



**Grandstream Networks, Inc.**

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**UCM6XXX Asterisk Manager Interface (AMI) Guide**



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## INTRODUCTION

Asterisk Manager Interface (AMI) allows a client program to connect to an Asterisk instance and issue commands or read events over a TCP/IP stream. This is particularly useful when the integrators try to track the state of a telephony client inside Asterisk.

A simple “**key: value**” line-based protocol is utilized for communication between the connecting client and the Asterisk PBX. Lines are terminated by using CR/LF. In this document, we will use the term “packet” to describe a set of “**key: value**” lines that are terminated by an extra CR/LF.

Some useful Asterisk Manager Interface information can be found in the following links:

<http://www.voip-info.org/wiki/view/Asterisk+manager+API>

<https://wiki.asterisk.org/wiki/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=4817239>

The UCM6XXX provides restricted AMI access for users. In order to connect to Asterisk Manager Interface on UCM6XXX, please follow the steps below.

1. Create new AMI user.
2. Configure AMI ports for connection.
3. Establish connection and authenticate the user.

This document introduces each step and necessary configurations in the following sections.

**Note:** UCM6XXX series include UCM6100 series (UCM6102, UCM6104, UCM6108 and UCM6116), UCM6200 series (UCM6202, UCM6204 and UCM6208) and UCM6510.

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 **Warning:**

Please do not enable AMI on the UCM6XXX if it is placed on a public or untrusted network unless you have taken steps to protect the device from unauthorized access. It is crucial to understand that AMI access can allow AMI user to originate calls and the data exchanged via AMI is often very sensitive and private for your UCM6XXX system. Please be cautious when enabling AMI access on the UCM6XXX and restrict the permission granted to the AMI user. By using AMI on UCM6XXX you agree you understand and acknowledge the risks associated with this.

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## CREATING NEW AMI USER

1. Log in the UCM6XXX web UI and navigate to **PBX->Internal Options->AMI**.
2. Click on “Create New AMI User”.

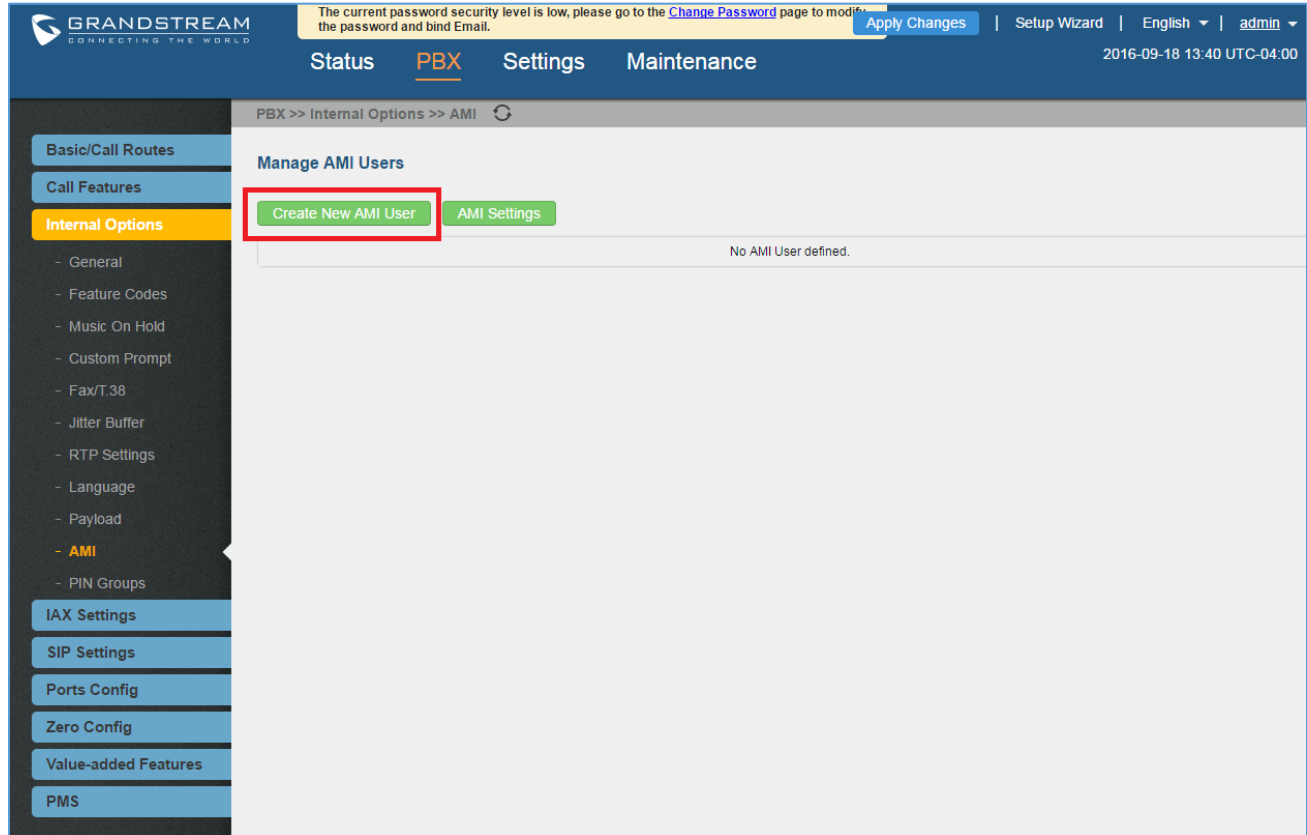


Figure 1: Web UI->Internal Options->AMI

3. A new dialog “Create New AMI User” will be prompted.

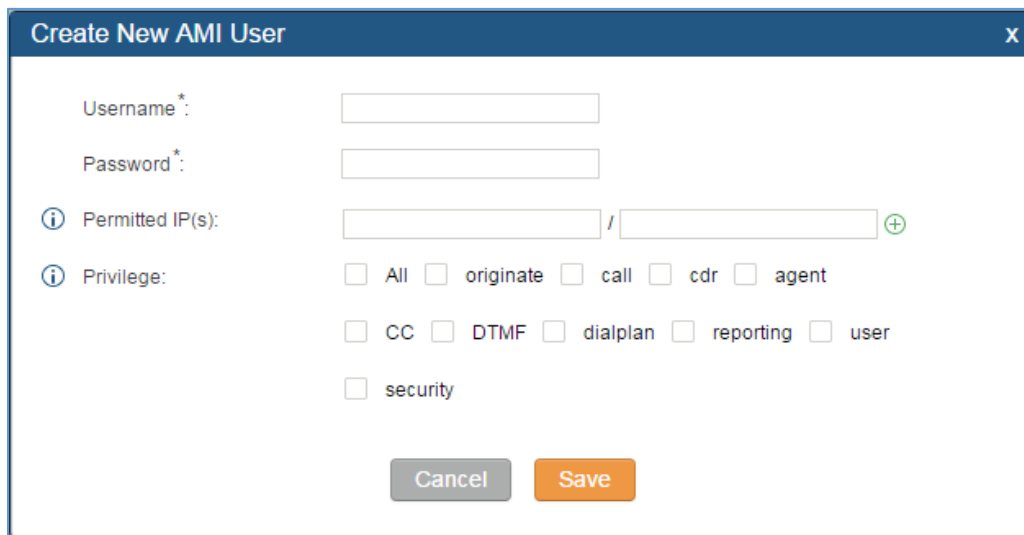


Figure 2: Create New AMI User Dialog

4. Configure the following parameters in the “Create New AMI User” dialog:

- **Username**  
Configure a name for new AMI user. The username needs to be at least 8 characters. For example, ucmamiuser1.
- **Password**  
Configure a password for this user to connect to AMI for authentication purpose. The password has the following requirement:
  - at least 6 characters
  - must contain numeric digit
  - at least one lowercase alphabet, or one uppercase alphabet, or one special character
- **Permitted IP(s)**  
Configure an IP address Access Control List (ACL) for addresses that should be allowed to authenticate as the AMI user. **If not set, all IPs will be denied.** The format is IP/subnet. For example, 192.168.40.144/255.255.255.255.
- **Privilege**  
Configure the privilege for the AMI user. Please see options and definitions in below table.

Table 1: AMI User Privilege



Privilege Option	Definition
All	This provides all privilege options to user.
originate	Write-only. It provides permission to originate new calls.
call	It provides permission to access information about channels and ability to configure in a running channel.
cdr	Read-only. This provides permission to obtain output of cdr-manager, if loaded.
agent	This provides permission to access call queue information and agents' information. It also provides ability to add members to a call queue.
CC	Read-only. This provides permission to receive Call Completion events.
DTMF	Read-only. This provides permission to receive DTMF events.
dialplan	Read-only. This provides permission to receive NewExten and VarSet events.
reporting	This provides ability to obtain statistics and status information from the system.
user	This provides permission to send and receive UserEvent.
security	Read-only. It provides ability to read security events.



5. Click on “Save” and then “Apply Changes”.



**Figure 3: AMI User Created**

Now the AMI user is successfully created. After creating the AMI user, it can be edited by clicking on  icon or deleted by clicking on  icon.

## CONFIGURING AMI PORTS

1. In UCM6XXX web UI->**PBX->Internal Options->AMI** page, click on “AMI Settings”.

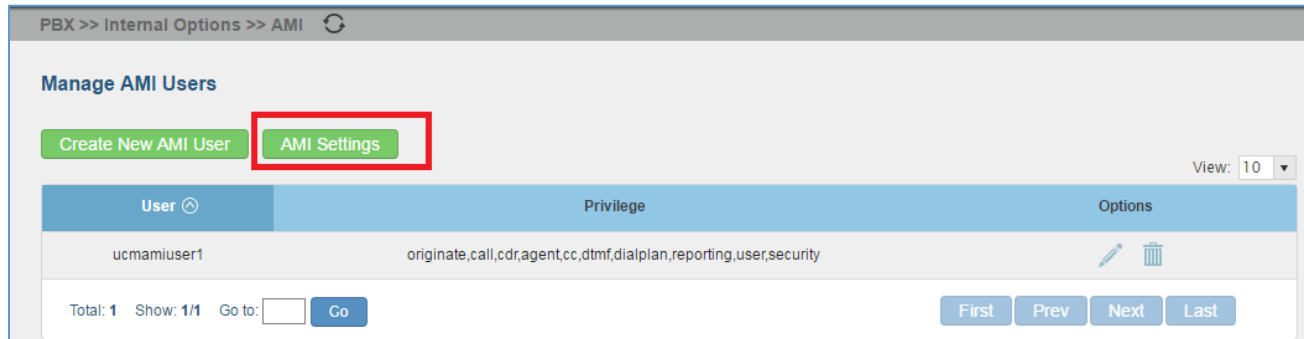


Figure 4: AMI Settings

2. A new dialog “AMI Settings” will be prompted.

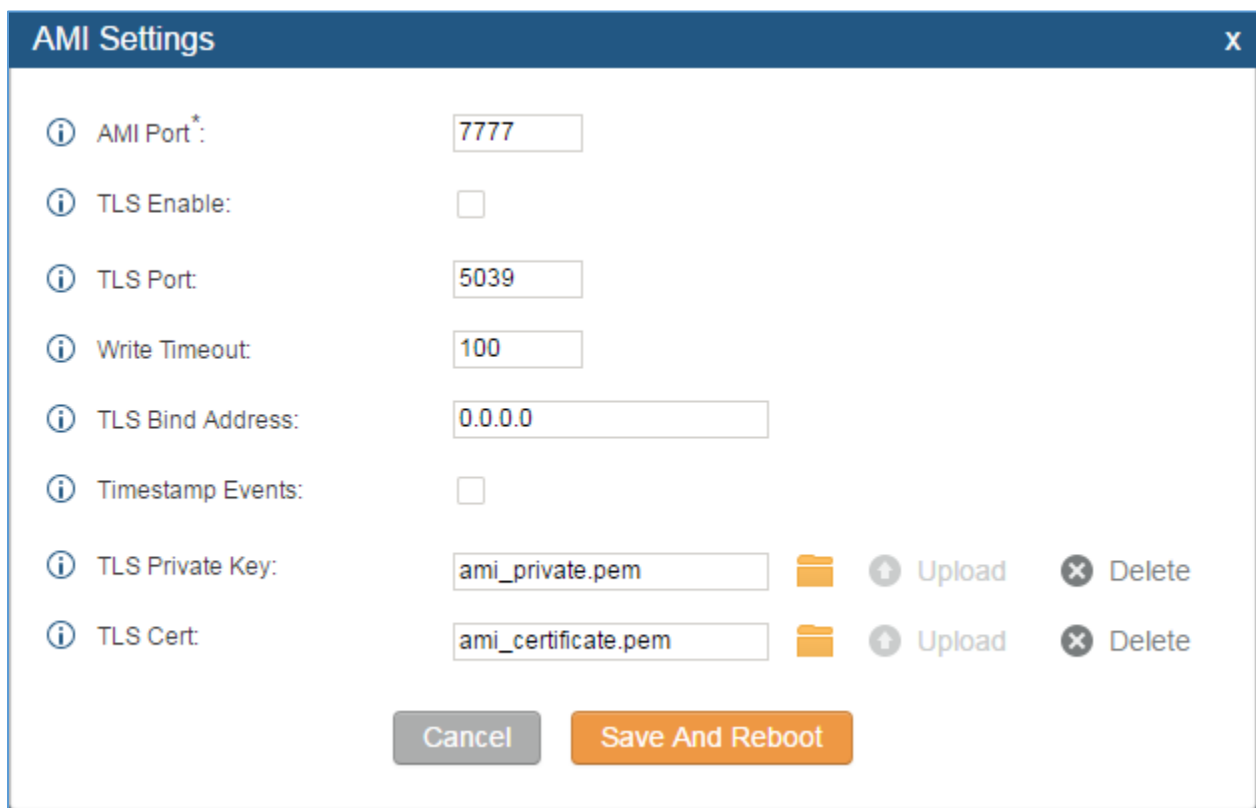


Figure 5: AMI Settings Dialog

3. Configure the following parameters in “AMI Settings” dialog. Users can connect AMI using TCP or TLS. If using TLS, please set “TLS Enable” to “Yes”.



**Table 2: AMI Settings Parameters**

Parameter	Definition
<b>AMI Port</b>	Configures the port number to listen to for AMI connection. The default setting is 7777.
<b>TLS Enable</b>	Enables listening for AMI connections using TLS. The default setting is No.
<b>TLS Port</b>	Configures the port to listen to for TLS-based AMI connection. The default setting is 5039.
<b>Write Timeout</b>	Sets the timeout when writing data to the AMI connection for this user. This option is specified in milliseconds. The default value is 100.
<b>TLS Bind Address</b>	Configures the address to listen to for TLS-based AMI connections. The default setting is 0.0.0.0, which means all addresses.
<b>Timestamp Events</b>	Add a Unix epoch timestamp to events.
<b>TLS Private Key</b>	Upload TLS private key for TLS-based AMI connection. The size of the key file must be under 2 MB. After uploading, the file will be automatically renamed to "ami_private.pem".
<b>TLS Cert</b>	Upload the TLS cert for TLS-based AMI connection. It contains private key for the client and signed certificate for the server. The size of the certificate must be under 2MB. After uploading, the file will be automatically renamed to "ami_certificate.pem".

4. Click on "Save" and then "Apply Changes" to save the AMI settings.





## ESTABLISHING CONNECTION AND USER AUTHENTICATION

1. To connect AMI using TCP, simply use Telnet to connect to UCM6XXX's IP address with AMI port.

- If using command line, users can type in:  
**telnet 192.168.40.237 7777**
- If using PuTTY, users might need change the Telnet setting "Telnet Negotiation Mode" to "Passive" first. Then initiate Telnet connection to AMI from Putty.

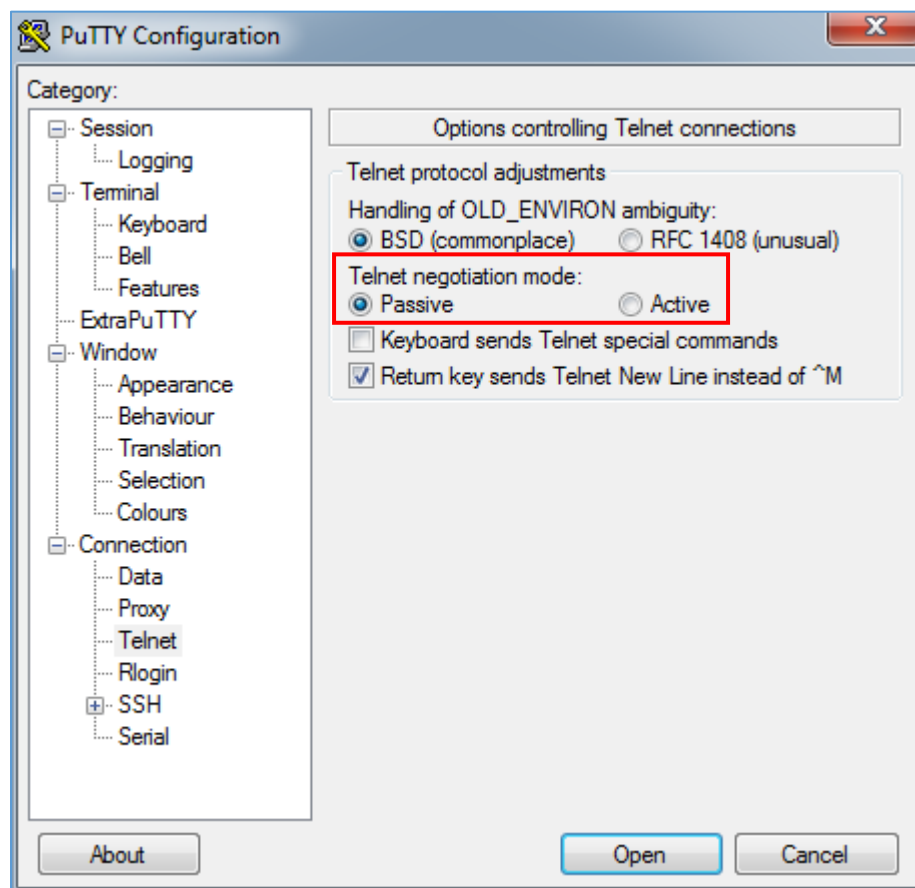


Figure 6: Telnet Settings in PuTTY



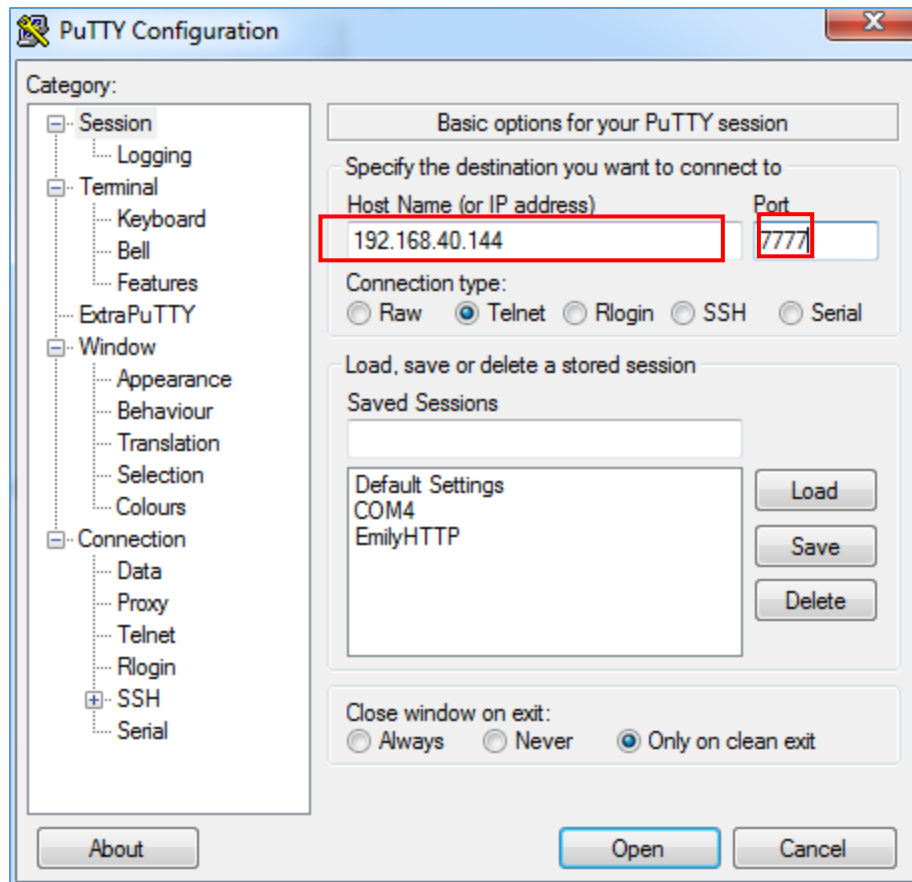


Figure 7: Telnet Connection Using PuTTY

2. After initiating connection, users shall see prompt like below, meaning connection is established.

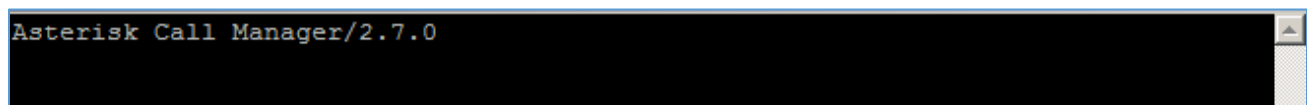


Figure 8: Telnet Connection to AMI Using TCP

3. To connect AMI using TLS, use the following format to connect the TLS port in command line:



Figure 9: Telnet Connection to AMI Using TLS

The IP address is the UCM6XXX IP and 5039 is the TLS port.

4. After the connection is established, the system will wait for user's input. By default, if there is no input in 30 seconds, the system will disconnect automatically.



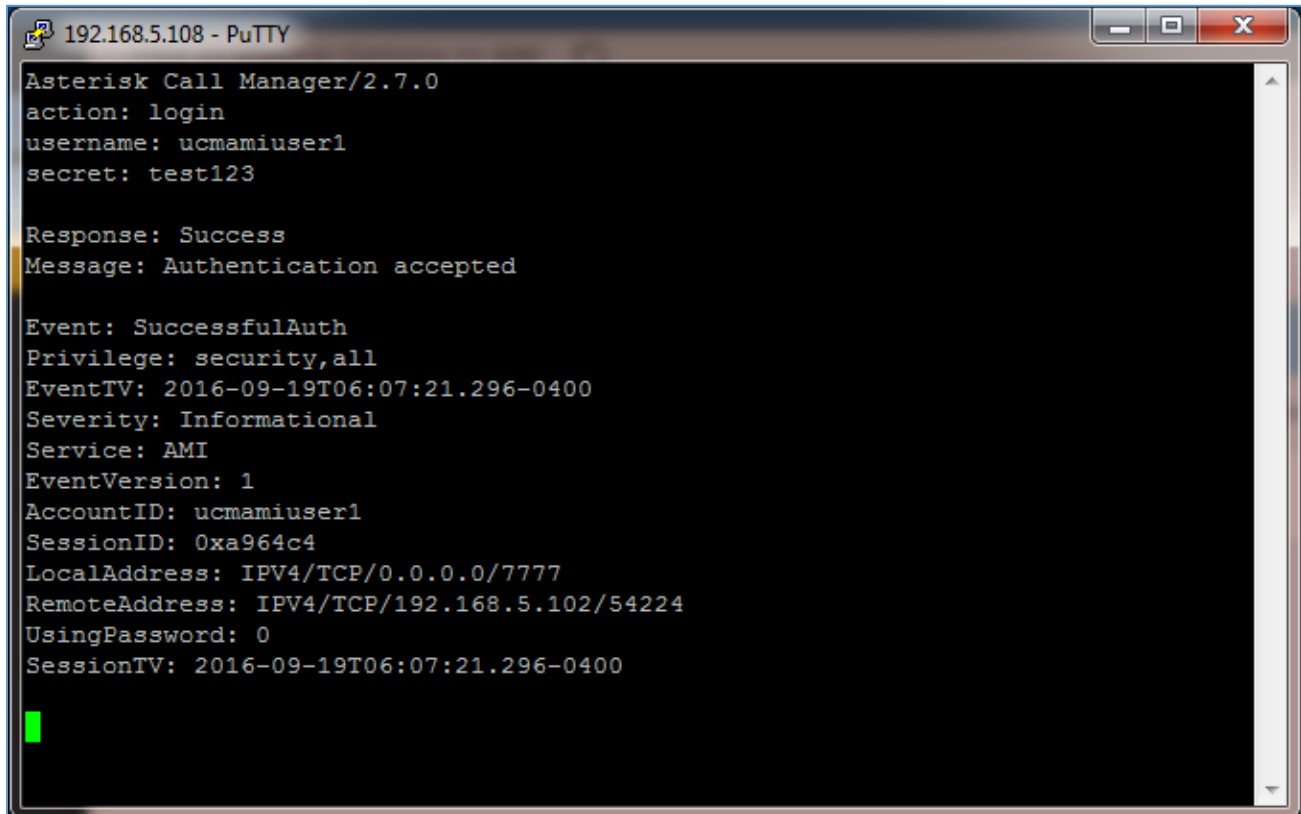
5. To log in and get authenticated, manually enter all the text below:

**action: login**

**username: ucmamiuser1**

**secret: test123**

Tap on ENTER and users should see response like below. Sometimes if there is no response after ENTER, please tap on ENTER again.



```
192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
Asterisk Call Manager/2.7.0
action: login
username: ucmamiuser1
secret: test123

Response: Success
Message: Authentication accepted

Event: SuccessfulAuth
Privilege: security,all
EventTV: 2016-09-19T06:07:21.296-0400
Severity: Informational
Service: AMI
EventVersion: 1
AccountID: ucmamiuser1
SessionID: 0xa964c4
LocalAddress: IPV4/TCP/0.0.0.0/7777
RemoteAddress: IPV4/TCP/192.168.5.102/54224
UsingPassword: 0
SessionTV: 2016-09-19T06:07:21.296-0400
```

Figure 10: User Authentication Successful

**Note:** Users must log in and get authenticated before using other commands.

6. To view all executable AMI command, enter text below:

**action: listcommands**

Tap on ENTER. Users will see the following output. (Sometimes if there is no response after ENTER, please tap on ENTER again.)

```

192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
action: listcommands

Response: Success
AbsoluteTimeout: Set absolute timeout. (Priv: system,call,all)
AnalogChanlists: (Priv: <none>)
Atxfer: Attended transfer. (Priv: call,all)
BlindTransfer: Blind transfer channel(s) to the given destination (Priv: call,all)
Bridge: Bridge two channels already in the PBX. (Priv: call,all)
BridgeDestroy: Destroy a bridge. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeInfo: Get information about a bridge. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeKick: Kick a channel from a bridge. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeList: Get a list of bridges in the system. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeTechnologyList: List available bridging technologies and their statuses. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeTechnologySuspend: Suspend a bridging technology. (Priv: <none>)
BridgeTechnologyUnsuspend: Unsuspend a bridging technology. (Priv: <none>)
Challenge: Generate Challenge for MD5 Auth. (Priv: <none>)
ChangeMonitor: Change monitoring filename of a channel. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeKick: Kick a Confbridge user. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeList: List participants in a conference. (Priv: reporting,all)
ConfbridgeListRooms: List active conferences. (Priv: reporting,all)
ConfbridgeLock: Lock a Confbridge conference. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeMute: Mute a Confbridge user. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeSetSingleVideoSrc: Set a conference user as the single video source distributed to all other participants. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeStopRecord: Stop recording a Confbridge conference. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeUnlock: Unlock a Confbridge conference. (Priv: call,all)
ConfbridgeUnmute: Unmute a Confbridge user. (Priv: call,all)
ControlPlayback: Control the playback of a file being played to a channel. (Priv: call,all)
CoreCheckChannel: (Priv: system,reporting,all)
CoreSettings: Show PBX core settings (version etc). (Priv: system,reporting,all)
CoreShowChannels: List currently active channels. (Priv: system,reporting,all)
CoreStatus: Show PBX core status variables. (Priv: system,reporting,all)
DAHDI dialOffhook: Dial over DAHDI channel while offhook. (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI dialOffhook: Toggle DAHDI channel Do Not Disturb status OFF. (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI dialOnhook: Toggle DAHDI channel Do Not Disturb status ON. (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI Hangup: Hangup DAHDI Channel. (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI Restart: Fully Restart DAHDI channels (terminates calls). (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI ShowChannels: Show status of DAHDI channels. (Priv: <none>)
DAHDI Transfer: Transfer DAHDI Channel. (Priv: <none>)
DataGet: Retrieve the data api tree. (Priv: <none>)
DBGet: Get DB Entry. (Priv: system,reporting,all)
DeviceStateList: List the current known device states. (Priv: call,reporting,all)
  
```

Figure 11: AMI Command Example



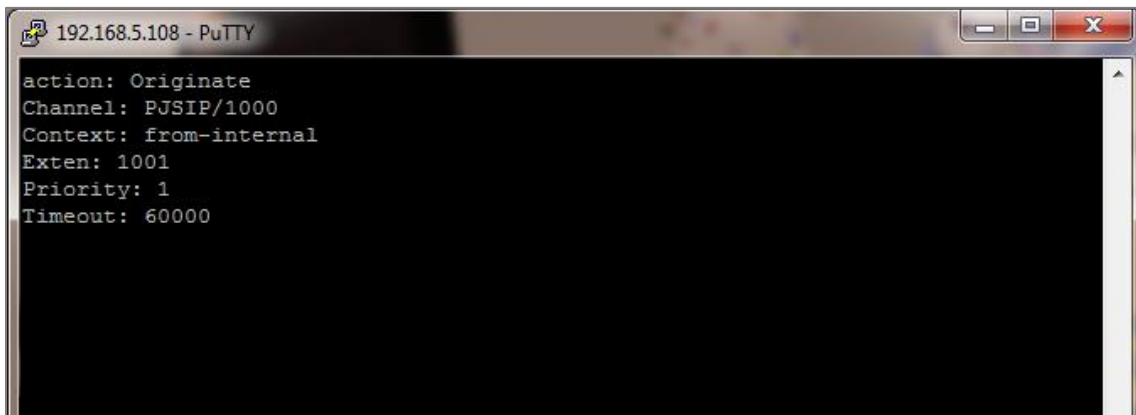
## EXAMPLES

There are mainly 3 types of AMI packets:

- **Action:** packets sent by client to Asterisk to request to perform a particular action. There are a limited number of actions for the client to use and each of them is decided by the module in Asterisk server. Only one action can be performed each time and the action packet contains the action name and parameters.
- **Response:** response by Asterisk to the client action.
- **Event:** information about the events of Asterisk core or expansion modules.

**Note:** Please make sure the AMI user is logged in and authenticated first

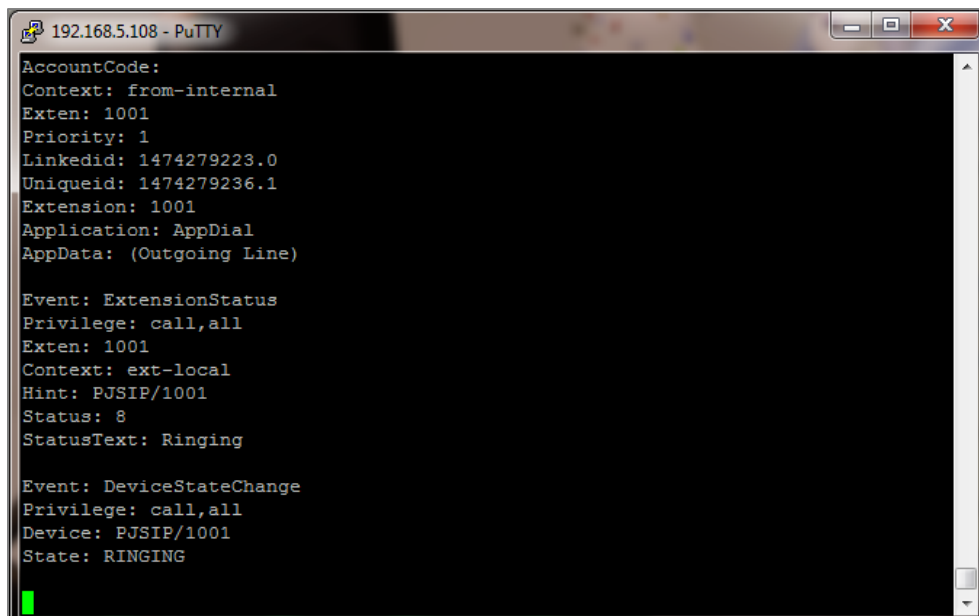
### Example 1: Originate an internal call



```

192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
action: Originate
Channel: PJSIP/1000
Context: from-internal
Exten: 1001
Priority: 1
Timeout: 60000
  
```

Figure 12: Example 1 – Originate Internal Call Ext 1000 to Ext 1001



```

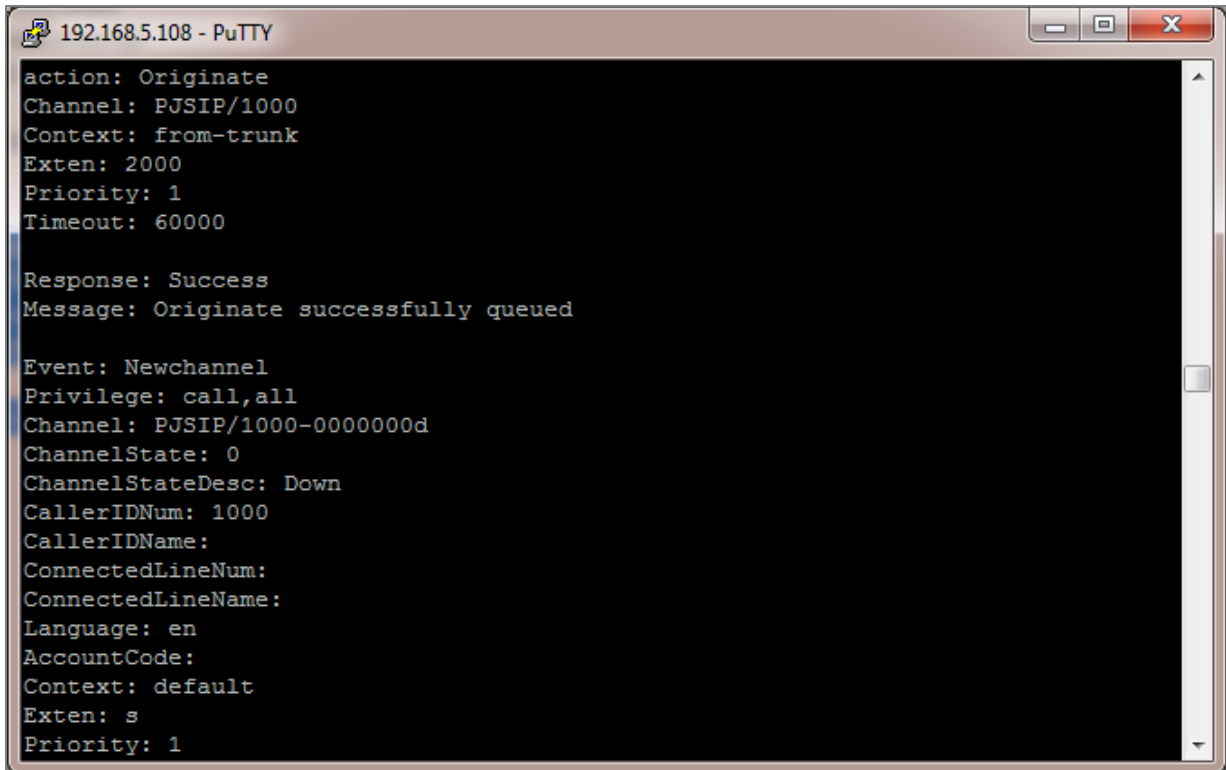
192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
AccountCode:
Context: from-internal
Exten: 1001
Priority: 1
Linkedid: 1474279223.0
Uniqueid: 1474279236.1
Extension: 1001
Application: AppDial
AppData: (Outgoing Line)

Event: ExtensionStatus
Privilege: call,all
Exten: 1001
Context: ext-local
Hint: PJSIP/1001
Status: 8
StatusText: Ringing

Event: DeviceStateChange
Privilege: call,all
Device: PJSIP/1001
State: RINGING
  
```

Figure 13: Example 1 - Ext 1001 Ringing

### Example 2: Originate an external call via trunk



```
192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
action: Originate
Channel: PJSIP/1000
Context: from-trunk
Exten: 2000
Priority: 1
Timeout: 60000

Response: Success
Message: Originate successfully queued

Event: Newchannel
Privilege: call,all
Channel: PJSIP/1000-0000000d
ChannelState: 0
ChannelStateDesc: Down
CallerIDNum: 1000
CallerIDName:
ConnectedLineNum:
ConnectedLineName:
Language: en
AccountCode:
Context: default
Exten: s
Priority: 1
```

Figure 14: Example 2 – Originate External Call

### Example 3: Channel hang-up

**Note:** This command will hang up active call.



```
192.168.5.108 - PuTTY

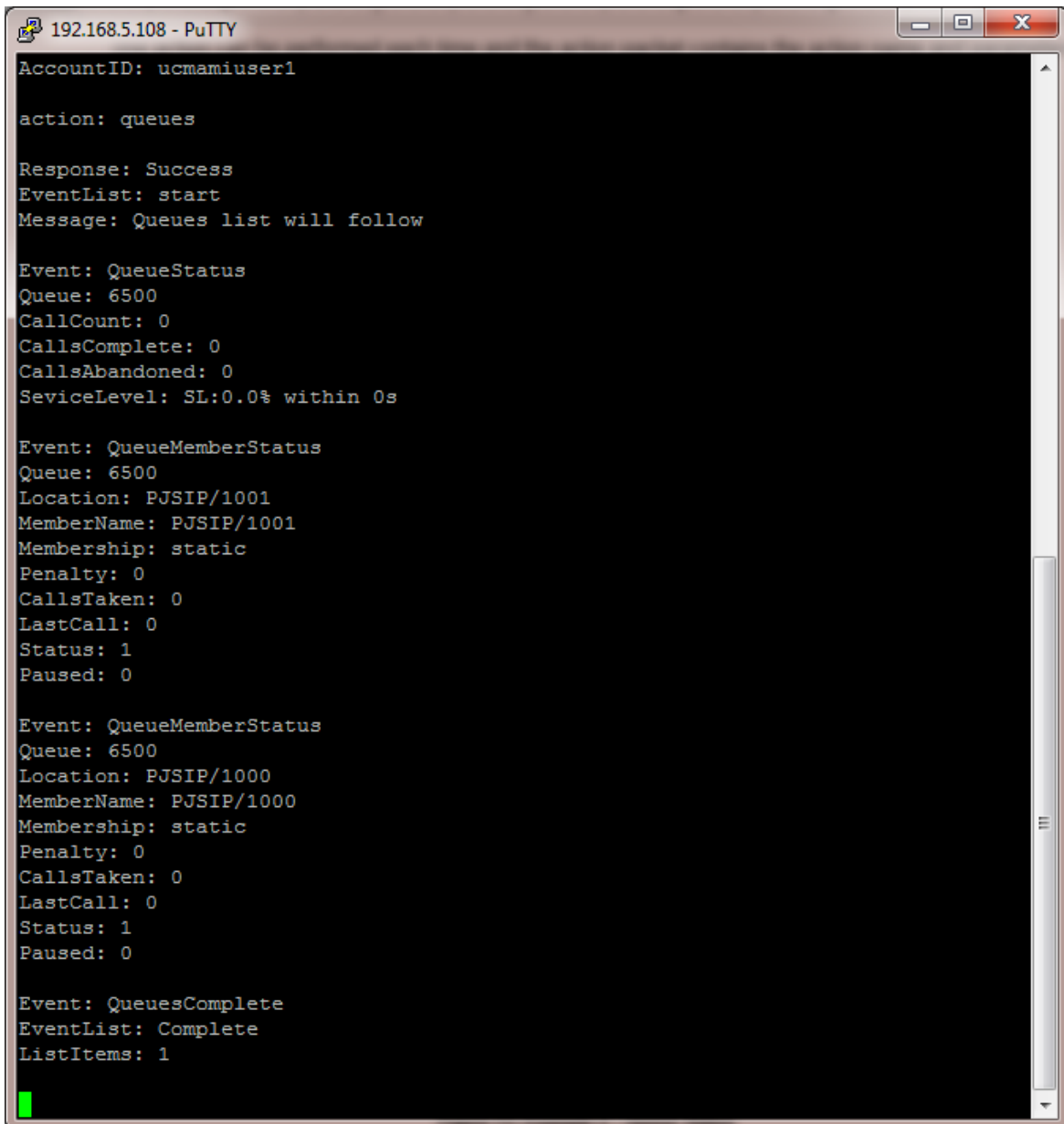
Channel: PJSIP/1000-0000000a
action: hangup
channel: PJSIP/1000-0000000a

Response: Success
Message: Channel Hungup
```

Figure 15: Example 3 –Channel Hangup



#### Example 4: Query the status of queue



```
192.168.5.108 - PuTTY
AccountID: ucmamiuser1

action: queues

Response: Success
EventList: start
Message: Queues list will follow

Event: QueueStatus
Queue: 6500
CallCount: 0
CallsComplete: 0
CallsAbandoned: 0
SeviceLevel: SL:0.0% within 0s

Event: QueueMemberStatus
Queue: 6500
Location: PJSIP/1001
MemberName: PJSIP/1001
Membership: static
Penalty: 0
CallsTaken: 0
LastCall: 0
Status: 1
Paused: 0

Event: QueueMemberStatus
Queue: 6500
Location: PJSIP/1000
MemberName: PJSIP/1000
Membership: static
Penalty: 0
CallsTaken: 0
LastCall: 0
Status: 1
Paused: 0

Event: QueuesComplete
EventList: Complete
ListItems: 1
```

Figure 16: Example 4 – Queue Status

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