system processes the call.

Related Topics

Managing Signaling Groups

Managing Linked Signaling Groups

- [Creating and Modifying Linked Signaling Groups](#)

Managing Call Routing Tables

- Call Forking Overview
- Creating and Modifying Entries to Call Routing Tables
- Viewing Call Routing Entry Counters

Managing Transformation Tables

- Optional Matching Overview
- Creating and Modifying Entries to Transformation Tables
- Creating Call Routing Logic with Regular Expressions
 - Regular Expressions for Number Matching and Transformation
 - Understanding Regular Expressions

Managing Action Configurations

- Creating and Modifying Action Configurations

Managing Action Sets

- Creating and Modifying Entries to Action Set Tables

Routing Usage Examples

- SIP URI Manipulation

Viewing Routing Table

Viewing IPv6 Routing Table

