

Tekelec EAGLE[®] 5 Signaling Application System (SAS)

Feature Manual – INP

Table of Chapters

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Feature Description

Chapter 3. EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands

Chapter 4. INP Feature Activation

Chapter 5. Maintenance and Measurements

Index

Table of Chapters

Tekelec EAGLE[®] 5

Signaling Application System

Feature Manual - INP

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TEKELEC

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction

Overview	1-1
Scope and Audience	1-2
Manual Organization	1-2
Related Publications	1-2
Documentation Packaging, Delivery, and Updates	1-8
Documentation Admonishments	1-9
Customer Assistance	1-9
Customer Contact Center	1-9
Emergency Response	1-10
Acronyms and Abbreviations	1-11

Chapter 2. Feature Description

Overview	2-1
MPS/EPAP Platform	2-2
EPAP/PDBA Overview	2-5
INP Considerations	2-10
Network Connections	2-12
Serviceability Hints	2-16
INP Message Protocol	2-20
Primary INP Functions	2-20
The Stages of INP Execution	2-21

Chapter 3. EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands

Introduction	3-1
EAGLE 5 SAS Commands for INP	3-1
Commands	3-1
System Debug Services (SDS) Commands	3-15
MSU Trap and Trace Command	3-15

Chapter 4. INP Feature Activation

Introduction	4-1
Prerequisites	4-2
Feature Activation Overview	4-4
Feature Activation Procedure	4-10

Chapter 5. Maintenance and Measurements

Introduction	5-1
Maintenance Requirements	5-1
EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting	5-2
EPAP Maintenance Blocks	5-2
DSM Status Requests	5-3
Status Reporting to the EPAP	5-3
Hourly Maintenance Report	5-4
GSM and INP System Hardware Verification	5-5
DSM Main Board Verification	5-5
DSM Applique Memory Verification	5-5
Actions Taken When Hardware Determined to be Invalid	5-6
Unstable Loading Mode	5-6
GSM System and INP System Status Reporting	5-6
System Status Reporting	5-6
GSM Status Reporting	5-7
INP Status Reporting	5-7
DSM Memory Capacity Status Reporting	5-7
Loading Mode Support Status Reporting	5-7
Code and Application Data Loading	5-7
DSM Code Loading	5-7
DSM Application Data Loading	5-8
EPAP - DSM Loading Interface	5-8
Loading Mode Support	5-8
State Transitions during Start-Up	5-11
INP Subsystem Related Alarms	5-14
DSM-EPAP Link	5-16
MPS (EPAP) Alarms	5-16
Card Related MPS Alarms	5-18
GSM Subsystem Alarms	5-20
INP Subsystem Alarms	5-21
INP Subsystem Related UIMs	5-23
INP Measurements	5-24
OAM Based Measurements	5-24
Measurements Platform	5-24
Measurement Reports	5-26

Index

List of Figures

Figure 2-1. MPS/EPAP Platforms for Provisioning INP	2-3
Figure 2-2. Customer Provisioning Network	2-13
Figure 2-3. EPAP Sync Network	2-14
Figure 2-4. DSM Networks	2-14
Figure 2-5. Dial-up PPP Network	2-15
Figure 4-1. Push in Inject/Eject Clamps	4-21
Figure 4-2. Push Inject/Eject Clamps Outward	4-29
Figure 4-3. Push in Inject/Eject Clamps	4-30
Figure 5-1. Obit Message for Abort of Card Loading	5-10
Figure 5-2. INP Not Enabled, DSM Running in TSM Emulation	5-11
Figure 5-3. INP Enabled, Normal Operating Sequence	5-11
Figure 5-4. INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Less Than 1 GB	5-12
Figure 5-5. INP Enabled, but DSM Not Connected to EPAP	5-12
Figure 5-6. INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Insufficient for Database	5-12
Figure 5-7. INP Enabled, but Database Exceeds DSM Memory	5-13
Figure 5-8. INP Not Enabled at First, but then Activated on DSM	5-13
Figure 5-9. INP Activation Unsuccessful due to Insufficient Database	5-14

List of Tables

Table 2-1. EPAP IP Addresses in the DSM Network	2-15
Table 5-1. INP Subsystem Related UAMs	5-14
Table 5-2. INP Subsystem UIM Alarms	5-23
Table 5-3. New Pegs for Per System INP Measurements	5-25
Table 5-4. Pegs for Per SSP INP Measurements	5-25

Introduction

Overview	1-1
Scope and Audience	1-2
Manual Organization	1-2
Related Publications	1-2
Documentation Packaging, Delivery, and Updates	1-8
Documentation Admonishments	1-9
Customer Assistance	1-9
Acronyms and Abbreviations	1-11

Overview

This manual presents an overview of the INP (INAP-based Number Portability) feature, a product that allows wireline and wireless operators to support service provider portability in telephone networks in locations worldwide except North America. This arrangement allows subscribers to change to a new service provider while retaining their original phone number. In many parts of the world except North America, wireless operators are planning to implement this service via the use of an IN (Intelligent Network)-based solution using the INAP (Intelligent Network Application Protocol). The INP feature supports ported variable-length numbers up to 15 digits, without requiring the padding of numbers in the provisioning interfaces.

The INP feature can be turned on, but not off, via a feature bit. Note that INP and North American LNP (Local Number Portability) are mutually exclusive on an EAGLE 5 SAS node. The global title translations (GTT) feature is required for operation of the INP feature.

Scope and Audience

This manual is intended for anyone responsible for installing, maintaining, and using the INP feature in the EAGLE 5 SAS. Users of this manual and the others in the EAGLE 5 SAS family of documents must have a working knowledge of telecommunications and network installations.

Manual Organization

This document is organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Introduction," contains general information about the INP documentation, organization of this manual, and how to get technical assistance.
- Chapter 2, "Feature Description," outlines the concepts and highlights of the INP feature. It describes the functions of INP, the services provided by the EPAP and PDBA programs operating in the MPS hardware, the INP user interface, and the INP message protocol.
- Chapter 3, "EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands," describes the new or updated EAGLE 5 SAS commands that support the INP feature. It provides some sample reports and explanations of appropriate command usage.
- Chapter 4, "INP Feature Activation," describes the commands and procedures necessary to configure the INP feature for the INP subsystem and EAGLE 5 SAS.
- Chapter 5, "Maintenance and Measurements," explains these functions: EPAP status and alarm reporting, DSM status reporting to the EPAP, system hardware verification, system status reporting, commands, code and application data loading, feature related alarms, and measurements.

Related Publications

The *Feature Manual – INP* is part of the EAGLE 5 SAS documentation set and may reference related manuals of this set. The documentation set includes the following manuals:

- The *Commands Manual* contains procedures for logging into or out of the EAGLE 5 SAS, a general description of the terminals, printers, the disk drive used on the system, and a description of all the commands used in the system.
- The *Commands Pocket Guide* is an abridged version of the *Commands Manual*. It contains all commands and parameters, and it shows the command-parameter syntax.

Introduction

- The *Commands Quick Reference Guide* contains an alphabetical listing of the commands and parameters. The guide is sized to fit a shirt-pocket.
- The *Commands Error Recovery Manual* contains the procedures to resolve error message conditions generated by the commands in the *Commands Manual*. These error messages are presented in numerical order.
- The *Database Administration Manual – Features* contains procedural information required to configure the EAGLE 5 SAS to implement these features:
 - X.25 Gateway
 - STP LAN
 - Database Transport Access
 - GSM MAP Screening
 - EAGLE 5 SAS Support for Integrated Sentinel
- The *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* contains a description of the Gateway Screening (GWS) feature and the procedures necessary to configure the EAGLE 5 SAS to implement this feature.
- The *Database Administration Manual – Global Title Translation* contains procedural information required to configure an EAGLE 5 SAS to implement these features:
 - Global Title Translation
 - Enhanced Global Title Translation
 - Variable Length Global Title Translation
 - Interim Global Title Modification
 - Intermediate GTT Load Sharing
 - ANSI-ITU-China SCCP Conversion
- The *Database Administration Manual - IP7 Secure Gateway* contains procedural information required to configure the EAGLE 5 SAS to implement the SS7-IP Gateway.

- The *Database Administration Manual – SEAS* contains the EAGLE 5 SAS configuration procedures that can be performed from the Signaling Engineering and Administration Center (SEAC) or a Signaling Network Control Center (SNCC). Each procedure includes a brief description of the procedure, a flowchart showing the steps required, a list of any EAGLE 5 SAS commands that may be required for the procedure but that are not supported by SEAS, and a reference to optional procedure-related information, which can be found in one of these manuals:
 - Database Administration Manual – Gateway Screening
 - Database Administration Manual – Global Title Translation
 - Database Administration Manual – SS7
- The *Database Administration Manual – SS7* contains procedural information required to configure an EAGLE 5 SAS to implement the SS7 protocol.
- The *Database Administration Manual – System Management* contains procedural information required to manage the EAGLE 5 SAS database and GPLs, and to configure basic system requirements such as user names and passwords, system-wide security requirements, and terminal configurations.
- The *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features* is used to provide EPAP planning and dimensioning information. This manual is used by Tekelec personnel and EAGLE 5 SAS customers to aid in the sale, planning, implementation, deployment, and upgrade of EAGLE 5 SAS systems equipped with one of the EAGLE 5 SAS EPAP Advanced Database (EADB) Features.
- The *ELAP Administration Manual* defines the user interface to the EAGLE 5 SAS LNP Application Processor on the MPS/ELAP platform. The manual defines the methods for accessing the user interface, menus, screens available to the user and describes their impact. It provides the syntax and semantics of user input, and defines the output the user receives, including information and error messages, alarms, and status.
- The *EPAP Administration Manual* describes how to administer the EAGLE 5 SAS Provisioning Application Processor on the MPS/EPAP platform. The manual defines the methods for accessing the user interface, menus, and screens available to the user and describes their impact. It provides the syntax and semantics of user input and defines the output the user receives, including messages, alarms, and status.
- The *Feature Manual - EIR* provides instructions and information on how to install, use, and maintain the EIR feature on the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) platform of the EAGLE 5 SAS. The feature provides network operators with the capability to prevent stolen or disallowed GSM mobile handsets from accessing the network.

Introduction

- The *Feature Manual - G-Flex C7 Relay* provides an overview of a feature supporting the efficient management of Home Location Registers in various networks. This manual gives the instructions and information on how to install, use, and maintain the G-Flex feature on the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) platform of the EAGLE 5 SAS.
- The *Feature Manual - G-Port* provides an overview of a feature providing the capability for mobile subscribers to change the GSM subscription network within a portability cluster while retaining their original MSISDNs. This manual gives the instructions and information on how to install, use, and maintain the G-Port feature on the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) platform of the EAGLE 5 SAS.
- The *Feature Manual - INP* provides the user with information and instructions on how to implement, utilize, and maintain the INAP-based Number Portability (INP) feature on the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) platform of the EAGLE 5 SAS.
- The *FTP-Based Table Retrieve Application (FTRA) User Guide* describes how to set up and use a PC to serve as the offline application for the EAGLE 5 SAS FTP Retrieve and Replace feature.
- The *Hardware Manual - EAGLE 5 SAS* contains hardware descriptions and specifications of Tekelec's signaling products. These include the EAGLE 5 SAS, OEM-based products such as the ASi 4000 Service Control Point (SCP), the Netra-based Multi-Purpose Server (MPS), and the Integrated Sentinel with Extended Services Platform (ESP) subassembly.

The Hardware Manual provides an overview of each system and its subsystems, details of standard and optional hardware components in each system, and basic site engineering. Refer to this manual to obtain a basic understanding of each type of system and its related hardware, to locate detailed information about hardware components used in a particular release, and to help configure a site for use with the system hardware.

- The *Hardware Manual - Tekelec 1000 Application Server* provides general specifications and a description of the Tekelec 1000 Applications Server (T1000 AS). This manual also includes site preparation, environmental and other requirements, procedures to physically install the T1000 AS, and troubleshooting and repair of Field Replaceable Units (FRUs).
- The *Hardware Manual - Tekelec 1100 Application Server* provides general specifications and a description of the Tekelec 1100 Applications Server (T1100 AS). This manual also includes site preparation, environmental and other requirements, procedures to physically install the T1100 AS, and troubleshooting and repair of Field Replaceable Units (FRUs).

- The *Installation Manual* - EAGLE 5 SAS contains cabling requirements, schematics, and procedures for installing the EAGLE 5 SAS along with LEDs, Connectors, Cables, and Power Cords to Peripherals. Refer to this manual to install components or the complete systems.
- The *Installation Manual - Integrated Applications* provides the installation information for integrated applications such as EPAP 4.0 or earlier (Netra-based Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) platform) and Sentinel. The manual includes information about frame floors and shelves, LEDs, connectors, cables, and power cords to peripherals. Refer to this manual to install components or the complete systems.
- The *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 SAS* describes how to keep the LNP databases at the LSMS and at the network element (the EAGLE 5 SAS is a network element) synchronized through the use of resynchronization, audits and reconciles, and bulk loads. This manual is contained in both the LSMS documentation set and in the EAGLE 5 SAS documentation set.
- The *LNP Feature Activation Guide* contains procedural information required to configure the EAGLE 5 SAS for the LNP feature and to implement these parts of the LNP feature on the EAGLE 5 SAS:
 - LNP services
 - LNP options
 - LNP subsystem application
 - Automatic call gapping
 - Triggerless LNP feature
 - Increasing the LRN and NPANXX Quantities on the EAGLE 5 SAS
 - Activating and Deactivating the LNP Short Message Service (SMS) feature
- The *Maintenance Manual* contains procedural information required for maintaining the EAGLE 5 SAS and the card removal and replacement procedures. The *Maintenance Manual* provides preventive and corrective maintenance procedures used in maintaining the different systems.
- The *Maintenance Pocket Guide* is an abridged version of the Maintenance Manual and contains all the corrective maintenance procedures used in maintaining the EAGLE 5 SAS.
- The *Maintenance Emergency Recovery Pocket Guide* is an abridged version of the Maintenance Manual and contains the corrective maintenance procedures for critical and major alarms generated on the EAGLE 5 SAS

Introduction

- The *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual - EAGLE 5 SAS with Tekelec 1000 Application Server* describes the platform software for the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) based on the Tekelec 1000 Application Server (T1000 AS) and describes how to perform preventive and corrective maintenance for the T1000 AS-based MPS. This manual should be used with the EPAP-based applications (EIR, G-Port, G-Flex, and INP).
- The *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual - EAGLE 5 SAS with Tekelec 1100 Application Server* describes the platform software for the Multi-Purpose Server (MPS) based on the Tekelec 1100 Application Server (T1100 AS) and describes how to perform preventive and corrective maintenance for the T1100 AS-based MPS. This manual should be used with the ELAP-based application (LNP).
- The *Provisioning Database Interface Manual* defines the programming interface that populates the Provisioning Database (PDB) for the EAGLE 5 SAS features supported on the MPS/EPAP platform. The manual defines the provisioning messages, usage rules, and informational and error messages of the interface. The customer uses the PDBI interface information to write his own client application to communicate with the MPS/EPAP platform.
- The *Previously Released Features Manual* summarizes the features of previous EAGLE, EAGLE 5 SAS, and IP⁷ Secure Gateway releases, and it identifies the release number of their introduction.
- The *Release Documentation* contains the following documents for a specific release of the system:
 - *Feature Notice* - Describes the features contained in the specified release. The Feature Notice also provides the hardware baseline for the specified release, describes the customer documentation set, provides information about customer training, and explains how to access the Customer Support website.
 - *Release Notice* - Describes the changes made to the system during the lifecycle of a release. The Release Notice includes Generic Program Loads (GPLs), a list of PRs resolved in a build, and all known PRs.

NOTE: The Release Notice is maintained solely on Tekelec's Customer Support site to provide you with instant access to the most up-to-date release information.

 - *System Overview* - Provides high-level information on SS7, the IP⁷ Secure Gateway, system architecture, LNP, and EOAP.
 - *Master Glossary* - Contains an alphabetical listing of terms, acronyms, and abbreviations relevant to the system.
 - *Master Index* - Lists all index entries used throughout the documentation set.

- The *System Manual – EOAP* describes the Embedded Operations Support System Application Processor (EOAP) and provides the user with procedures on how to implement the EOAP, replace EOAP-related hardware, device testing, and basic troubleshooting information.

Documentation Packaging, Delivery, and Updates

Customer documentation is provided with each system in accordance with the contract agreements. It is updated whenever significant changes that affect system operation or configuration are made. Updates may be issued as an addendum, or a reissue of the affected documentation.

The document part number appears on the title page along with the current revision of the document, the date of publication, and the software release that the document covers. The bottom of each page contains the document part number and date of publication.




Two types of releases are major software releases and maintenance releases. Maintenance releases are issued as addenda with a title page and change bars. On changed pages, the date and document part number are changed; on unchanged pages that accompany the changed pages, the date and document part number are unchanged.

When the software release has a minimum affect on documentation, an addendum is provided. The addendum contains an instruction page, a new title page, a change history page, and replacement chapters with the date of publication, the document part number, and change bars.

If a new release has a major impact on documentation, such as a new feature, the entire documentation set is reissued with a new part number and a new release number.

Documentation Admonishments

Admonishments are icons and text occurring throughout the EAGLE 5 SAS manual set that alert the reader to assure personal safety, to minimize possible service interruptions, and to warn of the potential for equipment damage. The EAGLE 5 SAS manuals have three admonishments, listed in descending levels of priority.

	DANGER: (This icon and text indicate the possibility of <i>personal injury</i> .)
	CAUTION: (This icon and text indicate the possibility of <i>service interruption</i> .)
	WARNING: (This icon and text indicate the possibility of <i>equipment damage</i> .)

Customer Assistance

The Tekelec Customer Contact Center offers a point of contact through which customers can receive support for problems. The Tekelec Customer Contact Center is staffed with highly-trained engineers to provide solutions to technical questions and issues seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day. A variety of service programs are available through the Tekelec Customer Contact Center to maximize the performance of Tekelec products that meet and exceed customer needs

Customer Contact Center

To receive technical assistance, call the Tekelec Customer Contact Center at one of the following locations by one of the following methods:

- Tekelec, UK

Phone: +44 1784 467804

Fax: +44 1784 477120

Email: ecsc@tekelec.com

- Tekelec, USA

Phone (within continental US): (888) 367-8552

(outside continental US): +1 919-460-2150

Email: support@tekelec.com

When the call is received, a Customer Service Report (CSR) is issued to record the request for service. Each CSR includes an individual tracking number.

Once a CSR is issued, Technical Services determines the classification of the trouble. If a critical problem exists, emergency procedures are initiated. If the problem is not critical, information regarding the serial number of the system, COMMON Language Location Identifier (CLLI), initial problem symptoms (includes outputs and messages) is recorded. A primary Technical Services engineer is also assigned to work on the CSR and provide a solution to the problem. The CSR is closed when the problem is resolved.

Emergency Response

In the event of a critical service situation, emergency response is offered by Tekelec Technical Services twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The emergency response provides immediate coverage, automatic escalation, and other features to ensure that the critical situation is resolved as rapidly as possible.

A critical situation is defined as a problem with an EAGLE 5 SAS that severely affects service, traffic, or maintenance capabilities, and requires immediate corrective action. Critical problems affect service and/or system operation resulting in:

- A total system failure that results in loss of all transaction processing capability
- Significant reduction in system capacity or traffic handling capability
- Loss of the system's ability to perform automatic system reconfiguration
- Inability to restart a processor or the system
- Corruption of system databases that requires service affecting corrective actions
- Loss of access for maintenance or recovery operations
- Loss of the system ability to provide any required critical or major trouble notification

Any other problem severely affecting service, capacity/traffic, billing, and maintenance capabilities may be defined as critical by prior discussion and agreement with Tekelec Technical Services.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACN	Application Context Name
ADL	Application Data Loader
ADU	Application Defined User Alarms
AuC	Authentication Center
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
CC	E.164 Country Code
CCBS	Completion of Call to Busy Subscriber
CCNR	Completion of Call on No Reply
CDPA	Called Party Address, an SCCP parameter in a UDT message
CDPN	INP Called Party Number (TCAP parameter in IDP message)
CDPNNAI	CDPN Nature of Address Indicator
CDPNPFX	CDPN Prefix digits
CGPA	Calling Party Address, an SCCP parameter in a UDT message
CDU	CAP Download Utility
CPC	Capability Point Code
DCB	Device Control Block
DLTPFX	Delete CDPN Prefix digitis
DN	Directory Number
DPC	Destination Point Code
DRA	Destination Routing Address, a parameter containing RN or RN+DN in INP Connect response
DSM	Database Services Module
EMS	Element Management System
EOAP	Embedded OAP
EPAP	Eagle Provisioning Application Processor
ES	Encoding Scheme
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institution

FTA	File Transfer Area
GDB.....	G-Flex/G-Port/INP Database
GFDB	G-Flex Database
G-Flex.....	GSM Flexible Numbering
GMSC	Gateway MSC
GPDB	G-Port Database
G-Port	GSM Mobile Number Portability
GPL	Generic Program Load
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GTA	Global Title Address
GTAI.....	Global Title Address Information
GTI	Global Title Indicator
GTT	Global Title Translation
HCAP.....	High Capacity/Speed Application Processor
HLR.....	Home Location Register
HRN	Home Routing Number
IAM	Initial Address Message
IMSI.....	International Mobile Station Identifier
IN.....	Intelligent Network
IS-NR	In Service - NoRmal
INAP	Intelligent Network Application Protocol
INE	Interrogating Network Entity
INN	Internal Network Number
INP	INAP-based Number Portability
IP	Internet Protocol
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISUP	ISDN User Part
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LIM.....	Link Interface Module
LNP	Local Number Portability

Introduction

LSS	Local Subsystem
MAP	(1) Mobile Application Part (2) Mated APplication
MAS	Maintenance and Administration Subsystem
MCAP	MAS Communication Application Processor Card
MEA	Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes
MGT	Mobile Global Title
MNP	Mobile Number Portability
MPS	Multi-Purpose Server
MR	INP Message Relay
MSC	Mobile Switching Center
MSISDN	Mobile Station international ISDN number
MSRN	Mobile Station Roaming Number
MSU	Message Signaling Unit
MTP	Message Transfer Part
NAI	Nature of Address Indicator
NAIV	NAI Value
NC	E.214 Network Code, either the National Destination Code (NDC), as defined in Recommendation E.164, or the NDC and some additional E.164 digits
NDC	E.164 National Destination Code
NE	Network Element
NEBS	Network Equipment-Building System generic equipment requirements
NP	(1) Number Portability (2) Numbering Plan
NPA	Numbering Plan Area
NPDB	Number Portability Database
NPV	Numbering Plan Value
NSD	Network Switching Division, Tekelec
OAM	Operation Administration & Maintenance
OAP	Operations Support System/ Application Processor

OPS.....	Operator Provisioning System
OTID	Originating Transaction ID
PC	Point Code
PDB	Provisioning Database
PDBI.....	Provisioning Database Interface
PFS.....	Product Functional Specification
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PMTC.....	Peripheral Maintenance
POI	Point of Interconnection
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
ProvLk.....	Link between EPAP and external provisioning system
QS	INP Query Service
RAID	Redundant Array of Independent Disks
RI	Routing Indicator
RMTP	Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol, a product of Globalcast Communications
RN	Routing Number
RNDN.....	Routing Number + Directory Number
RNIDN	Routing Number + International DN
RNNDN.....	Routing Number + National DN
RNSDN.....	Routing Number + Subscriber DN
SAS.....	Signaling Application System
RTDB.....	Real-Time DataBase (also called the MPS database)
SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SCF	Service Control Function
SCM.....	System Configuration Manager
SCP	Service Control Point
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SMS	Service Management System
SMSC	Short Message Service Center

Introduction

SNAI	Service Nature of Address Indicator
SNP	Service Numbering Plan
SP	Signalling Point
SOR	Support of Optimal Routing
SPC	Secondary Point Code
SRF	Signaling Relay Function
SRI	Send Routing Information
SSF	Service Switching Function
SSN	Subsystem Number
SSP	Service Switching Point
ST	Stop Digit, BCD value 15 (0xF)
STP	Signal Transfer Point
TCAP	Transaction Capabilities Application Part
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TDM	Terminal Disk Module
TPC	True Point Code
TT	Translation Type
UAM	Unsolicited Alarm Message
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UDT	Unitdata
UDTS	Unit Data Transfer Service
UIM	Unsolicited Information Message
VLR	Visitor Location Register
VMSC	Visited MSC
VMSC	Voice Mail Service Center
VSCCP	VxWorks Signalling Connection Control Part GPL

Feature Description

Overview	2-1
MPS/EPAP Platform	2-2
EPAP/PDBA Overview	2-5
INP Considerations	2-10
Network Connections	2-12
Serviceability Hints.....	2-16
INP Message Protocol	2-20
Primary INP Functions	2-20
The Stages of INP Execution	2-21

Overview

Throughout the world, wireline and wireless operators are receiving directives from their national regulators to support service provider number portability in their networks. This feature provides subscribers the ability to switch their telephone service to a new service provider while retaining their original telephone number.

In Europe and other parts of the world, except North America, wireline providers are implementing this service via the Intelligent Network-based solution, using the INAP (Intelligent Network Application Part) protocol. This solution is consistent with developed ITU Number Portability supplements current Supplements to ITU-T Q series recommendations. European Telecommunications Standards Institution (ETSI) standards for MNP (Mobile Number Portability) also define an IN-based solution as suitable for use at the operator's discretion.

While the advent of number portability is good news for consumers, it presents many challenges for network operators. Tekelec's INAP-based Number Portability (INP) feature minimizes those challenges for network operators, while enabling them to efficiently meet their regulatory obligations. (INP and its North American equivalent, LNP, are mutually exclusive on an EAGLE 5 SAS node.)

Tekelec provides fully functional INP support, including ported number lengths up to 15 digits. In addition, true variable-length numbers are supported without requiring padding of numbers in the provisioning and other input/output interfaces.

Number lengths vary between countries and may even vary within a country. As a result, the INP database structure supports numbers of varying length in a flexible way without requiring software modifications. A maximum number length of 15 digits for ported numbers is supported.

The INP feature can be provisioned to remove automatically a special prefix (that is, an access code such as '0' or '1'). This capability allows INP to accommodate SSPs that do or do not include the prefix in their queries to the INP database. Also, INP can be provisioned to accept queries with or without special prefixes on the DN. In this situation, INP can strip off the prefix, perform a database query using the international version of the DN, and return a response to the switch. These capabilities, referred to as INP number normalization, are options the customer can provision.

INP number normalization also allows the operator to specify NAI values via configuration parameters. The configuration parameters are set to specify rules that map incoming NAI values to service NAI values for the purpose of number conditioning.

The INP feature can be deployed either in the same node that also performs the STP function or as a stand-alone INP node. The INP executes on the same MPS platform as other Tekelec features G-Flex and G-Port.

MPS/EPAP Platform

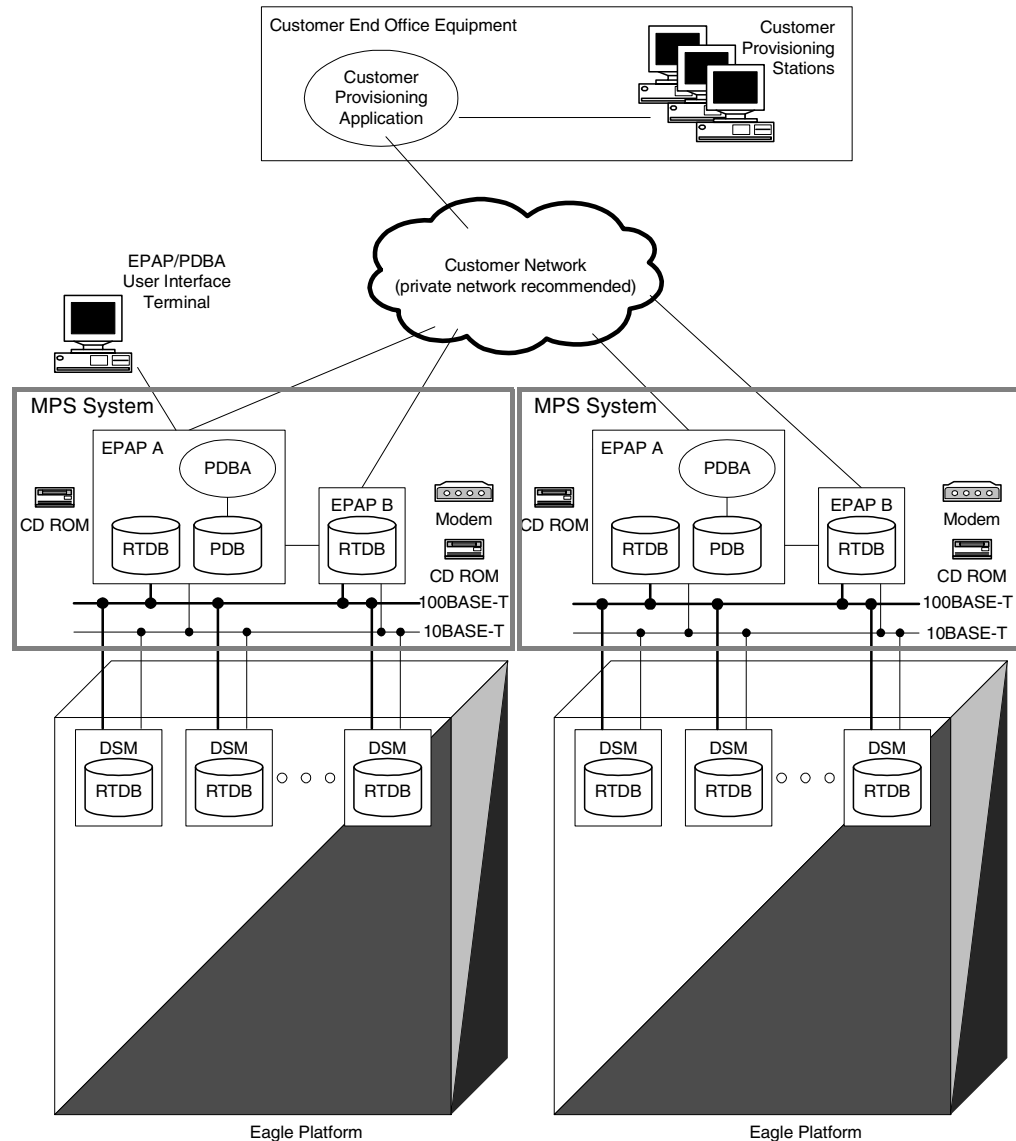
Tekelec provides the MPS (Multi-Purpose Server) platform as a subsystem of the EAGLE 5 SAS. The MPS provides support for multiple features, which initially are the INP, EIR, G-Flex, and G-Port features.

The MPS is composed of hardware and software components that interact to create a secure and reliable platform. (For details about the MPS hardware, refer to the *Hardware Manual - Tekelec 1000 Application Server*.) The MPS provides the means of interfacing the customer provisioning application with the EAGLE 5 SAS. It connects the customer with the EAGLE 5 SAS and accepts the customer number portability data, while accommodating numbers of varying lengths.

Feature Description

The EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP) is the software that runs on the MPS hardware platform. It collects and organizes customer provisioning data, and forwards it to the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards. Figure 2-1 shows the overall system architecture, providing a graphic overview of MPS/EPAP platform from customer provisioning through the MPS subsystem to the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM databases.

Figure 2-1. MPS/EPAP Platforms for Provisioning INP



Design Overview and System Layout

Figure 2-1 illustrates the overall system architecture of INP and identifies the different tasks, databases and interfaces involved. The system consists of two mated MPS servers. Each MPS contains two EPAP platforms, EPAP A and EPAP B, a RealTime Database, a Provisioning Database, servers, CD ROMS, modems, and network hubs. Each MPS and its EPAPs may be thought of as an 'EPAP system'; the EPAP system at the mated EAGLE 5 SAS is referred to as the 'mated EPAP system'. Each EPAP system is a Tekelec 1000 Application Server (T1000 AS) with a total of four Ethernet interfaces.

On the EAGLE 5 SAS platform side, a set of DSMs, which hold the INP database, is part of the STP. Two high-speed Ethernet links connect the DSMs and the EPAPs. One of the links is a 100BASE-T Ethernet bus, and the other is a 10BASE-T Ethernet bus.

The INP database is provisioned and maintained through the EPAPs. EPAP A and EPAP B act as the active EPAP and the standby EPAP. One link serves as the active link, and the other as the standby link. At any given time, there is only one active EPAP and one active link. The database is provisioned through the active link by the active EPAP; the other EPAP provides redundancy.

In case of failure of the active EPAP, the standby EPAP takes over the role of active EPAP and continues to provision the INP database. In the case where the active link fails, the active EPAP switches to the standby link to continue provisioning the DSMs. The two Ethernet links are part of the DSM network. See "DSM Networks" on page 2-14.

Another 100BASE-T Ethernet link exists between the EPAPs; that link is called the EPAP sync network. See the "EPAP Sync Network" on page 2-13.

Major modules on the EPAP are the:

- DSM provisioning module
- Maintenance module
- RTDB module
- PDB module

The DSM provisioning module is responsible for updating INP databases on the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards using the RMTP multicast. The maintenance module is responsible for the proper functioning of the EPAP platform. The PDB module is responsible for preparing and maintaining the Real Time Database, which is the "golden copy" of the INP database. The PDB module can run on one of the EPAPs of either of the mated EAGLE 5 SASs.

Functional Overview

The main function of the MPS/EPAP platform is to provision the INP data from the customer network to the DSM cards on the STP. INP database records are continuously updated from the customer network to the PDB. The PDB module communicates with the maintenance module and the RTDB task over a TCP/IP socket to provision the DSM cards on the EAGLE 5 SAS. The maintenance module is responsible for the overall stability and performance of the system.

It is possible for the DSM database to get out-of-sync due to missed provisioning or card rebooting. Therefore, the RTDB contains a coherent, current copy of the DSM database. The EPAP-DSM provisioning task sends database information out on the provisioning link. The DSM cards act as the receivers and are reprovisioned.

EPAP/PDBA Overview

The EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP) platform and the Provisioning Database Application (PDBA) coupled with the Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI) facilitate the database required for the INP feature. It performs the following two basic functions in support of the INP feature:

- Accept and store INP data provisioned by the customer
- Update and reload INP databases on the DSM cards

The PDBA operates on the master INP provisioning database (PDB). The EPAP and PDBA are both installed on the MPS hardware platform. Figure 2-1 shows the overall system architecture, including a graphic path of INP data from the customer provisioning through the MPS subsystem to the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM databases.

The EPAP platform maintains an exact copy of the real-time database (RTDB) required by the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards, provisions the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards, and maintains redundant copies of both databases on mated EPAP hardware. The EPAP platform is a mated pair of processors (the upper processor, called EPAP A, and the lower processor, EPAP B) contained in one frame.

During normal operation, information flows through the EPAP/PDBA software with no intervention. INP data is generated at one or more operations centers and is delivered to the PDBA through a TCP socket interface (PDBI). The PDBA software stores and replicates data on EPAP A on the mated EPAP system. The data is then transmitted across a private network to the DSM cards located in the EAGLE 5 SAS frame by the EPAPs.

The primary interface to the PDBA consists of machine-to-machine messages. The interface is defined by Tekelec and is available in the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*. Use that manual to update or create provisioning software compatible with the EPAP socket interface.

A direct user interface is provided on each EPAP to allow configuration, maintenance, debugging, and platform operations. A direct user interface is also provided by the PDBA for configuration and database maintenance.

The MPS/EPAP is an open systems platform and easily accommodates the high provisioning rates that INP requires. Implementing the persistent database and provisioning as an open systems platform, compared to the traditional OAM platform, provides these benefits:

- Variety of hardware components and vendors
- Availability of third party communication and database tools
- Standard communication protocols
- Availability of personnel with related experience

Each EPAP server maintains a copy of the real-time database in order to provision the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards. The EPAP server must comply with the hardware requirements in *Hardware Manual - Tekelec 1000 Application Server*. Figure 2-1 illustrates the EPAP architecture contained in the MPS subsystem.

Each EPAP has a dedicated CD ROM drive. One EPAP per EAGLE 5 SAS platform has a modem capable of supporting remote diagnostics, remote configuration, and remote maintenance; these remote operations are performed through EPAP login sessions. These sessions are accessible across the customer network (that is, the telnet) as well as through direct terminal connection to the EPAP via an RS232 connection. Also, tape drives support backup and restore operations. Refer to the *Hardware Manual - Tekelec 1000 Application Server* for details about the hardware devices and network connections.

INP Feature

The INP feature minimizes challenges for network operators while they plan to implement number portability via the use of Intelligent Network-based solution using INAP protocol for their subscribers.

INP can operate on the same node as Tekelec features G-Port and G-Flex. Because the number lengths can vary between countries (sometimes even within a country), the INP feature supports numbers of varying lengths in a flexible way, without requiring software modifications. The maximum number length of 15 digits for ported numbers is supported.

INP performs number portability translations based on the received Called Party Number (CDPN) in the INAP portion of the message. For call-related messages, the database query is performed by using the digits from the Called Party Number parameter and converting them to an international number, if the number is not already in international format.

Feature Description

The INP feature avoids problem situations with its number normalization feature. In certain cases, problems could occur where operators do not use NAI values that match the EAGLE 5 SAS's current number conditioning process. For example, a switch might send an NAI of a subscriber and expect the number to be treated as a National number, leading to problems.

The number normalization feature also allows the user to specify how certain NAI (Nature of Address Indicator) values are to be treated. This value treatment is performed by setting up rules that map incoming NAI values to internal SNAI (Service Nature of Address Indicator) values for the purpose of number conditioning.

Another potential difficulty in some networks, users dial a special prefix, such as a '0' or '1' (that is, an "access code"), before dialing the digits for the party they are trying to reach. Some SSPs strip of this prefix and do not include it in the INAP query to the INP database. However, other SSPs send the query using the entire dialed number, including the prefix.

The INP number normalization feature lets INP accept queries either with or without special prefixes on the DN. Upon receipt, INP strips off the prefix, if present, converts the DN to an international number, performs the database query, and returns a response to the switch. The Called Party Number in the response can include the special prefix or not, depending on how the operator configures the feature.

EPAP (Eagle Provisioning Application Processor)

As shown in Figure 2-1, a MPS/EPAP platform contains two EPAP servers to provide INP service. At any given time, only one EPAP actively communicates with the DSMs. The other EPAP is in standby mode.

The primary purpose of the EPAPs is to maintain the provisioning database (PDB) and to download copies of the RTDB to the DSM cards. The EPAP receives INP data from the customer network through the PDBI, the external source of INP provisioning information. The PDBI continually updates the active EPAP's PDB. Once an update is applied to the active PDB, it is sent to the RTDBs on the active and standby EPAPs.

Each EPAP maintains a copy of the RTDB. When a DSM needs a copy of the RTDB, the EPAP downloads the file to the DSM for its own resident copy of the RTDB database.

The EPAP maintains a file of database updates to be sent to the DSMs. This file contains the changes necessary to keep the DSM files current relative to the RTDB database.

DSM (Database Services Module)

The INP feature can provision from 1 to 25 DSM cards. The DSM cards have two Ethernet links, as shown in Figure 2-1.

Multiple DSMs provide a means of load balancing in high-traffic situations. The DSM database is in a format that facilitates rapid lookups. Each DSM contains an identical database. Furthermore, all DSM INP databases are identical to the RTDB maintained by the EPAPs.

However, the various databases may not be identical at all times for several reasons. First of all, when a DSM card is initialized, it downloads the current copy of the database from the EPAP. While that card is being downloaded, it cannot provide VSCCP services. Another condition that can result in databases being out-of-sync occurs when the EPAP receives updates from its provisioning source, but it has not yet sent them down to the DSM cards. Updates are applied to the provisioning database as they are received.

Two possible scenarios contribute to a condition where a DSM may not have enough memory to hold the entire database. In the first case, the database is downloaded successfully to the DSM, but subsequent updates eventually increase the size of the database beyond the capacity of the DSM memory. In this situation, it is desirable to continue processing INP transactions, even though the database may not be as up-to-date as it could be.

The other case occurs when a DSM card is booted. If it is determined then that the card does not have enough memory for the entire database, the database is not loaded on that card. Each DSM is responsible for recognizing and reporting its out-of-memory conditions by means of alarms.

Overview of EPAP to DSM Communications

Before discussing DSM status reporting or EPAP status reporting, it is helpful to understand the communications between the DSMs and the EPAP in broad terms.

- UDP - sending DSM status messages

The DSMs and EPAPs create a UDP (User Datagram Protocol) socket, which is used for status messages. One of the last things a DSM does when it is initialized is to send a status message to the EPAP, containing the DSM ID, database level, and memory size. The EPAP maintains tables containing the last known status of each DSM. EPAP uses these to determine whether or not the DSM needs to download the database.

Feature Description

- IP - reporting EPAP maintenance data

The DSMs create an TCP/IP socket when they are initialized, and listen for connection requests. During initialization or after a loss of connectivity, the active EPAP chooses one of the DSMs and issues a *Connect* to establish the TCP/IP connection with that DSM (referred to as the Primary DSM). The purpose of this link is to provide a path for reporting EPAP alarms and to forward maintenance blocks to the DSM.

- IP Multicast - downloading GSM database

Because of the large size of the database and the need to download it quickly on up to 25 DSM cards, INP uses a technique known as IP multicasting. This technique is based on Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol-II (RMTP-II), a product of Globalcast Communications. IP multicasting downloads the RTDB and database updates to the DSMs.

The administration of IP multicasting is based on the concept of a “tree”, or stream of data, which is constantly being broadcast by the EPAP. DSMs that need to download the real time database or to receive database updates “join the tree”. DSMs can also “leave the tree”, typically when the database fills their available memory.

Incremental Downloading

Once a download is in progress, it is possible for another DSM to determine that it also needs to download the file. The new DSM can “jump in” and join the download in progress and begin its download with whatever record is currently being sent. When the last record in the file has been sent, the EPAP restarts the download from the beginning. The EPAP then sends the records that the new DSM needs to complete its database.

EPAP Status and Error Reporting via Maintenance Blocks

The EPAPs forward all status and error messages to the DSMs in maintenance blocks. Maintenance blocks are asynchronously sent whenever the EPAP has something to report. The maintenance blocks eventually update EPAP DCBs located on the EAGLE 5 SAS.

INP Considerations

The following list contains considerations you should think over before installing and operating the INP feature.

1. INP responses are not routed by Global Title Translation.
2. The maximum length of the Application Context Name Object Identifier is 32 digits.
3. It is possible that PCs and/or PC + SSNs that are in the entity table of the database and are referenced by subscriber entries do not have the required data present on the EAGLE 5 SAS to route messages to them.

For example, the PC may not have a route, or the PC+SSN may not be in the MAP table for a final GTT. In these cases, a UIM is output only when a message is discarded due to the lack of data. These data problems can be reduced by careful provisioning of the route and MAP tables.

4. For INP Message Relay messages with E.164 numbers in the SCCP CDPA, it is assumed that no truncation occurred if and when the routing number was prepended and that SCCP CDPA has the full DN of the subscriber.
5. INP Message Relay to the EAGLE 5 SAS local subsystem is not supported.
6. Only the first 21 digits of the CDPA are decoded for INP Message Relay. For example, if the CDPA contains an RN prefixed to a DN, the RN is seven digits, and the DN is 15 digits, then the total is 22 digits, and the DN used for processing will be only 14 digits (21 total digits less 7 RN digits).
7. GTT currently handles decimal digits only. Thus, if an operator/country is using hexadecimal digits 'A' through 'F' in RNs and the operator is providing GTT to messages that have RN prefixes other than its own prefixes, the operator must enter the RN+DN number ranges as DN ranges in the INP database. The only problem with this is that the beginning and ending DNs can only be 15 digits, which may not be enough for an RN+DN.
8. If ported-in numbers use RN entity, replacing the CDPA GT with the entity address of a Signalling Point is not supported. There is at least one case where this is required: Subsequent GTT is desired, but the STP providing subsequent GTT does not have Number Portability capability.

9. If you choose to provision number normalization, INP always removes the specified prefix digits from the beginning of the DN before searching the database. Take care that the digit sequence of the specified prefix never matches the initial digit sequence of a valid DN. For example, if a valid DN without any special prefix is **5551234**, then **55** should not be provisioned as a special prefix. If it were, INP would remove the first two digits from the DN, resulting in an invalid DN: **51234**.

Other number normalization considerations include:

- INP supports up to five special prefixes per INP node.
- Special prefixes may not exceed 15 digits. All configurations of the 15 digit prefix are valid; that is, any digit from '0' to 'F' in any sequence is valid for the prefix.
- An INP option (**cdpnprfx**, **chg-inpopts** command) lets an operator enter the prefix digits to be deleted from the Called Party Number before the database lookup.
- The operator can return either the complete Called Party Number in the response to the SSP including the special prefix, or the DN without the special prefix. Option **dltpfx** is provisionable on a per-prefix basis. Up to five prefix-response combinations are supported.
- The operator can specify mappings from NAI to SNAI (Service NAI). Up to five mappings (for five unique NAI values) are supported. The only valid SNAI values are subscriber (**sub**), national (**nat1**), international (**intl**), and none (**none**, which is used to delete existing entries).
- INP searches for the specified prefix at the beginning of the DN. If the beginning digits of the DN match the provisioned prefix, they are removed before conditioning the number to the international format.
- If the beginning digits of the DN do not match the provisioned prefix, the unchanged number is conditioned to the international format, which is used for the database search.
- If the Called Party Number NAI value received in the INP query matches a NAI value provisioned in the NAI to SNAI mapping table, the value of SNAI is used when conditioning the number to international format according to existing rules defined for INP.
- After the database search, the response to the SSP is constructed using either the complete number as received in the query (with special prefix), or just the DN (without a prefix). This handling of the prefix depends on the user's specification of the **dltpfx** option during configuration.

Network Connections

Several customer- and Tekelec-installed private networks are required to support the INP feature. These networks are:

- Customer provisioning network
- EPAP sync network
- DSM networks
- Dial-up network

The following discussion is an overview of these private networks. It expands on the networks in the INP architecture diagram shown in Figure 2-1. (For details about configuring these networks, refer to the *EPAP User Interface Manual*.)

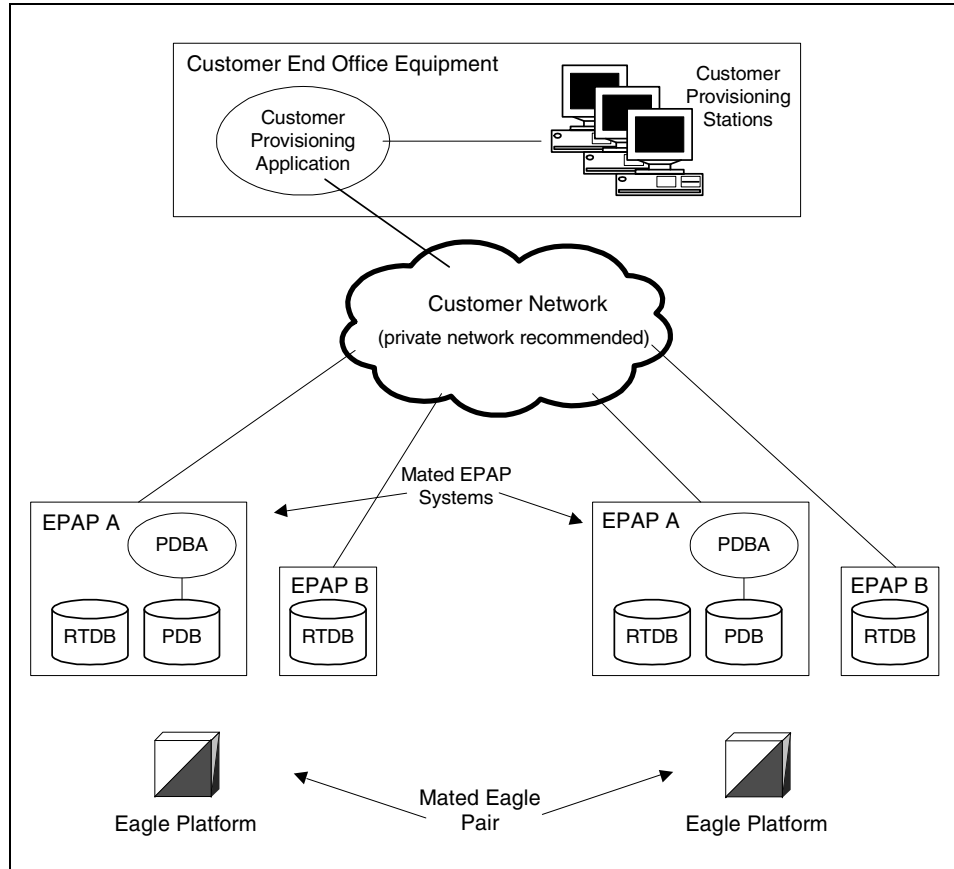
Customer Provisioning Network

The customer network carries the following traffic:

- Customer queries and responses to the PDB via the PDBI from the customer provisioning network
- Updates between PDBs of a mated EAGLE 5 SAS pair
- Updates between a PDB on one EAGLE 5 SAS and RTDBs on a mated EAGLE 5 SAS
- RTDB reload traffic if the active PDBA is not collocated on the same EPAP
- PDBA import/export (file transfer) traffic
- Traffic from a PDBA reloading from its mate
- EPAP and PDBA user interface traffic.

A typical customer network is shown in Figure 2-2.

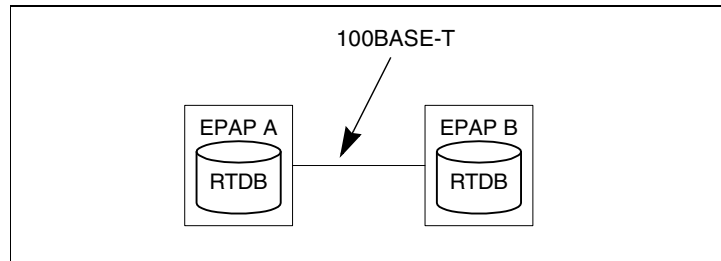
Figure 2-2. Customer Provisioning Network



Although a dedicated network is recommended, it is possible that unrelated customer traffic can use the network as well. The determination, either to have a dedicated network or to allow other customer traffic, should be based on available external Ethernet bandwidth and network performance considerations.

EPAP Sync Network

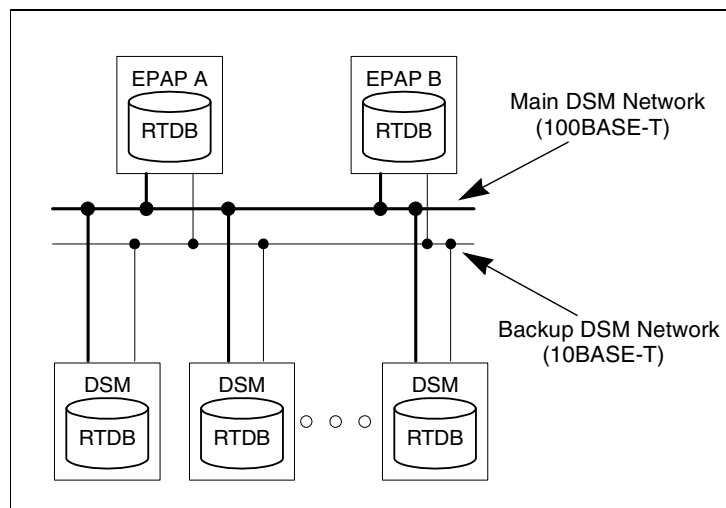
The EPAP sync network carries RTDB and maintenance application traffic between active and standby EPAP servers on an EPAP system. It synchronizes the contents of the RTDBs of both EPAP A and B. The EPAP network is a single Ethernet cable between EPAP A and EPAP B running at 100BASE-T, as shown in Figure 2-3.

Figure 2-3. EPAP Sync Network

DSM Networks

The DSM networks are shown in Figure 2-4. They carry provisioning data from the Real Time Data Bases (RTDBs) from the active EPAP to the DSM cards. They also carry reload and maintenance traffic to the DSMs.

The DSM networks consist of two Ethernet networks, which are the main DSM network running at 100BASE-T and the backup DSM network running at 10BASE-T. Both Ethernet networks connect EPAP A and EPAP B with every DSM card on a single EAGLE 5 SAS platform.

Figure 2-4. DSM Networks

Maintenance information is sent from the active EPAP to an arbitrarily selected DSM card. The selected DSM is known as the primary DSM. Static information is exchanged across this interface at initialization, and dynamic information is exchanged on occasion.

While much of the traditional OAM provisioning and database functionality is implemented on the EPAP, the maintenance reporting mechanism is still the OAM.

Feature Description

The first and second octets of the EPAP network addresses for this network are 192.168. (The first two octets for private class C networks are defined in RFC 1597.)

The third octet is a customer specifiable for each DSM network. Be sure to select values that do not interfere with the customer's network addressing scheme.

The fourth octet of the address is specified as follows:

- If the EPAP is configured as "EPAP A", the fourth octet has a value of 100.
- If the EPAP is configured as "EPAP B", the fourth octet has a value of 200.

Table 2-1 summarizes the contents of each octet.

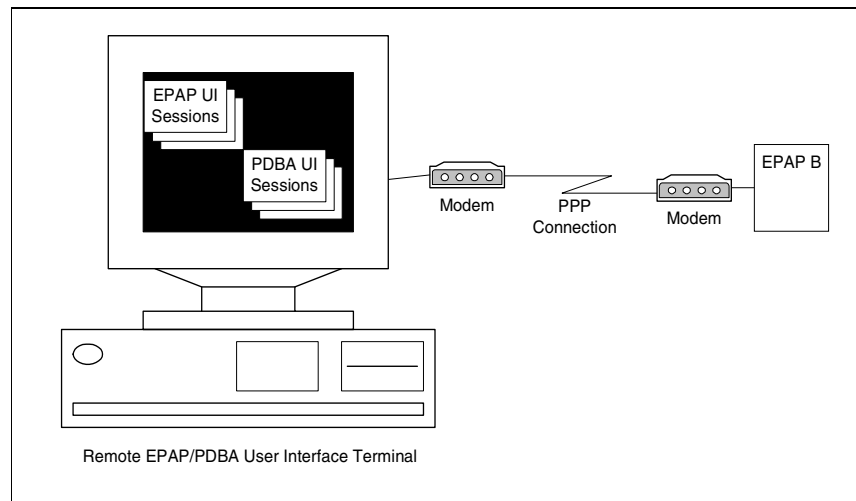
Table 2-1. EPAP IP Addresses in the DSM Network

Octet	Value
1	'192'
2	'168'
3	One customer-provisioned value for DSM network A, and another for DSM network B
4	'100' for EPAP A '200' for EPAP B

Dial-Up PPP Network

The dial-up PPP network, which is not illustrated in Figure 2-1, allows multiple user interface sessions to be established with the EPAP. The network connects a remote EPAP/PDBA user interface terminal with the EPAP in the EAGLE 5 SAS's MPS subsystem. The dial-up PPP network is illustrated in Figure 2-5.

Figure 2-5. Dial-up PPP Network



Serviceability Hints

Receiving INP Data from a National Database

The operator provisioning system (OPS) must address certain concerns when it gets its portability information from a national database.

1. Consider a two-step querying process where all but the recipient network uses a RN that identifies the recipient network and the recipient network itself uses a RN that identifies a particular exchange within its network. In this case, the data from the national database is the RN identifying the recipient network. If the operator is the recipient, its provisioning system must override the “national” RN with the “local” RN.
2. The translation from the national database associated with an RN is to the point of interconnection (POI) for the recipient network. The recipient network operator's provisioning system must override this translation with one that directs non-circuit related messages to the correct signalling point within its network. If this is not done, the result will be either message discard or circular routing.
3. The same problem as item 2 above occurs when the national database provides RNs and associated translations for non-ported numbers. The number range owner's provisioning system must do one of the following:
 - Override the translations to its POI with one that directs non-circuit related messages to the correct signaling points within its network, or
 - Remove the RNs and the associated translations, which activity causes the messages to use normal GTT, or
 - Replace the RN entities with SP entities when G-Flex is used.
4. When bulk loading the national database, the OPS must not wipe out any G-Flex data nor any data change done to solve the above issues.

Signaling Point (SP) Entity ID

Another issue for operators can be resolved by the operator provisioning system (OPS). When the user wants a MR translation for a DN that does not have an RN, an entity ID number for the signalling point must be provided to the PDB even if one is not normally assigned.

Use the OPS to generate a unique ID number for an SP entity when it is entered, and use that number when communicating with the PDB, but identify the entity to the OPS user via other methods. If a number is desired that does not require the use of the OPS to correlate to a specific entity, use the following rule of thumb: Use the PC (converted to a 5-digit decimal number) and SSN to identify the entity, since the PC and SSN, together, are guaranteed to be unique within a network.

This means that if an International PC is used, some method is required to set it off from the National PCs because it is a separate network. One way of doing this is to use an extra digit to specify the network. These examples show how to use a '1' to identify National PCs and '2' to identify International PCs:

- Intermediate GTT to another STP whose PCN = 2345 **EntityID = 102345**
- Final GTT to an SCP whose PCN = 2346 and SSN = 5 **EntityID = 102346005**
- Final GTT to a different service (SSN = 7) on the same SCP **EntityID = 102346007**
- Intermediate GTT to another STP whose PCI = 3-4-5 **EntityID = 206181**

Mated Application Considerations

An EPAP-administered entity data can possibly become out-of-sync with the EAGLE 5 SAS mated application table because the creation of entity point codes (and/or subsystem numbers) in the mated application table is not performed at EPAP administration time.

If this mismatch is discovered at real time, a UIM message (such as "SCCP did not route - DPC not in MAP tbl" or "SCCP did not route - SS not in MAP tbl") is sent to the EAGLE 5 SAS maintenance terminal. This message means the MSU was discarded.

For this reason, it is recommended that the entity (SP or RN) not be administered until the entity PC (and/or SSN) has been entered into the EAGLE 5 SAS mated application (MAP) table.

Entity Point Codes and Routes

Verification that an entity point code exists in the route table and has a route is not performed at database administration time. Therefore, it is possible for the EPAP entity data to be out-of-sync with the EAGLE 5 SAS route table.

If an out-of-sync condition is discovered at real time, a UIM is sent to the EAGLE 5 SAS maintenance terminal, indicating one of these conditions:

- Destination point code is not in the route table.
- Destination point code exists in the route table but is not assigned a route.
- Destination point code exists in the route table and has been assigned a route, but it is out of service.

For this reason, it is recommended that the entity not be administered until the entity PC (and/or SSN) has been entered into the EAGLE 5 SAS route table.

Provisioning of Routing Number Prefix of the Node (HOMERN)

When the portability cluster uses RN prefixes for relayed messages, a message for a ported-in number arrives at the EAGLE 5 SAS with an RN prefixed to the DN in the CDPA. In this case, the RN is one of the RNs for the EAGLE 5 SAS operator's network.

Because the database contains only the DN, the following logic is performed to remove the RN before performing the database look-up:

- When the SNAI (from SRVSEL entry) for a message is RNSDN, RNNDN, or RNIDN, the EAGLE 5 SAS searches all Home RNs (HRNs) entered by the operator for a match with the same number of leading digits in the CDPA.
- If one or more matches are found, the match with the greatest number of digits is considered the HRN for that message. The CDPA digits matching the HRN are removed from the CDPA for database look-up purposes.
- If a matching HRN is not found, the entire string of the received digits (except for any ST digit on the end) is considered for the database look-up. If the database does not contain that entry, the database searching fails, resulting in the MSU being handled by GTT.

Because the correct removal of RN prefixes depends on the data entered by the operator, care must be used:

- First, all combinations of service selectors for incoming INP MR messages with RN prefixes should have the appropriate SNAI (RNSDN, RNNDN, or RNIDN).
- Second, all RNs to be removed should be entered by the HOMERN command.

Messages without an RN prefix can, in some cases, use the same selector values as messages with RN prefixes. If so, the SNAI must be set to RNxDN, but the leading CDPA digits of the non-prefix messages *must not match* any HOMERN entries. If the digits do match, that part of the DN is removed before database look-up, resulting in the database look-up failing to find the full DN.

Provisioning the INP Number Normalization

When the MSC/SSP uses prefixed CDPN in the queries, a message arrives at the INPQ with a prefixed CDPN number. The prefix in this case is (one of) the prefix(es) defined in the **chg-inpopts** commands.

The operator must take care because the correct removal of prefixes depends on the content of the data that is entered. All prefixes to be removed from the CDPN are entered by the **chg-inpopts** command. It is possible that CDPNs without a prefix can have the same first digits as the prefix digits. If the digits match, that portion of the DN would be removed before database look up, which situation would result in a failure of the database look-up finding the full DN.

Feature Description

The following logic is performed to remove the prefix before doing a database look up.

- When any prefix(es) are provisioned in **chg-inpopts**, the decoded INAP CDPN digits are compared with the list of provisioned prefixes.
- If a matching prefix is found, INP strips the prefix digits from the number.
- If a matching prefix is not found, the entire string of the received digits, except for any ST digit on the end, is considered for the database look up without stripping the prefix.
- Number conditioning, if required, is applied after deleting the prefix.

Provisioning the INPQ Service NAI

When the MSC/SSP uses one of the non-standard values for CDPN NAI or intends INPQ to treat a standard NAI value differently, the CDPN NAI is defined by the **cdpnnai** parameter in the **chg-inpopts** command with a corresponding service NAI (SNAI). If the CDPN NAI is not specified in the **chg-inpopts** command, SNAI is treated as national unless CDPN NAI is subscriber or international. INPQ performs any number conditioning based on the SNAI value and converts the CDPN digits to international number.

Since the correct use of **cdpnnai** depends on the data entered in **chg-inpopts** and in the EPAP database, the operator must exercise care in the entering data consistent with the features provisioned.

Two UIMs for One MSU

A MSU that is invalid for INP MR, which consequently falls through to the GTT, may result in two UIMs being issued. For example, the first UIM results from the INP MR due to a number conditioning error. The second results from the GTT, due to a routing failure or a translation not provisioned for the GTAI.

In these cases, one UIM may not be issued because of frequency limiting. For example, the frequencies for a MR UIM and a PC Unavailable UIM are one message every 200 milliseconds. In the case of two problems with one MSU, the UIMs occur within microseconds of each other, so that one of the UIMs is not printed. It is the timing of UIMs with regard to any UIMs for other MSUs that determines which, if either, is printed. In the example, assuming no UIMs occurred in the previous 200 ms for any other MSUs, the INP MR is printed because it was generated first.

INP Message Protocol

Primary INP Functions

INP provides the following main functions:

- *Message discrimination:* INP translates ported numbers, and consequently can differentiate between messages for INP or other services. Discrimination is performed via a service selector table where you can define the INP service for a combination of selectors. These selectors define whether INP Message Relay or INP Query is to be performed on an incoming message.
- *Number conditioning:* Because the subscriber database stores international DNs only, INP can condition incoming numbers to be international DNs by inserting a default CC and/or a default NDC for the database look up.
 - If the service is INPMR and SNAI is either a RNSDN or RNNDN or RNIDN, INP strips off the RN prefix if it matches the home network RN prefix and then conditions the number, if needed, before performing a database lookup.
 - If the service is INPQ and the message is destined to the INP subsystem, INPQ strips off CDPN prefix if it matches the **cdpnprfx** parameters defined in the **chg-inpopts** command, and then condition, if needed, before performing a database lookup.
- *Connect Response:* INPQS generates a Connect response for an InitialDP message if the conditioned number is found in the subscriber database lookup. INP uses the routing number (RN) associated with the DN entry to build the Destination Routing Address number equal to RN+DN or the RN only, based on the INPOPTS DRA parameter.
- *Continue Response:* A Continue response is generated for an InitialDP message if the conditioned number is not found in the subscriber database lookup.
- *INP Message Relay:* INP performs Message Relay when a combination of service selectors (like domain (ITU or ANSI), Global Title Indicator (GTI), Translation Type (TT), Numbering Plan (NP), and Nature of Address Indicator (NAI)) indicate INP Message Relay is to be performed. If the translation data exists, INP Message Relay either:
 - Provides the ability to prefix the entity ID to the CDPA digits after deleting any home RN prefix, or
 - Replaces the CDPA digits with the RN prefix, or
 - Performs no change to the CDPA digits.

The Stages of INP Execution

INP is performed in the following stages:

1. The message arrives at EAGLE 5 SAS. If the CDPA RI is *route-on-gt*, continue here. If not, go to step 4.
 - The SCCP portion is decoded; the data is used to perform the service selection, based on the CDPA GT fields other than ES and GTAI.
 - The result of this selection identifies the SNAI and SNP to be used for INP and also specifies if INP Message Relay or INP Query is to be performed on the message. If a selector does not match the incoming GT fields, then GTT is performed.
2. If stage 1 indicates INP is required and the message is not a UDTs (Unit Data Transfer Service) generated by EAGLE 5 SAS:
 - The remaining SCCP portion is decoded.
 - If INP Query is required, the TCAP and INAP portions are also decoded.
 - If the message is a UDTs generated by the EAGLE 5 SAS, GTT is performed on the message.
3. If the service indicator is INP Message Relay:
 - If SNAI is either RNSDN or RNNDN or RNIDN, the leading digits of the DN number from the SCCP portion of the message are checked for the Home Routing Number (HOMERN), if any are provisioned. If found, INP strips off the HOMERN and condition the DN to be an international number.
 - The conditioned number's length is validated and the number is looked up in the subscriber database. First, the individual number database is searched. If the number is absent, the number range database is searched.
 - If the number is found, the EAGLE 5 SAS uses the Message Relay GT information from the associated entity and prefixes the entity ID to the DN if specified or, based on the option, can replace the CDPA digits with the entity ID or leave the DN unchanged. If no entity is associated with the DN or if the entity does not have translation (MR) data, the GTT is performed on the message.
 - If no match is found for the conditioned number in the subscriber database, GTT is performed on this message.
 - If the DPC in the translation data is the EAGLE 5 SAS's Point Code or is for a different domain than the message (i.e., ANSI vs. ITU or ITU vs. ANSI), a UDTs is sent and the processing stops here.

4. If the service indicator is INP Query:
 - INP allows only the messages with InitialDP as the INAP op-code.
 - If the INAP op-code is InitialDP, INP decodes the CDPN parameter and performs number conditioning to convert the INAP CDPN to an international number. This operation is performed in these steps:
 - a. Leading digits of the CDPN number from the INAP portion of the message are checked for the prefixes (**cdpnpx**), if any are provisioned. If any are found, INP strips the prefix from the CDPN digits.
 - b. When the prefix is striped, INP maps the CDPN NAI to the Service NAI by doing a lookup in the INPOPTS table. If the CDPN NAI is entered in the INPOPTS table, its corresponding SNAI value is used for number conditioning. Otherwise, INP treats the number as national (**nat1**), unless the NAI field in the CDPN is subscriber (**sub**) or international (**intl**).
 - The conditioned number's length is validated, and the number is looked up in the subscriber database. First, the individual number database is searched. If the number is absent, the number range database is searched.
 - If the number is found and is associated with an RN entity, INP generates a Connect message as response with the Destination Routing Address as RN or RN+DN, depending on the provisioned option. Otherwise, a Continue message as response is sent.
 - If the number is not found, INP generates a Continue message.

EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands

Introduction.....	3-1
EAGLE 5 SAS Commands for INP.....	3-1
System Debug Services (SDS) Commands.....	3-15

Introduction

This chapter describes the Commands for maintenance, measurements, and administration of the INP features. EAGLE 5 SAS INP commands provide for the provisioning, operations, and maintenance activities of the EAGLE 5 SAS DSM cards and associated network connections.

EAGLE 5 SAS Commands for INP

This section provides a description of the user interface for maintenance, operations, and measurements commands for the INP features. The commands that follow allow provisioning, operations, and maintenance activities for DSM cards.

Complete descriptions of these commands are shown in detail in the *Commands Manual*, including parameter names, valid values, and output examples for the commands.

Commands

The command examples shown illustrate the requirements and provide suggestions for suitable names and output. The commands are described in detail in the *Commands Manual*, where the actual parameter names, valid values, and output for the commands are provided.

Commands described in this section include:

- chg-stpopts / rtrv-stpopts
- ent-srvsel / dlt-srvsel / chg-srvsel / rtrv-srvsel
- ent-homern / dlt-homern / rtrv-homern
- chg-sid / rtrv-sid
- chg-feat / rtrv-feat
- rept-stat-sys
- rept-stat-sccp
- rept-stat-mps
- rept-meas
- chg-measopts
- rept-stat-meas
- rept-ftp-meas
- rtrv-measopts
- rept-stat-trbl
- rept-stat-alm
- rept-stat-db
- ent-cspc / dlt-cspc / rtrv-cspc
- chg-inpopts / rtrv-inpopts
- inh-card / alw-card
- ent-card / rtrv-card / dlt-card
- ent-map / dlt-map / chg-map / rtrv-map
- alw-map-ss / inh-map-ss
- ent-ss-appl / chg-ss-appl / dlt-ss-appl / rtrv-ss-appl
- chg-gpl / act-gpl / rtrv-gpl / rept-stat-gpl / copy-gpl
- inh-alm / unhb-alm
- chg-ip-card / rtrv-ip-card
- chg-ip-lnk / rtrv-ip-lnk
- ent-ip-host / dlt-ip-host / rtrv-ip-host
- pass, including ping, netstat, nslookup, arp, and help commands

chg-stpopts / rtrv-stpopts

The STP system options commands (**stpopts**) change and display STP wide options in the EAGLE 5 SAS database. It has two variations, each of which is described in the following: **chg-stpopts** and **rtrv-stpopts**.

The **chg-stpopts** command changes STP system options in the database. This command updates the STPOPTS table. The **defcc** and **defndc** parameters are used to convert non-international numbers received in the MSU to an international number. The parameters can only be changed if the G-Port, G-Flex, or INP feature bit is ON.

The **rtrv-stpopts** command is used to retrieve all STP options from the database. This command updates the STPOPTS table. The **defcc** and **defndc** parameters are the additional options displayed when the G-Port, G-Flex, or INP feature bit is ON.

For further details on using these commands, refer to the *Commands Manual*.

ent-srvsel / dlt-srvsel / chg-srvsel / rtrv-srvsel

The INP service selector (**srvsel**) commands are used to provision new selectors for the INP service, providing greater flexibility when provisioning the type of messages that require INP processing. There are four variants, each of which is described in the following sections: **ent-srvsel**, **chg-srvsel**, **dlt-srvsel**, and **rtrv-srvsel**. For further details on the EAGLE 5 SAS INP service selector commands (such as command rules and output format), refer to the *Commands Manual*.

ent-homern / dlt-homern / rtrv-homern

These commands allow you to provision, remove, and report on the up-to-100 routing number prefixes for the operating network in the HOMERN table. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

chg-sid / rtrv-sid

These commands are used to change and report on the self-identification of the EAGLE 5 SAS. The self-identification identifies the EAGLE 5 SAS to other signaling points in the network. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

chg-feat / rtrv-feat

The **chg-feat** command administers the INP feature. The **chg-feat** command is used to activate optional features available for the system. Features can only be turned on. Once the feature is activated, it cannot be turned off. The **chg-feat**

command also provides the processor, DRAM, and disk capacity validation required to support the INP feature. This command updates the MAS configuration table.

The **rtrv-feat** command is used to display the feature status for the INP feature. An example of command output follows.

```
tekelecstp 99-04-02 14:23:37 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
EAGLE FEATURE LIST

GTT      = on      GWS      = off      NRT      = off
X25G     = off     LAN       = off     CRMD     = off
SEAS     = off     LFS      = off     MTPRS    = off
LNP      = on      FAN       = off     DSTN4000 = off
WNP      = off     CNCF      = off     LNP12MIL = off
TLNP     = off     SCCPCNV   = off     TCAPCNV  = off
X252000  = off     PLNP      = off     NCR      = off
ITUMTPRS = off     SLSOCB    = off     EGTT     = off
IPISUP   = on      DYNRTK    = on      PVGTT    = off
PRFXDLGT = on      MPC       = on      INP      = on
ITUDUPPC = on      GFLEX     = off     GPORT    = on
;
```

For further details on these commands, please refer to the *Commands Manual*.

rept-stat-sys

The **rept-stat-sys** command is used to determine the location of troubles in the system. The display shows the number of these items that are in service (IS-NR) and how many are in another state (IS-ANR, OOS-MT, OOS-MT-DSBLD).

rept-stat-sccp

This command is used to display the status of the SCCP and VSCCP cards and the GTT (Global Title Translation), G-Flex (GSM Flexible Numbering), G-Port (GSM Mobile Number Portability), INP (INAP-based Number Portability), and EIR (Equipment Identity Register) services executing on those cards. This command also displays any cards that are denied SCCP service.

Here are two sample commands and their outputs.

- **rept-stat-sccp**

```
Command entered at terminal #3.
;

tekelecstp 00-06-23 13:34:22 EST EAGLE 34.0.0-30.10.0
SCCP SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active      -----
GSM  SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active      -----

SCCP Cards Configured= 4  Cards IS-NR= 2  Capacity Threshold = 100%
CARD  VERSION      PST      SST      AST      MSU USAGE  CPU USAGE
-----
1212  101-001-000  IS-NR      Active      ALMINH      45%        30%
```

EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands

```
1301 101-001-000 IS-NR      Active      ----- 35%      20%
1305 ----- OOS-MT      Isolated  ----- 0%       0%
2112 ----- OOS-MT-DSBLD Manual    ----- 0%       0%
-----
SCCP Service Average MSU Capacity = 40%      Average CPU Capacity = 25%

AVERAGE CPU USAGE PER SERVICE:
GTT   = 15%  GPORT = 5%  GPORT = 10%
INPMR = 2%   INPQS = 3%

TOTAL SERVICE STATISTICS:
SERVICE  SUCCESS  ERRORS  WARNINGS  FORWARD TO GTT  TOTAL
GTT:      1995      5        -           -           2000
GFLEX:     500      1        4          10          515
GPORT:     800      0        2          3           800
INPMR:      50      5        1          15           70
INPQS:     499      1        -           -           500

Command Completed.
;

• rept-stat-sccp:loc=1106
```

Command entered at terminal #4.

```
;
tekelecstp 00-06-23 13:34:22 EST EAGLE 34.0.0-33.10.0
CARD  VERSION      TYPE  PST      SST      AST
1106  103-010-000  DSM   IS-NR      Active  -----
ALARM STATUS      = No Alarms.
GTT:  STATUS = ACT      MSU USAGE = 10%
GFLEX: STATUS = ACT      MSU USAGE = 10%
GPORT: STATUS = ACT      MSU USAGE = 10%
INPMR: STATUS = ACT      MSU USAGE = 13%
INPQS: STATUS = ACT      MSU USAGE = 20%
CPU USAGE = 15%

CARD SERVICE STATISTICS:
SERVICE  SUCCESS  ERRORS  WARNINGS  FORWARD TO GTT  TOTAL
GTT:      1995      5        -           -           2000
GFLEX:     500      1        4          10          515
GPORT:     500      1        4          10          515
INPMR:      50      2        3          15           70
INPQS:     499      1        -           -           500
```

Command Completed.

;

rept-stat-mps

This command is used to display the overall status of the application running on the MPS (multi-purpose server).

- If the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is turned on, the status of the ELAP (EAGLE LNP Application Processor) subsystem is displayed.
- If the INP (INAP number portability) feature is turned on, the status of the EPAP (EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor) subsystem is displayed.

- If the G-Port (GSM mobile number portability) feature or G-Flex (GSM flexible numbering) feature is turned on, the status of the GSM (Global System for Mobile Telecommunications) and the EPAP (EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor) is displayed.
- If the EIR (Equipment Identity Register) feature is enabled and turned on, the status of the EIR component on the card is displayed.

A sample command and the associated output follows:

- **rept-stat-mps**

Command entered at terminal #4.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-03-07 10:23:93 EST EAGLE 31.6.0
                                VERSION      PST      SST      AST
EPAP A      027-015-000      IS-NR      Active    -----
  CRITICAL PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MAJOR      PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MINOR      PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  CRITICAL APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MAJOR      APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MINOR      APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  ALARM STATUS = No Alarms

                                VERSION      PST      SST      AST
EPAP B      027-015-000      IS-NR      Standby   -----
  CRITICAL PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MAJOR      PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MINOR      PLATFORM      ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  CRITICAL APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MAJOR      APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  MINOR      APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
  ALARM STATUS = No Alarms

CARD  PST      SST      INP STAT
1106 P IS-NR      Active    ACT
1201  IS-ANR      Active    SWDL
1205  OOS-MT-DSBLD Manual    -----
1302  OOS-MT      Isolated  -----
1310  IS-ANR      Standby   SWDL

CARD 1106 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
  DSM PORT A:      ALARM STATUS      = No Alarms
  DSM PORT B:      ALARM STATUS      = No Alarms
CARD 1201 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
  DSM PORT A:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
  DSM PORT B:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
CARD 1205 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
  DSM PORT A:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
  DSM PORT B:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
CARD 1302 ALARM STATUS = ** 0013 Card is isolated from the system
  DSM PORT A:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
  DSM PORT B:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
CARD 1310 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
  DSM PORT A:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
  DSM PORT B:      ALARM STATUS      = ** 0084 IP Connection Unavailable
```

Command Completed.
;

rept-meas

This command is used to generate measurement reports on demand. The reports display on the UI terminal, and are not transferred to the customer FTP server when the Measurements Platform feature is enabled. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command.

chg-measopts

Used to enable or disable the automatic generation and FTP transfer of scheduled measurement reports to the FTP server. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command.

rept-stat-meas

Reports the status of the measurements subsystem including card location and state, Alarm level, and Subsystem State. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command.

rept-ftp-meas

Manually initiates generation and FTP transfer of a measurements report from the MCPM to the FTP server. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command.

rtrv-measopts

Generates a user interface display showing the enabled/disabled status of all FTP scheduled reports. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command.

rept-stat-trbl

This command is used to display a summary report of all the device trouble notifications that are logged currently in the OAM's RAM storage area. This command includes the INP subsystem and DSM/EPAP IP link alarms. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command. Here is an example of the command and output.

rept-stat-trbl

```
Command Accepted - Processing
  eagle10605 99-06-24 14:34:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
  rept-stat-trbl
  Command entered at terminal #10.
;
  eagle10605 99-06-24 14:34:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
  Searching devices for alarms...
;
```

```

eagle10605 99-06-24 14:34:09 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
SEQN UAM AL DEVICE ELEMENT TROUBLE TEXT
0002.0143 * CARD 1113 OAM System release GPL(s) not approved
0011.0176 * SECULOG 1116 Stdby security log -- upload required
3540.0203 ** SLK 1201,A lsn1 REPT-LKF: lost data
3541.0203 ** SLK 1201,B lsn4 REPT-LKF: lost data
3542.0203 ** SLK 1202,A lsn2 REPT-LKF: lost data
3544.0202 ** SLK 1203,A lsn3 REPT-LKF: HWP - too many link interrupts
0021.0318 ** LSN lsn1 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0022.0318 ** LSN lsn2 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0023.0318 ** LSN lsn3 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0010.0318 ** LSN lsn4 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
3537.0084 ** DSM A 1215 IP Connection Unavailable
3536.0084 ** EPAP B 7100 IP Connection Unavailable
0003.0313 *C DPC 010-010-003 DPC is prohibited
0004.0313 *C DPC 010-010-004 DPC is prohibited
0005.0313 *C DPC 010-010-005 DPC is prohibited
0028.0313 *C DPC 252-010-001 DPC is prohibited
0006.0313 *C DPC 252-010-003 DPC is prohibited
0008.0313 *C DPC 252-010-004 DPC is prohibited
0009.0313 *C DPC 252-011-* DPC is prohibited
0029.0308 *C SYSTEM Node isolated due to SLK failures
Command Completed.
;

```

rept-stat-alm

This command is used to provide status of all alarms. This includes the alarm totals of the INP subsystem and DSM/EPAP IP links. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of this command. Here is an example of the command and output.

rept-stat-alm

Command Accepted - Processing

```

eagle10605 99-06-24 23:59:39 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
rept-stat-alm
Command entered at terminal #10.
;

eagle10605 99-06-24 23:59:39 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
ALARM TRANSFER= RMC
ALARM MODE CRIT= AUDIBLE MAJR= AUDIBLE MINR= AUDIBLE
ALARM FRAME 1 CRIT= 9 MAJR= 12 MINR= 2
ALARM FRAME 2 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 3 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 4 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 5 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 6 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME GPF CRIT= 1 MAJR= 2 MINR= 1
PERM. INH. ALARMS CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
TEMP. INH. ALARMS CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ACTIVE ALARMS CRIT= 10 MAJR= 14 MINR= 3
TOTAL ALARMS CRIT= 10 MAJR= 14 MINR= 3
Command Completed.
;

```

rept-stat-db

This command displays both EAGLE 5 SAS and INP database status and level information for each DSM network card, and for the active and standby EPAP databases. It reports database exception status such as corrupted, incoherent, or inconsistent, as well as providing the birthdates and levels. For details about this command, refer to the *Commands Manual*.

inh-card / alw-card

The *inh-card* command is used to change the state of the card from in-service normal (IS-NR) to Out-of-Service Maintenance-Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD). A craftsperson then can test the DCM/LIM/ACM/ASM/DSM/GPSM-II/MIM card or physically remove it from the shelf.

The *alw-card* command is used to change the card from OOS-MT-DSBLD (out-of-service maintenance-disabled) to IS-NR (in-service normal) if the loading is successful.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

ent-card / rtrv-card / dlt-card

The *ent-card* command is used to add a card to the database. The card type and application specifies the function assigned to the card.

The *rtrv-card* command is used to display the information about a card. This command displays the card type, the application the card is running, the linkset name, the signaling link code, and the ports.

The *dlt-card* command is used to remove a card entry from the system database.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details on using these commands.

ent-map / dlt-map / chg-map / rtrv-map

These commands are used to provision, remove, change, and report on the mate point code and subsystem number and its attributes. A mate point code defines an adjacent signaling point, which is considered the mated signal transfer point (STP) to the EAGLE 5 SAS. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

alw-map-ss / inh-map-ss

The *alw-map-ss* command is used to allow the INP subsystem which brings the subsystem back on-line. The command is rejected if the subsystem specified with the SSN parameter is not the INP subsystem. The current state of the INPQS or EIR subsystem must be OOS-MT-DSBLD (out of service maintenance disabled) in order for the command to be accepted.

When the *inh-map-ss* is entered for the INP subsystem, a coordinated shutdown is attempted. If the coordinated shutdown fails, a UIM is output indicating the shutdown failed. If the *FORCE* parameter is specified, the specified subsystem is forced to shutdown. A coordinated shutdown is not performed.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

ent-ss-appl / chg-ss-appl / dlt-ss-appl / rtrv-ss-appl

These commands are used to provision, remove, change, and report on the entry of a subsystem number for an application and set the application status online or offline. Only one subsystem can be defined per application, and the application must be unique. This command adds new subsystem application value for INP.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

chg-gpl / act-gpl / rtrv-gpl / rept-stat-gpl / copy-gpl

The *chg-gpl* command is used to copy a generic program load from the source disk to the destination disk (both active and standby disks). The new GPL becomes the trial version on each of the destination disks. This command also copies the system release table to the fixed disks.

The *act-gpl* command is used to change the status of the trial GPL from “trial” to “approved.” The status of the previously approved GPL is changed to “trial.”

The *rtrv-gpl* command is used to show the version numbers of the GPLs stored on each fixed disk (TDM) or removable cartridge (MDAL, if available) and the system release table stored on each fixed disk.

The *rept-stat-gpl* command is used to display the version of GPLs currently running for an application, plus the approved and trial versions of the GPL that will run if the card is restarted.

The *copy-gpl* command is used to copy all approved GPLs from one drive to another. The GPLs can be copied only from the fixed disk on the active TDM to the removable cartridge, or from the removable cartridge to the fixed disk on the standby TDM.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

Here are samples of the reports produced by these commands.

chg-gpl:appl=vsccp:ver=101-3-0

```

Command entered at terminal #3.
;
tekelecstp 99-10-24 06:54:39 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
VS CCP upload to 1114 completed
VS CCP upload to 1116 completed
;
```


EAGLE 5 SAS INP Commands

act-gpl:appl=vscdp:ver=101-3-0

```
Command entered at terminal #3.  
;  
tekelecstp 99-10-24 06:54:39 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
VSCCP activate on 1114 completed  
VSCCP activate on 1116 completed  
;
```

rtrv-gpl:appl=vscdp

```
Command entered at terminal #3.  
;  
tekelecstp 99-10-04 07:01:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
GPL Auditing ON  
  
APPL CARD RELEASE APPROVED TRIAL REMOVE TRIAL  
VSCCP 1114 101-001-000 101-003-000 101-001-000 101-003-000  
VSCCP 1116 101-001-000 101-003-000 101-003-000 -----  
;
```

rept-stat-gpl:appl=vscdp

```
Command entered at terminal #3.  
;  
tekelecstp 99-10-04 12:55:50 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
APPL CARD RUNNING APPROVED TRIAL  
VSCCP 1205 101-003-000 ALM 101-003-000 101-003-000  
VSCCP 1211 101-001-000 ALM+ 101-003-000 -----  
Command Completed.  
;
```

ent-cspc / dlt-cspc / rtrv-cspc

These commands are used to provision, remove, and report on the broadcast concerned signaling point code groups. These point codes are notified of the receipt by EAGLE 5 SAS of subsystem-prohibited and subsystem-allowed SS7 SCCP management messages from an application at an adjacent signaling point and subsystem. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

chg-inpopts / rtrv-inpopts

These commands are used to change and report on the INP-specific data. These commands provision and report on the contents of the INPOPTS table. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

inh-alm / unhb-alm

The *inh-alm* command is used inhibit the reporting of alarms for the given device. Inhibited alarms will not generate unsolicited output or cause alarm indicators to be turned on. All *rept-stat-xxx* commands continue to display the alarm with an indication that the device has its alarms inhibited.

The *unhb-alm* command is used to restore the reporting of alarms for the given device.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of using these commands.

chg-ip-card / rtrv-ip-card

The *chg-ip-card* command is used to provision the Internet Protocol networking parameters for any given DSM card.

The *rtrv-ip-card* command is used to report on the Internet Protocol networking parameters for any given DSM card.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

chg-ip-lnk / rtrv-ip-lnk

The *chg-ip-lnk* command is used to provision the Internet Protocol link table.

The *rtrv-ip-lnk* command is used to report on the Internet Protocol link table.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

ent-ip-host / dlt-ip-host / rtrv-ip-host

These commands are used to provision, remove, and report on the entries in the Internet Protocol host table. The IP host table defines local and remote host names for IP addresses.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details of these commands.

pass

The **pass** command allows remote execution of a selected command by the targeted card. (These commands recognize the DSM boards.) Selected commands are allowed as follows.

- **pass:cmd="ping"**
- **pass:cmd="netstat"**
- **pass:cmd="nslookup"**
- **pass:cmd="arp"**
- **pass:cmd="help"**

For this feature, the **loc** parameter must be a VSCCP card location. For other details of the **pass** command, refer to *Commands Manual*.

pass: cmd="Ping"

The '**ping**' **pass** command supports troubleshooting of the private EPAP/DSM IP network. The following example demonstrates typical usage.

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

pass:loc=1215:cmd="ping      -h"
Command entered at terminal #2.
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
PASS: Command sent to card
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

Usage: ping <hostname | ipaddr> [-h] [-i size] [-n count]
Options:
-h          Displays this message
-i count    Number of pings to send. Range=1..5. Default=3.
-n size     Sets size of ICMP echo packet. Range=12..2048. Default=64.
hostname    Name of machine to ping
ipaddr      IP Address of machine to ping (d.d.d.d)
;

```

pass:cmd="netstat"

The '**netstat**' **pass** command supports troubleshooting of network interface and routing configuration problems within the private EPAP/DSM IP network.

The following examples demonstrate typical usage.

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

pass:loc=1215:cmd="netstat  -h"
Command entered at terminal #2.
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

PASS: Command sent to card
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

Usage: netstat [-a] [-i] [-h] [-m data|sys|dd] [-p icmp|ip|tcp|udp] [-r]
Options:
-a          display socket information for all protocols
-h          Displays this message
-i          display interface information for all interfaces
-m          display buffer pool information for 1 of the system pools
-p          display socket information for 1 of the protocols
-r          display the route table information
;

```

pass:cmd="nslookup"

The '**nslookup**' **pass** command supports debugging of domain name server (DNS) to IP addressing tables. DNS is not supported for EPAP cards for the initial release.

The following examples demonstrate typical usage.

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:45:57 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

pass:loc=1215:cmd="nslookup"
Command entered at terminal #2.
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:45:57 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
PASS: Command sent to card
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:45:57 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

Usage: nslookup [hostname|ipaddr]

Options:
    hostname  String name
    ipaddr    d.d.d.d
;
```

pass:cmd="arp"

The '**arp**' **pass** command supports the verification of and correction of IP stack ARP tables. In general, this command is not required for normal operation.

The following examples demonstrates typical usage.

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:23 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
pass:loc=1215:cmd="arp      -h"
Command entered at terminal #2.
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:23 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
PASS: Command sent to card
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:23 EST EAGLE 34.0.0

Usage: arp [-a] [-d ipaddr] [-f] [-h] [-s ipaddr enetaddr]

Options:
    -a          Display All entries in ARP table
    -d          Delete specified entry (ipaddr) from ARP table
    -f          Flush all entries from ARP table
    -h          Displays this message
    -s          Set ARP table entry to associate ipaddr with enetaddr
    enetaddr    x:x:x:x:x:x
    ipaddr      d.d.d.d
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:25 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
```

```
ARP command complete  
;
```

pass:cmd="help"

The '**help**' **pass** command provides a list of supported **pass** commands for the target location.

The following examples demonstrates typical usage.

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:42:18 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
pass:loc=1215:cmd="help"  
Command entered at terminal #2.  
;  
  
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:42:18 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
PASS: Command sent to card  
;  
  
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:42:18 EST EAGLE 34.0.0  
List of commands supported is:  
nslookup  
netstat  
arp  
ping  
help  
  
END of LIST  
;
```

System Debug Services (SDS) Commands

The following section describes SDS command **ent-trace** used with INP.

MSU Trap and Trace Command

INP uses the existing **ent-trace** command to provide a trap-and-trace function for MSUs on the SCCP card.

The user can create a MSU trigger on the SCCP card on one or more criteria (both old and new) defined in the following using the **ent-trace** command. When multiple trigger criteria are entered, the MSU is trapped when any one of the criteria are satisfied.



CAUTION: As with other debug commands, this command can cause OAM to reset if too many MSUs are trapped.

- **RN or SP address (Entity ID)** - Use this new criterion to trap messages immediately after performing the RTDB database lookup. If the RN or SP obtained from the database lookup matches the Entity ID provisioned in the

command, the message is trapped. This parameter supports a variable number of hexadecimal digits from 1 to 15 digits, and the Entity ID specified must be the one stored in the INP RTDB.

- **E.164 MSISDN number (DN)** – Use this criterion to trap messages immediately before performing a INP search based on the MSISDN numbers defined in the INP RTDB. This parameter accepts a range of digits, from 5 to 15. The number specified must be an International E.164 number (MSISDN or Entity Number).
- **Global Title digits (GT)** – Use this criterion to trap messages based on CdPA Global Title Address (that is, either MSISDN (+ST) number or RN + MSISDN (+ST)) present in the SCCP part of the message.
- **Origination point code (SSPI/SSPN)** – Use this criterion to trap messages based on CgPA SPC present in the SCCP part of the message. If no point code is present in the CgPA SPC, the criteria is matched with the OPC present in the MTP part of the message.

A trace must still be set on all SCCP cards; specify **card=sccp-all**. Use a repetition parameter (**rep**) to control the number of MSUs that are trapped.

MSUs that satisfy any trigger criteria are trapped on the SCCP card, are forwarded to OAM, and are displayed. Refer to *Commands Manual* for a complete description of the **ent-trace** command.

INP Feature Activation

Introduction.....	4-1
Prerequisites	4-2
Feature Activation Overview.....	4-4
Feature Activation Procedure	4-10



CAUTION: For an in-service environment, contact “Customer Contact Center” on page 1-9 before continuing to activate INP. For an environment that is not yet in-service, you may continue with this procedure.

The INP feature bit cannot be enabled if any of the DSMs have less than 1 GB of memory installed. Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Introduction

This chapter identifies prerequisites for the INP feature activation procedure, an overview of the activation steps, and a matching number of detailed step descriptions to turn on the INP feature. The INP feature activation is performed at the EAGLE 5 SAS.

The INP feature supports numbers of varying lengths in a flexible way without requiring software modifications. The INP features applies to ITU-I (international) and ITU-N (national) network environments. INP Query Services apply to ITU-N networks only.

The INP feature, and other related features, are optional and can be purchased from Tekelec. If you are not sure whether you have purchased a specific feature, contact your Tekelec Sales or Account Representative.



CAUTION: Once a feature has been turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off. Since features may overwrite other features or create changes in the database, assure that you have a license and full technical support from Tekelec before turning on this or any feature.

NOTE: The INP feature requires a DSM card running the VSCCP application. Systems with TSM cards running the SCCP application need to be upgraded to DSM cards prior to turning on the INP feature.

Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Procedures described in the remainder of this manual apply only to the INP feature and can only be performed if the INP feature is turned on.

The following features are related to the GSM (Global System for Mobile communications) Flexible Numbering feature (see your Tekelec Sales or Account Representative for additional information):

- Global Title Translation (GTT)
- Enhanced Global Title Translation (EGTT)
- Variable-Length Global Title Translation (VGTT)
- EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP)

Prerequisites

The INP feature activation assumes that the features Global Title Translation (GTT), Enhanced Global Title Translation (EGTT), and Variable-Length Global Title Translation (VGTT) are already provisioned. Refer to the *Database Administration Manual - Features* for provisioning procedures.

The INP feature activation assumes that the EPAP software is already configured; refer to *EPAP Administration Manual*, [EPAP Software Configuration](#).

The INP feature activation assumes that DSM cards to be installed and TSM cards to be removed are identified:

- Note installed DSM card locations if any
- Note available odd-even card slots for DSM card installation
- Note installed TSM card locations;
- Note adjacent odd-even TSM card slot number positions for DSM card replacement

NOTE: TSM cards use one card slot; DSM cards require two card slots, odd-even.

NOTE: The INP feature cannot be turned on until the TSM cards running the SCCP application are removed from the system.

- Determine DSM card IP addresses and have them available during the activation procedure.

For in-service systems, schedule DSM card replacement in maintenance window that allows the reboot of DSM cards (`init-card:loc=<DSM card location>`) one at a time.



CAUTION: In an in-service environment and when replacing TSM cards with DSM cards, initialize one DSM card at a time. Verify its return to IS-NR state before initializing another card. This precaution keeps cards in service and precludes an interruption of SCCP services.

For in-service systems with TSM cards running SCCP traffic, one DSM card must be installed in an available double-slot odd-even location and provisioned for VSCCP prior to inhibiting the SCCP card. The DSM card running the VSCCP application will take over the SCCP traffic (`alw-card`) once the SCCP card becomes inhibited.



CAUTION: SCCP traffic redundancy will be lost if inhibiting two SCCP cards at a time with only one VSCCP card available in their place. Redundancy will be re-established once the two SCCP cards are replaced with a second VSCCP card.

For in-service systems that already have the G-Port and/or G-Flex feature enabled, only perform steps 70 through 93 to turn on and configure the INP feature. With the G-Port and/or G-Flex feature enabled, the DSM cards already contain the RTDB database.

For new systems, DSM cards may be rebooted all at one time using the `init-card:appl=vsccp` command.

For new systems, GTT, EGTT, and VGTT features may be turned on prior to or immediately following the reboot of all DSM cards.

Feature Activation Overview

This section provides an overview of the INP feature activation procedure. The procedure is described in detail in section “Feature Activation Procedure” on page 4-10.

The feature activation consists of these sections:

- Configure system for HLR destinations in steps 1 through 28.
- Install DSM cards in available slots and configure for VSCCP in steps 29 through 44.
- Replace TSM cards configured for SCCP with DSM cards configured for VSCCP and inhibit/remove any remaining SCCP cards in steps 45 through 69.
- Turn on and configure the INP feature in steps 70 through 93.

Steps 1 through 28 configure the system to be able to communicate with the system of the HLR database. The route to this database may already be configured. Perform these steps to verify that you have entered all HLR destinations for INP and make configuration changes as needed.

1. Display and note current system settings for point codes (PCs) and capability point codes (CPCs), destination point codes (DPCs), routes, and linksets using steps 1 through 7.
2. Use `rtrv-sid` command to display current PCs and CPCs.
3. Use `rtrv-dstn` command to display current DPCs.
4. Use `rtrv-rte` command to display current route configurations.
5. Identify PCs and CPCs; determine new PC and CPC to be entered in step 9.
6. Use `rtrv-stpopts` command to display PC or CPC format if ITU-N network.
7. Use `rtrv-map` command to display PCs of mated applications in database; remove system PC from table if necessary (refer to *Database Administration Manual - Features, Removing A Mated Application*)



CAUTION: Changing a system’s point code requires a system reboot using the `init-sys` command to fully implement the changes. The `init-sys` command causes a complete system reload and should be used only in an environment that is not in service. Using this command ensures the updated self identification information is loaded onto all cards, but does interrupt service.

8. Change PC, CPC, DPC, route, linkset, and LIM card configurations for the HLR database using steps 9 through 28.
9. Use `chg-sid` command to configure PC and CPC by network type.

10. Use **init-sys** command to initialize system if changes were made in step 9 to any **pca/pci/pcn** parameter.



CAUTION: The **init-sys** command causes a complete system reload and should be used only in an environment that is not in service. Using this command ensures the updated self identification information is loaded onto all cards, but does interrupt service.



CAUTION: When the **init-sys** command executes, the system does not retain the manually initiated state (for example, OOS-MT-DSBLD) for the signaling link, card, or terminal. After the command executes, the system attempts to bring all provisioned links, cards, and terminals on line, including those that were previously out of service. You will need to manually put each device back into its previous state after the system is back on line. Print or electronically capture the output of the **rept-stat-slk**, **rept-stat-card**, and **rept-stat-trm** commands for reference prior to issuing the **init-sys** command. To restore a device to its previous state, issue the appropriate inhibit/deactivate command listed in the *Eagle STP Commands Manual* in the Related Commands section for each of the above **rept-stat** commands.

11. Use **rtrv-sid** command to display new PC and CPC.
12. Use **ent-dstn** command to enter DPC for HLR destinations.
13. Use **rtrv-dstn** command to display new HLR DPC.
14. Use **ent-ls** command to enter linkset and assign DPC for HLR destinations.
15. Use **rtrv-ls** command to display new linkset and assigned DPC for HLR destinations.
16. Use **ent-card** command to enter LIM card(s) into database.
17. Use **rtrv-card** command to display new LIM card(s) in database.
18. Use **ent-slk** command to assign signaling link(s) to LIM card(s).
19. Use **rtrv-slk** command to display new signaling link(s) assigned to LIM card(s).
20. Use **ent-rte** command to assign route to new DPC.
21. Use **rtrv-rte** command to display route assigned to new DPC.
22. Use **ent-map** command to enter mated application into database.
23. Use **rtrv-map** command to display new mated application in database.
24. Use **alw-card** command to allow LIM card(s).
25. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display status of new LIM card(s) in database.

26. Use **act-slk** command to activate new signaling link(s) for LIM card(s).
27. Use **rept-stat-slk** command to display IS-NR status of signaling link(s).
28. Use **rtrv-card** command to confirm the new LIM card(s) and identify VSCCP cards (DSM cards running VSCCP application) and SCCP cards (TSM cards running SCCP application).



CAUTION: When adding DSM cards in an in-service environment, you must take care not to interrupt traffic. Before replacing SCCP cards with DSMs, first install a VSCCP card in an available odd-even double-slot prior to removing SCCP cards to make additional room for other DSM cards.

29. Install and configure DSM card(s) in available odd-even slots as needed using steps 30 through 44.
30. Install DSM card(s) in available odd-even slots and verify green IMT bus LEDs.
31. Use **ent-card** command to enter DSM card(s) as VSCCP card(s) into database.
32. Use **rtrv-card** command to display new VSCCP card(s) in database.
33. Use **rtrv-ip-host** command to display current IP host information in database.
34. Use **ent-ip-host** command to add host name and IP address for each VSCCP link.
35. Use **rtrv-ip-host** command to display changed IP host information.
36. Use **chg-ip-card** command to set local domain and IP router address if necessary.
37. Use **rtrv-ip-card** command to display changed VSCCP card information.
38. Use **rtrv-ip-lnk** command to display current link parameters associated with the VSCCP card.
39. Use **chg-ip-lnk** command to set the IP address port and speed associated with the VSCCP card.
40. Use **rtrv-ip-lnk** command to display changed link parameters.
41. Use **alw-card** command to boot DSM card in TSM emulation mode.
42. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display IS-NR status of VSCCP card.
43. Use **pass** command to test presence of EPAP hosts on network.
44. Repeat steps 30 through 43 to add all DSM cards (N+1) to be installed in available slots. Go to the next step to start replacing TSM cards.

45. Replace TSM card(s) with DSM cards if applicable, and add DSM card(s) to database using steps 46 through 68.
46. Use **rtrv-card** command to display TSM cards running the SCCP application (SCCP cards) in database.
47. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display SCCP cards in IS-NR status.
48. Use **inh-card** command to inhibit SCCP card(s)
49. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display OOS-MT-DSBLD status of SCCP card(s).
50. Use **dlt-card** command to delete SCCP card(s) from database.
51. Use **rtrv-card** command to verify removal of SCCP cards from database.
52. Remove first TSM card from shelf.
53. Remove second TSM card from shelf.
54. Install DSM card in shelf and verify green IMT bus LEDs.
55. Use **ent-card** command to enter DSM card as VSCCP card into database.
56. Use **rtrv-card** command to display new VSCCP card in database.
57. Use **rtrv-ip-host** command to display IP host information in database.
58. Use **ent-ip-host** command to add host name and IP address for VSCCP link.
59. Use **rtrv-ip-host** command to display changed IP host information in database.
60. Use **chg-ip-card** command to set local domain and IP router address if necessary.
61. Use **rtrv-ip-card** command to display changed VSCCP card information.
62. Use **rtrv-ip-lnk** command to display current link parameters associated with VSCCP card.
63. Use **chg-ip-lnk** command to set the IP address port and speed associated with VSCCP card.
64. Use **rtrv-ip-lnk** command to display changed link parameters associated with the VSCCP card.
65. Use **alw-card** command to boot DSM card in TSM emulation mode.
66. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display IS-NR status of VSCCP card.
67. Use **pass** command to test presence of EPAP hosts on network.
68. Repeat steps 46 through 67 to replace all adjacent TSM cards identified in the prerequisites and to be replaced with DSM cards.

69. Repeat steps 48 through 52 to inhibit any remaining TSM cards running the SCCP application and remove them from database and shelf.

NOTE: The INP feature cannot be turned on until TSM cards running the SCCP application are removed from the system.



CAUTION: Contact Tekelec Technical Services at this point for assistance in completing this INP activation procedure (see “Customer Assistance” on page 1-9). Do not proceed without consulting with Tekelec Technical Services.

70. Turn on and configure INP feature using steps 71 through 93.
71. Use **chg-feat** command to turn on INP feature.
72. Use the **chg-sid** command to enter INP capability point codes (for INP Query Services).
73. Use **rtrv-sid** command to display new INP capability point codes.
74. Use the **ent-cspc** command to enter the point code of the EAGLE 5 SAS mate and of any nodes that will send route-on-subsystem queries to the local INP subsystem (for INP Query Services).
75. Use the **rtrv-cspc** command to verify changes.
76. Use the **ent-map** command to enter local INP subsystem and its mate subsystem (on the other EAGLE 5 SAS) with the concerned point code list from the previous step (for INP Query Services).

Use the **ent-map** command to enter any new nodes to which INP message relay will do final GTT.
77. Use **rtrv-map** command to display new mated applications in database.
78. Use the **ent-ss-appl** command to enter the state and subsystem number for the INP local subsystem (for INP Query Services).
79. Use the **rtrv-ss-appl** command to verify the changes.
80. Use **chg-stpopts** command to enter default country code (CC) and default network destination code (NDC) if handling non-international numbers.
81. Use **rtrv-stpopts** command to verify changes of CC and NDC.
82. Use the **chg-inpopts** command to enter various INP system options used for number conditioning and INP normalization (for INP Query Services).
83. Use the **rtrv-inpopts** command to verify changes.
84. Use the **ent-homern** command to enter any Home RNs that are prefixed to DNs for incoming INP MR messages.
85. Use **rtrv-homern** command to verify routing number prefixes.

86. Use **ent-srvsel** command to enter INP service selectors.
87. Use **rtrv-srvsel** command to verify changes to INP service selectors.
88. Use the **alw-map-ss** command to bring the local INP subsystem into service (for INP Query Services).
89. Use the **rept-stat-sccp** command to verify activation of INP subsystem.



CAUTION: When you have an in-service environment and you are replacing TSM cards with DSM cards, initialize one DSM card at a time. Verify its return to IS-NR state before initializing another card. This precaution keeps cards in service and precludes an interruption of SCCP services.

90. Use **init-card:loc=<DSM card>** command to load RTDB, OAM, GPL, and GTT data to VSCCP card.
91. Use **rept-stat-card** command to display IS-NR status of VSCCP card.
92. Repeat steps 90 and 91 to reboot each DSM card.

NOTE: Once the INP feature is turned on, always boot the DSM cards with the **init-card:loc=<DSM card location>** command.

93. Confirm success of activation procedure with **rept-stat-sccp**, **rept-stat-mps**, and **rept-stat-db:display=all** commands.

EPAP can now administer INP entity objects and INP subscribers. For the details about performing these actions, refer to the *EPAP Administration Manual*.

The detailed INP activation procedure is described next.

Feature Activation Procedure

Procedure

1. Before changing a true point code (PC) and adding a capability point code (CPC) for the INP feature, display the current values of the self-identification configuration (shown in step 2), the destination point codes (DPCs) (shown in step 3), and the routes and linksets assigned to the DPCs (shown in step 4). The INP feature applies to ITU-I (international) and ITU-N (national) networks.

2. Display the current self identification of the system (PC and CPC) using the **rtrv-sid** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```

rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCA          PCI          PCN          CLLI          PCTYPE
----- 1-100-1          11111          rlghncxa03w    OTHER

CPCA
-----

CPCI
1-101-1          1-101-2          1-101-3          1-101-4

CPCN
11121          11122          11123          11124

```

If the ITUDUPPC (ITU national duplicate point code) feature is on, the ITU national point code also contains a group code. The group code is a two-character field from aa to zz that is entered as the last subfield of an ITU national point code, nnnnn-gc (for example, 2112-aa)

3. Display the current destination point codes in the destination point code table (**dpci/dpcn**) using the **rtrv-dstn** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```

rlghncxa03w 01-10-10 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DPCA        CLLI        BEI  ELEI  ALIASI  ALIASN  DOMAIN
-----
DPCI        CLLI        BEI  ELEI  ALIASA  ALIASN  DOMAIN
2-100-1     rlghncxa03w no    ---   222-210-000  12001  SS7

DPCN        CLLI        BEI  ELEI  ALIASA  ALIASI  DOMAIN
21111      rlghncxa03w no    ---   222-200-200  2-121-1  SS7

DESTINATION ENTRIES ALLOCATED:      2000
FULL DPC(s):                        2
NETWORK DPC(s):                     0
CLUSTER DPC(s):                     0
TOTAL DPC(s):                       2
CAPACITY (% FULL):                   1%
X-LIST ENTRIES ALLOCATED:           500

```

4. Display the current route configuration using the **rtrv-rte** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```

rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DPCA          ALIASI          ALIASN          CLLI          LSN          RC APCA
-----
DPCI          ALIASN          ALIASA          CLLI          LSN          RC APCI
2-100-1       121111          -----          idp1          ls100001     10 1-234-5
                                   ls100002     10 1-234-6
                                   ls100003     20 1-234-7
                                   ls100004     30 1-234-1
                                   ls100005     40 1-234-2
                                   ls100006     50 1-234-3

DPCN          ALIASA          ALIASI          CLLI          LSN          RC APCN
21111         -----          0-001-1         ndp1          ls200001     10 11111
                                   ls200002     10 11112
                                   ls200003     20 11113
                                   ls200004     30 11114
                                   ls200005     40 11115
                                   ls200006     50 11116

```

5. If the system's point code (**pci/pcn**) or capability point code (**cpci/cpcn**) to be configured in this procedure is shown in steps 2, 3, or 4, choose another point code to configure with this procedure (step 9).
6. If configuring the system point code or capability point code (**pcn** or **cpcn**) of an ITU-N network, view the current value of the ITU-N point code format. Otherwise continue with step 7.

Enter the **rtrv-stpopts** command and specify the ITU-N point code format option **npcfmti**. The **npcfmti** option identifies how the ITU-N point code is entered into the database and how it is displayed in any outputs. The value is shown in the NPCFMTI field. This is an example of the possible output:

```

rlghncxa03w 01-10-17 16:02:05 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
STP OPTIONS
-----
MTPT31CTL          1
MTPLTI             yes
MTPLTCTDPCQ        3
MTPLTST            10000
MTPXLQ             500
MTPXLET            0100
MTPXLOT            90%
MTPDPCQ            1750
TFATFRPR           1000
MTPRSI             yes
MTPRSIT            5000
MTPLPRST           yes
MTPT10ALT          30000
SLSCNV             perlS
UIMRD              yes
CRITALMINH         no
DISPACTALMS        no
NPCFMTI            4-4-4-2
DEFCC              49
DEFNDC             177
DSMAUD             on

```

If you wish to change the format of the ITU-N point code, go to section "ITU National Point Code Formats" in the *Eagle STP Database Administration Manual* - SS7. Then continue with step 7.

7. Display the mated applications in the database using the **rtrv-map** command. These are examples of possible output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCI          SSN   RC   MPCN          MSSN MATERC SRM MRC GRP NAME
11111        5    10  12347          5      20
```

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCI          SSN   RC   MPCN          MSSN MATERC SRM MRC GRP NAME
2-100-1      5    20  3-200-1        250      99 --- --- abcdefgh
```

If the system's point code is shown in the **rtrv-map** command output (in the **PCA**, **PCI**, **PCN**, **MPCA**, **MPCI**, or **MPCN** fields), remove the system's point code from the mated application table. Refer to procedure "Removing a Mated Application" in the *Eagle STP Database Administration Manual - Features*.

If the system's point code or capability point code is a destination point code of a route, select a point code that is not the destination point code of a route (see output of the **rtrv-rte** command in step 4) and not in the destination point code table (see output of the **rtrv-dstn** command in step 3).

-
8. Change PC, CPC, DPC, route, linkset, and LIM card configurations for the HLR database using steps 9 through 28.
-



CAUTION: Changing a system's point code requires a system reboot using the **init-sys** command to fully implement the changes. The **init-sys** command causes a complete system reload and should be used only in an environment that is not in service. Using this command ensures the updated self identification information is loaded onto all cards but does interrupt service.

9. Configure the system's point code (**pci/pcn**) and capability point code (**cpai/cpcn**) by network type using the **chg-sid** command. For example, enter one of these commands:

```
chg-sid:pci=1-100-2:cpci=1-102-1
```

```
chg-sid:pcn=11112:cpcn=11125
```

where:

:pci/pcn – The point code used to uniquely identify the system.

:cpai/cpcn – The point code used by the SS7 protocol to identify a group of functionally related EAGLE 5 SASs in the signaling network to which the EAGLE 5 SAS belongs.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-SID: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

When any of the **pci/pcn** parameters have changed, the system needs to be reinitialized. The following caution message is displayed:

CAUTION: SYSTEM SITE ID HAS BEEN CHANGED, MANUAL RE-INITIALIZATION IS NEEDED



CAUTION: The **init-sys** command causes a complete system reload and should be used only in an environment that is not in service. Using this command ensures the updated self identification information is loaded onto all cards, but does interrupt service.



CAUTION: When the **init-sys** command executes, the system does not retain the manually initiated state (for example, OOS-MT-DSBLD) for the signaling link, card, or terminal. After the command executes, the system attempts to bring all provisioned links, cards, and terminals on line, including those that were previously out of service. You will need to manually put each device back into its previous state after the system is back on line. Print or electronically capture the output of the **rept-stat-slk**, **rept-stat-card**, and **rept-stat-trm** commands for reference prior to issuing the **init-sys** command. To restore a device to its previous state, issue the appropriate inhibit/deactivate command listed in the *Eagle STP Commands Manual* in the Related Commands section for each of the above **rept-stat** commands.

10. Reinitialize the system by entering the **init-sys** command if changes were made in step 9 to any **pca/pci/pcn** parameter.

NOTE: The **init-sys** command must be entered twice within 30 seconds for the system to re-initialize. If the **init-sys** command is not executed twice within 30 seconds, the attempt to re-initialize the system is aborted.

When the **init-sys** command is first entered, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CAUTION: This command causes a complete system reload, and
will result in traffic loss.
Re-enter command within 30 seconds to confirm.
```

When the **init-sys** command is re-entered within the 30 second time limit, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Init System command issued at terminal #3
```

From the time that the **init-sys** command is accepted, you must wait approximately two minutes before you can perform step 11 (logging into the system). If the terminal is in the VT-100/VT-320 mode, the terminal display will be refreshed with non-zero alarm counts. During this two-minute interval, an intermediate screen refresh occurs, which is caused by the MASP's role change from active to standby and from standby to active. This screen refresh is typically a partial refresh and the alarm indicators are set to zero.

If you are logged into the system in the KSR mode, the only response you will receive of being able to log into the system is the message 'UAM 0009, MASP became active'. UAM 0009 could be issued twice due to a possible transient

MASP role change (switching from active to standby). Following the execution of the **init-sys** command, the MASP that was active before the **init-sys** command was entered will be the active MASP again when the system has finished reinitializing.

11. Verify the SID changes using the **rtrv-sid** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
durhncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCA          PCI          PCN          CLLI          PCTYPE
----- 1-100-1          11111          rlghncxa03w    OTHER

CPCA
-----

CPCI
1-101-1          1-101-2          1-101-3          1-101-4
1-102-1

CPCN
11121          11122          11123          11124
11125
```

12. Enter a destination point code for the HLR location in the Destination Point Code table by network type using the **ent-dstn** command. For example, enter one of these commands:

ent-dstn:dpci=2-100-2

ent-dstn:dpcn=21112

where:

:dpci/dpcn – The destination point code being added to the database

The system returns this message:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-17 15:35:05 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Destination table is (40 of 4000) 1% full
ENT-DSTN: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

13. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-dstn** command and specifying the DPC that was entered in step 74. For example, enter one of these commands:

rtrv-dstn:dpci=2-100-2

rtrv-dstn:dpcn=21112

This is an example of the possible output for DPCIs.

```
rtrv-dstn:dpci=2-100-2

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DPCI          CLLI          BEI ELEI  ALIASA          ALIASN          DOMAIN
2-100-2          -----  no   ---  -----          21112          SS7

          SPC          NCAI
          -----  no

Destination table is (20 of 2000) 1% full
```

This is an example of the possible output for DPCNs.

```
rtrv-dstn:dpcn=21112

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DPCN        CLLI        BEI ELEI  ALIASA        ALIASI  DOMAIN
21112        -----    no  ---  -----        2-100-2  SS7

                SPC        NCAI
                -----    no

Destination table is (20 of 2000) 1% full
```

14. Enter a linkset with the **ent-ls** command, and assign it to the destination point code by network type. For example, enter one of these commands:

```
ent-ls:lsn=ls400001:apci=2-200-2:lst=c
```

```
ent-ls:lsn=ls500001:apcn=21122:lst=c
```

where:

:lsn – The name of the linkset

:apci/apcn – Adjacent point code – the point code identifying the node that is next to the system

:lst – The linkset type of the specified linkset

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-17 16:23:21 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Link set table is ( 114 of 1024) 12% full
ENT-LS: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

15. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-ls** command and specifying the linkset name. For example, enter one of these commands:

```
rtrv-ls:lsn=ls400001
```

```
rtrv-ls:lsn=ls500001
```

For lsn400001, the system returns output similar to the following:

```

                L3T  SLT
LSN            APCI (SS7)  SCRN  SET   SET BEI LST LNKS GWSA GWSM GWSD SLSCI
NIS
ls400001      2-200-2      scr1  1     2   no  a   0    on   off  off  no   on
CLLI          TFATCABMLQ  MTPRSE ASL8
RLGHNCXA03W  1           no     no

                L2T      L1
LOC  PORT SLC TYPE   SET BPS  MODE TSET ECM    PCR PCR
                               N1  N2

Link set table is (114 of 1024) 12% full
```

For lsn500001, the system returns output similar to the following:

```

                                L3T  SLT
LSN                APCN (SS7)  SCR3  SET  SET BEI  LST  LNKS  GWSA  GWSM  GWSL  SLSCI
NIS
ls500001    21122                scr3  1    2    no  a    0    on    off  off  no    on
CLLI                TFATCABMLQ  MTPRSE  ASL8
RLGHNCXA03W  1                no    no
                                L2T    L1
LOC  PORT  SLC  TYPE    SET  BPS    MODE  TSET  ECM    PCR  PCR
                                N1   N2
Link set table is (114 of 1024) 12% full

```

16. Add the LIM cards to the database using the **ent-card** command. For this example, enter these commands:

```

ent-card:loc=1105:type=limocu:appl=ccs7itu
ent-card:loc=1106:type=limocu:appl=ccs7itu

```

where:

:loc - specifies the slot number for the card.

:type - specifies that the card is a LIMOCU card.

:appl - specifies that the application is CCS7ITU.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-12 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD

```

17. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-card** command with the card location specified. For this example, enter these commands:

```

rtrv-card:loc=1105
rtrv-card:loc=1106

```

These are examples of the possible output:

```

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  TYPE      APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)  PORT B LSET (SLC)
1105  LIMOCU     CCS7ITU  -----  (--)  -----  (--)

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  TYPE      APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)  PORT B LSET (SLC)
1106  LIMOCU     CCS7ITU  -----  (--)  -----  (--)

```

18. Assign signaling links to the LIM cards using the **ent-slk** command. For example, enter these commands:

```

ent-slk:loc=1105:port=a:lsn=ls400001:slc=0:l2tset=1
ent-slk:loc=1106:port=a:lsn=ls500001:slc=0:l2tset=1

```

where:

:loc – The card location of the LIM that the SS7 signaling link will be assigned to.

:port – The port on the card specified in the **loc** parameter.

:lsn – The name of the linkset that will contain the signaling link.

:slc – The signaling link code. The **slc** must be unique within the linkset. It must be the same at both the system location and the distant node.

:l2tset – The level 2 timer set table. A signaling link may be assigned to any of the twenty tables.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 08:29:03 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-SLK: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

Signaling links are the only elements in the database directly supported by a hardware device. When a link is added to a linkset, the link remains in the state OOS-MT-DSBLD (out of service maintenance disabled) until it is activated; see step 26.

-
19. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-slk** command, specifying the card location and port of the signaling link entered in step 18.

rtrv-slk:loc=1105:port=a

rtrv-slk:loc=1106:port=a

This is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-19 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  LSN      SLC TYPE      L2T  BPS  L1  TSET  ECM  PCR  PCR
1105  A      1s400001  0  LIMOCU    1    56000  --- --- BASIC --- ----
```

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-19 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  LSN      SLC TYPE      L2T  BPS  L1  TSET  ECM  PCR  PCR
1106  A      1s500001  0  LIMOCU    1    56000  --- --- BASIC --- ----
```

20. Add a route for the new DPC by network type using the **ent-rte** command. For example, enter one of these commands:

ent-rte:dpci=2-100-2:lsn=1s400001:rc=10

ent-rte:dpcn=21112:lsn=1s500001:rc=10

where:

:dpci/dpcn – Destination point code of the node that the traffic is bound for

:lsn – The name of the linkset that will carry the traffic bound for the node specified by the destination point code.

:rc – The relative cost (priority) for this route.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 08:28:30 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-RTE: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

21. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-rte** command and specifying the destination point code of the route. This is an example of the possible output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DPCA          ALIASI          ALIASN          CLLI          LSN          RC  APCA
-----
DPCI          ALIASN          ALIASA          CLLI          LSN          RC  APCI
2-100-1        121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100001 10 1-234-5
                121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100002 10 1-234-6
                121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100003 20 1-234-7
                121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100004 30 1-234-1
                121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100005 40 1-234-2
                121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls100006 50 1-234-3
2-100-2        121111          240-111-111    idp1          ls400001 10 1-200-2
DPCN          ALIASA          ALIASI          CLLI          LSN          RC  APCN
21111          011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200001 10 11111
                011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200002 10 11112
                011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200003 20 11113
                011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200004 30 11114
                011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200005 40 11115
                011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls200006 50 11116
21112          011-222-111    0-001-1        ndp1          ls500001 10 11122
```

22. Add a mated application to the database by network type using the **ent-map** command. For this example, enter this command:

```
ent-map:pci=2-100-1:ssn=12:rc=20:mpci=3-200-1:mssn=50
:materc=99:grp=grp03

ent-map:pcn=11112:ssn=12:rc=10:mpcn=11114:mssn=250:materc=99
:grp=grp07
```

where:

:pci/pcn – The point code of the primary signaling point that is to receive the message.

:ssn – Subsystem number – the subsystem address of the primary point code that is to receive the message.

:rc – The relative cost

:mpc/mpca/mpci/mpcn – The point code of the backup signaling point that is to receive the message.

:mssn – Mate subsystem number – the subsystem address of the backup point code that is to receive the message.

:materc – Mate relative cost.

:grp – The name of the concerned signaling point code group that contains the point codes that should be notified of the subsystem status. This parameter applies to both RPCs/SSNs.

When each of these commands have successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-MAP: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

23. Verify the changes using the **rtv-map** command. These are examples of possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCI          SSN  RC  MPCN          MSSN MATERC SRM  MRC  GRP NAME
11111        5   20  12347          250    99  ---  ---  GRP07
11112        12   0   12347          250    99  ---  ---  GRP07

rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 11:43:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCI          SSN  RC  MPCN          MSSN MATERC SRM  MRC  GRP NAME
1-100-1      5   0   3-200-1        250    99  ---  ---  GRP03
2-100-1      12  20  3-200-1         50    99  ---  ---  GRP03
```

24. Allow the LIM cards that were entered in step 16 by using the **alw-card** command. For example, enter these commands:

```
alw-card:loc=1105
```

```
alw-card:loc=1106
```

This message appears:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Card has been allowed.
```

25. Verify the in-service normal (IS-NR) status of the cards using the **rept-stat-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-27 16:43:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  VERSION          TYPE  APPL  PST          SST          AST
1101  100-000-00003-000  ASM   SCCP   IS-NR      Active      ---
1102  100-000-00003-000  ASM   SCCP   IS-NR      Active      ---
1103  100-000-00003-000  ACMENET STPLAN  IS-NR      Active      ---
1104  100-000-00003-000  ACMENET GLS    IS-NR      Active      ---
1105  100-000-00003-000  LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR      Active      ---
1106  100-000-00003-000  LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR      Active      ---
1113  100-000-00002-000  MCAP   OAM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1114  100-000-00002-000  TDM    IS-NR      Active      ---
1115  100-000-00002-000  MCAP   OAM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1116  100-000-00002-000  TDM    IS-NR      Active      ---
1117  100-000-00002-000  MDAL   IS-NR      Active      ---
1201  100-000-00003-000  LIMDS0 SS7ANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1202  100-000-00002-000  LIMV35 SS7GX25  IS-NR      Active      ---
1203  100-000-00003-000  LIMV35 SS7ANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1204  100-000-00003-000  LIMATM ATMANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1205  100-000-00001-000  DCM    IPLIM   IS-NR      Active      ---
1207  100-000-00001-000  DCM    SS7IPGW IS-NR      Active      ---
1303  100-000-00001-000  DCM    IPLIM   IS-NR      Active      ---
1305  100-000-00001-000  DCM    SS7IPGW IS-NR      Active      ---
```

26. Activate the signaling links entered in step 18 using the **act-slk** command. For example, enter these commands

```
act-slk:loc=1105:port=a
```

```
act-slk:loc=1106:port=a
```

The link changes its state from *OOS-MT-DSBLD* (out-of-service maintenance-disabled) to *IS-NR* (in-service normal).

The output confirms the activation.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 11:11:28 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Activate Link message sent to card
```

27. Verify the in-service normal (IS-NR) status of the signaling link using the **rept-stat-slk** command. For example, enter these commands:

```
rept-stat-slk:loc=1105
```

```
rept-stat-slk:loc=1106
```

This message should appear.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
SLK      LSN      CLLI      PST      SST      AST
1105,A   1s400001  -----  IS-NR    Avail    ----
Command Completed.
```

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
SLK      LSN      CLLI      PST      SST      AST
1106,A   1s500001  -----  IS-NR    Avail    ----
Command Completed.
```

28. Display the new LIM cards in the database using the **rtrv-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-15 16:34:56 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD   TYPE      APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)  PORT B LSET (SLC)
1101   ASM         SCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1102   ASM         SCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1103   ACMENET     STPLAN    -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1104   ACMENET     GLS       -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1105   LIMOCU      CCS7ITU   1s400001  (00)  -----  (--)
1106   LIMOCU      CCS7ITU   1s500001  (00)  -----  (--)
1113   MCAP        OAM
1114   TDM
1115   MCAP        OAM
1116   TDM
1117   MDAL
1201   LIMDS0      SS7ANSI   lsn1      (00)   lsn2      (01)
1202   LIMV35     SS7GX25   lsngwy    (00)   -----  (--)
1203   LIMV35     SS7ANSI   lsn2      (00)   lsn1      (01)
1204   LIMATM     ATMANSI   atmgwy    (00)   -----  (--)
1205   DCM         IPLIM     ipgwy1    (00)   ipgwy3    (01)
1207   DCM         SS7IPGW   ipgwy2    (00)   -----  (--)
1303   DCM         IPLIM     ipgwy1    (00)   ipgwy3    (01)
1305   DCM         SS7IPGW   ipgwy4    (00)   -----  (--)
```

Determine a location where the double-slot DSM card can be inserted. The output shows slots 1107 and 1108 are not occupied. Also determine adjacent (odd-even slots) SCCP cards for later TSM card replacements.

29. Install and configure DSM card(s) as needed in available odd-even slots using steps 30 through 44. For our example, install a DSM card in slots 1107 and 1108.
-

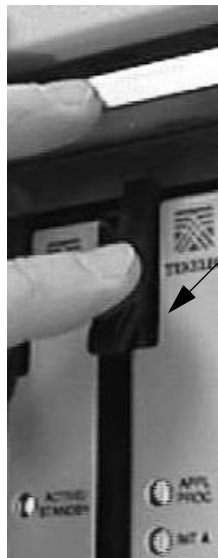
30. Install the DSM card in slots 1107 and 1108. The DSM card requires two slots and must be installed in an odd slot with an adjacent empty even slot on its right side.
- Open the ejector levers on the DSM card. Carefully align the card's edges with the top and bottom card guides. Then push the card along the length of the card guides until the rear connectors on the card engage the mating connectors on the target shelf backplane.
 - Press the left edge of the card's faceplate using constant pressure until you feel the card's progress cease.



WARNING: Do not impact the faceplate in order to mate the connectors. Any impact to the card's faceplate can damage the faceplate, the pins, or the connectors.

- Push in the top and bottom inject/eject clamps. This locks the card in place and ensures a strong connection with the pins on the target shelf backplane.

Figure 4-1. Push in Inject/Eject Clamps



Push in the inject/eject clamps to lock the card in place.

- Verify that both IMT bus LEDs are green.
 - Install the cabling required to connect the DSM card to the MPS. Refer to the *Installation Manual* for details.
-

31. Add the DSM card to the database and configure it as VSCCP card using the **ent-card** command. For this example, enter this command.

```
ent-card:loc=1107:type=dsm:appl=vsccp
```

where:

:loc - specifies the slot number for the card. The slot number must be an odd number.

:type - specifies that the card is a DSM card.

:appl - specifies that the application is VSCCP.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-12 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

32. Verify the VSCCP card using the **rtrv-card** command with the card location specified. For this example, enter this command:

```
rtrv-card:loc=1107
```

This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD   TYPE      APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)  PORT B LSET (SLC)
1107   DSM        VSCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
```

33. Display the current IP host information in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-host** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:17:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0

IPADDR      HOST
192.1.1.32   KC_HLR2
192.1.1.50   DN_MSC1
192.1.1.52   DN_MSC2
```

34. Add the host name and IP address for each VSCCP link using the **ent-ip-host** command. For example, enter these commands:

```
ent-ip-host:host=vsccp_1107_a:ipaddr=192.168.122.1
```

```
ent-ip-host:host=vsccp_1107_b:ipaddr=192.168.123.1
```

where:

:host - specifies the host name. Each VSCCP link must be specified separately.

:ipaddr - specifies the IP network address for each EPAP. The first three octets of the IP address must be the same as MPS A and B ports, respectively. The fourth octet identifies the DSM card and must have a unique octet identifier for the card's IP address; we recommend numbering the DSM cards sequentially, using values 1 to 25. (This example shows the assignment of the first DSM card.)

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:18:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-IP-HOST: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

35. Verify the new IP host information in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-host** command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:19:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0

IPADDR      HOST
192.1.1.32   KC_HLR2
192.1.1.50   DN_MSC1
192.1.1.52   DN_MSC2
192.168.122.1 VSCCP_1107_A
192.168.123.1 VSCCP_1107_B
```

NOTE: Most INP customer private networks do not require setting up a default router for the DSM card. However, if your network configuration does require a default router to connect the DSM card communication to the EPAP, then only one default router is assignable to each DSM card. Assign the default router address to each DSM card as shown in this step.

36. Enter local domain and IP router address for the VSCCP card using the **chg-ip-card** command. For this example, enter this command:

```
chg-ip-card:loc=1107:domain=nc.tekelec.com
:defrouter=192.168.122.250
```

where

:loc – The location of the VSCCP card within the EAGLE 5 SAS.

:domain – The domain name of domain server.

:defrouter – Default router address. The IP address for default router. This is a TCP/IP address expressed in standard “dot notation”. IP addresses consist of the system’s network number and the machine’s unique host number.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-IP-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

37. Verify the new TCP/IP parameters associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:21:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC 1107
SRCHORDR    LOCAL
DNSA        -----
DNSB        -----
DEFROUTER   192.168.122.250
DOMAIN      NC.TEKELEC.COM
```

38. Display the current link parameters associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-lnk** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:14:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  IPADDR          SUBMASK          DUPLEX  SPEED  MACTYPE  AUTO  MCAST
1107  A    -----          -----          HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
1107  B    -----          -----          HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
```

39. Enter the IP address port and speed associated with the VSCCP card in the database using the **chg-ip-lnk** command. For this example, enter these commands:

```
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1107:port=a:duplex=half:ipaddr=192.168.122.1
:mactype=dix:speed=100:mcast=yes:submask=255.255.255.0
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1107:port=b:duplex=half:ipaddr=192.168.123.1
:mactype=dix:speed=10:mcast=yes:submask=255.255.255.0
```

where:

:loc – The card location of the VSCCP card within the EAGLE 5 SAS.

:port – The port ID. The **port** parameter of the **chg-ip-lnk** command specifies the physical interface of the DSM card.

:ipaddr – IP address assigned to the port. This is a TCP/IP address expressed in standard “dot notation.” IP addresses consist of the system’s network number and the machine’s unique host number.

:duplex – This is the mode of operation of the interface.

:speed – This is interface bandwidth in megabits per second. The speed is either 100 Mbps for main DSM network or 10 Mbps for backup DSM network.

:mactype – This is the Media Access Control Type of the interface. Specify **dix** for the Digital/Inter/Xerox *de facto* standard for the Ethernet.

:mcast – This is the Multicast Control of the interface.

:submask – The subnet mask of the IP interface, in the form of an IP address with a restricted range of values.

When this command has successfully completed, the following message appears:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:18:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-IP-LNK: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

40. Verify the IP address port and speed associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-lnk** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:14:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  IPADDR          SUBMASK          DUPLEX  SPEED  MACTYPE  AUTO  MCAST
1107  A     192.168.122.1        255.255.255.0    HALF    100    DIX      NO    YES
1107  B     192.168.123.1        255.255.255.0    HALF    10     DIX      NO    YES
```

41. Boot the DSM card that was added in step 31 in TSM emulation mode by using the **alw-card** command. For example, enter this command:

```
alw-card:loc=1107
```

This message appears:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Card has been allowed.
```

42. Verify the in-service normal (IS-NR) status of the VSCCP card using the **rept-stat-card** command. This is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-27 16:43:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  VERSION          TYPE  APPL    PST          SST          AST
1101  100-000-00003-000    ASM   SCCP     IS-NR        Active       ---
1102  100-000-00003-000    ASM   SCCP     IS-NR        Active       ---
1103  100-000-00002-000    ACMENET STPLAN  IS-NR        Active       ---
1104  100-000-00003-000    ASM   GLS      IS-NR        Active       ---
1105  100-000-00003-000    LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR        Active       ---
1106  100-000-00003-000    LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR        Active       ---
1107  100-000-00003-000    DSM    VSCCP    IS-NR        Active       ---
1113  100-000-00002-000    MCAP   OAM      IS-NR        Active       ---
1114  100-000-00002-000    TDM    IS-NR        Active       ---
1115  100-000-00002-000    MCAP   OAM      IS-NR        Active       ---
1116  100-000-00002-000    TDM    IS-NR        Active       ---
1117  100-000-00002-000    MDAL   IS-NR        Active       ---
1201  100-000-00003-000    LIMDS0 SS7ANSI  IS-NR        Active       ---
1202  100-000-00002-000    LIMV35 SS7GX25  IS-NR        Active       ---
1203  100-000-00003-000    LIMV35 SS7ANSI  IS-NR        Active       ---
1204  100-000-00003-000    LIMATM ATMANSI  IS-NR        Active       ---
1205  100-000-00001-000    DCM    IPLIM    IS-NR        Active       ---
1207  100-000-00001-000    DCM    SS7IPGW  IS-NR        Active       ---
1303  100-000-00001-000    DCM    IPLIM    IS-NR        Active       ---
1305  100-000-00001-000    DCM    SS7IPGW  IS-NR        Active       ---
```

43. Test the presence of the EPAP hosts on the network using the **pass** command with the **ping** parameter. This command is invoked with a destination (either a hostname or IP address). For example, enter the following command:

```
pass:loc=1107:cmd="ping 192.168.122.100".
```

```
pass:loc=1107:cmd="ping 192.168.122.200".
```

```
pass:loc=1107:cmd="ping 192.168.123.100".
```

```
pass:loc=1107:cmd="ping 192.168.123.200".
```

After successful completion of each command, the system returns output similar to the following:

```
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
pass: loc=1107: cmd="ping 192.168.122.100"
Command entered at terminal #1.
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PASS: Command sent to card
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PING command in progress
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:46 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PING 192.168.122.100: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=0.time=5. ms
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=1.time=0. ms
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=2.time=0. ms
----192.168.100.3 PING Statistics----
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/1/5
PING command complete
```

If the **pass** commands with the **ping** parameter is not successful, verify the correct connection of the hardware cabling and try again. If the command fails again, contact Technical Services (see "Customer Assistance" on page 1-9).

44. Repeat steps 30 through 43 to add all DSM cards (N+1) to be installed in available slots. Go to the next step to start replacing TSM cards with DSM cards.

45. Replace TSM card(s) with DSM cards if applicable and add DSM card(s) to the database using steps 46 through 68. In this procedure, we are removing two existing adjacent TSM cards and replace them with a double-slot DSM card in slots 1101 and 1102.

NOTE: When adding DSM cards in an in-service environment, you must take care not to interrupt traffic. Before replacing SCCP cards with DSMs, first install a VSCCP card in an available double-slot.

46. Display the TSM cards running the SCCP application in the database using the **rtrv-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-15 16:34:56 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD   TYPE      APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)    PORT B LSET (SLC)
1101   ASM        SCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1102   ASM        SCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1103   ACMENET    STPLAN    -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1104   ACMENET    GLS       -----  (--)  -----  (--)
1105   LIMOCU     CCS7ITU   1s300001  (00)  -----  (--)
1106   LIMOCU     CCS7ITU   1s400001  (00)  -----  (--)
1107   DSM        VSCCP     1s300001  (00)  -----  (--)
1113   MCAP       OAM
1114   TDM
1115   MCAP       OAM
1116   TDM
1117   MDAL
1201   LIMDS0     SS7ANSI   lsn1      (00)   lsn2      (01)
1202   LIMV35     SS7GX25   lsn1      (00)   -----  (--)
1203   LIMV35     SS7ANSI   lsn2      (00)   lsn1      (01)
1204   LIMATM     ATMANSI   atm1gw    (00)   -----  (--)
1205   DCM        IPLIM     ip1gw     (00)   ip3gw     (01)
1207   DCM        SS7IPGW   ip2gw     (00)   -----  (--)
1303   DCM        IPLIM     ip1gw     (00)   ip3gw     (01)
1305   DCM        SS7IPGW   ip4gw     (00)   -----  (--)

```

Determine the cards to be removed from the database. In this procedure, we will remove the SCCP cards in card locations **1101 and 1102**.

47. Display the SCCP cards that are in service with the **rept-stat-card:stat=nr** command. For this example, enter the following command:

```
rept-stat-card:stat=nr
```

This is an example of the possible output:

```

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-27 16:43:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  VERSION      TYPE      APPL      PST      SST      AST
1101  100-000-00003-000 ASM        SCCP      IS-NR     Active   ---
1102  100-000-00003-000 ASM        SCCP      IS-NR     Active   ---
1103  100-000-00003-000 ACMENET    STPLAN    IS-NR     Active   ---
1104  100-000-00003-000 ACMENET    GLS       IS-NR     Active   ---
1105  100-000-00003-000 LIMOCU     CCS7ITU   IS-NR     Active   ---
1106  100-000-00003-000 LIMOCU     CCS7ITU   IS-NR     Active   ---
1107  100-000-00003-000 DSM        VSCCP     IS-NR     Active   ---
1113  100-000-00002-000 MCAP       OAM       IS-NR     Active   ---
1114  100-000-00002-000 TDM
1115  100-000-00002-000 MCAP       OAM       IS-NR     Active   ---
1116  100-000-00002-000 TDM
1117  100-000-00002-000 MDAL
1201  100-000-00003-000 LIMDS0     SS7ANSI   IS-NR     Active   ---
1202  100-000-00002-000 LIMV35     SS7GX25   IS-NR     Active   ---
1203  100-000-00003-000 LIMV35     SS7ANSI   IS-NR     Active   ---
1204  100-000-00003-000 LIMATM     ATMANSI   IS-NR     Active   ---
1205  100-000-00001-000 DCM        IPLIM     IS-NR     Active   ---
1207  100-000-00001-000 DCM        SS7IPGW   IS-NR     Active   ---
1303  100-000-00001-000 DCM        IPLIM     IS-NR     Active   ---
1305  100-000-00001-000 DCM        SS7IPGW   IS-NR     Active   ---

```

48. Inhibit the SCCP cards using the **inh-card** command and specifying the card locations.

```
inh-card:loc=1101
```

```
inh-card:loc=1102
```

When each command has successfully completed, this message appears:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-12 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Card has been inhibited.
```

49. Verify that the SCCP cards are in the Out-of-Service Maintenance-Disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD) state with the **rept-stat-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-27 16:43:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
```

CARD	VERSION	TYPE	APPL	PST	SST	AST
1101	100-000-00003-000	ASM	SCCP	OOS-MT-DSBLD	Isolated	---
1102	100-000-00003-000	ASM	SCCP	OOS-MT-DSBLD	Isolated	---
1103	100-000-00002-000	ACMENET	STPLAN	IS-NR	Active	---
1104	100-000-00002-000	ACMENET	STPLAN	IS-NR	Active	---
1105	100-000-00003-000	LIMOCU	CCS7ITU	IS-NR	Active	---
1106	100-000-00003-000	LIMOCU	CCS7ITU	IS-NR	Active	---
1107	100-000-00003-000	DSM	VSCCP	IS-NR	Active	---
1113	100-000-00002-000	MCAP	OAM	IS-NR	Active	---
1114	100-000-00002-000	TDM		IS-NR	Active	---
1115	100-000-00002-000	MCAP	OAM	IS-NR	Active	---
1116	100-000-00002-000	TDM		IS-NR	Active	---
1117	100-000-00002-000	MDAL		IS-NR	Active	---
1201	100-000-00003-000	LIMDS0	SS7ANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1202	100-000-00002-000	LIMV35	SS7GX25	IS-NR	Active	---
1203	100-000-00003-000	LIMV35	SS7ANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1204	100-000-00003-000	LIMATM	ATMANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1205	100-000-00001-000	DCM	IPLIM	IS-NR	Active	---
1207	100-000-00001-000	DCM	SS7IPGW	IS-NR	Active	---
1303	100-000-00001-000	DCM	IPLIM	IS-NR	Active	---
1305	100-000-00001-000	DCM	SS7IPGW	IS-NR	Active	---

50. Remove the SCCP cards from the database using the **dlt-card** command. The **dlt-card** command has only one parameter, **loc**, which is the location of the card. For this example, enter these commands:

```
dlt-card:loc=1101
```

```
dlt-card:loc=1102
```

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-12 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DLT-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

51. Verify that the SCCP cards are removed from the database using the **rtrv-card** command and specifying the cards that were removed in step 50. For this example, enter these commands:

```
rtrv-card:loc=1101
```

```
rtrv-card:loc=1102
```

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
E2144 Cmd Rej: Location invalid for hardware configuration
```

52. Locate the TSM card to be removed from the shelf.

Because the TSM card takes just one slot and the DSM card requires two slots, the DSM card must be installed in an odd slot that is adjacent to an even slot on its right side. In this procedure, we will remove two TSM cards from slots 1101 and 1102 to make space for one DSM card.

- a. Push the inject/eject clamps outward from the card's faceplate (top clamp in the "UP" position, bottom clamp in the "DOWN" position). Pull the levers away from the shelf until they are parallel to the floor. Gently pull the card towards you until the card clears the shelf.

Figure 4-2. Push Inject/Eject Clamps Outward



- b. Place the card you have removed in an electrostatic discharge (ESD) protective container, or place the card in the spare card storage shelf.

53. Repeat step 52 to remove the second TSM card.

54. Install the DSM card in slots 1101 and 1102.

- a. Open the ejector levers on the DSM card. Carefully align the card's edges with the top and bottom card guides. Then push the card along the length of the card guides until the rear connectors on the card engage the mating connectors on the target shelf backplane.

- b. Press the left edge of the card's faceplate using constant pressure until you feel the card's progress cease.



WARNING: Do not impact the faceplate in order to mate the connectors. Any impact to the card's faceplate can damage the faceplate, the pins, or the connectors.

- c. Push in the top and bottom inject/eject clamps. This locks the card in place and ensures a strong connection with the pins on the target shelf backplane.

Figure 4-3. Push in Inject/Eject Clamps



Push in the inject/eject clamps to lock the card in place.

- d. Verify that both IMT bus LEDs are green.
- e. Install the cabling required to connect the DSM card to the MPS. Refer to the *Installation Manual* for details.

55. Add the DSM card to the database and assign the VSCCP application using the **ent-card** command. For this example, enter this command:

```
ent-card:loc=1101:type=dsm:appl=vsccp
```

where:

:loc - specifies the slot number for the card. The slot number must be an odd number.

:type - specifies that the card is a DSM card.

:appl - specifies that the application is VSCCP.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-12 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

56. Display the new VSCCP card using the **rtrv-card** command with the card location specified. For this example, enter this command:

```
rtrv-card:loc=1101
```

This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD   TYPE          APPL      PORT A LSET (SLC)   PORT B LSET (SLC)
1101 DSM             VSCCP      -----  (--)  -----  (--)
```

57. Display the current IP host information in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-host** command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:17:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0

IPADDR      HOST
192.1.1.32   KC_HLR2
192.1.1.50   DN_MSC1
192.1.1.52   DN_MSC2
192.168.122.1 VSCCP_1107_A
192.168.123.1 VSCCP_1107_B
```

58. Add the host name and IP address for each VSCCP link using the **ent-ip-host** command. For example, enter these commands:

```
ent-ip-host:host=vscpp_1101_a:ipaddr=192.168.122.2
ent-ip-host:host=vscpp_1101_b:ipaddr=192.168.123.2
```

where:

:host - specifies the host name. Each VSCCP link must be specified separately.

:ipaddr - specifies the IP network address for each EPAP. The first three octets of the IP address must be the same as MPS A and B ports, respectively. The fourth octet identifies the DSM card and must have a unique octet identifier for the card's IP address; we recommend numbering the DSM cards sequentially, using values 1 to 25. (This example shows the assignment of the second DSM card.)

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:18:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-IP-HOST: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

59. Verify the new IP host information in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-host** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:19:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
```

IPADDR	HOST
192.1.1.32	KC_HLR2
192.1.1.50	DN_MSC1
192.1.1.52	DN_MSC2
192.168.122.1	VSCCP_1107_A
192.168.123.1	VSCCP_1107_B
192.168.122.2	VSCCP_1101_A
192.168.123.2	VSCCP_1101_B

NOTE: Most INP customer private networks do not require setting up a default router for the DSM card. However, if your network configuration does require a default router to connect the DSM card communication to the EPAP, then only one default router is assignable to each DSM card. Assign the default router address to each DSM card as shown in this step.

60. Enter local domain and IP router address for the VSCCP card using the **chg-ip-card** command. For this example, enter this command:

```
chg-ip-card:loc=1107:domain=nc.tekelec.com
:defrouter=192.168.122.250
```

where

:loc – The card location of the card within the EAGLE 5 SAS.

:domain – The domain name of domain server.

:defrouter – Default router address. The IP address for default router. This is a TCP/IP address expressed in standard “dot notation”. IP addresses consist of the system’s network number and the machine’s unique host number.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following message:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-IP-CARD: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

61. Verify the local domain and IP router address associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:21:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC 1101
  SRCHORDR  LOCAL
  DNSA      -----
  DNSB      -----
  DEFROUTER 192.168.122.250
  DOMAIN     NC.TEKELEC.COM
```

62. Display the current link parameters associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-lnk** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:14:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  IPADDR      SUBMASK      DUPLEX  SPEED  MACTYPE  AUTO  MCAST
1101  A      -----      -----      HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
1101  B      -----      -----      HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
1107  A      -----      -----      HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
1107  B      -----      -----      HALF    10     DIX      NO    NO
```

63. Change the link parameters associated with the VSCCP card in the database using the **chg-ip-lnk** command. For this example, enter these commands:

```
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1101:port=a:duplex=half:ipaddr=192.168.122.2
:mactype=dix:speed=100:mcast=yes:submask=255.255.255.0
```

```
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1101:port=b:duplex=half:ipaddr=192.168.123.2
:mactype=dix:speed=10:mcast=yes:submask=255.255.255.0
```

where:

:loc – The card location of the card within the EAGLE 5 SAS.

:port – The port ID. The **port** parameter of the **chg-ip-lnk** command specifies the physical interface of the DSM card.

:ipaddr – IP address assigned to the port. This is a TCP/IP address expressed in standard “dot notation.” IP addresses consist of the system’s network number and the machine’s unique host number.

:duplex – This is the mode of operation of the interface.

:speed – This is interface bandwidth in megabits per second. The speed is either 100 Mbps for main DSM network or 10 Mbps for backup DSM network.

:mactype – This is the Media Access Control Type of the interface. Specify **dix** for the Digital/Inter/Xerox *de facto* standard for the Ethernet.

:mcast – This is the Multicast Control of the interface.

:submask – The subnet mask of the IP interface, in the form of an IP address with a restricted range of values.

When this command has successfully completed, the following message should appear.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:18:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-IP-LNK: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

64. Verify the new link parameters associated with the VSCCP card in the database by entering the **rtrv-ip-lnk** command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:14:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
LOC  PORT  IPADDR          SUBMASK          DUPLEX  SPEED  MACTYPE  AUTO  MCAST
1101  A     192.168.122.2      255.255.255.0    HALF    100    DIX      NO    YES
1101  B     192.168.123.2      255.255.255.0    HALF    10     DIX      NO    YES
1107  A     192.168.122.1      255.255.255.0    HALF    100    DIX      NO    YES
1107  B     192.168.123.1      255.255.255.0    HALF    10     DIX      NO    YES
```

65. Boot the DSM card that was inhibited in step 48 in TSM emulation mode by using the **alw-card** command. For example, enter this command:

```
alw-card:loc=1101
```

This message appears:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Card has been allowed.
```

66. Verify the in-service normal (IS-NR) status of the VSCCP card using the **rept-stat-card** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-27 16:43:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CARD  VERSION          TYPE  APPL  PST          SST          AST
1101  100-000-00003-000  DSM   VSCCP  IS-NR      Active      ---
1103  100-000-00002-000  ACMENET STPLAN  IS-NR      Active      ---
1104  100-000-00003-000  ASM    GLS    IS-NR      Active      ---
1105  100-000-00003-000  LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR      Active      ---
1106  100-000-00003-000  LIMOCU CCS7ITU  IS-NR      Active      ---
1107  100-000-00003-000  DSM    VSCCP  IS-NR      Active      ---
1113  100-000-00002-000  MCAP   OAM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1114  100-000-00002-000  TDM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1115  100-000-00002-000  MCAP   OAM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1116  100-000-00002-000  TDM     IS-NR      Active      ---
1117  100-000-00002-000  MDAL    IS-NR      Active      ---
1201  100-000-00003-000  LIMDS0 SS7ANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1202  100-000-00002-000  LIMV35 SS7GX25  IS-NR      Active      ---
1203  100-000-00003-000  LIMV35 SS7ANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1204  100-000-00003-000  LIMATM ATMANSI  IS-NR      Active      ---
1205  100-000-00001-000  DCM     IPLIM   IS-NR      Active      ---
1207  100-000-00001-000  DCM     SS7IPGW IS-NR      Active      ---
1303  100-000-00001-000  DCM     IPLIM   IS-NR      Active      ---
1305  100-000-00001-000  DCM     SS7IPGW IS-NR      Active      ---
```

67. Test the presence of the EPAP hosts on the network using the **pass** command with the **ping** parameter. This command is invoked with a destination (either a hostname or IP address). For example, enter the following command:

```
pass:loc=1101:cmd="ping 192.168.122.100".
pass:loc=1101:cmd="ping 192.168.122.200".
pass:loc=1101:cmd="ping 192.168.123.100".
pass:loc=1101:cmd="ping 192.168.123.200".
```


After successful completion of each command, the system returns output similar to the following:

```
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
pass: loc=1101: cmd="ping 192.168.122.100"
Command entered at terminal #1.
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PASS: Command sent to card
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:44 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PING command in progress
;
rlghncxa03w 00-06-27 08:30:46 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PING 192.168.122.100: 56 data bytes
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=0.time=5. ms
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=1.time=0. ms
64 bytes from tekral.nc.tekelec.com (192.168.122.100):icmp_seq=2.time=0. ms
----192.168.100.3 PING Statistics----
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip (ms) min/avg/max = 0/1/5
PING command complete
```

If the **pass** command with the **ping** parameter is not successful, verify the the correct connection of the hardware cabling and try again. If the command fails again, contact Technical Services (see “Customer Assistance” on page 1-9).

-
68. Repeat steps 46 through 67 to replace all adjacent TSM cards identified in the prerequisites and to be replaced with DSM cards.
-

69. Repeat steps 48 through 52 to inhibit any remaining TSM cards running the SCCP application and remove them from database and shelf.

NOTE: The INP feature cannot be turned on until TSM cards running the SCCP application are removed from the system.



CAUTION: At this point in the procedure, contact Tekelec Technical Services for assistance in completing this INP activation procedure (see “Customer Assistance” on page 1-9).

Do not proceed without consulting with Technical Services.

70. Turn on and configure the INP feature using steps 71 through 93.
-

71. Enable the INP feature using the following command:

```
chg-feat:inp=on
```

The system returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-11 11:34:04 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-FEAT: MASP A - COMPLD
```

72. Configure an INP capability point code using the **chg-sid** command. For example, enter these commands:

```
chg-sid:pcn=1:cpci=1-300-1:cpctype=inp
```

```
chg-sid:cpcn=11131:cpctype=inp
```

where:

pci/pcn – The point code of the primary signaling point that is to receive the message.

:cpca/:cpci/cpcn – The point code used by the SS7 protocol to identify a group of functionally related EAGLE 5 SASs in the signaling network to which the EAGLE 5 SAS belongs.

:cpctype – the type of capability point code

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-SID: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

73. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-sid** command. This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
PCA      PCI      PCN      CLLI      PCTYPE
----- 1-100-1      11111      rlghncxa03w  OTHER

CPCA
-----

CPCI
1-101-1      1-101-2      1-101-3      1-101-4
1-102-1      1-300-1

CPCN
11121      11122      11123      11124
11125

CPCN (INP)
11131
```

74. Enter the signaling points to a broadcast signaling point code group using the **ent-cspc** command (for INP Query Services). You use this command to enter the point code of the EAGLE 5 SAS mate and of any nodes that will send route-on-subsystem queries to the local INP subsystem. These point codes are notified of the receipt by EAGLE 5 SAS of subsystem-prohibited and subsystem-allowed SS7 SCCP management messages from an application at an adjacent signaling point and subsystem and when the local subsystem experiences a status change.

ent-cspc:grp=cspc

ent-cspc:grp=cspc:pcn=2

where:

:grp – The name to be assigned to the new group. This parameter is a character string associated with this broadcast list.

:pcn – The ITU national point code in the form of ITU number (*nnnnnn*).

The system returns this message:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-17 15:35:05 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-CSPC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

75. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-cspc** command and showing the list of concerned signaling point codes that are to be notified when subsystem-prohibited or subsystem-allowed messages are received for an associated mate application. For this example, enter these commands.

rtrv-cspc:grp=cspc

rtrv-cspc:grp=cspc:pcn=2

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rtrv-cspc:grp=cspc

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CSPC GRP      PERCENT FULL
CSPC          0%
```

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rtrv-cspc:grp=cspc:pcn=2

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CSPC PC TABLE IS 15% FULL.
CSPC GRP      PC
CSPC          2
```

76. Add a mated application to the database using the **ent-map** command. Use this command for INP Query Services. Enter the local INP subsystem and its mate subsystem (on the other EAGLE 5 SAS) with the concerned point code list from the previous steps. For this example, enter this command:

```
ent-map:pcn=1:ssn=12:grp=cspcs:mpcn=2:mssn=12
```

where:

:pc/pca/pci/pcn – The point code of the primary signaling point that is to receive the message.

:mpc/mpca/mpci/mpcn – The point code of the backup signaling point that is to receive the message.

:ssn – Subsystem number – the subsystem address of the primary point code that is to receive the message.

:mssn – Mate subsystem number – the subsystem address of the backup point code that is to receive the message.

:grp – The name of the concerned signaling point code group that contains the point codes that should be notified of the subsystem status. This parameter applies to both RPCs/SSNs.

When each of these commands have successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-MAP: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

77. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-map** command. This command shows the mated application relationship maintained by the EAGLE 5 SAS. This information supports the routing of SCCP management SSP/SSA messages. Here is an example of the possible output.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 00:29:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
. . .
PCN          SSN    MPCN          MSSN SRM   MRC   GRP NAME
1            12     2            12   YES  YES   CSPC
. . .
```

78. Enter the **ent-ss-appl** command to reserve a subsystem number for an application and set the application to be online or offline. Use this command for INP Query Services. Enter the state and subsystem number for the INP local subsystem. For example, enter this command:

```
ent-ss-appl:ssn=12:appl=inp:stat=online
```

where:

:ssn – The primary subsystem number (*range = 2-255*). This value should match the INPQ SSN you define with **ent-map** in the MAP database.

:appl – The application type (*inp*).

:stat – The status of online or offline (*online*).

The system returns this message:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-17 15:35:05 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
ENT-SS-APPL: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

79. Verify the change made in the previous step with the **rtrv-ss-appl** command retrieve all applications from the database. The commands displays the application type, subsystem number, and application status. For example, enter this command.

```
rtrv-ss-appl
```

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rtrv-cspc:grp=cspc

RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-30 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
AAPL  SSN  STAT
INP   12   online
SS-APPL table is (1 of 100) 100% full
```

80. Enter the default country code (CC) and default network destination code (NDC) to convert the nature of address indicator (NAI) of MSISDNs to the international format (**nai=intl**) with the **chg-stpopts** command. This command can change the values of one or more of the STP node level processing option indicators kept in the STP option table. All values are assigned initially to system defaults at STP installation time, and they can be updated subsequently with this command. For example, enter the following command:

```
chg-stpopts:defcc=1:defndc=38:dsmaud=on:npcfmt=2-9-2-1
```

where:

:defcc – The default country code.

:defndc – The default network destination code.

:dsmaud – The DSM audit running state (*on* or *off*).

:npcfmt1 – The ITU National Point Code Format Identifier, which identifies how the ITU-N point code is entered into the database and how it is displayed in all EAGLE 5 SAS outputs. This code is a 14-bit integer.

After successful completion of this command, the system returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-STPOPTS: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

81. Verify the new country code and network destination code using the **rtrv-stpopts** command. This is an example of the possible output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
STP OPTIONS
-----
NPCFMTI          2-9-2-1
DEFCC             1
DEFNDC           38
DSMAUD           on
```

82. Use the **chg-inpopts** command for number conditioning and INP normalization. Use this command for INP Query Services. For example, enter the following commands to enter a series of entries for the INPOPTS:

```
chg-inpopts:dra=rndn:dranp=e164:dranai=intl
```

```
chg-inpopts:cdpnpx=200
```

```
chg-inpopts:cdpnpx=fed123:dltprfx=yes
```

```
chg-inpopts:cdpnai=1:snai=sub
```

```
chg-inpopts:cdpnai=70:snai=intl
```

where:

:dra – The destination routing address, where the values are *rndn* (routing number and dialed number) and *rn* (routing number).

:dranp – The numbering plan mnemonic (*e164, x121, f69*).

:dranai – The nature of address indicator (*intl, sub, natl, ntwk, unknown*).

:cdpnpx – The called party prefix number (contains 1 to 15 characters, each of which is in the range of '0' to 'f').

:dltprfx – The delete prefix indicator (*yes, no*).

:cdpnai – The called party prefix number nature of address indicator (*0 to 127*).

:snai – The service nature of address indicator (*sub, natl, intl, none*).

After successful completion of this command, the system returns this output:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
CHG-INPOPTS: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

83. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-inpopts** command. This command retrieves INP-specific options. Here is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-01-06 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
rtrv-inpopts
Command Entered at terminal #1
;
rlghncxa03w 01-01-06 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
DRANAI    = INTL
DRANP     = e164
DRA       = RNDN

CDPNPFX          DLTPFX
-----          ---
200              no
fed123           yes

CDPNNAI          SNAI
---             ----
1                sub
70              intl
```

84. Add routing number prefixes for the operating network using the **ent-homern** command. Use this command to enter any Home RNs that are prefixed to DNs for incoming INP MR messages. You may use this command to enter up to 100 routing number prefixes for the operating network into the HOMERN table. For example, enter this command:

```
ent-homern:rn=c222
```

where:

:rn – The home routing number prefix. The range is 1 to 15 hex digits (0-F).

When this command has successfully completed, this message appears.

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
HOMERN table is (1 of 100) 1% full
ENT-HOMERN: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

85. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-homern** command. This command retrieves a list of routing number prefixes that belong to the operating network. Here is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-28 00:29:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0.0
RN
-----
216780909087654
76345098
c10234567
c222
cabade
abc
abc123

HOMERN table is (6 of 100) 6% full
```

86. Use the **ent-srvsel** command to enter the INP Service Selectors. You may use this command to assign the applicable service selectors required to specify the service entry for DSM services. For example, you can enter this command in these formats:

```
ent-srvsel:gtin=4:serv=inpmr:tt=0:nai=intl:np=e164:snai=rnidn
:snp=e164
```

```
ent-srvsel:gtin=4:serv=inpqs:tt=1:nai=intl:np=e164:snai=intl
:snp=e164
```

where:

:gtii/gtin – The Global Title Indicator. For all INP service selector commands, the domain is defined as **gtii** (ITU international) and **gtin** (ITU national). The supported range values for both **gtii** and **gtin** are 2 and 4.

:serv – The DSM service. The valid ranges are *inpqs* (INP query) and *inpmr* (INP Message Relay).

:tt – The Translation Type. The range is 0-255.

:nai – The Nature of Address indicator. The valid range indicators are: *sub* (subscriber number), *rsvd* (reserved for national use), *natl* (national significant number), and *intl* (international number).

:np – The Numbering Plan. The valid range indicators are: *e164* (ISDN/telephony numbering plan), *generic* (generic numbering plan), *x121* (data numbering plan), *f69* (Telex numbering plan), *e210* (Maritime numbering plan), *e212* (land mobile numbering plan), *e214* (ISDN/mobile numbering plan), and *private* (private network-specific numbering plan).

:snai – The Service Nature of Address Indicator. Valid range indicators are: *sub* (subscriber number), *natl* (national significant number), *intl* (international number), *rnidn* (routing number prefix and international dialed/directory number), *rnndn* (routing number prefix and national dialed/directory number), *rnsdn* (routing number prefix and subscriber dialed/directory number).

:snp – The Service Numbering Plan. The valid mnemonic for INP is *e164*.

When this command has successfully completed, this message appears.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Service Selector table is (114 of 1024) 11% full
ENT-SRVSEL: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

87. Verify the changes using the **rtrv-srvsel** command. This command retrieves a list of administered service selector combinations. Avoid lengthy output by filtering the list using various parameter combinations. (The selector table can have over 1,000 entries.) For example, enter this command:

```
rtrv-srvsel:gtin=4
```

where:

:gtin – The Global Title Indicator for a defined domain of ITU national. The range is 2 or 4.

This is an example of the possible output for the command:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-28 00:29:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
GTIN  TT  NP      NAI    NPV  NAIV  SNP  SNAI  SERV
4      0    e164    intl   ---  ---  e164 rnidn inpmr
4      1    e164    intl   ---  ---  e164 intl inpgs
```

88. Use the Allow Mated Application Subsystem command (**alw-map-ss**) for INP Query Services to activate the INP subsystem and bring it online. You can allow and inhibit the INPQS subsystem. The command requires a parameter that identifies the SSN to be allowed. That subsystem must be out-of-service maintenance-disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD) for the command to be accepted. For example, enter this command:

```
alw-map-ss:ssn=12
```

where:

:ssn – The INP Subsystem Number. The range is 2-255.

When this command has successfully completed, this message appears.

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-24 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Local Subsystem has been allowed.
Command Completed.
```

89. Verify the activation of the INP subsystem by the previous command using the Report Status SCCP command **rept-stat-sccp**. This command displays the status of the DSMs running the SCCP application, and also displays cards that are denied SCCP service. If you issue the command without parameters, it displays the status of the VSCCP cards and the GTT and INP services executing on those cards.

This is an example of the possible output for the command **rept-stat-sccp**:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-28 00:29:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
SCCP  SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active  -----
GSM   SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active  -----
INP   SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Restricted -----
      ASSUMING MATES'S LOAD
      INPQ: SSN STATUS = Allowed    MATE SSN STATUS = Prohibited
      ...
```



CAUTION: When you have an in-service environment and you are replacing TSM cards with DSM cards, initialize one DSM card at a time. Verify its return to IS-NR state before initializing another DSM card. This precaution keeps cards in service and precludes an interruption of SCCP services.

NOTE: GTT, EGTT, and VGTT traffic are routed based on the global titles in the OAM database while G-Flex, G-Port, and INP traffic is routed based on the global title in the RTDB. Rebooting a DSM card running the VSCCP application causes both the OAM and RTDB databases on the DSM card to reload.

90. Reload a DSM card using the **init-card** command. For example, enter this command:

```
init-card:loc=1101
```

The system returns the following message:

```
rlghncxa03w 01-10-07 00:28:31 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
Command entered at terminal #3.
Init Card command issued to card 1101
```

91. Verify its return to IS-NR state with the **rept-stat-card** command. (Wait until in-service state is restored.) This is an example of the possible output:

```
RLGHNCXA03W 01-10-07 00:30:42 GMT EAGLE 34.0.0
```

CARD	VERSION	TYPE	APPL	PST	SST	AST
1101	100-000-00003-000	DSM	VSCCP	IS-NR	Active	---
1103	100-000-00002-000	ACMENET	STPLAN	IS-NR	Active	---
1104	100-000-00003-000	ASM	GLS	IS-NR	Active	---
1105	100-000-00003-000	LIMOCU	CCS7ITU	IS-NR	Active	---
1106	100-000-00003-000	LIMOCU	CCS7ITU	IS-NR	Active	---
1107	100-000-00003-000	DSM	VSCCP	IS-NR	Active	---
1113	100-000-00002-000	MCAP	OAM	IS-NR	Active	---
1114	100-000-00002-000	TDM		IS-NR	Active	---
1115	100-000-00002-000	MCAP	OAM	IS-NR	Active	---
1116	100-000-00002-000	TDM		IS-NR	Active	---
1117	100-000-00002-000	MDAL		IS-NR	Active	---
1201	100-000-00003-000	LIMDS0	SS7ANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1202	100-000-00002-000	LIMV35	SS7GX25	IS-NR	Active	---
1203	100-000-00003-000	LIMV35	SS7ANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1204	100-000-00003-000	LIMATM	ATMANSI	IS-NR	Active	---
1205	100-000-00001-000	DCM	IPLIM	IS-NR	Active	---
1207	100-000-00001-000	DCM	SS7IPGW	IS-NR	Active	---
1303	100-000-00001-000	DCM	IPLIM	IS-NR	Active	---
1305	100-000-00001-000	DCM	SS7IPGW	IS-NR	Active	---

92. After the **init-card** and the **rept-stat-card** commands show that service is successfully restored, repeat steps 90 and 91 for each DSM card in your system.

93. Confirm that essential activation procedures are successful.

- Use **rept-stat-sccp** to verify all your DSM cards are loaded and are IS-NR (in-service normal) status.
- Use **rept-stat-mps** to verify all your DSM cards and the EPAP are connected and operational.
- Use **rept-stat-db:display=all** to verify database levels are identical for the EPAP PDB and RTDB and the RTDBs on the DSM cards.

The INP feature is now installed, activated, and ready for operations.

Maintenance and Measurements

Introduction.....	5-1
Maintenance Requirements.....	5-1
EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting	5-2
GSM and INP System Hardware Verification	5-5
GSM System and INP System Status Reporting	5-6
Code and Application Data Loading.....	5-7
INP Subsystem Related Alarms	5-14
INP Subsystem Related UIMs.....	5-23
INP Measurements.....	5-24

Introduction

This chapter describes the changes and alterations to the EAGLE 5 SAS for implementing the Maintenance and Measurements support for the INP feature. It also provides an overview of the interaction between the EPAP in the MPS subsystem and the EAGLE 5 SAS.

Maintenance Requirements

Maintenance supports the INP feature by providing these functions.

- EPAP status and alarm reporting
- DSM status reporting to the EPAP
- GSM and INP system hardware verification
- GSM and INP system status reporting

- Commands
- Code and application data loading
- Feature Related Alarms
- Measurements

These measurement and maintenance functions for INP are described in the following pages.

EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting

The EPAPs have no direct means of accepting user input or displaying output messages on EAGLE 5 SAS terminals, so Maintenance, Measurements, and Status information must be routed through a DSM card. The EPAP sends two types of messages to the DSM:

- EPAP maintenance blocks
- DSM status requests

EPAP Maintenance Blocks

The active EPAP generates and sends maintenance blocks to the primary DSM. One maintenance block is sent as soon as the IP link is established between the active EPAP and the primary DSM. Additional maintenance blocks are sent whenever the EPAP needs to report any change in status or error conditions. The information returned in maintenance blocks is included in the output of the **rept-stat-mps** and **rept-stat-sccp** commands.

The EPAP sends maintenance blocks that contain (at least) the following information.

- Status of EPAP 'A' - actual states are active, standby, and down (inoperative). Maintenance blocks include a field so this information can be forwarded to the EPAP A Device Control Block (DCB), where it is available for the output of the **rept-stat-mps** command.
- Status of EPAP 'B' - actual states are active, standby, and down (inoperative). Maintenance blocks include a field so this information can be forwarded to the EPAP B DCB, where it is available for the output of the **rept-stat-mps** command.
- Identification of active EPAP - a field to identify the active EPAP.

Maintenance and Measurements

- Congestion indicator - an indicator showing provisioning link congestion. The link between the EPAPs and the external source of provisioning data can become congested in high provisioning traffic situations. When this occurs and subsequently as the congestion clears, the EPAP sends maintenance blocks to the DSM. The EPAP must ensure that no more than one maintenance block per second is sent to the primary DSM if the only reason is to report a change in congestion status.
- Alarm conditions - an error code field. If the EPAP needs to report an alarm condition, it puts an appropriate UAM identifier in this field.
- Current MPS database size - a field indicating the current RTDB size. The DSM uses this information to calculate the percentage of memory utilized by the RTDB.

DSM Status Requests

When the EPAP needs to know the status of a DSM, it sends a DSM status request to that DSM. Since status messages are sent over the UDP, the EPAP broadcasts the DSM status request, and each DSM returns its status to the EPAP.

Status Reporting to the EPAP

The sections that follow describe the DSM status reporting for the EPAP.

DSM Status Messages – When Sent

The EPAP needs to know the current status of various aspects of the DSMs. Accordingly, DSMs send a DSM status message to the EPAP when the following events occur in the DSM whenever:

- The DSM is booted.
- When the DSM receives a DSM Status Request message from the EPAP.
- When the DSM determines that it needs to download the entire database, for example, if the DSM determines that the RTDB needs to be downloaded (for instance, if the database is totally corrupted), or if a craftsperson requests that the database be reloaded.
- When the DSM starts receiving DB downloads or DB updates. When the DSM card(s) starts downloading the RTDB, or if the DSM starts accepting database updates, it needs to send a status message informing the EPAP of the first record received. This helps the EPAP keep track of downloads in progress.

DSM Status Messages Fields

The DSM status message provides the following information to the EPAP:

- **DSM Memory Size.** When the DSM is initialized, it determines the amount of applique memory present. The EPAP uses the value to determine if the DSM has enough memory to hold the RTDB.
Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.
- **Load Mode Status.** This indicator indicates whether 80% of the IS-NR (in service normal) LIMs have access to SCCP services.
- **Database Level Number.** The EPAP maintains a level number for the RTDB. Each time the database is updated, the level number is incremented. When the database is sent to the DSM, the DSM keeps track of the database level number. The database level number is included in all status messages that the DSM sends. Level number 0 signifies that no database has been loaded into the DSM; this occurs whenever the DSM requests a full database download.
- **Database Download Starting Record Number.** When the DSM starts downloading either an entire RTDB or just updates to the database, it identifies the starting record number. This lets the EPAP know when to wrap around the end of the file and when the DSM has finished receiving the file or updates.

Hourly Maintenance Report

The Hourly Maintenance Report, generated automatically, includes the alarm totals of the INP subsystem and DSM/EPAP IP links. A sample follows.

```
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
5072.0000 REPT COND GSM SS
"GSM SS :0440,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,*C"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
5073.0000 REPT COND INP SS
"INP SS :0440,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:20:01,,,*C"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
5077.0000 REPT COND EPAPDSM
"EPAPDSM :0084,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,**"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
5007.0000 REPT COND CARD
"CARD 1102:0422,SCMMA,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,**"
;
eagle10506 99-09-13 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
3561.0000 REPT COND ALARM STATUS
"ALARMS:PERM. INHIBITED,0,0,0"
"ALARMS:TEMP. INHIBITED,0,0,0"
"ALARMS:ACTIVE,10,14,3"
"ALARMS:TOTAL,10,14,3"
;
```


GSM and INP System Hardware Verification

DSM card loading also verifies the validity of the hardware configuration for DSM cards. The verification of the hardware includes:

- Validity of the main board
- Verification of applique memory size

DSM Main Board Verification

An AMD-K6 (or better) main board is required to support the INP VSCCP (VxWorks Signalling Connection Port) application on the DSM card. EAGLE 5 SAS maintenance stores the validity status of the VSCCP card's main board configuration. The EAGLE 5 SAS prevents the INP feature from being enabled if the hardware configuration is invalid.

When the VSCCP application is being initialized, it determines the main board type. The SCCP maintenance block relays the main board information to OAM. This requires the application software to be loaded to the VSCCP card; then verification of the main board information is received in the SCCP maintenance block. If the main board is determined to be invalid for the INP application, loading the VSCCP card is automatically inhibited, and the card is booted via PMTC (Peripheral Maintenance).

DSM Applique Memory Verification

The VSCCP application performs two types of memory validation to determine whether a DSM has enough memory to run INP.

1. Local Memory Validation

When the INP feature bit is first enabled, or when the INP feature is enabled and the DSM is initializing, VSCCP checks to see if the DSM has at least one D1G applique. The INP feature bit cannot be enabled if any DSM has less than 1 GB of memory installed.

2. Real-time Memory Validation

When communication is established between the DSM and EPAP and the DSM has joined the RMTP tree, the EPAP starts downloading its copy of the RTDB to the DSM. The EPAP includes the size of the current RTDB in all records sent to the DSM.

The DSM compares the size required with the amount of installed memory; it issues a minor alarm if the database exceeds 80% of the DSM memory. If the database completely fills the DSM memory, an insufficient memory alarm is issued, the DSM leaves the RMTP tree, and the DSM status changes to IS-ANR/Restricted.

Actions Taken When Hardware Determined to be Invalid

When the hardware configuration for a DSM card is determined to be invalid for the INP application, the SCM (System Configuration Manager) automatically inhibits loading that specific DSM card. A major alarm is generated, indicating that card loading for that DSM card has failed and has been automatically inhibited, that is, prevented from reloading again. See “Card Related MPS Alarms” on page 5-18 for information about the alarms that are generated.

When card loading is inhibited, the primary state of the card is set to OOS-MT-DSBLD and the secondary state of the card is set to MEA (Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes).

The following actions apply to a DSM card determined to be invalid:

- The DSM does not download the EAGLE 5 SAS (STP) databases.
- The DSM does not download the Real Time Database from the EPAP.
- The DSM does not accept Real Time Database updates (such as *add*, *change*, *delete*) from the EPAP.

To activate loading of a DSM card which has been automatically inhibited, the craftsperson must enter command **alw-card:loc=xxxx**.

Unstable Loading Mode

At some point, having some number of invalid DSM cards results in some of the LIMs being denied SCCP services. A threshold must be monitored; if the number of valid DSMs is insufficient to provide service to at least 80% of the in-service (IS-NR) LIMs, the system is in an unstable loading mode. There are other reasons why an EAGLE 5 SAS might be in an unstable Loading Mode; refer to “Loading Mode Support” on page 5-8 for further information.

GSM System and INP System Status Reporting

System Status Reporting

The **rept-stat-sys** command supports the DSM cards running the VSCCP application. Refer to “rept-stat-sys” on page 3-4 for more details on the **rept-stat-sys** command changes.

The **rept-stat-sccp** command supports the DSM cards running the VSCCP application and reports INP statistics. Refer to “rept-stat-sccp” on page 3-4 for more details on the **rept-stat-sccp** command changes.

GSM Status Reporting

The **rept-stat-mps** command is a new command that supports reporting of GSM system. This command concentrates on reporting the status of the GSM and INP provisioning system. Refer to “rept-stat-db” on page 3-9 for more details on the **rept-stat-mps** command.

INP Status Reporting

The **rept-stat-mps** command is a new command that supports reporting of INP system. This command concentrates on reporting the status of the GSM and INP provisioning system. Refer to “rept-stat-db” on page 3-9 for details on the **rept-stat-mps** command. INP statistics are placed in the **rept-stat-sccp** command.

DSM Memory Capacity Status Reporting

As described in “Status Reporting to the EPAP” on page 5-3, the DSM sends a message to the EPAP defining the DSM board memory size. The EPAP determines whether the DSM has enough memory to store the RTDB and responds to the DSM with an Ack or Nak, indicating whether the DSM memory is large enough.

When the EPAP sends database updates to the DSMs, the update messages include a field that contains the new database memory requirements. Each DSM monitors the database size requirements, and issues a minor alarm if the size of the database exceeds 80% of its memory. If a database increases to the point that it occupies 100% of the DSM memory, an insufficient memory major alarm is issued.

The **rept-stat-mps:loc=xxxx** command displays the amount of memory used by the RTDB as a percent of available DSM memory.

Loading Mode Support Status Reporting

The OAM application can determine whether the system is in an unstable loading mode because it knows the state of all LIM, SCCP, and DSM cards in the system. When the loading mode is unstable, the **rept-stat-sys** command reports the existence of the unstable loading mode and the specific conditions that caused it. See “Loading Mode Support” on page 5-8 for additional information.

Code and Application Data Loading

In general, administrative updates can occur while a DSM card is loading. The DSM card should also remain in an in-transition state if the STP portion of the database has completed loading and is waiting for the RTDB to download.

DSM Code Loading

The EAGLE 5 SAS OAM performs code loading of the DSM card.

DSM Application Data Loading

The INP feature requires that new TDM-resident data tables be loaded in addition to those currently supported by EAGLE 5 SAS. The GPL and data loading support this additional table loading while maintaining support for loading the existing EAGLE 5 SAS tables.

In order to support both RTDB and STP data loading, the VSCCP GPL verifies its hardware configuration during initialization to determine if it has the capacity to support the RTDB.

The VSCCP GPL application data loader registers all tables for loading, independent of the INP feature provisioning and main board/applique hardware configuration. As a result, load requests are always identical. During loading, multiple DSM load requests are combined into a single download, reducing the overall download time. The DSM card stores or discards RTDB table data based on whether or not it has RTDB-capable hardware for features like G-Port, G-Flex, and INP.

The OAM, on the other hand, downloads the INP OPTS, HOMERN, and SERV SEL tables only if the INP feature is provisioned. When the INP feature is not provisioned, the OAM does not attempt to read these tables from disk. Instead, empty tables (i.e., tables without entries) are downloaded. All other tables requested for loading are read from disk and downloaded routinely.

Non-GSM Data Initialization

If the DSM card hardware configuration cannot support the RTDB, the GSM tables and INP tables are marked as absent during Service Management System (SMS) initialization. Memory is not reserved for the GSM table data. Also, GSM tables are registered with the application data loader (ADL) specifying a data discard function. GSM table data is discarded during loading by the ADL discard function, rather than storing it in memory.

GSM Data Initialization

If the DSM card detects INP-capable hardware, the GSM and INP tables are registered with ADL specifying a data load function. Any INP table data downloaded is stored in memory during loading.

EPAP - DSM Loading Interface

The DSM must convey to the EPAP that it needs to download the RTDB. This occurs when the DSM sends a Full Download Request message to the EPAP.

Loading Mode Support

No more than 16 LIMs can be serviced by each SCCP (or VSCCP) card.

80% Threshold of Support

Loading mode is based on the ability of the system to provide SCCP service to at least 80% of the LIMs.

VSCCP Capacity

An insufficient number of VSCCP cards that are **is-nr** or **oos-mt-dsbl** relative to 80% of the number of provisioned LIMs is called a “failure to provide adequate SCCP capacity.”

Insufficient SCCP Service

It is also possible for LIMs or VSCCP cards to be inhibited or to have problems that prevent them from operating normally. If enough VSCCP cards are out of service, it may not be possible for the remaining **is-nr** VSCCP cards to service at least 80% of the number of **is-nr** LIMs. This is called “insufficient SCCP service.” When this occurs, some of the LIMs are denied SCCP service. It is possible to inhibit LIMs to bring the ratio back to 16:1 (or better).

Conditions That Create an Unstable Loading Mode

Current system implementation interrupts and aborts card loading upon execution of an STP database **chg** command. Loading mode support denies the execution of STP database **chg** commands when the system is in an unstable loading mode. An unstable loading mode exists when any of the following conditions are true:

- The system's maintenance baseline has not been established.
- Less than 80% of the number of LIMs provisioned are **is-nr** or **oos-mt-dsbl**.
- The number of **is-nr** and **oos-mt-dsbl** **sccp** cards is insufficient to service at least 80% of all provisioned LIMs.
- Insufficient SCCP service occurs when an insufficient number of **is-nr** VSCCP cards are available to service at least 80% of the number of **is-nr** LIMs.
- LIM cards are being denied SCCP service and any VSCCP cards are in an abnormal state (**oos-mt**, **is-anr**).

Actions Taken When the System is in an Unstable Loading Mode

- No affect on RTDB downloads or updates.

Unstable loading mode has no impact on RTDB downloads or the stream of RTDB updates.

- **rept-stat-sys** reports unstable loading mode.

When the loading mode is unstable, the **rept-stat-sys** command reports the existence of the unstable loading mode and the specific trigger that caused it.

- No STP database updates allowed.

When in an unstable loading mode, the EAGLE 5 SAS does not accept STP database updates. When updates are rejected, the reason is given as: E3112 Cmd Rej: Loading Mode unstable due to SCCP service is deficient.

The **inh-card** and **alw-card** commands can be used to alter SCCP service levels to achieve the 80% threshold. This can be repeated for each card until the system is able to supply SCCP services to at least 80% of the **is-nr** LIMs. The remaining 20% LIM or supporting VSCCP cards may remain out of service until the stream of STP database updates ceases. This stream of updates can be temporarily interrupted to allow the remaining 20% of the system to come in service.

Once an STP database has been loaded, that database can be updated (as long as the system is not in an unstable loading mode). However, if an STP update comes in during STP database loading, the DSM aborts the current loading, issues a class 01D7 obit, and reboots. Figure 5-1 shows an example.

Figure 5-1. Obit Message for Abort of Card Loading

```
tekelecstp 97-04-08 12:29:04 EST EAGLE 34.0.0.0
-----
Card 1317  Module RADB_MGR.C  Line  337  Class 01d7
Card 1317  Module RADB_MGR.C  Line  337  Class 01d7
Register Dump :
    EFL=00000246    CS =0058        EIP=0000808d    SS =0060
    EAX=000a6ff3    ECX=000a0005    EDX=00000000    EBX=000a6fa0
    ESP=00108828    EBP=0010882c    ESI=001f1e10    EDI=00000000
    DS =0060        ES =0060        FS =0060        GS =0060

Stack Dump :
[SP+1E]=001f    [SP+16]=0000    [SP+0E]=000a    [SP+06]=0010
[SP+1C]=1e10    [SP+14]=0004    [SP+0C]=6fa0    [SP+04]=8850
[SP+1A]=0010    [SP+12]=001f    [SP+0A]=0004    [SP+02]=0001
[SP+18]=886c    [SP+10]=4928    [SP+08]=7ec3    [SP+00]=504b

User Data Dump :

14 02 fa ed 01 01 1d 01 5a 01 00          .....Z..

Report Date:97-04-08  Time:12:29:04
```

Using the **force** Option

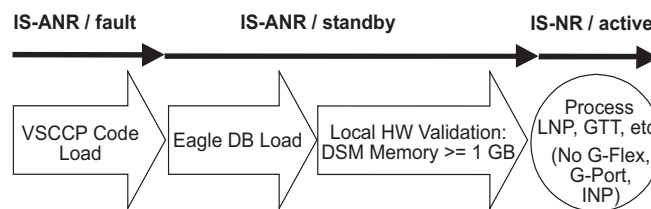
Use the **force** option to execute commands that would put the system in unstable loading mode. If executing the **ent-card** or **inh-card** commands would cause the system to enter an unstable loading mode, use the **force** option on the command.

State Transitions during Start-Up

Figures 5-2 through 5-9 show the transitions that a DSM card goes through as it boots, loads code and data, and runs various VSCCP services. These figures do not illustrate every possible situation, but they do include the most common scenarios.

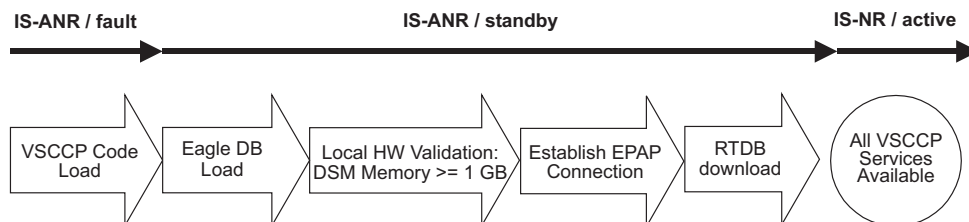
In Figure 5-2, the INP feature is not enabled, and the DSM card can operate in TSM emulation mode, although it does not provide INP operation.

Figure 5-2. INP Not Enabled, DSM Running in TSM Emulation



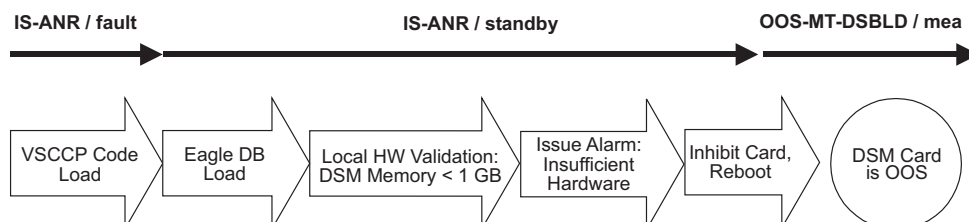
In Figure 5-3, the INP feature is enabled, and the DSM card memory is at least 1 GB and is connected the EPAP. A normal DSM card operating sequence occurs, providing INP service.

Figure 5-3. INP Enabled, Normal Operating Sequence



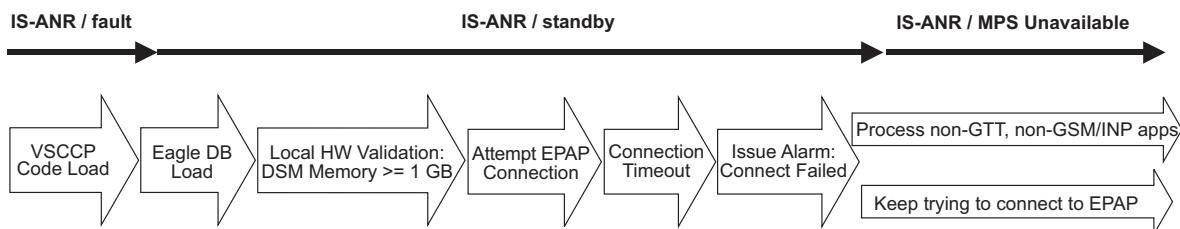
In Figure 5-4, the INP feature is enabled, but the DSM card memory is less than 1 GB. The INP feature cannot begin operation. Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Figure 5-4. INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Less Than 1 GB



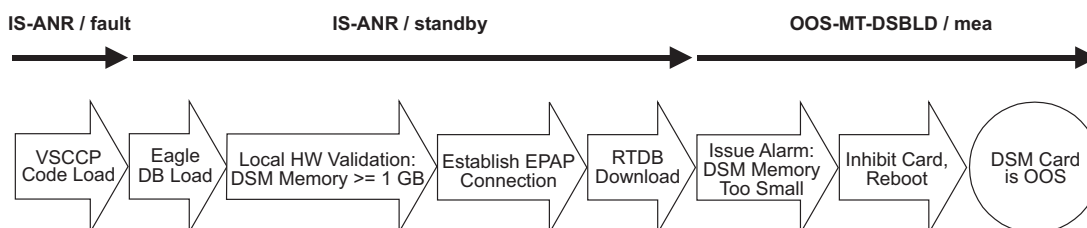
In Figure 5-5, the INP feature is enabled, the DSM card memory has at least 1 GB, but the DSM card is unable to connect EPAP. The INP feature cannot begin operation.

Figure 5-5. INP Enabled, but DSM Not Connected to EPAP



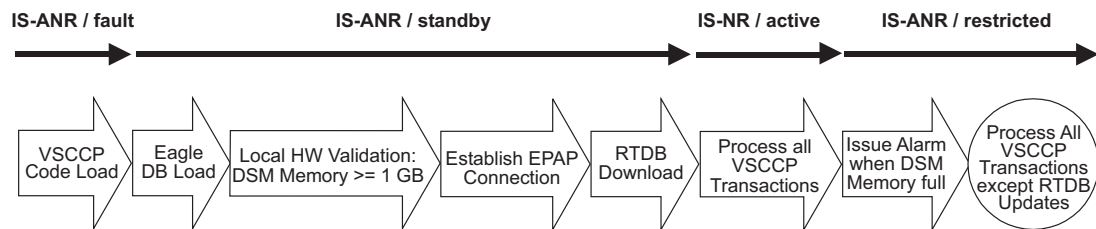
In Figure 5-6, the INP feature is enabled, the DSM card has the required 1 GB memory and is connected to the EPAP, but the DSM card is too small for the required database. The INP feature cannot begin operation. Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Figure 5-6. INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Insufficient for Database



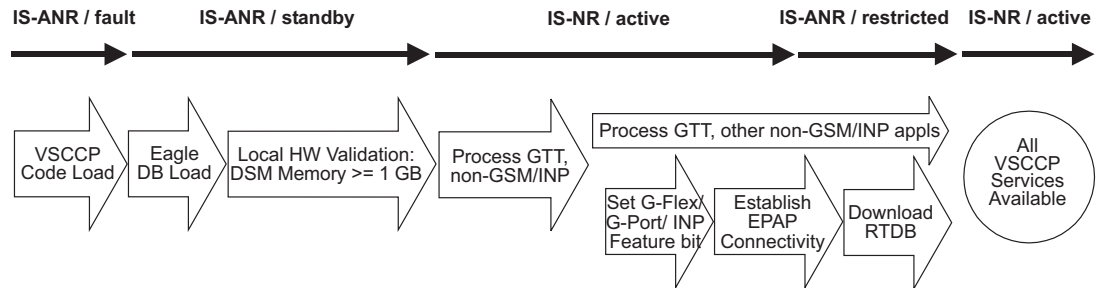
In Figure 5-7, the INP feature is enabled, the DSM card is connected to the EPAP, but the RTDB grows eventually to exceed the capacity of the DSM card memory, despite its memory size of at least 1 GB (an alarm is issued when the DSM memory becomes full from the RTDB update). The INP feature cannot begin operation. Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Figure 5-7. INP Enabled, but Database Exceeds DSM Memory



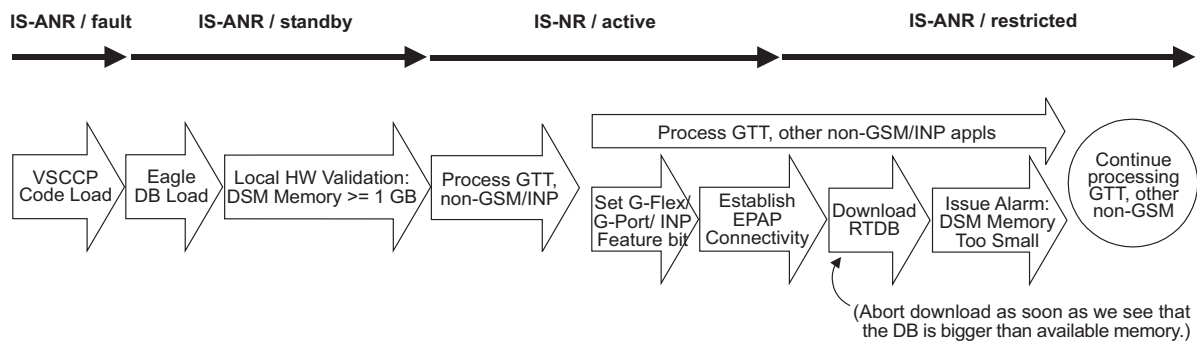
In Figure 5-8, the INP feature is not initially enabled; the DSM card memory has at least 1 GB but no EPAP connection; the DSM card is running other applications when the INP feature is turned on. The DSM has sufficient memory to provide the INP feature service.

Figure 5-8. INP Not Enabled at First, but then Activated on DSM



In Figure 5-9, the INP feature is not initially enabled; the DSM card memory has at least 1 GB but no EPAP connection, and is running other applications when the INP feature is turned on. However, the DSM card memory is insufficient for the needed database, and cannot perform the INP feature operation. Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the DSM database capacity requirements.

Figure 5-9. INP Activation Unsuccessful due to Insufficient Database



INP Subsystem Related Alarms

Refer to the *Maintenance Manual* for a complete description and the associated corrective procedure for all INP related UAMs.

Refer to the *EAGLE 5 SAS Maintenance Manual* for more information and corrective procedures for the EAGLE 5 SAS related alarms. Refer to the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual* for more information and corrective procedures for the MPS related alarms.

Table 5-1. INP Subsystem Related UAMs

UAM	Severity	Message Text	MPS or EAGLE 5 SAS
0013	Major	Card is isolated from the system	EAGLE 5 SAS
0084	Major	IP Connection Unavailable	EAGLE 5 SAS
0085	None	IP Connection Available	EAGLE 5 SAS
0099	Major	Incompatible HW for provisioned slot	EAGLE 5 SAS
0250	None	MPS available	MPS
0261	Critical	MPS unavailable	MPS
0328	None	SCCP is available	EAGLE 5 SAS

Table 5-1. INP Subsystem Related UAMs (Continued)

UAM	Severity	Message Text	MPS or EAGLE 5 SAS
0329	None	SCCP capacity normal, card(s) abnormal	EAGLE 5 SAS
0330	Major	System SCCP TPS Threshold exceeded	EAGLE 5 SAS
0331	Critical	SCCP is not available	EAGLE 5 SAS
0335	None	SCCP is removed	EAGLE 5 SAS
0336	Major	LIM(s) have been denied SCCP service	EAGLE 5 SAS
0370	Critical	Critical Platform Failure(s)	MPS
0371	Critical	Critical Application Failure(s)	MPS
0372	Major	Major Platform Failure(s)	MPS
0373	Major	Major Application Failure(s)	MPS
0374	Minor	Minor Platform Failure(s)	MPS
0375	Minor	Minor Application Failure(s)	MPS
0394	None	Local Subsystem is available	EAGLE 5 SAS
0395	Critical	Local Subsystem is not available	EAGLE 5 SAS
0396	Critical	Local Subsystem is disabled	EAGLE 5 SAS
0397	None	Local Subsystem is removed	EAGLE 5 SAS
0398	Minor	Local Subsystem normal, card(s) abnormal	EAGLE 5 SAS
0422	Major	Insufficient extended memory	EAGLE 5 SAS
0423	None	Card reload attempted	EAGLE 5 SAS
0441	Major	Incorrect MBD - CPU	EAGLE 5 SAS
0442	Critical	RTDB database capacity is 95% full	EAGLE 5 SAS
0443	Major	RTDB database is corrupted	EAGLE 5 SAS
0444	Minor	RTDB database is inconsistent	EAGLE 5 SAS
0445	None	RTDB database has been corrected	EAGLE 5 SAS
0446	Major	RTDB Database capacity is 80% full	EAGLE 5 SAS
0447	None	RTDB database capacity alarm cleared	EAGLE 5 SAS
0448	Minor	RTDB database is incoherent	EAGLE 5 SAS
0449	Major	RTDB resynchronization in progress	EAGLE 5 SAS
0451	Major	RTDB reload is required	EAGLE 5 SAS

DSM-EPAP Link

Two alarms are used to indicate the DSM-to-EPAP link status. Refer to the *EAGLE 5 SAS Maintenance Manual* for more information and corrective procedures for the following alarms.

- **UAM 0084 - IP Connection Unavailable**

This message indicates that an IP application socket is out of service due to a IP link down (Ethernet problem) or due to the DSM card.

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 5676.0084 ** DSM B 1101 IP Connection Unavailable
```

- **UAM 0085 - IP Connection Available**

This message indicates that a previously broken link between the EPAP and DSM card is now functioning properly.

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
5676.0085 DSM B 1101 IP Connection Available
```

MPS (EPAP) Alarms

The following alarms are output on the EAGLE 5 SAS and include an alarm data string in the output. Refer to the *EAGLE 5 SAS Maintenance Manual* (except where noted) for more information and corrective procedures for the following MPS related alarms. The MPS (EPAP) alarms are output to the MPS Output Group.

- **UAM 0250 - MPS available**

This indicates that a previous MPS platform association loss has been reestablished and is currently functioning properly.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0259.0250 MPS B MPS available
```

- **UAM 0261 - MPS unavailable**

This message indicates that the EAGLE 5 SAS is unable to communicate with the MPS or the MPS has an internal failure. Refer to the *EAGLE 5 SAS Maintenance Manual* for the corrective action procedure.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0259.0261 *C MPS B MPS unavailable
```

- **UAM 0370 - Critical Platform Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a critical platform failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'1xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0259.0370 *C MPS B Critical Platform Failure(s)
```

ALARM DATA = h'10000000000000008'

- **UAM 0371 - Critical Application Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a critical application failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'2xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0259.0371 *C MPS B Critical Application Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'20000000000000001'
```

- **UAM 0372 - Major Platform Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a major platform failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'3xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0259.0372 ** MPS B Major Platform Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'30000000000000002'
```

- **UAM 0373 - Major Application Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a major application failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'4xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0259.0373 ** MPS B Major Application Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'40000000000000008'
```

- **UAM 0374 - Minor Platform Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a minor platform failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'5xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
* 0259.0374 * MPS B Minor Platform Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'50000000000000004'
```

- **UAM 0375 - Minor Application Failure (s)**

This message indicates the application running in the MPS server has detected a minor application failure. The Alarm Data in the message contains a 16-character hexadecimal string in the format of h'6xxxxxxxxxxxxxx'. This alarm will be reset when UAM #250, MPS Available is issued.

Example:

```
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
* 0259.0375 * MPS B Minor Application Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'6000000000000001'
```

Card Related MPS Alarms

The following alarms are output on the EAGLE 5 SAS. Refer to the *Maintenance Manual* for more information and corrective procedures for the following card related MPS alarms. The Card Related MPS alarms are output to the Card Output Group.

- **UAM 0013** - Card is isolated from the system

This indicates a card has become isolated and is unable to communicate to other cards in the system. This could be caused by a defective card, a power failure occurred on the card, or the system software has ordered a reset.

This also appears when the card has been manually reset by a command.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0013 ** CARD 1101 SCCP Card is isolated from the system
ASSY SN: 102199815a1234
```

- **UAM 0099** - Incompatible HW for provisioned slot

This indicates a DCM or DSM card does not have an extended memory. This card is automatically inhibited.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0099 ** CARD 1101 VSCCP Incompatible hardware for provisioned slot
ASSY SN: 102199815a1234
```

- **UAM 0422** - Insufficient extended memory

At least one SCCP card does not have enough memory for the INP application. Loading of the SCCP card is automatically inhibited.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0422 ** CARD 1108 SCCP Insufficient extended memory
```

- **UAM 0423** - Card reload attempted

Card loading is no longer inhibited. The once inhibited card is now attempting to load.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0012.0423 CARD 1108 SCCP Card reload attempted
```

- **UAM 0441** - Incorrect MBD - CPU

A DSM card does not have the required hardware configuration for the INP application.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0441 ** CARD 1108 VSCCP      Incorrect MBD - CPU
```

- **UAM 0442** - RTDB database capacity is 95% full

This critical alarm is generated when a DSM card detects that its applique memory is 95% full. Loading of the DSM card is automatically inhibited when it reaches 100% of capacity. The actual memory usage can be displayed by entering the **rept-stat-mps:loc=xxxx** command.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0012.0442 *C CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB database capacity is 95% full
```

- **UAM 0443** - RTDB database is corrupted

A RTDB database is corrupt. The calculated checksum did not match the checksum value stored for one or more records.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0443 ** CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB Database is corrupted
```

- **UAM 0444** - RTDB database is inconsistent

One or more DSM card's real time database is not identical to the current real time database on the active EPAP fixed disks.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
* 0012.0444 * CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB database is inconsistent
```

- **UAM 0445** - RTDB database has been corrected

This message indicates that a problem with the RTDB has been corrected.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0012.0445 CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB database has been corrected
```

- **UAM 0446** - RTDB Database capacity is 80% full

This message is displayed when a DSM card detects that its daughterboard memory is at least 80% full.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0446 ** CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB Database capacity is 80% full
```

- **UAM 0447** - RTDB database capacity alarm cleared

This message indicates that a problem with the RTDB memory has been corrected.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0012.0447 CARD 1108 VSCCP      RTDB database capacity alarm cleared
```

- **UAM 0448** - RTDB database is incoherent

This message indicates that the RTDB database download is in-process or that the update failed.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
* 0012.0448 * CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB database is incoherent
```

- **UAM 0449** - RTDB resynchronization in progress

This message indicates that the MPS database resynchronization is in-process.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0449 ** CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB resynchronization in progress
```

- **UAM 0451** - RTDB reload is required

The RTDB database on the DSM card needs to be reloaded because the resynch log does not contain all of the required updates.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0012.0451 ** CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB reload is required
```

GSM Subsystem Alarms

The following alarms are output on the EAGLE 5 SAS for the GSM subsystem. The GSM Subsystem alarms are output to the GTT Output Group.

- **UAM 0328** - SCCP is available

The SCCP subsystem has returned to service.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0056.0328 SCCP SYSTEM SCCP is available
```

- **UAM 0329** - SCCP capacity normal, card(s) abnormal

1 SCCP card has GSM status of Active and there are 1 or more cards with an GSM status other than Active.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0056.0329 SCCP SYSTEM SCCP capacity normal, card(s) abnormal
```

- **UAM 0330** - System SCCP TPS Threshold exceeded

Indicates the EAGLE 5 SAS has exceeded its TPS (Transactions Per Second) message transport rate threshold.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
```


Maintenance and Measurements

```
** 0056.0330 ** SCCP SYSTEM      System SCCP TPS Threshold exceeded
```

- **UAM 0331** - SCCP is not available

The SCCP subsystem is not available to any LIM(s). All DSM-SCCP cards have failed.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0056.0331 *C SCCP SYSTEM                SCCP is not available
```

- **UAM 0335** - SCCP is removed

All SCCP cards have been deleted from the database; SCCP services are not available to the system.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0056.0335   SCCP SYSTEM                SCCP is removed
```

- **UAM 0336** - LIM(s) have been denied service

Some LIM(s) are using the SCCP subsystem, but others have been denied service.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
** 0056.0336 ** SCCP SYSTEM      LIM(s) have been denied SCCP service
```

INP Subsystem Alarms

The following alarms are output on the EAGLE 5 SAS for the INP subsystem. The INP Subsystem alarms are output to the Application Subsystem Output Group.

- **UAM 0394** - Local Subsystem is available

All SCCP cards are IS-NR and have an INP status of Active.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0056.0394   INP SYSTEM                Local Subsystem is available
```

- **UAM 0395** - Local Subsystem is not available

Indicates no SCCP cards have an INP status of active. All are OOS or loading.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
*C 0056.0395 *C INP SYSTEM                Local Subsystem is not available
```

- **UAM 0396** - Local Subsystem is disabled

The INP subsystem has been manually disabled using the *inh-map-ss* command.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
```

```
*C 0056.0396 *C INP SYSTEM Local Subsystem is disabled
```

- **UAM 0397** - Local Subsystem is removed

There are no VSCCP cards configured with this INP subsystem.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
0056.0397 INP SYSTEM Local Subsystem is removed
```

- **UAM 0398** - Local Subsystem normal, card(s) abnormal

1 SCCP card has INP status of Active and there are 1 or more cards with an INP status other than Active.

Example:

```
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 34.0.0
* 0056.0398 * INP SYSTEM Local Subsystem normal, card(s) abnormal
```

INP Subsystem Related UIMs

The UIM (Unsolicited Information Message) alarms in Table 5-2 support the INP subsystem. The *EAGLE 5 SAS Maintenance Manual* contains a complete description of all UIM text and formats. The INP Subsystem related UIMs are output to the Application Subsystem Output Group.

Table 5-2. INP Subsystem UIM Alarms

UIM	Text	Description	Action
1242	Conv to intl num - Dflt CC not found	Conversion to international number failed because default CC was not found	Define the default CC with chg-stpopts :defcc=xxx
1243	Conv to intl num - Dflt NC not found	Conversion to international number failed because default NC was not found	Define the default NDC with chg-stpopts :defndc=xxxxxx
1246	Invalid length of conditioned digits	Invalid length of conditioned digits (length of conditioned international number is less than 5 or greater than 15)	Use an international number with length in the acceptable range
1295	Translation PC is EAGLE 5 SAS's	PC translation is invalid because it is one of the EAGLE 5 SAS's point codes	Change the point code
1296	Translation PC type is ANSI	PC translation is invalid because it is an ANSI point code	Change the point code
1297	Invalid length of prefix/suffix digits	Attempted digit action of prefixing or suffixing the entity ID is invalid because the combined length of entity ID and GT digits is greater than 21 digits.	Change the attempted digit action or decrease the length of the entity ID and/or GT digits

NOTE: The EPAP does not have any UIM requirements.

INP Measurements

Refer to the *Maintenance Manual* for detailed measurement usage information.

OAM Based Measurements

INP measurements are available via the FTA (File Transfer Area) feature and not directly via EAGLE 5 SAS terminals. The File Transfer Area feature supports the transfer of file data between an EAGLE 5 SAS and a remote computer. It provides the capability to download files from the STP via a data communications link. The data communications link is accessed through a dial-up modem using one of the EAGLE 5 SAS's RS-232 I/O ports. The link is illustrated in Figure 2-5 "Dial-up PPP Network" on page 2-15.

See the *Commands Manual* for details about using FTA commands, which are:

- Activate File Transfer: **act-file-trns**
- Copy to or from Transfer Area: **copy-ftp**
- Delete Entry from File Transfer Area: **dlt-ftp**
- Display File Transfer Area: **disp-ftp-dir**

Measurements Platform

The Measurements Platform (MP) is required for an EAGLE 5 SAS with more than 700 links. It provides a dedicated processor for collecting and reporting STP, LNP, INP, G-FLEX, and G-PORT measurements data. The interface to the customer's network supports the FTP transfer of Measurements reports to an FTP server. Following collection, scheduled reports are automatically generated and transferred to the customer's FTP server via the FTP interface.

NOTE: Existing FTP file server reports are overwritten by subsequent requests that produce the identical file name.

Reports can be scheduled or printed on-demand. Scheduled and on-demand reports are accessible by the following administrative commands:

- *chg-measopts* - Used to enable or disable the automatic generation and FTP transfer of scheduled measurement reports to the FTP server.
- *rept-stat-meas* - Reports the status of the measurements subsystem including card location and state, Alarm level, and Subsystem State.
- *rept-ftp-meas* - Manually initiates generation and FTP transfer of a measurements report from the MCPM to the FTP server.
- *rtrv-measopts* - Generates a user interface display showing the enabled/disabled status of all FTP scheduled reports.

The following Per System measurement peg counts of INP MSUs (Message Signalling Units) are supported for the INP feature, as shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. New Pegs for Per System INP Measurements

Event Name	Description	Type	Unit
INPQRCV	Number of total queries received by INPQS	System	Peg count
INPQDSC	Number of invalid queries that are discarded as no reply can be generated	System	Peg count
INPQTCPE	Number of error replies with TCAP error code	System	Peg count
INPSREP	Number of successful replies to INP non-queried queries. These replies will be either INP Connect or INP Continue.	System	Peg count

The following equation applies:

$$\text{INPQRCV} = \text{INPQDSC} + \text{INPQTCPE} + \text{INPSREP}$$

The following Per SSP measurement peg counts of INP MSUs are supported for the INP feature. See Table 5-4.

Table 5-4. Pegs for Per SSP INP Measurements

Event Name	Description	Type	Unit
INPQSCONN	Number of non-errored QS messages with QS	Point Code	Peg count
INPQSCONT	Number of non-errored QS messages with QS Continue responses	Point Code	Peg count
INPMRTR	Number of messages sent to MR service that receive MR translation	Point Code	Peg count
INPMRGTT	Number of messages sent to MR service that fall through to GTT	Point Code	Peg count

The following equation applies:

$$\text{INPSREP} = \text{INPQSCONN} + \text{INPQSCONT}$$

The following measurement events are included on the STP Daily Maintenance (MTCD) and the STP Day-to-Hour (MTCDTH) measurement reports and include peg counts for INP MSUs. These reports are similar to those used for GTT. The existing GTT/SCCP measurements are used for both GTT and INP and appear in the same reports.

- **MSSCCPFL** MSUs discarded due to SCCP routing failure
Also includes INP MSUs that got a match from either the INP or GTT database, but cannot be routed because of PC (Point Code) or SS (SubSystem) congestion, PC or SS unavailable, SS unequipped, or an unqualified error.
- **GTTUN0NS** GTT unable to perform; no such type
Also includes INPMR MSUs that did fall through to GTT but did not match on GTT selectors
- **GTTUN1NT** GTT unable to perform: no translation on this address
Also includes INPMR MSUs that fell through to GTT, obtained a GTT selector match but still did not match on the GTA.
- **GTTPERFD** Number of GTT performed
Also includes INP MSUs that got a match in either the INP or GTT database.

This implementation does not discriminate between the MSSCCPFL, GTTUN0NS, GTTUN1NT, or GTTPERFD pegs for INP or GTT applications. For example, a search failure could result from a problem in either the INP or GTT database.

Measurement Reports

Measurements are available with these report commands. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for detailed usage information.

- OAM daily: `rept-meas:type=mtcd:enttype=np`
- OAM hourly: `rept-meas:type=mtch:enttype=np`
- MP daily: `rept-ftp-meas:type=mtcd:enttype=np`
- MP hourly: `rept-ftp-meas:type=mtch:enttype=np`

Index

Numerics

100% of DSM memory, 5-7
100BASE-T, 2-14
100BASE-T Ethernet bus, 2-4
10BASE-T, 2-14
10BASE-T Ethernet bus, 2-4
21 digits of CDPA, 2-10
80% of IS-NR LIMs, 5-4
80% Threshold of Support, 5-9

A

access code, 2-2, 2-7
ACN, 1-11
acronyms, list, 1-11
act-file-trns, 5-24
act-gpl, 3-10
Actions Taken When Hardware
 Invalid, 5-6
Actions Taken When System is in Unstable
 Loading Mode, 5-9
Activate File Transfer, 5-24
activate INP subsystem, 4-43
activate signaling link, 4-19, 4-20, 4-35
activate signaling link, act-slk
 SS7IPGW, 4-19, 4-20, 4-35
active EPAP, 2-4, 3-9
act-slk, 4-6, 4-20
add capability PC, 4-10
add mated application, 4-18
add route for new DPC, 4-17
add signaling link, 4-16
ADL, 1-11
administering INP features, 3-1
admonishments, 1-9
ADU, 1-11
alarm condition, 5-3
alarm totals, 3-8
alarms, 5-14
allow DSM card, 4-44
allow inhibited card, 4-19, 4-25, 4-34
alw-card, 3-9, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-19, 4-25, 4-34,
 5-6, 5-10
alw-map-ss, 4-43
APDU, 1-11

appl=vsccp, 4-16, 4-22, 4-30
assign routes and linksets, 4-10
assign service selectors, 4-42
AuC, 1-11

B

backup and restore operations, 2-6
broadcast signaling point code group, 4-37

C

Called Party Number, 2-6, 2-11
capability point code, 4-10, 4-11, 4-12, 4-36
card loading interrupted or aborted, 5-9
Card Related MPS Alarms, 5-18
caution
 changing point code, 4-4, 4-12
 init-sys command, 4-5, 4-13
Caution icon, 1-9
CC, 1-11
CCBS, 1-11
CCNR, 1-11
CDPA, 1-11
CDPN, 2-6, 2-18
CDPN digits, 2-19
CDPN NAI, 2-19
cdpnnai, 2-19
cdpnpfx, 2-11, 2-22
CDU, 1-11
CGPA, 1-11
change link parameters, 4-24, 4-33
change TCP/IP information for DSM, 4-23,
 4-32
change true PC, 4-10
changing point code
 caution, 4-4, 4-12
chg-feat, 3-3, 4-8, 4-35
 Change Feature Status Command, 3-3
 gflex=on, 4-8, 4-35
chg-gpl, 3-10
chg-inpopts, 2-11, 2-18, 2-19, 3-11, 4-8, 4-40
chg-ip-card, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-23, 4-32
chg-ip-lnk, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-24, 4-33
chg-map, 3-9
chg-sid, 3-3, 4-4, 4-8, 4-12, 4-36

chg-srvsel, 3-3
 chg-stpopts, 3-3, 4-8, 4-39, 5-23
 Code and Application Data Loading, 5-7
 command
 alw-card, 5-6
 alw-map-ss, 4-43
 chg-feat, 3-3
 chg-inpopts, 2-11, 2-18, 4-8, 4-40
 chg-map, 3-9
 chg-sid, 3-3, 4-4, 4-8, 4-12, 4-36
 chg-stpopts, 5-23
 dlt-csp, 3-11
 dlt-homern, 3-3
 dlt-map, 3-9
 ent-cspc, 4-8, 4-37
 ent-homern, 3-3, 4-41
 ent-map, 3-9, 4-8, 4-38
 ent-srvsel, 3-3, 4-42
 ent-ss-appl, 4-8, 4-39
 init-sys, 4-5, 4-13
 rept-stat-epap, 5-2, 5-7
 rept-stat-sccp, 4-43, 5-2, 5-6
 rept-stat-sys, 5-6, 5-7
 rtrv-cspc, 4-8, 4-37
 rtrv-feat, 3-3
 rtrv-homern, 4-8, 4-41
 rtrv-inpopts, 3-11, 4-8, 4-41
 rtrv-map, 3-9, 4-38
 rtrv-sid, 3-3, 4-36
 rtrv-srvsel, 3-3
 rtrv-ss-appl, 4-8, 4-39
 Commands, 3-1
 conditioning number, 2-11
 Conditions That Create an Unstable Loading Mode, 5-9
 configuration parameters, 2-2
 configure Eagle point code, 4-4, 4-12
 configuring INP capability point code, 4-36
 congestion indicator, 5-3
 Connect Response, 2-20
 Contents of DSM Status Messages, 5-4
 Continue message, 2-22
 Continue Response, 2-20
 contract agreements, 1-8
 Copy to or from Transfer Area, 5-24
 copy-fta, 5-24
 copy-gpl, 3-10
 corrupted, 3-9

CPC, 1-11, 4-10
 CPCTYPE parameter chg-sid, 4-36
 Customer Assistance, 1-9
 Customer Provisioning Network, 2-12, 2-13
 Customer Support Center, 1-9

D

Danger icon, 1-9
 database, 2-20
 GTT, 5-26
 INP, 2-2, 2-4, 5-26
 loading complete, 5-7
 look up, 2-11, 2-20
 look-up, 2-18
 look-up failure, 2-18
 MAP, 4-39
 memory requirements, 5-7
 national, 2-16
 provisioned, 2-4
 query, 2-2, 2-7
 records, 2-5
 RTDB, 2-7
 search, 2-11
 size requirements, 5-7
 subscriber lookup, 2-20
 database administration, 2-17
 Database Download Starting Record Number, 5-4
 database exception status, 3-9
 Database Level Number, 5-4
 DCB, 1-11
 debugging domain name server (DNS) to IP addressing tables, 3-14
 decoded INAP CDPN digits, 2-19
 defcc, 5-23
 defndc, 5-23
 Delete Entry from File Transfer Area, 5-24
 Design Overview and System Layout, 2-4
 destination point code, 2-17
 destination point codes, 4-4, 4-10
 Destination Routing Address, 2-22
 dial-up modem, 5-24
 Dial-Up PPP Network, 2-15
 disp-fta-dir, 5-24
 display current IP host information, 4-22, 4-31

Index

- display current link parameters, 4-24, 4-33
- Display File Transfer Area, 5-24
- display signaling link status, rept-stat-slk
SS7IPGW, 4-20
- dlt-card, 3-9, 4-7, 4-28
- dlt-csp, 3-11
- dlt-cspc, 3-11
- dlt-fts, 5-24
- dlt-homern, 3-3
- dlt-ip-host, 3-12
- dlt-map, 3-9
- DLTPFX, 1-11
- dltpfx, 2-11
- dlt-srvsel, 3-3
- DN, 1-11
- DNS, 3-14
- document part number, 1-8
- Documentation Packaging, Delivery, and
Updates, 1-8
- documentation set, 1-2
- download, 2-9
- download files from STP, 5-24
- DPC, 1-11, 4-4, 4-10
- dpci, dpcn parameters, 4-10
- DRA, 1-11
- DSM, 1-11
- DSM (Database Services Module), 2-8
- DSM Application Data Loading, 5-8
- DSM Applique Memory Verification, 5-5
- DSM cards, 2-3, 2-8
- DSM Code Loading, 5-7
- DSM Main Board Verification, 5-5
- DSM Memory Capacity Status
Reporting, 5-7
- DSM Memory Size, 5-4
- DSM Networks, 2-14
- DSM provisioning module, 2-4
- DSM Status Messages – When Sent, 5-3
- DSM Status Requests, 5-3
- DSM/EPAP IP link alarms, 3-7
- DSM-EPAP Link, 5-16

E

- E.164, 2-10
- E.164 MSISDN number (DN), 3-16
- EAGLE 5 SAS commands, 3-1
- EAGLE 5 SAS documentation set, 1-2

- EAGLE 5 SAS DSM databases, 2-3
- EAGLE 5 SAS maintenance terminal, 2-17
- EAGLE 5 SAS mated application table, 2-17
- Eagle Commands for INP, 3-1
- EAGLE Provisioning Application
Processor, 2-3, 2-5
- EMS, 1-11
- enable INP feature, 4-35
- ent-bp, 3-11
- ent-card, 3-9, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-16, 4-22, 4-30,
5-11
- ent-cspc, 3-11, 4-8, 4-37
- ent-dstn, 4-5, 4-14
- enter destination PC, 4-14
- enter DPC, 4-14
- enter INP service selectors, 4-9
- enter linkset, 4-15
- entering
init-sys command, 4-5, 4-13
- ent-homern, 3-3, 4-41
- ent-ip-host, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-22, 4-31
- Entity Point Codes and Routes, 2-17
- ent-ls, 4-5, 4-15
- ent-map, 3-9, 4-5, 4-8, 4-18, 4-38
- entries in the Internet Protocol host
table, 3-12
- ent-rte, 4-5, 4-17
- ent-slk, 4-5, 4-16
- ent-srvsel, 3-3, 4-9, 4-42
- ent-ss-appl, 4-8, 4-39
- ent-trace, 3-15
- EOAP, 1-11
- EPAP, 1-11, 2-3, 2-5
- EPAP - DSM Loading Interface, 5-8
- EPAP (Eagle Provisioning Application
Processor), 2-7
- EPAP A, 2-4
- EPAP B, 2-4
- EPAP database, 2-19
- EPAP IP Addresses in the DSM
Network, 2-15
- EPAP Maintenance Blocks, 5-2
- EPAP network addresses, 2-15
- EPAP platforms, 2-4
- EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting, 5-2
- EPAP Status and Error Reporting via
Maintenance Blocks, 2-9
- EPAP Sync Network, 2-13, 2-14

EPAP system, 2-4
 EPAP/PDBA Overview, 2-5
 equipment damage, 1-9
 ES, 1-11
 Ethernet links, 2-4
 ETSI, 1-11
 European Telecommunications Standards
 Institution, 2-1
 exception status, 3-9

F

failure of database look-up, 2-18
 Feature Description, 2-1
 File Transfer Area, 5-24
 force option, 5-11
 frequency limiting, 2-19
 FTA, 1-12, 5-24

G

GDB, 1-12
 General Procedure for INP Activation, 4-2,
 4-4
 GFDB, 1-12
 G-Flex, 1-12
 Global Title digits (GT), 3-16
 Global Title Translation, 2-10
 GMSC, 1-12
 GPDB, 1-12
 GPL, 1-12
 G-Port, 1-12
 G-Port Data Initialization, 5-8
 group code, 4-10
 GSM, 1-12
 GSM Alarms
 Subsystem Alarms, 5-20, 5-21
 GSM and INP System Hardware
 Verification, 5-5
 GSM Status Reporting, 5-7
 GSM Subsystem Alarms, 5-20
 GSM System and INP System Status
 Reporting, 5-6
 GSMOPTS table, 3-3
 GTA, 1-12
 GTAI, 1-12
 GTI, 1-12
 GTT, 1-12

H

HCAP, 1-12
 hexadecimal digits, 2-10
 high-speed Ethernet links, 2-4
 HLR, 1-12
 Home RNs, 2-18
 HOMERN, 2-18, 2-21
 host=epap-a, 4-22, 4-31
 Hourly Maintenance Report, 5-4
 HRN, 1-12
 HRNs, 2-18

I

IAM, 1-12
 icons, 1-9
 IMSI, 1-12
 IN, 1-12
 INAP, 1-12
 IN-based solution, 2-1
 incoherent, 3-9
 inconsistent, 3-9
 Incremental Downloading, 2-9
 INE, 1-12
 inh-alm, 3-11
 inh-card, 3-9, 4-7, 4-28, 5-10, 5-11
 inhibit LIMs, 5-9
 init-card, 4-9, 4-44
 init-sys, 4-5, 4-13
 init-sys command
 caution, 4-5, 4-13
 re-entering, 4-5, 4-13
 INN, 1-12
 INP, 1-12
 INP Activation Unsuccessful due to
 Insufficient Database, 5-14
 INP Alarms
 Card Related MPS Alarms, 5-18
 DSM-EPAP Link, 5-16
 MPS (EPAP) Alarms, 5-16
 INP capability point code configuring, 4-36
 INP Considerations, 2-10
 INP database, 2-2
 INP Enabled, but Database Exceeds DSM
 Memory, 5-13
 INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Insufficient
 for Database, 5-12

Index

- INP Enabled, but DSM Memory Less Than 1 GB, 5-12
 - INP Enabled, but DSM Not Connected to EPAP, 5-12
 - INP Enabled, Normal Operating Sequence, 5-11
 - INP Feature, 2-6
 - INP Feature Activation, 4-1
 - INP Measurements, 5-24
 - INP Message Protocol, 2-20
 - INP Message Relay, 2-10, 2-20, 2-21
 - INP Not Enabled at First, but then Activated on DSM, 5-13
 - INP Not Enabled, DSM Running in TSM Emulation, 5-11
 - INP number normalization, 2-2
 - INP Query, 2-21, 2-22
 - INP Related Alarms, 5-14
 - INP Service Selectors, 4-42
 - INP Status Reporting, 5-7
 - INP Subsystem Alarms, 5-20
 - INP Subsystem Related UIMs, 5-23
 - INP Subsystem UIMs, 5-23
 - INP UAMs, 5-14
 - Card Related MPS Alarms, 5-18
 - DSM-EPAP Link, 5-16
 - MPS (EPAP) Alarms, 5-16
 - Subsystem Alarms, 5-20, 5-21
 - INP VSCCP, 5-5
 - input/output interfaces, 2-2
 - Install, 4-29
 - insufficient memory alarm, 5-7
 - Insufficient SCCP Service, 5-9
 - Intelligent Network-based solution, 2-1
 - internal SNAI, 2-7
 - international, 2-11
 - international format, 2-11
 - international number, 2-6, 2-7
 - International PC, 2-17
 - international version, 2-2
 - Internet Protocol host table, 3-12
 - intl, 2-11, 2-22
 - Introduction, 1-1
 - invalid DN, 2-11
 - IP, 1-12
 - IP communications, 2-9
 - IP host table, 3-12
 - IP link alarms, 3-7
 - IP Multicast, 2-9
 - ipaddr=192.168.122.nnn, 4-22, 4-31
 - ISDN, 1-12
 - IS-NR, 1-12
 - ISUP, 1-12
 - ITU, 1-12
 - ITU national duplicate PC, 4-10
 - ITU national point code, 4-10
 - ITU Number Portability, 2-1
 - ITUDUPPC, 4-10
- ## L
- LIM, 1-12
 - LIMs denied SCCP service, 5-9
 - link alarms, 3-7
 - link congestion, 5-3
 - linksets assigned, 4-10
 - list supported pass commands, 3-15
 - LNP, 1-12
 - Load Mode Status, 5-4
 - Loading Mode Support, 5-8
 - Loading Mode Support Status Reporting, 5-7
 - loc parameter, 4-17
 - loc=1103, 4-16, 4-22, 4-30
 - Local Memory Validation, 5-5
 - LSS, 1-13
- ## M
- Maintenance
 - Card Related MPS Alarms, 5-18
 - DSM-EPAP Link Alarms, 5-16
 - MPS (EPAP) Alarms, 5-16
 - Subsystem Alarms, 5-20, 5-21
 - Maintenance and Measurements, 5-1
 - maintenance application traffic, 2-13
 - maintenance blocks, 2-9
 - maintenance information, 2-14
 - Maintenance Requirements, 5-1
 - maintenance terminal, 2-17
 - manual audience, 1-2
 - Manual Organization, 1-2
 - MAP, 1-13
 - MAS, 1-13
 - matching prefix, 2-19
 - mated application, 4-38
 - Mated Application Considerations, 2-17

- mated EPAP system, 2-4
- mated MPS servers, 2-4
- MCAP, 1-13
- MEA, 1-13, 5-6
- Measurement Reports, 5-26
- memory requirements, 5-7
- Message discrimination, 2-20
- MGT, 1-13
- Mismatch of Equipment and
 - Attributes, 5-6
- MNP, 1-13, 2-1
- Mobile Number Portability, 2-1
- MPS, 1-13
- MPS (EPAP) Alarm, 5-16
- MPS platform, 2-2
- MPS/EPAP Platform, 2-2
- MPS/EPAP platform, 2-7
- MPS/EPAP Platforms for Provisioning
 - INP, 2-3
- MR, 1-13
- MSC, 1-13
- MSISDN, 1-13
- MSRN, 1-13
- MSU, 1-13
- MSU Trap and Trace Command, 3-15
- MSU trigger, 3-15
- MTP, 1-13
- multiple trigger criteria, 3-15
- Multi-Purpose Server, 2-2

N

- NAI, 1-13, 2-11
- NAI value, 2-11
- NAI values, 2-2, 2-7
- NAIV, 1-13
- national, 2-11
- national database, 2-16
- National PCs, 2-17
- natl, 2-11, 2-22
- NC, 1-13
- NDC, 1-13
- NE, 1-13
- NEBS, 1-13
- network addresses, 2-15
- Network Connections, 2-12
- network installations, 1-2
- network number portability, 2-1

- New Pegs for Per SSP INP
 - Measurements, 5-25
- New Pegs for Per System INP
 - Measurements, 5-25
- none, 2-11
- Non-GSM Data Initialization, 5-8
- non-standard values, 2-19
- NP, 1-13
- NPA, 1-13
- npcfmti option, 4-11
- NPDB, 1-13
- NPV, 1-13
- NSD, 1-13
- nstall, 4-21
- Number conditioning, 2-20
- number conditioning, 2-2, 2-7, 2-11, 2-19
- number conditioning error, 2-19
- number normalization, 2-2, 2-7, 2-11
- number portability, 2-1
- number portability translations, 2-6

O

- OAM, 1-13
- OAM provisioning, 2-14
- OAP, 1-13
- Obit Message for Abort of Card
 - Loading, 5-10
- octets, 2-15
- operator provisioning system, 2-16
- OPS, 1-14, 2-16
- organization of manual, 1-2
- original telephone number, 2-1
- Origination point code, 3-16
- OTID, 1-14
- Overview of EPAP to DSM
 - Communications, 2-8
- Overview of INP, 1-1

P

- parameter
 - CPCTYPE
 - chg-sid, 4-36
 - PCI
 - chg-sid, 4-12
 - PCN
 - chg-sid, 4-12
- pass, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-26, 4-34

Index

- cmd="arp", 3-14
- cmd="help", 3-15
- cmd="netstat", 3-13
- cmd="nslookup", 3-14
- cmd="Ping", 3-13
- PC, 1-14
- PCI parameter
 - chg-sid, 4-12
- PCN parameter
 - chg-sid, 4-12
- PDB, 1-14
- PDBA, 2-5
- PDBI, 1-14, 2-5
- Peripheral Maintenance, 5-5
- personal safety, 1-9
- PFS, 1-14
- ping parameter, 4-26, 4-34
- planing your site, 3-1
- PLMN, 1-14
- PMTC, 1-14, 5-5
- POI, 1-14, 2-16
- point code, 4-12
- point codes, 2-17
- point of interconnection, 2-16
- ported number lengths, 2-2
- ported-in numbers, 2-10
- PPP, 1-14
- prefix, 2-2
- prefix digits, 2-11
- prefix removal, 2-18
- prefixed CDPN, 2-18
- Primary INP Functions, 2-20
- provision DSM cards, 2-5
- provision INP data, 2-5
- provisioned prefix, 2-11
- Provisioning Database, 2-4
- Provisioning Database Application, 2-5
- Provisioning INP Number Normalization, 2-18
- Provisioning INPQ Service NAI, 2-19
- provisioning link congestion, 5-3
- Provisioning of Routing Number Prefix of Node (HOMERN), 2-18
- provisioning system, 2-16
- Provlk, 1-14

Q

- QS, 1-14

R

- RAID, 1-14
- RealTime Database, 2-4
- real-time database, 2-5
- Real-time Memory Validation, 5-5
- Receiving INP Data from a National Database, 2-16
- re-entering init-sys command, 4-5, 4-13
- reinitialize system, 4-13
- Related Publications, 1-2
- Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol, 2-9
- removal of prefix, 2-18
- removal of RN prefixes, 2-18
- replace TSM card with DSM card, 4-21, 4-29
- rept-meas, 3-7
- rept-stat-alm, 3-8
- rept-stat-card, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-9, 4-19, 4-25, 4-28, 4-34, 4-44
 - stat=nr, 4-27
- rept-stat-db, 3-9
- rept-stat-epap, 3-5, 5-2, 5-7
- rept-stat-gpl, 3-10
- rept-stat-sccp, 3-4, 4-43, 5-2, 5-6, 5-7
- rept-stat-slk, 4-6, 4-20
- rept-stat-sys, 3-4, 5-6, 5-7, 5-10
- rept-stat-trbl, 3-7
- reserve a subsystem number, 4-39
- RI, 1-14
- RMTP, 1-14, 2-9
- RMTP multicast, 2-4
- RN, 1-14, 2-22
- RN or SP address (Entity ID), 3-15
- RN prefixes, 2-18
- RN+DN, 2-22
- RNIDN, 1-14, 2-21
- RNNDN, 1-14, 2-21
- RNSDN, 1-14, 2-21
- route table, 2-17
- routes and linksets assigned to the DPCs, 4-10
- routing number prefixes, 4-41
- RS232 connection, 2-6
- RS-232 I/O ports, 5-24

RTDB, 1-14
 rtrv-card, 3-9, 4-5, 4-6, 4-7, 4-16, 4-20, 4-22, 4-27, 4-28, 4-31
 rtrv-cspc, 3-11, 4-8, 4-37
 rtrv-dstn, 4-4, 4-5, 4-10, 4-12, 4-14
 rtrv-feat, 3-3
 Retrieve Feature Status Command, 3-4
 rtrv-gpl, 3-10
 rtrv-homern, 3-3, 4-8, 4-41
 rtrv-inpopts, 3-11, 4-8, 4-41
 rtrv-ip-card, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-23, 4-32
 rtrv-ip-host, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-22, 4-23, 4-31, 4-32
 rtrv-ip-lnk, 3-12, 4-6, 4-7, 4-24, 4-25, 4-33, 4-34
 rtrv-ls, 4-5, 4-15
 rtrv-map, 3-9, 4-5, 4-8, 4-12, 4-19, 4-38
 rtrv-rte, 4-4, 4-5, 4-11, 4-12, 4-18
 rtrv-sid, 3-3, 4-4, 4-5, 4-8, 4-10, 4-14, 4-36
 rtrv-slk, 4-5, 4-17
 rtrv-srvsel, 3-3, 4-9, 4-43
 rtrv-ss-appl, 4-8, 4-39
 rtrv-stpopts, 3-3, 4-4, 4-11, 4-40

S

SAS, 1-14
 SCCP, 1-14
 SCCP portion, 2-21
 SCF, 1-14
 SCM, 1-14, 5-6
 Scope and Audience, 1-2
 SCP, 1-14
 self identification of system, 4-10
 sequential steps to activate INP, 4-1
 service interruption, 1-9
 service NAI values, 2-2
 Service Nature of Address Indicator, 2-7
 service provider number portability, 2-1
 service selectors, 4-42
 Serviceability Hints, 2-16
 set trace, 3-16
 Signaling Point (SP) Entity ID, 2-16
 signaling points, 4-37
 SIM, 1-14
 site planning, 3-1
 SMS, 1-14
 SMSC, 1-14

SNAI, 1-15, 2-7, 2-11
 SNP, 1-15
 SOR, 1-15
 SP, 1-15
 SPC, 1-15
 special prefix, 2-2, 2-7, 2-11
 special prefixes, 2-2
 specify ITU national PC format, 4-11
 speed=10, 4-24, 4-33
 SRF, 1-15
 SRI, 1-15
 srvsel commands, 3-3
 SS7IPGW
 activate signaling link, act-slk, 4-19, 4-20, 4-35
 display signaling link status, rept-stat-slk, 4-20
 SSF, 1-15
 SSN, 1-15
 SSP, 1-15
 SSPI/SSPN, 3-16
 ST, 1-15
 Stages of INP Execution, 2-21
 standby EPAP, 2-4, 3-9
 State Transitions during Start-Up, 5-11
 steps to activate INP, 4-1
 STP, 1-15
 sub, 2-11, 2-22
 subscriber, 2-11
 subscriber database lookup, 2-20
 Subsystem Related UIMs, 5-23
 Subsystem UIMs, 5-23
 switch telephone service, 2-1
 System Configuration Manager, 5-6
 System Debug Services (SDS)
 Commands, 3-15
 system point code, 4-11
 system self-identification, 4-10
 System Status Reporting, 5-6

T

TCAP, 1-15
 TCP, 1-15
 TDM, 1-15
 TDM-resident data tables, 5-8
 telnet, 2-6
 TPC, 1-15

Index

- trace, 3-16
- translations, 2-6
- trap messages, 3-15
- trap-and-trace function, 3-15
- trigger criteria, 3-16
- troubleshooting network interface and routing configuration, 3-13
- troubleshooting private EPAP/DSM IP network, 3-13
- true point code, 4-10
- TT, 1-15
- Two UIMs for One MSU, 2-19
- type=dsm, 4-16, 4-22, 4-30

U

- UAM, 1-15
- UDP, 1-15, 2-8
- UDT, 1-15
- UDTS, 1-15, 2-21
- UIM, 1-15
- UIMs, 5-23
- unhb-alm, 3-11
- Unit Data Transfer Service, 2-21
- Unsolicited Information Message, 5-23
- Unstable Loading Mode, 5-6
- unstable loading mode, 5-6, 5-7
- User Datagram Protocol, 2-8
- user interface for maintenance and measurements, 3-1
- Using force Option, 5-11

V

- variable-length numbers, 2-2
- verify and correct IP stack ARP tables, 3-14
- verify IS-NR card status, 4-19, 4-25, 4-34
- verify new link parameters, 4-25, 4-34
- VLR, 1-15
- VMSC, 1-15
- VSCCP, 1-15, 5-5
- VSCCP Capacity, 5-9
- VxWorks Signalling Connection Port, 5-5

W

- Warning icon, 1-9

