

Tekelec LSMS with EAGLE[®] 5

Release EAGLE 5 42.0, ELAP 9.0, LSMS 12.0

LNP Feature Activation Guide

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Chapter 1

Introduction

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This chapter contains general information about the organization of this manual and conventions used. Contact information for the Tekelec Customer Care Center and emergency response is also included here.

Overview

The *LNP Feature Activation Guide* describes the procedures necessary for database administration personnel or translations personnel to configure the Local Number Portability (LNP) feature and the following the LNP-related functions and features on the EAGLE 5 ISS:

- LNP services
- LNP options
- LNP subsystem application
- Automatic Call Gapping
- Triggerless LNP feature
- Mapping LNP translation types
- Increased LRN and NPANXX feature quantities on the EAGLE 5 ISS
- LNP Short Message Service (SMS) feature
- ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) feature

The term "the LNP feature" refers to the LNP quantity feature that is enabled in the system. The LNP feature quantities range from 24 through 384 million telephone numbers, in increments of 12 million. The enabled quantity is shown in the output of the `rtv-ctrl-feat` command, in the `LNP ported TNs` entry.

Note: EAGLE 5 ISS database administration privileges are password restricted. Only those persons with access to the command class Database Administration can execute the LNP administrative functions.

It is possible for two or more users to make changes to the same database element at any time during their database administration sessions. It is strongly recommended that only one user at a time make any changes to the database.

Scope and Audience

This manual is intended for anyone responsible for configuring the EAGLE 5 ISS to implement the Local Number Portability (LNP) feature and to implement the LNP services, options, subsystem application, and other LNP-related features on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Users of this manual and the others in the EAGLE 5 ISS family of documents must have a working knowledge of telecommunications and network installations.

Manual Organization

Throughout this manual, the terms database and system software are used. *Database* refers to all data that can be administered by the user, including shelves, cards, links, routes, global title translation

tables, and gateway screening tables. *System software* refers to data that cannot be administered by the user, including generic program loads (GPLs).

This document is organized into the following chapters:

- [Introduction](#) contains general information about the database and the organization of this manual.
- [LNP Feature Activation](#) describes how to configure the LNP feature .
- [LNP Services Configuration](#) describes the procedures necessary to configure the following functions and features of the EAGLE 5 ISS for LNP:
 - LNP Services
 - LNP Subsystem Applications
 - LNP Options
 - Mapping LNP translation types
 - Increased LRN and NPANXX quantities
 - The LNP Short Message Service (SMS) feature
 - The Triggerless LNP feature
 - The ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) feature
- [Automatic Call Gapping \(ACG\) Configuration](#) describes the procedures used to configure automatic Call Gapping for the LNP feature.

Document Conventions

In order to clearly differentiate between references to objects, actions, literal entries, and user-supplied information, the following conventions are used in this manual:

- Menu selections and buttons are shown in bold, and the steps in a menu path are represented with ">". For example:

From **ELAP Menu**, select **Maintenance > Display Release Levels** to verify that the ELAP version is 3.5.

Click the **Disable LSMS Connection** button.

- Commands, entries that must be entered exactly as shown in this document, and filenames are shown in the Courier bold font. For example:

- `pass:cmd="ping 192.168.120.1":loc=1101`
- Enter the `cd /ccsosmr` command to go to the `ccsosmr` directory.
- `/opt/TKLCplat/bin/syscheck -v -m local lsmshc proc`

- Output examples and command prompts are shown in the Courier font. For example:

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-01 21:20:37 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
Card has been allowed
```

- Enter Choice: 13 (Enter Choice: is the command prompt in this example)

- Keys on the keyboard are represented by the text on the key enclosed in “<>” and shown in bold. For example: the Control, ALT, and Delete keys are shown as <Ctrl> <Alt> <Delete>.

Documentation Admonishments

Admonishments are icons and text throughout this manual that alert the reader to assure personal safety, to minimize possible service interruptions, and to warn of the potential for equipment damage.

Table 1: Admonishments

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

Customer Care Center

The Tekelec Customer Care Center is your initial point of contact for all product support needs. A representative takes your call or email, creates a Customer Service Request (CSR) and directs your requests to the Tekelec Technical Assistance Center (TAC). Each CSR includes an individual tracking number. Together with TAC Engineers, the representative will help you resolve your request.

The Customer Care Center is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year, and is linked to TAC Engineers around the globe.

Tekelec TAC Engineers are available to provide solutions to your technical questions and issues 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. After a CSR is issued, the TAC Engineer determines the classification of the trouble. If a critical problem exists, emergency procedures are initiated. If the problem is not critical, normal support procedures apply. A primary Technical Engineer is assigned to work on the CSR and provide a solution to the problem. The CSR is closed when the problem is resolved.

Tekelec Technical Assistance Centers are located around the globe in the following locations:

Tekelec - Global

Email (All Regions): support@tekelec.com

- **USA and Canada**

Phone:

1-888-FOR-TKLC or 1-888-367-8552 (toll-free, within continental USA and Canada)

1-919-460-2150 (outside continental USA and Canada)

TAC Regional Support Office Hours:

8:00 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. (GMT minus 5 hours), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays

- **Central and Latin America (CALA)**

Phone:

USA access code +1-800-658-5454, then 1-888-FOR-TKLC or 1-888-367-8552 (toll-free)

TAC Regional Support Office Hours (except Brazil):

10:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. (GMT minus 6 hours), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays

- **Argentina**

Phone:

0-800-555-5246 (toll-free)

- **Brazil**

Phone:

0-800-891-4341 (toll-free)

TAC Regional Support Office Hours:

8:30 a.m. through 6:30 p.m. (GMT minus 3 hours), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays

- **Chile**

Phone:

1230-020-555-5468

- **Colombia**

Phone:

01-800-912-0537

- **Dominican Republic**

Phone:

1-888-367-8552

- **Mexico**

Phone:

001-888-367-8552

- **Peru**

Phone:

0800-53-087

- **Puerto Rico**

Phone:

1-888-367-8552 (1-888-FOR-TKLC)

- **Venezuela**
Phone:
0800-176-6497
- **Europe, Middle East, and Africa**
Regional Office Hours:
8:30 a.m. through 5:00 p.m. (GMT), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays
- **Signaling**
Phone:
+44 1784 467 804 (within UK)
- **Software Solutions**
Phone:
+33 3 89 33 54 00
- **Asia**
 - **India**
Phone:
+91 124 436 8552 or +91 124 436 8553
TAC Regional Support Office Hours:
10:00 a.m. through 7:00 p.m. (GMT plus 5 1/2 hours), Monday through Saturday, excluding holidays
 - **Singapore**
Phone:
+65 6796 2288
TAC Regional Support Office Hours:
9:00 a.m. through 6:00 p.m. (GMT plus 8 hours), Monday through Friday, excluding holidays

Emergency Response

In the event of a critical service situation, emergency response is offered by the Tekelec Customer Care Center 24 hours a day, 7 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 ISS 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 the Tekelec Customer Care Center.

Related Publications

For information about additional publications that are related to this document, refer to the *Related Publications* document. The *Related Publications* document is published as a part of the *Release Documentation* and is also published as a separate document on the Tekelec Customer Support Site.

Documentation Availability, Packaging, and Updates

Tekelec provides documentation with each system and in accordance with contractual agreements. For General Availability (GA) releases, Tekelec publishes a complete EAGLE 5 ISS documentation set. For Limited Availability (LA) releases, Tekelec may publish a documentation subset tailored to specific feature content or hardware requirements. Documentation Bulletins announce a new or updated release.

The Tekelec EAGLE 5 ISS documentation set is released on an optical disc. This format allows for easy searches through all parts of the documentation set.

The electronic file of each manual is also available from the [Tekelec Customer Support](#) site. This site allows for 24-hour access to the most up-to-date documentation, including the latest versions of Feature Notices.

Printed documentation is available for GA releases on request only and with a lead time of six weeks. The printed documentation set includes pocket guides for commands and alarms. Pocket guides may also be ordered separately. Exceptions to printed documentation are:

- Hardware or Installation manuals are printed without the linked attachments found in the electronic version of the manuals.
- The Release Notice is available only on the Customer Support site.

Note: Customers may print a reasonable number of each manual for their own use.

Documentation is updated when significant changes are made that affect system operation. Updates resulting from Severity 1 and 2 Problem Reports (PRs) are made to existing manuals. Other changes are included in the documentation for the next scheduled release. Updates are made by re-issuing an electronic file to the customer support site. Customers with printed documentation should contact their Sales Representative for an addendum. Occasionally, changes are communicated first with a Documentation Bulletin to provide customers with an advanced notice of the issue until officially released in the documentation. Documentation Bulletins are posted on the Customer Support site and can be viewed per product and release.

Locate Product Documentation on the Customer Support Site

Access to Tekelec's Customer Support site is restricted to current Tekelec customers only. This section describes how to log into the Tekelec Customer Support site and locate a document. Viewing the document requires Adobe Acrobat Reader, which can be downloaded at www.adobe.com.

1. Log into the [Tekelec Customer Support](#) site.

Note: If you have not registered for this new site, click the **Register Here** link. Have your customer number available. The response time for registration requests is 24 to 48 hours.

2. Click the **Product Support** tab.
3. Use the Search field to locate a document by its part number, release number, document name, or document type. The Search field accepts both full and partial entries.
4. Click a subject folder to browse through a list of related files.
5. To download a file to your location, right-click the file name and select **Save Target As**.

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem

The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS) is the central management point for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The MAS provides user interface, maintenance communication, peripheral services, alarm processing, system disk interface, and measurements. Management and redundancy are provided by use of two separate subsystem processors.

The MAS resides on two separate sets of Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) cards and a Maintenance Disk and Alarm card (collectively referred to as control cards). The control cards are located in slots 1113 through 1118 of the EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf. The control cards can be either E5-based cards or legacy cards.

Note: In normal operation, the E5-based control cards and the legacy control cards cannot be mixed in one EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf.

Legacy Control Cards

The legacy set of EAGLE 5 ISS control cards consists of the following cards:

- Two MASP card sets; each set contains the following two cards:
 - A General Purpose Service Module II (GPSM-II) card
 - A Terminal Disk Module (TDM) card
- One Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) card

General Purpose Service Module II (GPSM-II) Card

Each GPSM-II card contains the Communications Processor and the Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. The card controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. GPSM-II cards are located in slots 1113 and 1115 of the control shelf.

Terminal Disk Module (TDM) Card

Each TDM card provides the Terminal Processor for the 16 I/O ports, and interfaces to the Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) card. The TDM card also distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS, and distributes Shelf ID to the EAGLE 5 ISS. Each TDM card contains one fixed disk drive that is used to store primary and backup system databases, measurements, and Generic Program Loads (GPLs). The TDM cards are located in slots 1114 and 1116 of the control shelf.

Maintenance Disk and Alarm (MDAL) Card

The MDAL card processes alarm requests and provides fan control. There is only one MDAL card in a control card set. Critical, major, and minor system alarms are provided for up to 6 individual frames. In addition to the 3 system alarms, the MDAL card provides the system audible alarm. The MDAL card provides control of fans on a per-frame basis and allows for each fan relay to be set individually. The MDAL card contains a removable cartridge drive; the removable cartridge is used for installing new software; backing up the system software, the application software, and the database; and for downloading data for off-line processing. The MDAL card is located in slots 1117 and 1118 of the control shelf.

E5-based Control Cards

The E5-based set of EAGLE 5 ISS control cards consists of the following cards:

- Two Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor cards (E5-MASP) cards. Each dual-slot E5-MASP card is made up of the following two modules:
 - Maintenance Communication Application Processor (E5-MCAP) card
 - Terminal Disk Module (E5-TDM) card
- One Maintenance Disk and Alarm card (E5-MDAL card)

Maintenance Communication Application Processor (E5-MCAP) Card

The E5-MCAP card contains the Communications Processor and Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. The card controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. E5-MCAP cards are located in slots 1113 and 1115 of the control shelf.

Each E5-MCAP card contains two USB ports. One latched USB port is used with removable flash media (“thumb drives”), and one flush-mounted USB port is used with a plug-in “credit card” flash drive. The removable media drive is used to install and back up customer data. The credit card drive is used for upgrade and could be used for disaster recovery.

Terminal Disk Module (E5-TDM) Card

The E5-TDM card provides the Terminal Processor for the 16 I/O ports, and interfaces to the Maintenance Disk and Alarm (E5-MDAL) card and fixed disk storage. The E5-TDM card also distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS, and distributes Shelf ID to the EAGLE 5 ISS. Each E5-TDM card contains one fixed SATA drive that is used to store primary and backup system databases, measurements, and Generic Program Loads (GPLs). E5-TDM cards are located in slots 1114 and 1116 of the control shelf.

Maintenance Disk and Alarm (E5-MDAL) Card

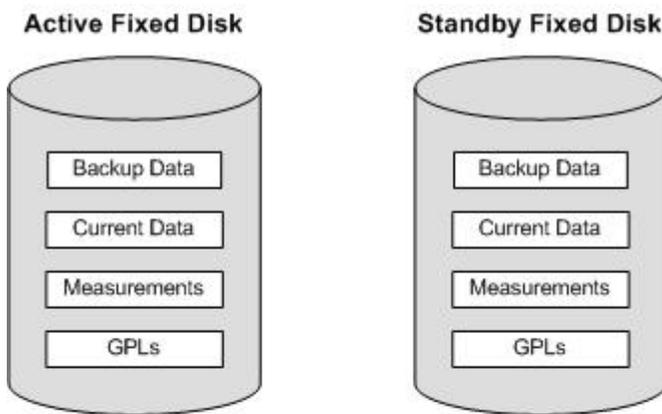
The E5-MDAL card processes alarm requests and provides fan control. There is only one E5-MDAL card in a control card set. Critical, major, and minor system alarms are provided for up to 6 individual frames. In addition to the 3 system alarms, the E5-MDAL card provides the system audible alarm. The E5-MDAL card provides control of fans on a per-frame basis, and allows for each fan relay to be

set individually. The E5-MDAL card does not contain a removable cartridge drive; drives for removable media are located on the E5-MCAP card. The E5-MDAL card is located in slots 1117 and 1118 of the control shelf.

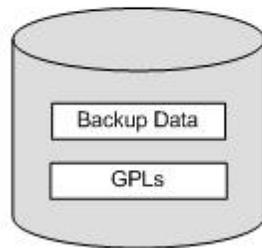
EAGLE 5 ISS Database Partitions

The data that the EAGLE 5 ISS uses to perform its functions are stored in two separate areas: the fixed disk drives, and the removable cartridge. The following sections describe these areas and data that is stored on them. These areas and their partitions are shown in *Figure 1: EAGLE 5 ISS Database Partitions (Legacy Control Cards)* and *Figure 2: EAGLE 5 ISS Database Partitions (E5-Based Control Cards)*.

Figure 1: EAGLE 5 ISS Database Partitions (Legacy Control Cards)



**System Data
Removable Cartridge**



**Measurements
Removable Cartridge**

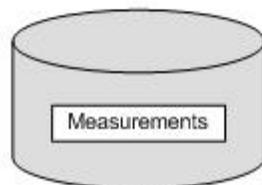
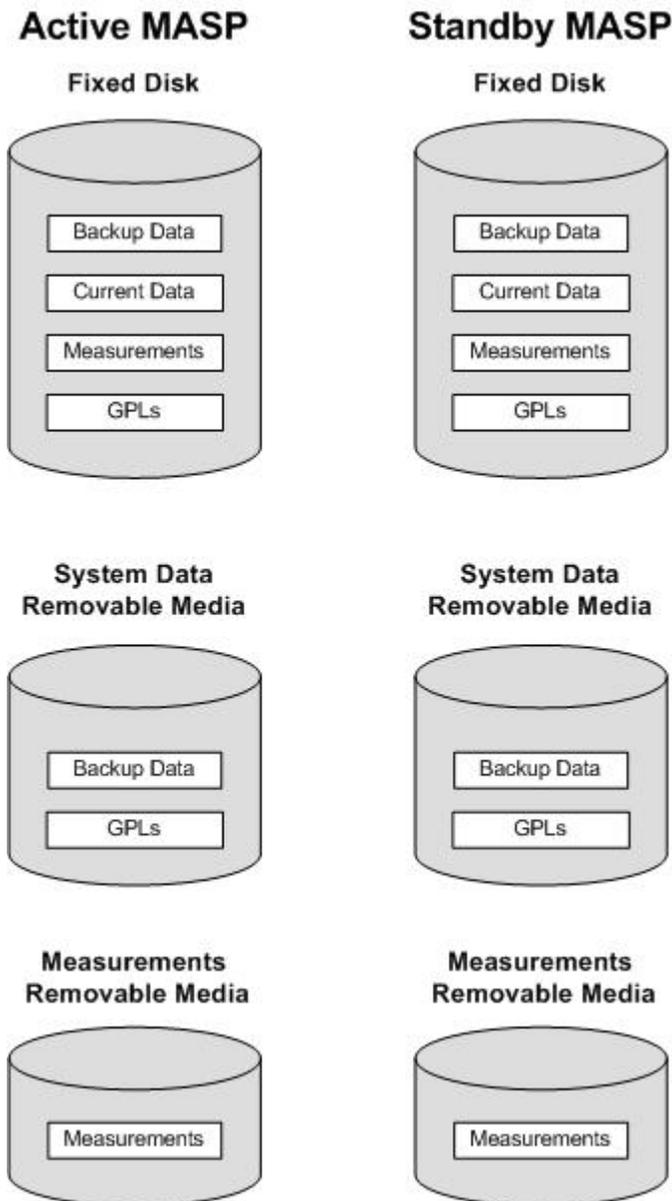


Figure 2: EAGLE 5 ISS Database Partitions (E5-Based Control Cards)



Fixed Disk Drive

There are two fixed disk drives on the EAGLE 5 ISS. The fixed disk drives contain the “master” set of data and programs for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The two fixed disk drives are located on the terminal disk modules (TDMs). Both disks have the same files. The data stored on the fixed disks is partially replicated on the various cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS. Changes made during database administration sessions are sent to the appropriate cards.

The data on the fixed disks can be viewed as four partitions.

- Current partition
- Backup partition

- Measurements partition
- Generic program loads (GPLs) partition

The data which can be administered by users is stored in two partitions on the fixed disk, a current database partition which has the tables which are changed by on-line administration, and a backup database partition which is a user-controlled copy of the current partition.

All of the on-line data administration commands effect the data in the current partition. The purpose of the backup partition is to provide the users with a means of rapidly restoring the database to a known good state if there has been a problem while changing the current partition.

A full set of GPLs is stored on the fixed disk, in the GPL partition. There is an approved GPL and a trial GPL for each type of GPL in this set and a utility GPL, which has only an approved version. Copies of these GPLs are downloaded to the EAGLE 5 ISS cards. The GPL provides each card with its functionality. For example, the `ss7ansi` GPL provides MTP functionality for link interface modules (LIMs).

Measurement tables are organized as a single partition on the fixed disk. These tables are used as holding areas for the measurement counts.

Removable Cartridge or Removable Media

The removable cartridge is used with the legacy MDAL control card in card location 1117. The removable media is used with the E5-MCAP card portion of the E5-MASP in card locations 1113 and 1115.

The removable cartridge or removable media is used for two purposes.

- To hold an off-line backup copy of the administered data and system GPLs
- To hold a copy of the measurement tables

Because of the size of the data stored on the fixed disk drives on the TDMS, a single removable cartridge or removable media cannot store all of the data in the database, GPL and measurements partitions.

To use a removable cartridge or removable media to hold the system data, it must be formatted for system data. To use a removable cartridge or removable media to hold measurements data, it must be formatted for measurements data. The EAGLE 5 ISS provides the user the ability to format a removable cartridge or removable media for either of these purposes. A removable cartridge or removable media can be formatted on the EAGLE 5 ISS by using the `format-disk` command. More information on the `format-disk` command can be found in the *Commands Manual*. More information on the removable cartridge or removable media drives can be found in the *Hardware Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS*.

Additional and preformatted removable cartridges or removable media are available from the [Customer Care Center](#).

LNP Feature Activation

Topics:

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- *Hardware, System, and Feature Requirements..22*
- *LNP Feature Activation Overview.....23*
- *Adding a Service Module Card.....31*
- *Removing DSM Cards.....33*
- *Configuring the Service Module Card Ethernet Link to the MPS.....34*
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- *Overview of the ELAP User Interfaces.....41*
- *Setting Up an ELAP Workstation.....46*
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- *Distributing the LNP Database after LSMS-Based Operation or RTDB Copy.....119*
- *Manually Verifying and Restarting the Eagle Agents on the LSMS.....122*

This chapter contains the procedures needed to activate the Local Number Portability (LNP) feature. The procedures used to set up an ELAP workstation and to configure an ELAP are also included here.

The LNP Solution

With the LNP Solution, the EAGLE LNP subsystem can support from 12 million up to 384 million TNs on a single E5-SM4G Service Module card. With ELAP 9.0, up to 18 E5-SM4G cards can be installed in the EAGLE 5 ISS (DSM cards are not supported as Service Module cards). The E5-SM4G card provides increased processor capacity, and improved performance that enables faster reload times and rates for download.

At a high level, the LNP provisioning instructions are received and stored at the LSMS and distributed to the ELAP pair associated with an EAGLE 5 ISS. The ELAP provides persistent storage for the data and provides database update and data loading services for the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP feature. The system is designed such that each E5-SM4G card contains an exact image of the ELAP Real Time Database (RTDB). This enables the EAGLE 5 ISS to support fast transaction rates for database lookup requests from the LIMs.

Hardware, System, and Feature Requirements

The following hardware is required for the LNP feature:

- Up to 18 E4-SM4G Service Module cards must be configured and installed in the EAGLE 5 ISS.
Note: DSM cards are not supported for ELAP 9.0.
- The LSMS must be running release 12.0.
- The ELAP (EAGLE LNP Application Processor) must be running release 9.0 on the MPS platform.

Note: This document contains instructions on using ELAP version 9.0. If you are using the 8.0 version of ELAP, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual - 8.0*.

If any of these systems are not running the required release, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

The maximum LNP telephone number quantity for the EAGLE 5 ISS is set with a feature part number corresponding to the quantity, from 24 million through 384 million numbers in increments of 12 million. To configure a particular LNP telephone number quantity in the EAGLE 5 ISS, the EAGLE 5 ISS must contain E5-SM4G Service Module cards. Refer to the `enable-ctrl-feat` command description in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Commands Manual* for information on the LNP telephone number quantities, the part numbers that correspond to these quantities, and the Service Module card requirements for that LNP telephone number quantity. The [LNP Feature Configuration on the EAGLE 5 ISS](#) procedure explains how to configure the LNP feature for a specific quantity.

The LNP data is collected at the LSMS from the NPAC (for subscription data) and from local provisioning on the LSMS (for default NPANXX, split NPANXX and other types of LNP records). This data is sent to the active ELAP, on the MPS platform, at an EAGLE 5 ISS across a TCP/IP connection in the customer's network. The ELAP stores the data and replicates it to the mate ELAP. The LNP data is sent to the Service Module cards of the EAGLE 5 ISS from the ELAP using two dedicated Ethernet networks between the MPS platform and the Service Module cards of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

When the LNP feature is enabled for the first time, the LRN (location routing number) and NPANXX quantities are set at 100,000 (for LRN) and 150,000 (for NPANXXs). These quantities can be increased to 200,000 LRNs and 350,000 NPANXXs. See the [Increasing the LRN and NPANXX Quantities on the EAGLE 5 ISS](#) procedure.

Telco Switches

Two redundant 1GigE full duplex networks for the A and B ports are connected with Telco Ethernet switches. This requires the installation of the Telco switches and network cabling.

Note: A complete upgrade from from DSM or mixed DSM/E5-SM4G card sets to all E5-SM4G cards is required for the LNP feature with ELAP 9.0.

The E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature (893-0191-01) must be turned on to achieve 5000 TPS on an E5-SM4G card. The E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature (893-0191-02) must be turned on to achieve 6800 TPS on an E5-SM4G card. Total system TPS capacity for E5-SM4G cards is a maximum of 85,000 TPS with 17+1 E5-SM4G cards at 5000 TPS, and a maximum of 115,600 TPS with 17+1 E5-SM4G cards at 6800 TPS. See [Activating the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature](#).

LNP Feature Activation Overview

To make the LNP feature fully operational in the system, actions need to be taken at the LSMS, the ELAP, and the EAGLE 5 ISS.

This procedure contains the basic steps necessary to activate the LNP feature. Some of these basic steps refer to more detailed procedures contained in this guide.

At the EAGLE 5 ISS:

1. Enter the indicated commands to verify the following items in the EAGLE 5 ISS database. Record the values that are displayed in the steps.
 - a) `rtrv-ctrl-feat` – to display the features that are enabled.

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that an LNP telephone number quantity or the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled, continue with substep b.

For an LNP telephone number quantity to be shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output, or for the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP ELAP Configuration feature to be enabled, the following features cannot be enabled:

- All EPAP-related features
- MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications feature

Note: With ELAP 9.0, the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature and the LNP feature can be enabled at the same time.



CAUTION

CAUTION: If any EPAP-related features or the MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications feature are enabled, the LNP feature cannot be enabled, and this procedure cannot be performed. If you wish to enable the LNP feature, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

- b) `rtrv-ip-lnk` – to verify the Service Module card Ethernet configuration to the ELAPs.
 - c) `rept-stat-card` – to verify the state and location of the cards running the VSCCP application.
 - d) `rept-stat-sccp` – to show the status and number of Service Module cards running the VSCCP application that are currently provisioned in the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Note: ELAP 9.0 does not support DSM cards. Only E5-SM4G cards can be used as Service Module cards.

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in *Substep a* shows that the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled, go to *Step 4*.

2. If *Step 1.c* shows no cards running the VSCCP application (Service Module Cards), perform the *Adding a Service Module Card* procedure to make sure that E5-SM4G Service Module cards are configured and installed in the EAGLE 5 ISS.
3. If *Step 1.c* shows any cards that do not meet the hardware requirements for the desired LNP telephone number quantity, perform the *Removing DSM Cards* procedure to make sure that DSM cards are removed.

Note: If *Step 2* through *Step 3* were performed, go to *Step 4*.

4. If *Step 1.b* does not show IP links from the Service Module cards to the MPS, or if Service Module cards were configured in *Step 2*, configure the IP link from the Service Module cards to MPS A and B using the *Configuring the Service Module Card Ethernet Link to the MPS* procedure.
5. Enter the `rept-stat-sccp` command to verify that the state of all Service Module cards is IS-NR (In-Service Normal).

The state of the Service Module cards is shown in the `PST` column of the output.

Note: If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rept-stat-sccp` command, refer to the `rept-stat-sccp` command description in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Commands Manual*.

6. If the state any of the Service Module cards shown in *Step 1.b* or *Step 5* are not IS-NR, place these cards back into service with the `rst-card` command that specifies the card location of the card as shown in *Step 1.b* or *Step 5*.
7. Test port A of one of the Service Module cards using the `ping pass` command with the card location of the Service Module card recorded in *Step 1* and the IP address for port A of that Service Module card shown in *Step 1.b*.

```
pass:cmd="ping 192.168.120.1":loc=1301
```

8. Test port B of the Service Module card specified in *Step 7* using the `ping pass` command with the card location of the Service Module card specified in *Step 7* and the IP address for port B shown in either *Step 1.b*.

```
pass:cmd="ping 192.168.121.1":loc=1301
```

9. Repeat *Step 7* and *Step 8* for all other Service Module cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS.

At the MPS (ELAP A or B):

10. Log into ELAP A or B.
11. From **ELAP Menu**, select **Maintenance ► Display Release Levels** to verify that the ELAP version is correct.

If the ELAP version is not correct, contact the *Customer Care Center* for the contact information before performing the procedure.

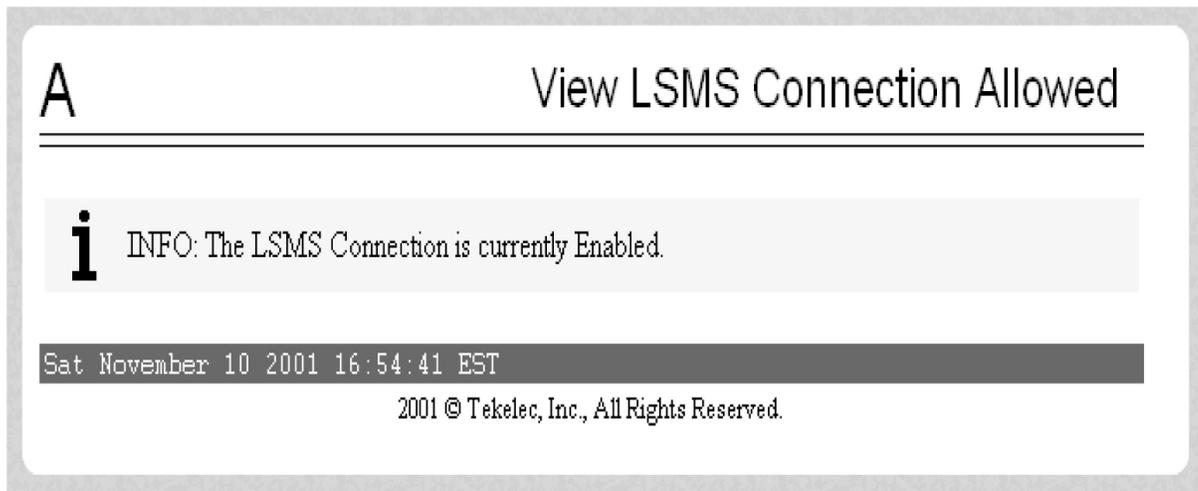
12. Perform a health check of the MPS.

Perform the *MPS Health Check Procedure*.

13. Disable the LSMS Connection.

Select **Maintenance ► LSMS Connection ► View Allowed** as seen in *Figure 3: View LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog*.

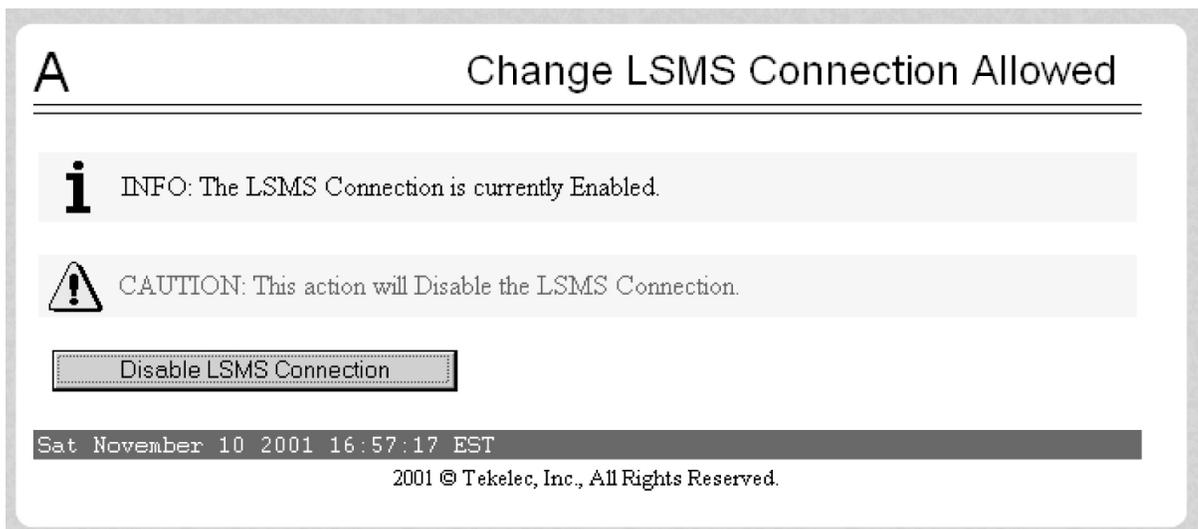
Figure 3: View LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog



If the connection is disabled, no action is necessary. Go to [Step 14](#).

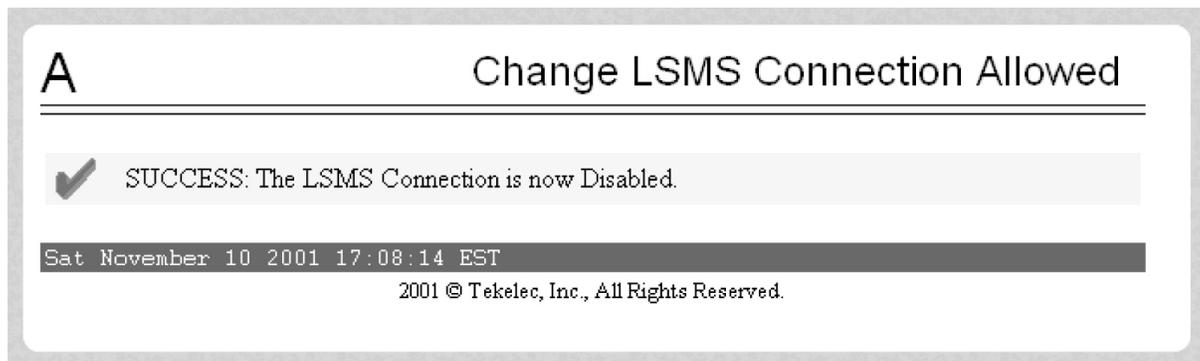
If the connection is enabled, select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **Change Allowed**. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed** dialog appears, showing **Disable LSMS Connection** icon as seen in [Figure 4: Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog](#).

Figure 4: Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog



Click the **Disable LSMS Connection** button. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** as seen in [Figure 5: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Disable Success Dialog](#).

Figure 5: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Disable Success Dialog



14. Repeat [Step 10](#) through [Step 12](#) for the other ELAP.
15. Verify the telephone number quantity on the ELAP.

Perform the [Verifying RTDB Status at the EAGLE 5 ISS Terminal](#) procedure. The number of telephone numbers on the ELAP must be less than the configured quantity on the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS quantity is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command output performed in [Step 1.a](#). If the telephone number quantity on the ELAP is less than the quantity shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output, or is less than the quantity that will be configured in [Step 16](#), go to [Activating the LNP Feature on the EAGLE 5 ISS](#). If the telephone number quantity on the ELAP is greater than the quantity shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output, the ELAPRTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1323 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS. To avoid this situation, make sure when performing [Step 16](#) that the telephone number quantity configured on the EAGLE 5 ISS is greater than the ELAP telephone number quantity.

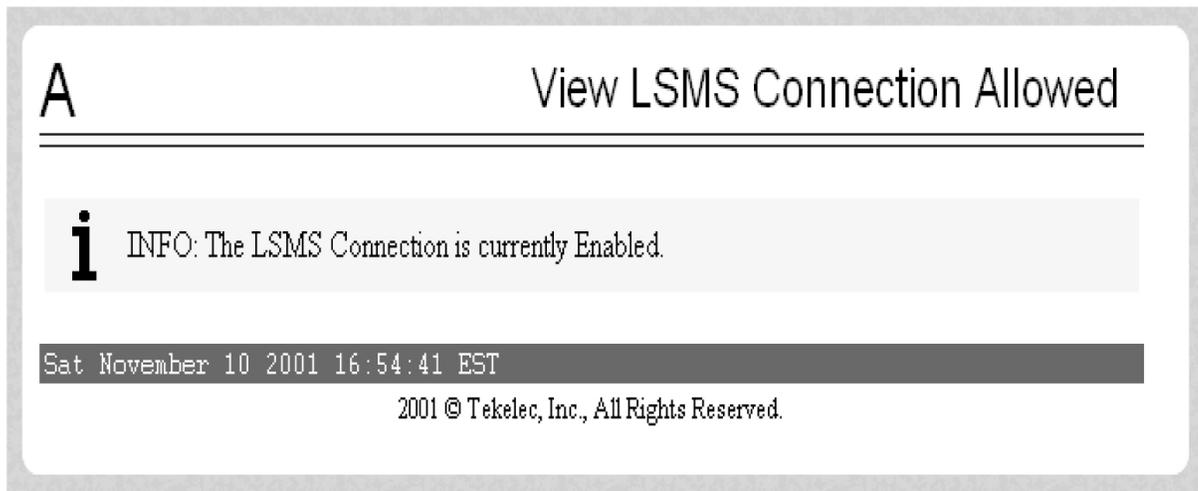
At the EAGLE 5 ISS:

16. Enable the LNP feature for the desired LNP telephone number quantity.
Perform the [LNP Feature Configuration on the EAGLE 5 ISS](#) procedure.

At the LSMS:

17. Contact the [Customer Care Center](#) to enable the LNP telephone quantity on the LSMS.
18. Create a new EMS for the new MPSs by performing the [Creating an EMS Configuration Component](#) procedure.
19. Configure new MPSs in the EMS Routing window.
Perform the [EMS Routing](#) procedure. At the MPS (ELAP A or B):
20. Enable the LSMS Connection.
Select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **View Allowed**. The **View LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 6: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog](#).

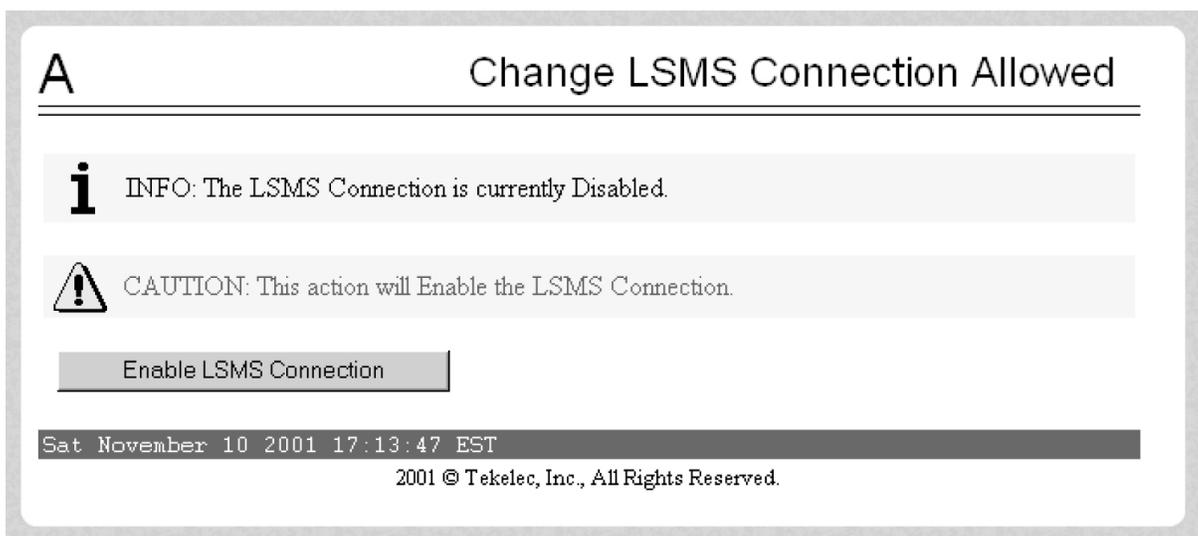
Figure 6: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog



If the connection is enabled, no action is necessary. Go to [Step 21](#).

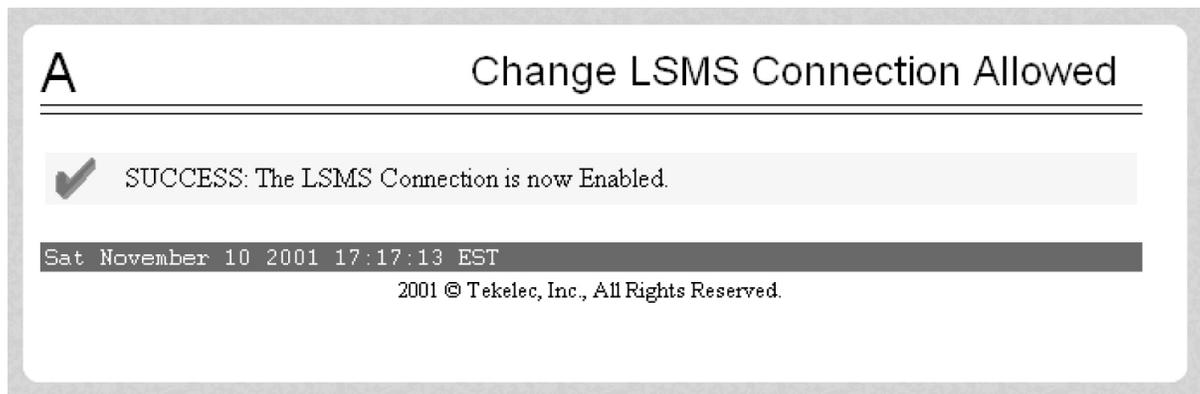
If the connection is disabled, select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **Change Allowed**. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 7: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Disabled Dialog](#).

Figure 7: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Disabled Dialog



Click the **Enable LSMS Connection** button. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 8: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Enable Success Dialog](#).

Figure 8: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Enable Success Dialog



Repeat [Step 20](#) for the other ELAP.

At the LSMS:

21. Perform a bulk download or SERVDI bulk download (support ELAP reload via database image) to one of the ELAPs.

Perform the procedures in the [Bulk Load Procedure](#) or [SERVDI Bulk Download](#) section.

At the MPS (the ELAP specified in [Step 21](#)):

22. Copy the bulk downloaded database to the other ELAP, or restore the RTDB if using the SERVDI procedure.

Perform the procedures in the [Copying One RTDB from Another RTDB](#) section, or [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#) for SERVDI.

23. Perform a health check of the MPS.

Perform the [MPS Health Check Procedure](#) section.

At the EAGLE 5 ISS:

24. Distribute the RTDB to each Service Module card in the EAGLE 5 ISS.

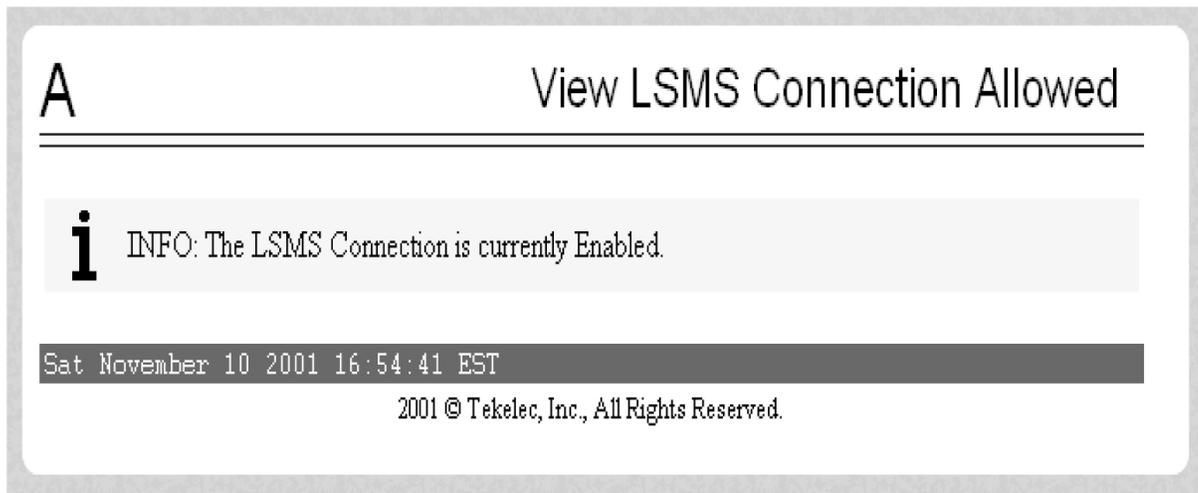
Perform the procedures in the [Distributing the LNP Database after LSMS-Based Operation or RTDB Copy](#) section.

At the MPS (ELAP A or B):

25. Disable the LSMS Connection.

Select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **View Allowed**. The **View LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 9: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog](#).

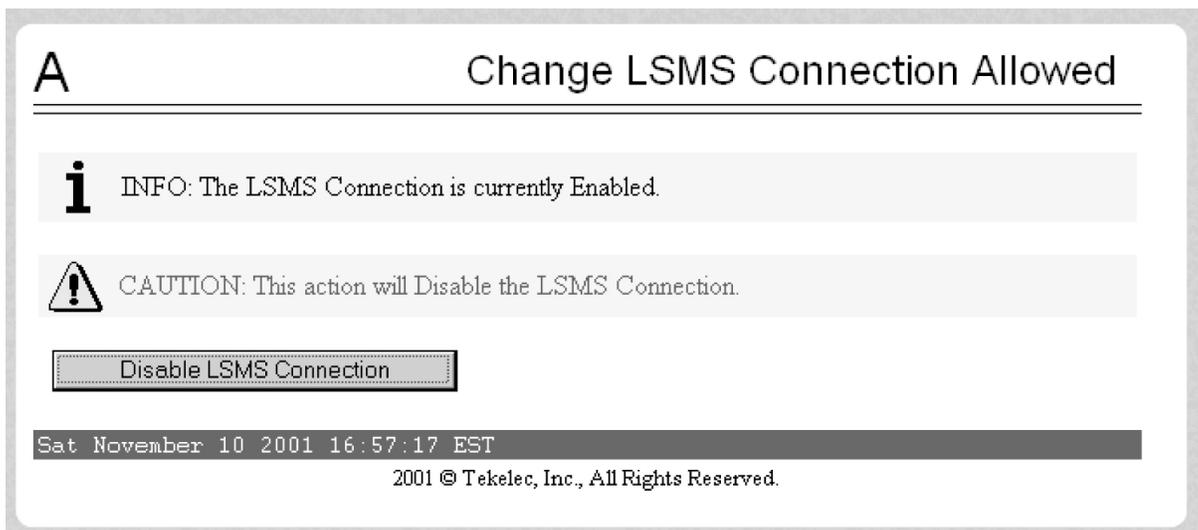
Figure 9: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog



If the connection is disabled, no action is necessary. Go to [Step 26](#).

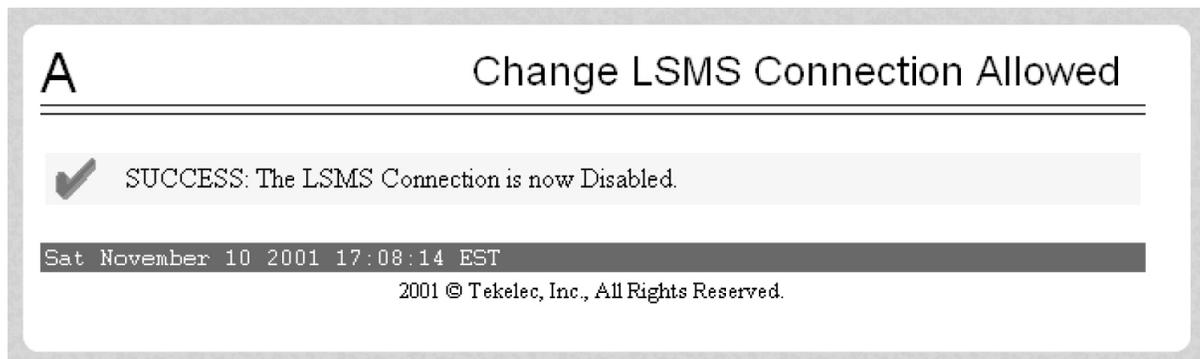
If the connection is enabled, select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **Change Allowed**. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 10: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog](#).

Figure 10: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog



Click the **Disable LSMS Connection** button. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 11: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Disable Success Dialog](#).

Figure 11: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Disable Success Dialog



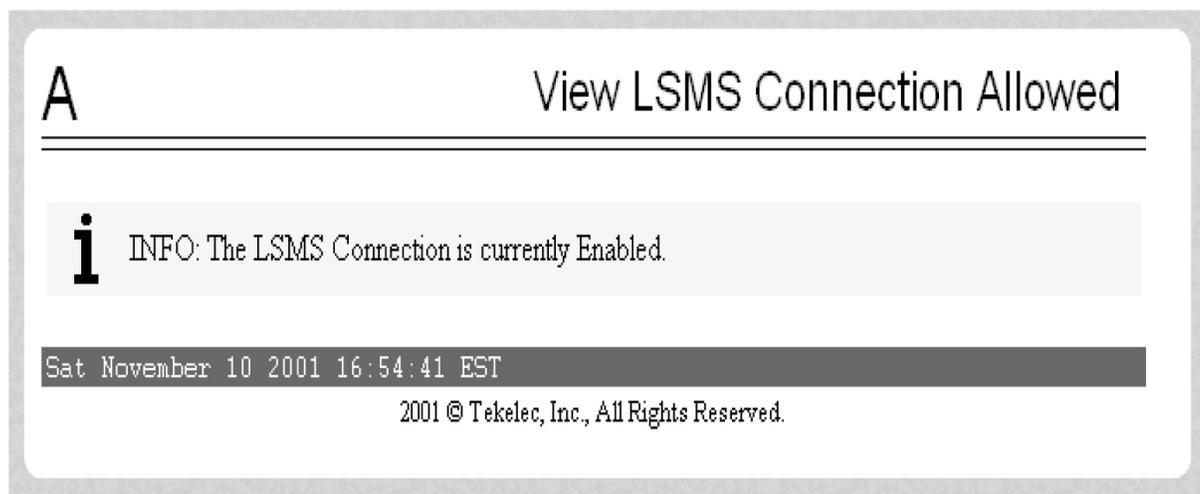
Repeat [Step 25](#) for the other ELAP.

At the MPS (ELAP A or B):

26. Enable LSMS Connection.

Select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **View Allowed**. The **View LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 12: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog](#).

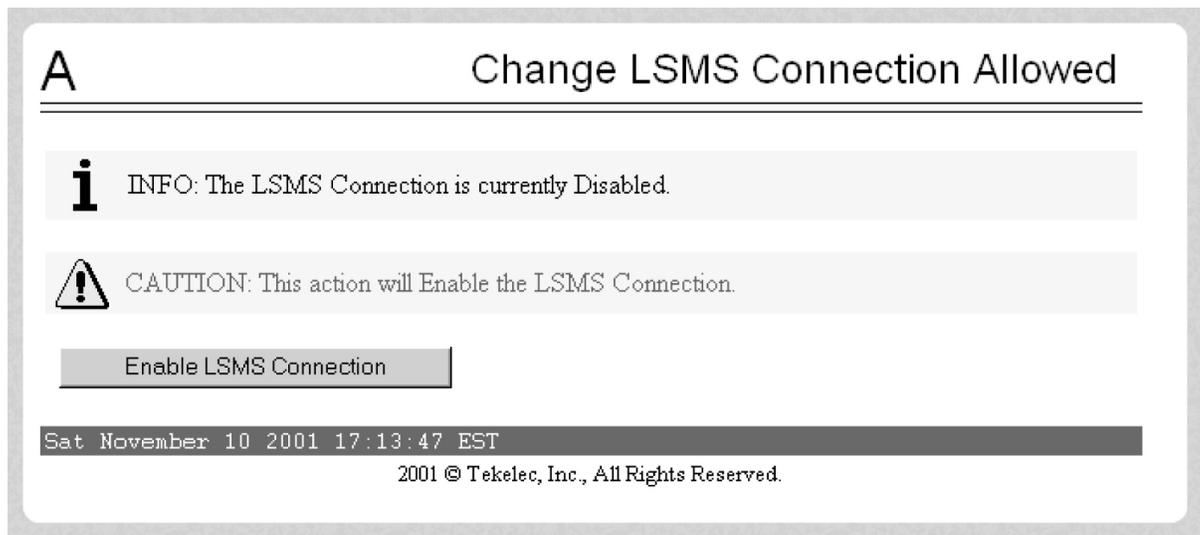
Figure 12: View LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Enabled Dialog



If the connection is enabled, no action is necessary. Go to [Step 27](#).

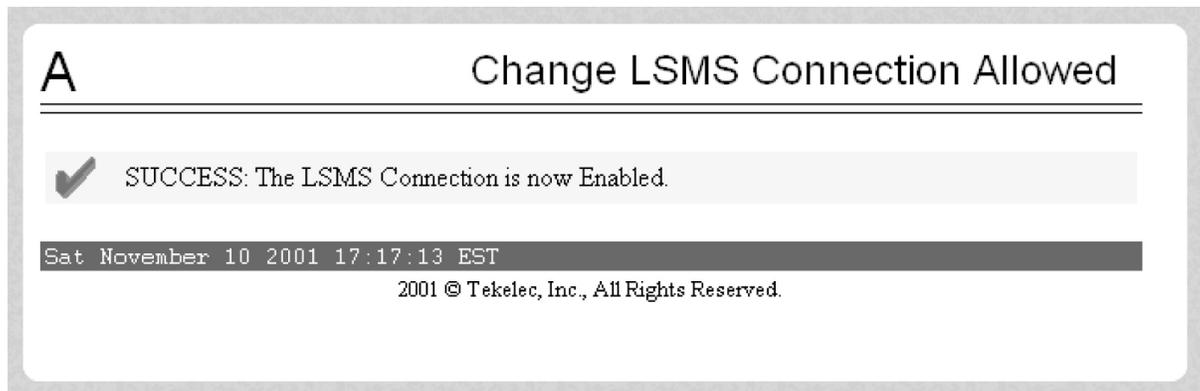
If the connection is disabled, select **Maintenance** ► **LSMS Connection** ► **Change Allowed**. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 13: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Disabled Dialog](#).

Figure 13: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Connection Disabled Dialog



Click the **Enable LSMS Connection** button. The **Change LSMS Connection Allowed Dialog** is displayed in [Figure 14: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Enabled Success Dialog](#).

Figure 14: Change LSMS Connection Allowed - Enabled Success Dialog



Repeat [Step 26](#) for the other ELAP.

At the LSMS:

27. Verify that both EMSs are associated with the LSMS.
The EMS Status area in the LSMS Console window should show that the EMSs connected to the LSMS are green.

The procedure is completed.

Adding a Service Module Card

This procedure uses the `ent-card` command to add an E5-SM4G Service Module card to support the LNP feature. Up to 18 E5-SM4G cards can be used with the LNP feature and ELAP 9.0.

Note: The E5-SM4G card supports 5000 or 6800 transactions per second (TPS) when used with LNP-related features. See [Activating the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature](#).

The Service Module card occupies two card slots, and can be inserted only in an odd-even numbered pair of card slots of an extension shelf. The Service Module card cannot be inserted in slots 09 and 10. Slots 09 and 10 of each shelf contain only HMUX cards, HIPR cards, or HIPR2 cards. The Service Module card can be inserted in the control shelf, but only in slots 01-02, 03-04, 05-06, 07-08, and 11-12. The Service Module card is connected to the network through the odd-numbered card slot connector.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for a complete description of the commands used in this procedure, including parameter names, valid values, rules for using the commands correctly, and output examples.

The shelf to which the card is to be added must already be in the database. This can be verified with the `rtrv-shlf` command. If the shelf is not in the database, see the "Adding a Shelf" procedure in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Database Administration Manual – System Management*.

The card cannot be added to the database if the specified card location already has a card assigned to it.

Before the Service Module card can be configured in the database for the LNP feature, the GTT feature must be turned on with the `chg-feat` command. The `rtrv-feat` command can verify that the GTT feature is on.

Note: After the GTT feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off.

The EAGLE 5 ISS can contain a maximum of 18 E5-SM4G cards.

Note: When you add an E5-SM4G card as the Service Module card, verify the temperature threshold settings for the E5-SM4G card by performing the "Changing the High-Capacity Card Temperature Alarm Thresholds" procedure in the *Database Administration Manual – S57*.

1. Verify that the GTT feature is on by entering the `rtrv-feat` command.

If the GTT feature is on, the `gtt` field is set to `on`.

Note: The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. To see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, refer to the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

- If the GTT feature is on, shown by the entry `GTT = on` in the `rtrv-feat` command output in [Step 1](#), continue with [Step 2](#).
- If the GTT feature is not on, shown by the entry `GTT = off` in the `rtrv-feat` command output in [Step 1](#), refer to the procedures and information in the *Database Administration Manual - Global Title Translation* to provision and turn on the GTT feature. Then continue with [Step 2](#).

2. Display the cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS using the `rtrv-card` command.

Note: Cards should be distributed throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS for proper power distribution. Refer to the *Installation Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS* for the shelf power distribution.

- To verify HIPR card installation, go to the next step.
- To install a Service Module card, go to [Step 4](#).

3. Verify that HIPR cards are installed in card locations 9 and 10 in the shelf containing the E5-SM4G card being added in this procedure. Enter this command:

```
rept-stat-gpl:gpl=hipr
```

- If HIPR cards are installed in the shelf containing the E5-SM4G card, go to the next step.

- If HIPR cards are not installed at (either or both) card locations 9 and 10 on the shelf containing the E5-SM4G card, refer to the *Installation Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS* and install the HIPR cards. Once the HIPR cards have been installed, go to the next step.
4. Verify that the Service Module card has been physically installed into the proper location.

**CAUTION**

CAUTION: If the versions of the flash GPLs on the Service Module card do not match the flash GPLs version in the database when the Service Module card is inserted into the card slot, UAM 0002 is generated indicating that these GPL versions do not match. If UAM 0002 has been generated, perform the alarm clearing procedure for UAM 0002 in the *Unsolicited Alarm and Information Messages* manual before proceeding with this procedure.

5. Add the Service Module card to the database using the `ent-card` command.
`ent-card:loc=1301:type=dsm:appl=vsccp`
6. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-card` command (specify card location).
`rtrv-card:loc=1301`
7. Repeat this procedure to add other Service Module cards to the EAGLE 5 ISS.
8. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages should appear. The active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

You have now completed this procedure.

Removing DSM Cards

This procedure is used to remove DSM cards from the database, using the `dlt-card` command. LNP with ELAP 9.0 does not support DSM cards. Any DSM cards must be removed from the system and replaced with E5-SM4G cards.

Note: When any Service Module card is removed, the hourly measurements data that has not been collected will be lost. It is important to remove these cards right after hourly collection to minimize measurements data loss.

**CAUTION**

CAUTION: If the DSM Service Module card is the last service module card in service, removing this card from the database will cause a Global Title Translation and Local Number Portability traffic to be lost.

The examples in this procedure are used to remove the DSM card in card location 1204. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for descriptions of the commands used in this procedure, including parameter names, valid parameter values, and output examples.

1. Display the Service Module cards (card type DSM) in the system and the status of each card by entering the `rept-stat-card:appl=vsccp` command.

The cards that are running the VSCCP GPL are DSM cards (E5-SM4G cards run the SCCPHC GPL).

2. Remove a DSM card from service using the `rmv-card` command and specifying the card location that was recorded in [Step 1](#).

If the card to be removed from service (inhibited) is the only Service Module card in service, the `force=yes` parameter must also be specified. The cards that are in service are shown by the entry IS-NR in the PST field in the output in [Step 1](#). For this example, enter the following command:

```
rmv-card:loc=1204
```

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
Card has been inhibited.
```

3. Remove the card from the database using the `dlt-card` command with the `loc` parameter to specify the card location.

For this example, enter this command.

```
dlt-card:loc=1204
```

4. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-card` command and specifying the location of the card that was removed in [Step 3](#). For this example, enter the following command:

```
rtrv-card:loc=1204
```

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

5. Remove the card specified in [Step 3](#) from the shelf.
6. Repeat this procedure for all other DSM cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS that need to be removed.
7. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages appear. The active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

You have now completed this procedure.

Configuring the Service Module Card Ethernet Link to the MPS

This procedure is used to configure the Ethernet link parameters for the Service Module cards using the `chg-ip-lnk` command. The `chg-ip-card` command is used to connect to the Virtual IP networks.

The `chg-ip-link` command uses the following parameters.

`:loc` – Card location. The location of the Service Module card.

`:port` – The Ethernet interface on the Service Module card, A or B.

`:ipaddr` – IP address assigned to the Ethernet interface on the Service Module card. This is an IP address expressed in standard “dot notation.” IP addresses consist of the system’s network number and the machine’s unique host number.

:submask – The subnet mask of the IP interface. A subnet mask is an IP address with a restricted range of values. The bits in the mask must be a string of one's followed by a string of zeros. There must be at least two one's in the mask, and the mask cannot be all one's. See [Table 2: Valid Subnet Mask Parameter Values](#) to assign the correct parameter values.

:auto – Tells hardware whether to automatically detect the duplex and speed.

:mactype – This is the Media Access Control Type of the interface.

When a Service Module card is entered into the database, these values are automatically configured in the IP Link table for both Ethernet interfaces on the Service Module. If the values are not configured as listed below, you may need to change them.

- MACTYPE = DIX
- AUTO = YES
- MCAST = NO

The IPADDR and SUBMASK columns in the `rtv-ip-lnk` output are shown as dashes. Each Ethernet link assigned to the Service Module card requires the IP address and submask of the MPS. The MCAST value for both Ethernet links must be `no` (`mcast=no`). No other values need to be changed.

A zero `ipaddr` parameter value (0.0.0.0) indicates the Service Module card Ethernet interface to the MPS is disabled.

The Service Module card must be placed out of service.

If either the `ipaddr` or `submask` parameters are specified, then both parameters must be specified. If the `ipaddr` parameter value is zero (0.0.0.0), the `submask` parameter is not required.

The A or B interface can be used with the Service Module card.

The value of the IP address specified for the `ipaddr` parameter is defined as follows:

- The first two octets of the IP address are 192.168. These are the first two octets for private class C networks as defined in RFC 1597.
- The third octet is configured, usually to the default value .120 for the main network (port A of the Service Module card) and the default value .121 for the backup network (port B of the Service Module card). These are not visible to any external networks, and should not need to be changed.
- The fourth octet of the address is selected as follows:
 - If the ELAP is configured as ELAP A, the fourth octet has a value of 100.
 - If the ELAP is configured as ELAP B, the fourth octet has a value of 200.

The submask parameter value is based upon the `ipaddr` setting. See [Table 2: Valid Subnet Mask Parameter Values](#) for the valid input values for the submask and `ipaddr` parameter combinations.

Table 2: Valid subnet Mask Parameter Values

Network Class	IP Network Address Range	Valid Subnet Mask Values
A	1.0.0.0 to 127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0 (the default value for a class A IP address) 255.192.0.0

		255.224.0.0 255.240.0.0 255.248.0.0 255.252.0.0 255.254.0.0 255.255.128.1
A+B	128.1.0.0 to 191.255.0.0	255.255.0.0 (the default value for a class B IP address) 255.255.192.0 255.255.224.0 255.255.240.0 255.255.248.0 255.255.252.0 255.255.254.0 255.255.255.128
A+B+C	192.0.0.0 to 223.255.255.0	255.255.255.0 (the default value for a class C IP address) 255.255.255.192 255.255.255.224 255.255.255.240 255.255.255.248 255.255.255.252

The `chg-ip-card` command is used to provision IP networking parameters for the E5-SM4G cards. The `chg-ip-card` command supports two parameters, `:bpipaddr` and `:bpsubmask`, that are allowed only if the E5-SM4G card is in the inhibited state. The `:bpipaddr` and `:bpsubmask` parameters are used to implement bonded ports on the E5-SM4G cards, which allow the A and B networks to be used as a single redundant network.

`:bpipaddr` – Bonded Port IP address. This parameter specifies an IP address for the Service Module card.

`:bpsubmask` – Bonded Port IP submask. The subnet values are the same as for the `chg-ip-link` values, shown in [Table 2: Valid Subnet Mask Parameter Values](#).

The `:bpsubmask` parameter must be specified if `:bpipaddr` is specified for `chg-ip-card`, and `:bpipaddr` must be specified or already have a valid value if a valid `:bpsubmask` is specified.

The `:bpipaddr` IP value must be unique among all IP cards and IP links.

When specifying `:bpipaddr` with a NULL network address, the `chg-ip-card` command will reset both `:bpipaddr` and `:bpsubmask`.

1. Display the current Ethernet link parameters associated with the Service Module card in the database by entering the `rtrv-ip-lnk` command.
2. Verify the status of the Service Module card being configured in this procedure using the `rept-stat-card` command.
For example, enter the command `rept-stat-card:loc=1301`.
 - If the state of the Service Module card being configured in this procedure is in service-normal (IS-NR), continue with [Step 3](#) to inhibit the card.
 - If the state of the Service Module card is out-of-service-maintenance disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD), go to [Step 5](#) to change the Ethernet link parameters.
3. Place the Service Module card out of service using the `inh-card` command.
For example, enter this command: `inh-card:loc=1301`. This message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-01 21:18:37 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
Card has been inhibited.
```
4. Display the status of the Service Module card to verify that it is out-of-service maintenance-disabled (OOS-MT-DSBLD).
Enter the command `rept-stat-card:loc=1301`.
5. Configure the Ethernet link parameters associated with the Service Module card in the database using the `chg-ip-lnk` command.
For this example, enter the following commands:

```
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1301:port=a:ipaddr=192.168.120.1:submask=255.255.255.0:auto=yes:mcast=no
chg-ip-lnk:loc=1301:port=b:ipaddr=192.168.121.1:submask=255.255.255.0:auto=yes:mcast=no.
```
6. Verify the new Ethernet link parameters associated with the Service Module card that was changed in [Step 5](#) by entering the `rtrv-ip-lnk` command with the card location specified in [Step 5](#).
For example, enter the command `rtrv-ip-lnk:loc=1301`.
Note: If [Step 3](#) was not performed, go to [Step 11](#).
7. Configure the Ethernet card parameters associated with the E5-SM4G card in the database using the `chg-ip-card` command.
For example, enter the following command:

```
chg-ip-card:bpipaddr=128.1.120.1:bpsubmask=255.255.192.0
```
8. Verify the parameters associated with the E5-SM4G card that was changed in [Step 7](#) by entering the `rtrv-ip-card` command with the card location specified in [Step 7](#).
9. Put the Service Module card that was inhibited in [Step 3](#) back into service by using the `alw-card` command.
For example, enter the command `alw-card:loc=1301`.
10. Verify the in-service normal (IS-NR) status of the Service Module card using the `rept-stat-card` command.
For example, enter the command `rept-stat-card:loc=1301`.
11. Repeat this procedure for all other Service Module cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS.
12. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

These messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

You have now completed this procedure.

Activating the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature

The E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature quantities are used to increase the processing capacity of the E5-SM4G card and of system SCCP traffic for an EAGLE 5 ISS that contains E5-SM4G cards only (no DSM cards). The achievable TPS maximums are shown in [Table 3: Maximum E5-SM4G Card and System TPS Capacity](#).

Table 3: Maximum E5-SM4G Card and System TPS Capacity

Feature Quantity Part Number	Maximum TPS Capacity per E5-SM4G Card	Maximum System TPS Capacity
893019101 - Feature Quantity 5000	3125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75,000 TPS with one or more EPAP-related features and 24+1 cards 96,875 TPS with one or more EPAP-related features and 31+1 cards (EPAP running on T1200 AS)
	5000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 TPS with no EPAP-related or ELAP-related feature traffic and 31+1 cards 120,000 TPS with G-Flex and the ANSIGFLEX STP option and 24+1 cards 155,00 TPS with G-Flex and the ANSIGFLEX STP option and 31+1 cards (EPAP running on T1200 AS) 40,000 TPS with ELAP and 8+1 cards 85,000 TPS with ELAP and 17+1 cards
893019102 - Feature Quantity 6800	6800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 210,800 TPS with no EPAP-related or ELAP-related feature traffic and 31+1 cards 163,200 TPS with one or more EPAP-related features and 24+1 cards 210,800 TPS with one or more EPAP-related features and 31+1 cards (EPAP running on T1200 AS) 54,400 TPS with ELAP and 8+1 cards 115,600 TPS with ELAP and 17+1 cards

An E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature must be enabled using an E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature part number (893019101 or 893019102) and a feature access key.

The feature access key is based on the feature part number and the serial number of the EAGLE 5 ISS, making the feature access key site-specific.

Note: The E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature must be purchased to receive the feature access key used to enable the feature. Contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative before beginning this procedure if you have purchased the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature, but do not have the feature access key. A temporary feature access key is not available for this feature.

After an E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature is enabled and turned on, the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature cannot be turned off. When the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature is enabled, it is permanently enabled. The E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature cannot be temporarily enabled.

System Prerequisites

Before the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature can be enabled, the prerequisites listed in [Table 4: System Prerequisites](#) are required in the system.

Table 4: System Prerequisites

Prerequisite	Verification and Provisioning
<p>For new installations, the system serial number must be verified and locked. The system is shipped with an unlocked serial number. The serial number can be changed if necessary and must be locked after the system is on-site.</p> <p>For systems that are being upgraded, the serial number has already been verified and locked.</p>	<p>Enter the <code>rtrv-serial-num</code> command to display the serial number and its lock status.</p> <p>Verify that the displayed serial number is correct for the system. The serial number is shown on a label affixed to the control shelf (shelf 1100).</p> <p>If no serial number is displayed, or if the displayed serial number is not locked, refer to the <code>ent-serial-num</code> command description in the <i>Commands Manual</i> for instructions to enter and lock the serial number.</p>
<p>The GTT feature must on in the system.</p>	<p>Enter the <code>rtrv-feat</code> command.</p> <p>If the GTT feature is on, the <code>gtt=on</code> entry appears in the output.</p> <p>If the <code>gtt=off</code> entry appears in the output, use the procedures in the <i>Database Administration Manual – Global Title Translation</i> to turn on and provision the GTT feature and any related features and functions.</p>

E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature Prerequisite

Before the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature can be enabled, the prerequisite shown in [Table 5: E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature Prerequisite](#) is required in the system.

Table 5: E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity Feature Prerequisite

Prerequisite	Verification and Provisioning
<p>E5-SM4G cards running the VSCCP application must be equipped.</p> <p>The required number of cards depends on the desired total system TPS to be achieved by the cards. See Table 3: Maximum E5-SM4G Card and System TPS Capacity.</p>	<p>Enter the <code>rept-stat-gpl:gpl=sccphc</code> command to list the E5-SM4G cards in the system.</p> <p>If the number of cards is not sufficient, use the procedure in Adding a Service Module Card to add E5-SM4G cards.</p>

The following procedure explains how to enable an E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature.

Note: After a quantity feature has been enabled, a feature for a higher quantity can be enabled; a feature for a lower quantity cannot be enabled. Quantity features are automatically turned on when they are enabled.

Refer to the *Commands Manual* for descriptions of the commands used in the procedure, including parameter names and valid values, rules for using the command correctly, and output examples.

1. Display the status of the features that are controlled by feature access keys. Enter the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 09-07-29 16:40:40 EST EAGLE5 41.1.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
HC-MIM SLK Capacity   893012707 on         64
E5-SM4G Throughput Cap 893019101 on         5000
;
```

- If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the correct E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature is enabled and its status is on, no further action is necessary.
 - If no E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity feature quantity is enabled or a higher quantity needs to be enabled, continue with step [Step 2](#).
2. Enable the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature by entering the `enable-ctrl-feat` command with the correct part number and FAK for the desired quantity.
 3. Verify the status of the E5-SM4G Throughput Capacity quantity feature by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command with the feature part number that was just enabled (893033501 or 893019102).

```
rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893019102
rlghncxa03w 09-08-29 16:40:40 EST EAGLE5 41.1.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
HC-MIM SLK Capacity   893012707 on         64
E5-SM4G Throughput Cap 893019102 on         6800
;
```

4. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Overview of the ELAP User Interfaces

The EAGLE LNP Application Processor (ELAP) User Interface provides two user interfaces:

- The Graphical User Interface provides GUI menus that maintain, debug, and operate the platform. The GUI and its associated error messages are described in Chapter 3, "ELAP Graphical User Interface" of the *ELAP Administration Manual - 9.0*.

The GUI provides the user with menus and screens to perform routine operations.

- The text-based User Interface provides the Configuration menu to performs the ELAP configuration and initialization. The interface is described in *Overview of ELAP Configuration*.

To communicate with the ELAP graphical user interface, you use a PC with a network connection and a network browser. For information about using the ELAP GUI, refer to Chapter 3, "ELAP Graphical User Interface" of the *ELAP Administration Manual*.

To configure ELAP, you use the ELAP text-based user interface. For information about configuring the ELAP and how to set up its PC workstation, continue with this chapter.

ELAP GUI Main Screen

The ELAP graphical user interface main screen contains three sections:

- [ELAP GUI Banner Section](#)
- [ELAP GUI Menu Section](#)
- [ELAP GUI Workspace Section](#)

The banner is the topmost section. It extends the entire width of the browser window. The remainder of the screen is divided vertically into two sections. The smaller left section is the menu section. The larger right section is the workspace section.

ELAP GUI Banner Section

The banner section of the ELAP graphical user interface main screen has a Java applet that remains in constant communication with the ELAP program. This allows the banner section to display real-time ELAP information.

Figure 15: ELAP Banner Applet



The banner applet contains five information areas:

- [Busy Icon](#)
- [ELAP Host Addresses](#)
- [ELAP Alarm Information Area](#)
- [LSMS Connection Status](#)

- [Service Module Card Status](#)

Busy Icon

The Tekelec company logo is located at the top left of the banner applet and performs as the busy icon. Its serves as an indicator of activity in progress. When a menu action is being executed, the Tekelec icon rotates; when the action ends, the icon is at rest.

ELAP Host Addresses

The ELAP host addresses area of the ELAP banner applet provides address connection information for:

- HA ELAP Pair VIP address
- ELAP A server provisioning IP address connection
- ELAP B server provisioning IP address connection

The LEDs provide the following information:

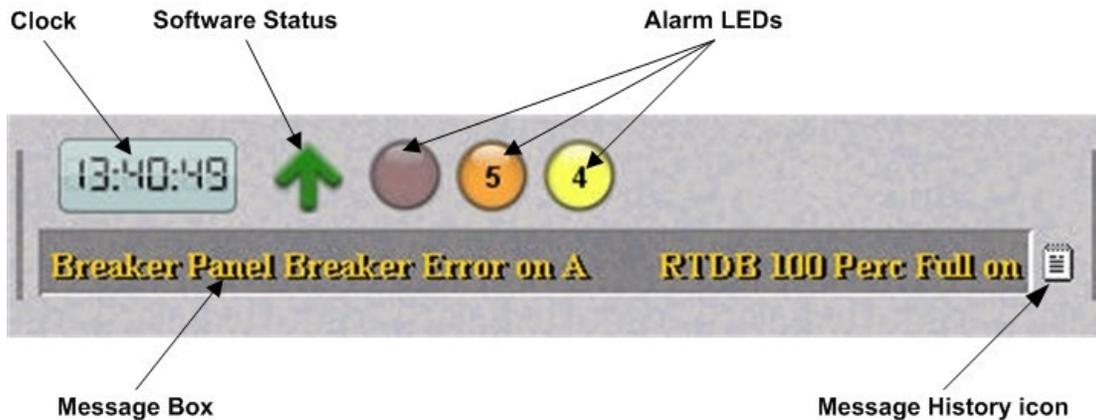
- Green - ELAP is connected
- Yellow with red triangle - ELAP is inhibited
- A - Active ELAP
- S - Standby ELAP

Clicking on an ELAP IP address toggles between the ELAP IP address and the ELAP host name(s).

ELAP Alarm Information Area

The ELAP alarm information area of the ELAP banner applet provides alarm-related information.

Figure 16: ELAP Alarm Information Area



The ELAP alarm information area provides these features:

- Clock - Displays the time on the selected ELAP. Clicking on the clock changes the display mode.
- ELAP software status - Displays the status of the ELAP software.

When the ELAP software is running, a green up arrow is displayed (see [Figure 16: ELAP Alarm Information Area](#)). When ELAP software is down, a red (down) arrow is displayed. When there is a GUI time-out, TERMINATED is displayed in red.

- Alarm LEDs - The alarm LEDs displays the existence and severity of alarms on the selected ELAP. The LEDs are:

Critical alarms (left LED) - turns red when a Critical alarm occurs

Major alarms (middle LED) - turns orange when a Major alarm occurs

Minor alarms (right LED) - turns yellow when a Minor alarm occurs

When a number is displayed on the LEDs, this indicates the number of alarms (of that type) that are currently active.

- Alarm message history - Clicking the **Message History** icon displays a history of the alarms and information messages for the selected server. Entries are color-coded to match alarm severity:

Red - critical messages

Orange - major messages

Yellow - minor messages

White - informational messages

To remove cleared messages from the message history, click the **Clear** button.

To refresh the messages displayed, click the **Refresh** button.

To prevent the message from displaying in the banner message box, click the **Hide** checkbox associated with a message.

- Banner message box - The banner message box is a horizontal scroll box that displays text messages for the user. Banner messages indicate the status of the ELAP machine.

LSMS Connection Status

The LSMS connection status area provides 5 types of LSMS information (from left to right):

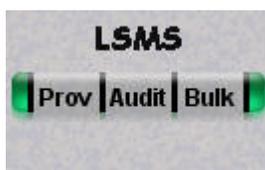
- LSMS provisioning indicator (enabled/disabled)
- LSMS provisioning connection status indicator (connected/unconnected/listening/unknown)
- LSMS audit connection status indicator (connected/unconnected/listening/unknown)
- LSMS bulk download connection status indicator (connected/unconnected/listening/unknown)
- LSMS bulk download indicator (enabled/disabled)

The color of the LSMS connection status indicators signifies the state:

- Gray - disabled
- Orange - unknown (displays only during state transitions)
- Yellow - listening
- Green - connected or enabled

Note: LSMS audit and LSMS bulk download cannot be enabled at the same time. Enabling one toggles the other to a disabled state.

Figure 17: LSMS Connection Status Area



Moving the cursor over any of the five sections in the application displays a pop-up that provides LSMS information.

Service Module Card Status

The service module card status area of the ELAP Banner Applet provides information for up to 18 Service Module card slots on the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Figure 18: Service Module Card Status



The color of the card slots indicates:

- Grey - unknown card state
 - Booting
 - Inhibited card
 - Previously provisioned slot with undetectable card
- Light green (with ascending loading bar) - card loading (loading status is shown)
- Green striped - inconsistent card state
- Dark green - loaded consistent state
- P - indicates Primary Service Module card

Moving the cursor over an occupied slot icon displays the card information in a pop-up window.

Clicking on the a card slot icon provides information on that Service Module card:

Figure 19: Status of an Individual Card



Clicking on the **Service Module Card Status Information** icon displays all 18 Service Module Card slots on the EAGLE 5 ISS and information about installed cards:

Figure 20: Service Module Card Status Information

CardLoc	IP Addr A	IP Addr B	Status	Level	Uptime	LastUpdateTime	Primary
1107	192.168.120.10	192.168.121.10	Coherent	65209	0D 16H 49M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
1317	192.168.120.11	192.168.121.11	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 2M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2217	192.168.120.12	192.168.121.12	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
2317	192.168.120.17	192.168.121.17	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
3103	192.168.120.13	192.168.121.13	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
3201	192.168.120.18	192.168.121.18	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
3203	192.168.120.2	192.168.121.2	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
3205	192.168.120.3	192.168.121.3	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
3207	192.168.120.4	192.168.121.4	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
3217	192.168.120.14	192.168.121.14	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
5317	192.168.120.15	192.168.121.15	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
6101	192.168.120.16	192.168.121.16	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
6105	192.168.120.5	192.168.121.5	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
6107	192.168.120.6	192.168.121.6	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
6111	192.168.120.7	192.168.121.7	Coherent	65209	0D 17H 1M	4/15/10 7:51:07 AM	
6113	192.168.120.8	192.168.121.8	Coherent	65209	0D 14H 54M	4/15/10 7:51:09 AM	
6115	192.168.120.9	192.168.121.9	Coherent	65209	0D 14H 53M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	
6117	192.168.120.19	192.168.121.19	Coherent	65209	0D 14H 53M	4/15/10 7:51:08 AM	

Java Applet Window

ELAP GUI Menu Section

The ELAP graphical user interface menu section is located in the left side of ELAP browser. The top of the frame is the software system title (ELAP) and a letter that designates the selected ELAP, either A or B. One or more submenus appear below the title. The content of the menu corresponds to the access privileges of the user.

By clicking on the name or folder icon of a directory, the user may expand and contract the listing of submenu content (typical “tree-menu” view). Directory contents may be either menu actions or more submenus. When you click the menu actions, the output is displayed in the workspace section (the right frame of ELAP browser interface).

ELAP GUI Workspace Section

The ELAP graphical user interface workspace section displays the results of menu actions taken by the user. The content of the workspace section can be various things such as prompts or status reports. Every menu action that writes to the workspace uses a standard format.

The format for the workspace is a page header and footer, and page margins on either side. In the header two data fields are displayed. The left-justified letter A or B designates the ELAP server that is currently select for menu action. The other data field has the right-justified menu action title. The footer consists of a bar and text with the time when the page was generated. At the bottom of the footer, a Tekelec copyright notice appears.

Workspace Section Syntax Checking

The web browser user interface uses layers of syntax checking to validate user input for text-entry fields.

- Mouse-over syntax check: For many of the **entry fields**, you can move the mouse over the field, causing a list of syntax hints for that field to appear.
- Pop-up syntax checking: When you click the **Submit** button, syntax is verified on the client side by code running on the user's browser. Incorrect syntax appears in a pop-up window, which contains a description of the syntax error. When the window is dismissed, you can correct the error and submit the input again.
- Back-end syntax checking: When you have clicked **Submit** button and the client side syntax checking has found no errors, back-end syntax checking is performed. If back-end syntax checking detects an error, it is displayed in the work space with an associated error code.

Setting Up an ELAP Workstation

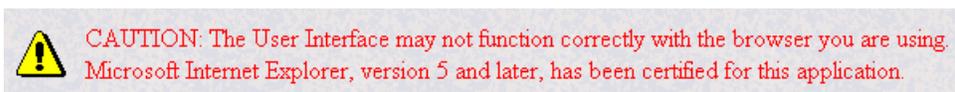
The customer workstation serving as a client PC must meet certain criteria, which are described next.

Screen Resolution

For optimum usability, the workstation must have a minimum resolution of 800x600 pixels and a minimum color depth of 16 thousand colors per pixel.

Compatible Browsers

The ELAP user interface was designed and written to perform with Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 or later. The ELAP user interface is also compatible with Mozilla Firefox 1.0.2 or later. Do not use other browsers with the ELAP user interface. When using Firefox, you will encounter this message when logging into the ELAP GUI:



Java

The ELAP GUI uses a Java banner applet to display real-time updates and status for both A and B sides of the MPS.

The Java installation must be performed in the sequence shown:

1. *Install Java Plug-In*
2. *Install Java Policy File*
3. *Add Security Parameters to an Existing Java Policy File* or *Create a New Java Policy File*

Install Java Plug-In

Because the Java applet is required for the ELAP GUI to operate, perform the following procedure to install the Java plug-in after you complete the ELAP configuration. Java 1.5 or later is supported.

Note: The selected browser must be the only browser open on your PC when you modify or create the Java policy file, or else the change will not take effect.

1. Using the selected browser (Internet Explorer 5.0 or later or Mozilla Firefox 1.0.2 or later), enter the IP address for your ELAP A machine. You will see the login screen.
2. Attempt to log in to the ELAP User Interface screen. If using Firefox, you will encounter the following message when logging into the ELAP GUI:

The User Interface may not function correctly with the browser you are using. Microsoft Internet Explorer, version 5 and later, has been certified for this application

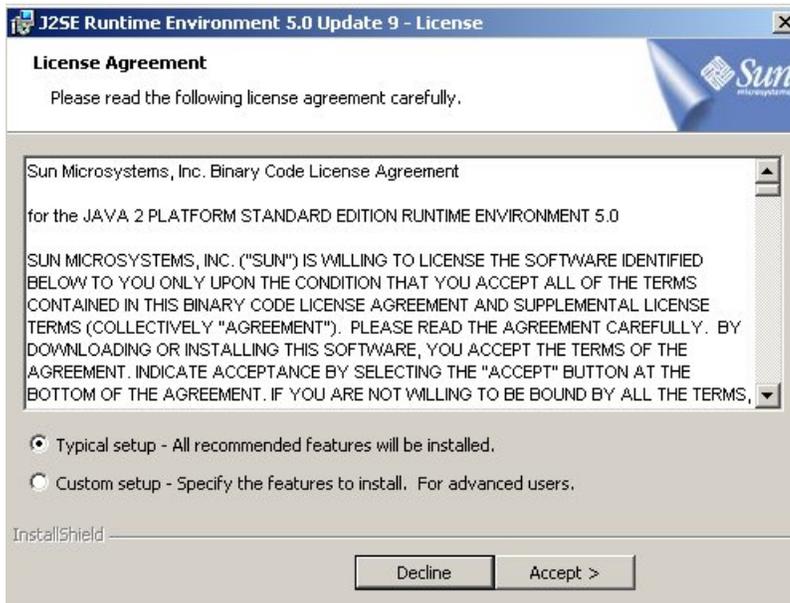
When you have successfully entered the Username and Password, the login process checks for the required Java plug-in. When it finds the Java 1.5 or later plug-in not present (but you had a previous version of Java installed), the system displays a **Security Warning** window as shown in [Figure 21: Security Warning Window](#).

Figure 21: Security Warning Window



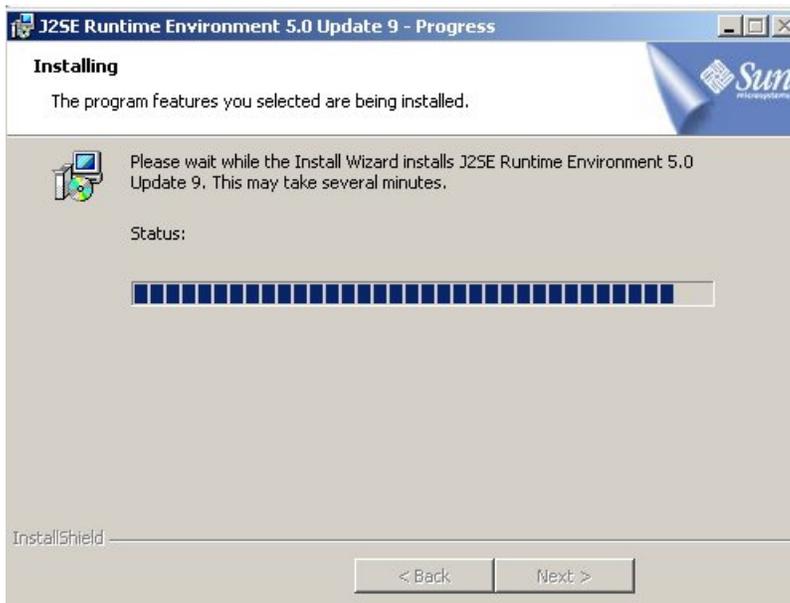
3. Click the **Install** button to begin the process of loading the Java plug-in.
4. Next, the Java installation presents a **License Agreement** screen as shown in [Figure 22: License Agreement](#).

Figure 22: License Agreement



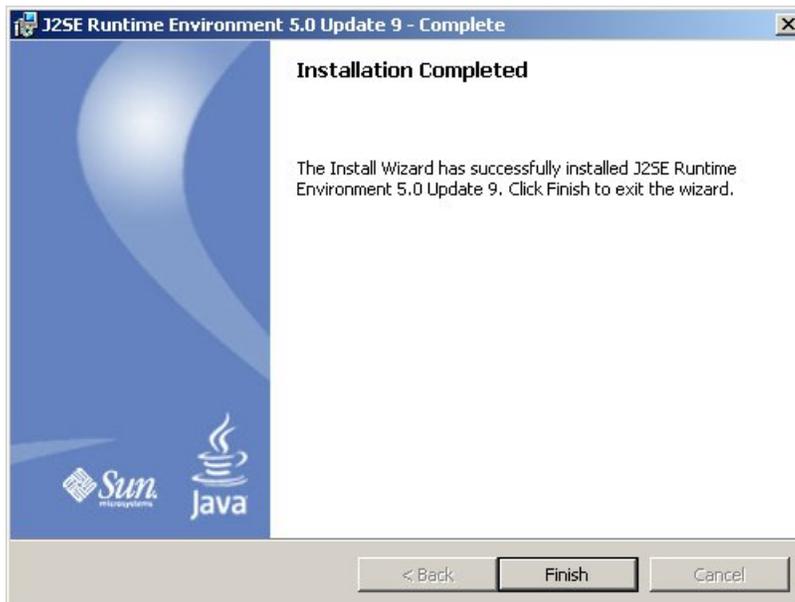
5. Ensure that the **Typical Setup** radio button is selected, and click the **Accept** button to accept the Sun Microsystems agreement.
6. The installation process starts, and a progress window appears as shown in [Figure 23: Java Installation Progress Window](#).

Figure 23: Java Installation Progress Window



7. When the installation is complete, the Installation Complete window appears as shown in [Figure 24: Java Installation Complete Window](#).

Figure 24: Java Installation Complete Window



8. The installation is complete. Click the **Finish** button. You return to the browser screen containing the ELAP login screen.

Install Java Policy File

The banner applet makes a network connection to each MPS side. A Java policy file must exist for the banner applet to connect properly. If the Java policy file is not present, you will receive a Violation status (VIOL) for the machine.

Note: The selected browser must be the only browser open on your PC when you modify or create the Java policy file, or else the change does not take effect.

Add Security Parameters to an Existing Java Policy File

To check to see if a Java policy file is already in place, perform the following actions:

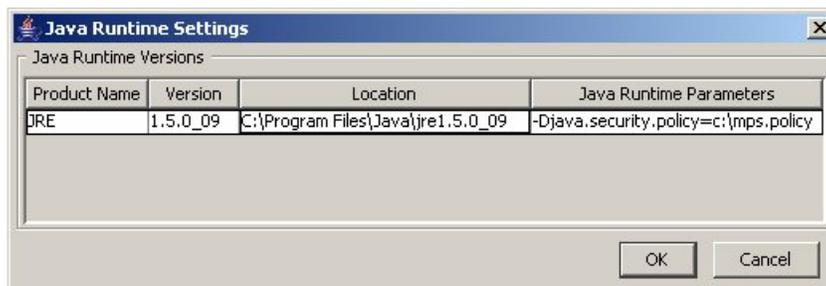
1. From the Windows **Start** menu, select **Control Panel**.
2. Select the **Java Control Panel**. When the **Java Control Panel** appears, click the **Java** tab as shown in [Figure 25: Java Control Panel, Java Tab](#).

Figure 25: Java Control Panel, Java Tab



3. Click **View** in the **Java Applet Runtime Settings** pane. The Java Runtime Settings dialog box appears as shown in [Figure 26: Java Runtime Settings Dialog Box](#).

Figure 26: Java Runtime Settings Dialog Box



4. Adjust the width of the columns until you can read the contents of the Java Runtime Parameters column (at the far right).
5. Open the policy file indicated in the Java Runtime Parameters column, and insert the following text.

```
grant {
  {permission java.net.SocketPermission " *:8473", "connect";
};
```

Create a New Java Policy File

To create a Java policy file:

1. Insert the following text into a file accessible by the workstation:

```
grant {
  permission java.net.SocketPermission "*:8473", "connect";
};
```

2. Follow steps 2 through 4 in the procedure described in [Add Security Parameters to an Existing Java Policy File](#).
3. In the Java Runtime Parameters column for Java version 1.5 or later, type the path to the file you created in step 1 of this procedure. An example path is shown below.

```
-Djava.security.policy={full_path_to_file}
```

ELAP Configuration and Initialization

Before you can use the ELAP GUI, you must initialize and configure the ELAP software. The ELAP configuration and initialization is performed through the ELAP text-based user interface.

You will connect a local (optional) terminal connected to port 0 of the 8 -port connector box on the MPS frame at each EAGLE 5 ISS. (Refer to the *Installation Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS*.) To begin the initialization, you will log into ELAP A the first time as the “elapconfig” user. An automatic configuration is performed on both mated ELAPs.

Note: All network connections and the mate ELAP must be present and verified to allow the initial configuration to complete successfully.

No other user is able to log in to an ELAP until the configuration step is completed for that system.

Errors and Other Messages

The following rules are applicable to configuring the ELAP:

- Mate MPS servers (MPS A and MPS B) must be powered on.
- “Initial Platform Manufacture” for the mate MPS servers must be complete.
- The Sync Network between the mate MPS servers must be operational.
- You must have the correct password for the elapdev user on the mate MPS server.

Required Network Address Information

The following information is needed to configure the MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A ([Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#)) and EAGLE 5 ISS B ([Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#)). Fill in the following tables for reference during the installation procedure.

Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .

Common Information	
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Provisioning VIP Address	
Port Forwarding and Static NAT Information (optional)	
MPS A Forwarded HTTP Port	
MPS B Forwarded HTTP Port	
MPS A Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS B Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS A Forwarded LSMS Port	7483*
MPS A Forwarded LSMS Port	7483*
MPS A Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
* Do not change the default values for these ports	

..

Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .

Common Information	
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Port Forwarding and Static NAT Information (optional)	
MPS A Forwarded HTTP Port	
MPS B Forwarded HTTP Port	
MPS A Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS B Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS A Forwarded LSMS Port	7483*
MPS A Forwarded LSMS Port	7483*
MPS A Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
* Do not change the default values for these ports	

Configuration Menu Conventions

After you have logged into the ELAP user interface with the `elapconfig` user name, the menu that corresponds to that user login name appears. Before going into the details about the Configuration Menu, you need to know a few things about the Menu Format, Prompts and Default Values, and Error Message Format.

Menu Format

The configuration menu has a header format that displays specific information. The first line indicates the MPS Side A or B with which you are active. On the same line, you are shown the `hostname` and `hostid`. The second and third lines show the `Platform Version`, followed by the `Software`

Version. The last line displays the date and time. See a sample configuration header format in [Figure 27: Configuration Menu Header Format](#).

Figure 27: Configuration Menu Header Format

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mps-t1100-a  hostid: fd0a4767
              Platform Version: 2.0.2-4.0.0_50.26.0
              Software Version: ELAP 1.0.1-4.0.0_50.37.0
              Mon Sep 26 10:57:57 EDT 2005
```

When you see a menu, choose a an item by entering the number of the item (or *e* for Exit) in response to the Enter Choice prompt that follows the menu, and press Return.

When you choose a menu item, the user interface performs the requested operation. The operation and any associated output for each menu item are described in detail later in this section.

If you enter an invalid choice (such as a letter or a number that is not available for that menu), an error appears. Perform the corrective action described for that error.

Prompts and Default Values

Depending on the menu item that you choose, you might be prompted for data (such as IP addresses) that is required to complete the selected operation. Optional fields are indicated by the text “(optional)” at the end of the prompt. To bypass an optional field without entering a value, press Return.

Default values are enclosed in square brackets at the end of the prompt text: [*default value*]. Example default values are shown in this chapter; they might not be the same as the default values that appear for your system. To accept the default value for a prompt instead of entering a response, press Return.

You can press the Escape key to exit any operation without entering a value for the prompt. The operation is aborted, and you are returned to the menu.

Error Message Format

Invalid menu selections, invalid user input, and failed user interface operations generate error messages on the screen. The error message remains on the screen until you press Return.

All error messages have a unique four-digit error number and associated text. The numbers and text for all error messages generated by the ELAP user interface are listed in the *ELAP Administration Manual*. The possible error messages that can occur for each ELAP user interface menu item are listed in the description of the menu item in this chapter.

Error messages have the following format, where *xxxx* is the unique four-digit error number for the error and *Error text* is the corresponding error text:

```
Exxxx
: Error text
Press return to continue
```

You are prompted whenever the software must be stopped to perform an operation:

```
ELAP software is running.  Stop it? [N]: Y
```

However, you must remember that while the ELAP software is stopped, the ELAP cannot process any provisioning updates.

Overview of ELAP Configuration

When you log into an ELAP with user name “`elapconfig`” after the first initialization of the ELAP, the configuration process begins. (See the details in [Procedure for Configuring ELAPs](#).) The configuration process lets you change IP addresses, time zone, and the password for “`elapconfig`”. You can display the host ID and exchange secure shell keys. This section describes each of these items in configuration menu.

Initial “`elapconfig`” User Login

The first time the `elapconfig` user logs in to the system, the text screen is displayed as shown in [Figure 28: Initial Configuration Text Screen](#).

Figure 28: Initial Configuration Text Screen

```
Caution: This is the first login of the text user interface. Please
          review the following checklist before continuing. Failure
          to enter complete and accurate information at this time will
          have unpredictable results.
```

1. The mate MPS servers (MPS A and MPS B) must be powered on.
2. "Initial Platform Manufacture" for the mate MPS servers must be complete.
3. The sync network between the mate MPS servers must be operational.
4. You must have the correct password for the ELAPdev user on the mate MPS server.

```
Press return to continue...
```

If all four items in the displayed checklist above are not met, the configuration cannot proceed. Ensuring that the MPS servers are powered on requires a visual check. If the “Initial Platform Manufacture” is not complete, the configuration cannot proceed; furthermore, if the sync network is not operational, the user is notified.

When the four items in the checklist are met, press Return and the process resumes. [Figure 29: Initial Configuration Continues](#) shows the continuation of the screen information. The installer enters `y` if the installation is to continue.

Figure 29: Initial Configuration Continues

```
Are you sure you wish to continue? [N]: y
```

Note: The information required for the following section should be recorded in “[Required Network Address Information](#)”. Make certain all required information is obtained and recorded in the tables provided.

Next, the installer is prompted for the `elapdev` user password on the mate MPS server. [Figure 30: Entering the elapdev Password](#) shows sample output that is generated after the correct password is entered.

Figure 30: Entering the elapdev Password

```

Password for ELAPdev@mate:

Keys exchanged.
Verifying that ssh works correctly.
ssh is working correctly.
Building the initial database on slave.
Building the initial database on master.
There was no elap.cfg file. Using default configuration.
Allowing access from slave.
Stopping mysql on master.
Stopping mysql on slave.
Setting up master config file.
Setting up slave config file.
Copying database to slave.
Starting MySQL on master.
Starting MySQL on slave.

```

At this point, the first appearance of the Configuration Menu occurs.

Text-based Configuration Menu

Following the report appearing in [Figure 30: Entering the elapdev Password](#), the ELAP Configuration Menu is displayed as shown in [Figure 31: ELAP Configuration Menu](#). The elapconfig user can now begin configuring the MPS local and remote servers.

Figure 31: ELAP Configuration Menu

```

MPS Side A: hostname: mps-t1100-a hostid: 0
             Platform Version: 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
             Software Version: ELAP 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
             Wed Apr 16 13:32:15 EDT 2008

/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Display Configuration |
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu |
|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone |
|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys |
|-----|
| 5 | Change Password |
|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu |
|-----|
| 7 | Configure NTP Server |
|-----|
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 2

```

To choose a menu item, enter the number or letter of the menu item in response to the **Enter Choice** prompt that follows the menu item list, and press Return.

Display Configuration

The Display Configuration menu option 1 displays network address information and the time zone. See an example in [Figure 32: Example of Display Configuration Output](#).

Figure 32: Example of Display Configuration Output

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mps-t1100-a  hostid: 0
              Platform Version: 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
              Wed Apr 16 13:40:38 EDT 2008

ELAP A Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.61.136
ELAP B Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.61.137
Provisioning Network Netmask           = 255.255.255.0
Provisioning Network Default Router    = 192.168.61.250
Provisioning VIP                        = 192.168.61.166
ELAP A Sync Network Address            = 169.254.1.100
ELAP B Sync Network Address            = 169.254.1.200
ELAP A Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.100
ELAP B Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.200
ELAP A Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.100
ELAP B Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.200
ELAP A HTTP Port                       = 80
ELAP B HTTP Port                       = 80
ELAP A HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
ELAP B HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
ELAP A Banner Connection Port          = 8473
ELAP B Banner Connection Port          = 8473
ELAP A Static NAT Address              = Not configured
ELAP B Static NAT Address              = Not configured
ELAP A LSMS Connection Port            = Not configured
ELAP B LSMS Connection Port            = Not configured

Time Zone                               = America/New_York

Press return to continue...
```

Addresses that you choose should not conflict with your internal network addresses. The class C networks you choose should not conflict with the class C network used in your network scheme. [Table 8: Sample IP Addresses Used in Configuration](#) shows an example of IP addresses used in the configuration process.

Table 8: Sample IP Addresses Used in Configuration

Provisioning Network Information	MPS A (Local) IP Addresses	MPS B (Local) IP Addresses
ELAP A Provisioning Network IP Address (MPS A)	192.168.61.90	192.168.61.119
ELAP B Provisioning Network IP Address (MPS B)	192.168.61.91	192.168.61.120
Network Net Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Default Router	192.168.61.250	192.168.61.250

Provisioning Network Information	MPS A (Local) IP Addresses	MPS B (Local) IP Addresses
Provisioning VIP Address	192.168.61.166	192.168.61.166

Configure Provisioning Network

The Configure Network Interfaces Menu option 2 of the Configuration Menu displays the submenu shown in [Figure 33: Configure Network Interfaces Menu](#). It supports the configuration of all the network interfaces for the ELAP.

Figure 33: Configure Network Interfaces Menu

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
|-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|-----|-----\
| 2 | Configure DSM Network |
|-----|-----\
| 3 | Configure Forwarded Ports |
|-----|-----\
| 4 | Configure Static NAT Addresses |
|-----|-----\
| e | Exit |
|-----\

```

Enter Choice:

Configure Provisioning Network

The Configure Provisioning Network option 1 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu configures the ELAP provisioning network. These include the provisioning network's IP address, netmask, and IP address. This information allows the ELAP to communicate with an existing customer network.

In response to each prompt, you can enter a dotted decimal IP address or press Return to leave the current value unchanged (the current value is shown in brackets after the prompt text). See [Figure 34: Configure Provisioning Network Output](#) for the option 1 output.

Figure 34: Configure Provisioning Network Output

```

Verifying connectivity with mate...
ELAP A provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.104]: 192.168.61.208
ELAP B provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.105]: 192.168.61.209
ELAP provisioning network netmask [255.255.255.0]:
ELAP provisioning network default router [192.168.61.250]:
ELAP local provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.61.100]: 192.168.61.215

```

```
Please Wait, this may take a while...
```

Configure DSM Network

The Configure DSM Network option 2 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu prompts you for the ELAP DSM network IP addresses. This information allows the ELAP to communicate with the main and backup DSM networks.

In response to each prompt, you can enter a dotted decimal IP address or press Return to leave the current value unchanged (the current value is shown in brackets after the prompt text).

See [Figure 35: Configure DSM Network](#) for the option 2 output.

Figure 35: Configure DSM Network

```
First 3 octets for the ELAP main DSM network [192.168.120]:  
First 3 octets for the ELAP backup DSM network [192.168.121]:  
First 3 octets for the ELAP loopback DSM network [192.168.123]:
```

Configure Forwarded Ports

The Configure Forwarded Ports option 3 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu provides the functionality to configure ELAP ports for the Web UI.

Each numbered item of the Configure Forwarded Ports menu allows the user to specify a port number used for remote access to the MPS.

This information should be received from the customer for the MPS and recorded in [Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) and [Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#).

Configure Static NAT Addresses

The Configure Static NAT Addresses option 4 from the Configure Network Interfaces Menu provides the functionality to configure the static NAT addresses of the ELAP.

Each numbered item of the Configure Static NAT Addresses menu allows the user to specify an IP Address used outside of the firewall for remote access to the MPS. [Figure 36: Configuring NAT Addresses Prompt](#) shows an example of a resulting prompt.

Figure 36: Configuring NAT Addresses Prompt

```
ELAP A Static NAT Address:
```

Select Time Zone

Note: Do not perform the Select the Time Zone function on a running system. Contact Tekelec Customer Care Center for assistance.

The Select Time Zone option 3 prompts you for the time zone to be used by the ELAP. The time zone can be the zone where the ELAP is located, Greenwich Mean Time, or another zone that is selected by the customer to meet the needs of the system.

Note: The value for the time zone should be obtained from the customer's Information Services department. The default value for the time zone is "US/Eastern".

To select a file in one of the subdirectories, enter a relative path name (such as “US/Eastern”) in response to the prompt. See [Figure 37: Select Time Zone Menu](#) for the option 3 output.

Figure 37: Select Time Zone Menu

```
Press return to continue...
Verifying connectivity with mate...
Are you sure you wish to change the timezone for MPS A and B? [N]: y
Enter a time zone:
```

You must enter a valid UNIX time zone file name. Alternatively, to display a complete list of the valid time zones, simply press Return in response to the prompt, and all valid time zone names are displayed. See the *ELAP Administration Manual* for the list that appears when you press the Return key or enter an invalid time zone file name.

The time zone change does not take effect until the next time the MPS is rebooted. The **Reboot MPS** screen is described in the *ELAP Administration Manual*.

Exchange Secure Shell Keys

The Exchange Secure Shell Keys option 4 from the ELAP Configuration Menu, enables connections between local and remote ELAPs. The ELAPs exchange encryption keys, which are required to run the secure shell.

The exchange normally occurs automatically during ELAP initialization. Use this menu item only if the exchange must be performed manually.

The elapconfig user must know the password for the ELAPdev@mate.

See [Figure 38: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Output](#) for the option 4 output.

Figure 38: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Output

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys? [N]: y
```

Change Password

The Change Password option 5 from the ELAP Configuration Menu changes the text-based user interface password for the elapconfig login name for both MPS A and MPS B.

See [Figure 39: Change Password](#) for the option 5 output.

Figure 39: Change Password

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
Are you sure you wish to change the text UI password on MPS A and B? [N]: y
Enter new password for text UI user:
Re-enter new password:

Press return to continue...
```

Platform Menu and Options

The ELAP Platform Menu option 6, from the ELAP Configuration Menu, accesses the Platform menu so that the `elapconfig` user can access and manage platform functions. See [Figure 40: Platform Menu Output](#) for the option 6 output.

Figure 40: Platform Menu Output

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mps-t1100-a  hostid: fd0a4767
              Platform Version: 2.0.2-4.0.0_50.26.0
              Software Version: ELAP 1.0.1-4.0.0_50.37.0
              Mon Sep 26 10:57:57 EDT 2005
```

```
/-----ELAP Platform Menu-\
/-----\
|  1 | Initiate Upgrade |
|----|-----|
|  2 | Eject CD         |
|----|-----|
|  3 | Reboot MPS       |
|----|-----|
|  4 | Halt MPS         |
|----|-----|
|  5 | MySQL Backup     |
|----|-----|
|  6 | RTDB Backup      |
|----|-----|
|  e | Exit             |
\-----/
```

```
Enter choice:
```

Initiate Upgrade

The Initiate Upgrade menu option 1 initiates an upgrade on the selected ELAP. For upgrade procedures, contact [Customer Care Center](#).

Eject CD

The Eject CD menu option 2 initiates an ejection of the CD media on the selected ELAP. The default is 'BOTH'.

```
Eject CD tray of MPS A, MPS B or BOTH? [BOTH]:
```

Reboot MPS

The Reboot MPS menu option 3 initiates a reboot of either MPS or both. The default is BOTH.

Note: The `elapconfig` user can abort rebooting the MPS by pressing the **Escape** key at the displayed prompt.

```
Reboot MPS A, MPS B or [BOTH]:
```



CAUTION

CAUTION: Rebooting the MPS stops all ELAP processes. Databases cannot be updated until MPS is fully booted.

Halt MPS

The Halt MPS menu option 4 initiates a halt of one MPS or both. The default is BOTH.



CAUTION

CAUTION: Halting an MPS stops all ELAP processes. Selecting the default (halt both MPS A and MPS B) requires a person to be physically present in order to reboot MPS and allow for further access!

Note: The `elapconfig` user can abort the MPS Halt by pressing the **Escape** key at the displayed prompt.

MySQL Backup

The MySQL Backup menu option 5 backs up the MySQL database.

Note: ELAP software must be stopped or MySQL backup will abort and return to the **ELAP Platform Menu**.

```
Are you sure you want to back up the MySQL database on MPS A? [N]: y
Connecting to local MySQL server...
Getting read lock...
Tarring the NPDB...
Disconnecting from local MySQL server...
```

RTDB Backup

The RTDB Backup menu option 6 backs up the RTDB.

Note: ELAP software must be stopped or RTDB backup will abort and return to the **ELAP Platform Menu**.

```
Are you sure you want to back up the RTDB database on MPS A to
"/var/TKLC/appl/free/rtdbBackup_mps-t1100-a_20050926110224.tar"? [N]: y
```

ELAP Platform Menu Exit

The Exit menu option `e` exits from the ELAP Platform Menu and returns to the ELAP Configuration Menu.

Configure NTP Server and Options

The Configure NTP Server option 7 allows for the display, addition, and removal of an external NTP server.

Display External NTP Server

The Display External NTP Server menu option 1 displays External NTP Server information. If a server is present, the server name and IP address are displayed. If an NTP Server is not present, the following message is displayed.

```
There are no External NTP Servers. Press return to continue...
```

Add External NTP Server

The Add External NTP Server menu option 2 adds an External NTP Server.

Note: The IP address must be a valid address for an External NTP Server.

Remove External NTP Server

The Remove External NTP Server menu option 3 removes an External NTP Server. If a server is present, selecting the Remove External NTP Server removes the server. If an NTP Server is not present, the following message appears:

```
There are no External NTP Servers. Press return to continue...
```

ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu Exit

The ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu Exit menu option e exits the ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu, and returns to the ELAP Configuration Menu.

Exit

The Exit menu option e exits the ELAP Configuration menu.

ELAP Configuration Procedure

Initialization and configuration are provided through a text-based user interface (UI) described in this chapter.

The first time user `elapconfig` logs into MPS A, the system performs an auto-configuration on both MPS ELAP pairs. The sync network and main and backup DSM networks are initialized to their default values, described in the *ELAP Administration Manual* and defined in the *Installation Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS*. Various internal configuration parameters are also set to their default values. The installer must perform initial configuration on MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS A and MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B.

Configuration Terms and Assumptions

- The initial configuration steps assume that each MPS has previously undergone successful Initial Product Manufacture (IPM).
- The network paths must be present and verified before the MPS servers are ready for configuration.
- Initial configuration can be implemented on only the MPS A side of EAGLE 5 ISS A and MPS A side of EAGLE 5 ISS B. Attempting to perform initial configuration on MPS B of EAGLE 5 ISS A is not allowed, and the `elapconfig` user will be notified. The attempted configuration will be aborted with no impact on either MPS A or B.

After the initial configuration of MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS A and MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B, both ELAPs should be operational unless the system failed to successfully initialize during reboot or the configured values for the Sync and/or DSM networks conflict with other equipment in the network. Tekelec recommends that you do not change the default network values.

- The provisioning values displayed for the following initialization and configuration steps are example values only.
- Default values can be accepted just by pressing the Return key at the prompt; default values are shown enclosed in brackets [].
- It is the customer's decision about the timing and frequency of performing a back-up of his databases. Databases should be backed up when they are initially populated with data; however, the priority that the customer assigns to data and time lost in restoring it will dictate the frequency of database back-up.
- Adding an NTP server is optional. Additionally, only one NTP server is needed to provide time synchronization for all the MPS servers on both EAGLE 5 ISS pairs.
- The ELAP terms 'local' and 'remote' are relative with respect to the ELAP configuration software. In other words, if the installer is running the configuration software on the physical MPS (that is, the MPS that the installer is physically on-site and has his terminal connected to), the configuration software refers to that MPS as 'local'. However if the installer connects through the network into the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B, the configuration software executing at EAGLE 5 ISS B sees itself as 'local', referring to the MPS that the installer is physically connected to as the 'remote'.

Remember that the 'local' MPS is whichever MPS A that the configuration software is being executed on, regardless of where the user is physically located.

The MPS of EAGLE 5 ISS A is the first MPS to which the installer physically connects and on which initial configuration of the ELAPs is always begun.

To avoid confusion of these relative terms, the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS A is considered to be the on-site MPS to which the installer has the physical connection. This document refers to the MPS to which the installer does not have the physical connection as MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B.

Configuration Symbols

During the Configuration Procedure, the installer will initialize and configure the MPSs to perform various functions. Special instructions are required occasionally for an MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A, an MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B. To assist the installer, this manual uses these symbols to indicate individual instructions to be performed for those specific MPSs.

Table 9: MPS Configuration Symbols

MPS Symbol	Symbol Description
	This symbol indicates installation instructions to be performed specifically for the MPSs (MPS A and MPS B) on EAGLE 5 ISS A.

MPS Symbol	Symbol Description
	This symbol indicates installation instructions to be performed specifically for the MPSs (MPS A and MPS B) on EAGLE 5 ISS B.

Initial Setup and Connecting to MPSs

Installation personnel may choose to employ various methods for connecting to an MPS. The ELAP software requires that an MPS be configured from side A. This procedure describes a likely method for connecting to EAGLE 5 ISS A and then EAGLE 5 ISS B. Installers require that all console output be captured.

Connecting to EAGLE 5 ISS A

To prepare for the configuration of the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A, the installer connects directly to the MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A. Use the following method to connect to MPS B of EAGLE 5 ISS A.

1. Use a PPP utility to connect the modem located in the OOBM card in server A.
For information about setting up a PPP utility, refer to "Network Connections" the .
2. When the prompt appears, enter the following command to start a secure shell session with an ELAP server:

```
ssh elapconfig@<server_IP_address>
```

where **<server_IP_address>** is the IP address of the MPS B at EAGLE 5 ISS A.

3. This will access the ELAP text interface.
The **elapconfig** username and a password provided by your system administrator are required to continue.

Connecting to EAGLE 5 ISS B

To prepare for the configuration of the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B, the installer must first complete the connection to and configuration of the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A. The installer is then able to use a secure shell session to MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B to configure it.

The installer can now use a secure shell session from the system prompt to the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B, using the IP address shown in [Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) .

```
ssh 192.168.61.119 Trying 192.168.61.119... Connected to 192.168.61.119. Escape character is '^]'. SunOS 5.7
```

Procedure for Configuring ELAPs

Perform the configuration procedure by following these steps in the text-based user interface. After you have connected to an MPS (as described in [Initial Setup and Connecting to MPSs](#)), you can perform this procedure to configure the ELAPs in your network.

Note: Initial configuration cannot be performed through the GUI. The IP addresses required for browser connectivity are not defined until the initial configuration, using the text-based UI, is completed.

Using the set up and connection described previously, the installer connects to an MPS to perform configuration. In a typical installation, the installer connects directly to the MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A to configure it, then uses `ssh` to connect to the MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B and configure it.

1. Upon connecting to the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A, login to the ELAP.

- a) Log in as `elapconfig`.

A caution appears.

```
SunOS 5.7
mpsa-f0c7c3 console login: elapconfig
Password:
Caution: This is the first login of the text user interface. Please
review the following checklist before continuing. Failure
to enter complete and accurate information at this time will
have unpredictable results.

    1. The mate MPS servers (MPS A and MPS B) must be powered on.
    2. "Initial Platform Manufacture" for the mate MPS servers
       must be complete.
    3. The sync network between the mate MPS servers must be
       operational.
    4. You must have the correct password for the ELAPdev user on
       the mate MPS server.

Press return to continue...
```

- b) Evaluate the conditions of the Caution notice. When the conditions are satisfied, press **Return** to continue.

Upon pressing **Return** to continue, you can end or continue with the initial configuration.

```
Are you sure you wish to continue? [N]: y
```

Note: Pressing **Return** accepts the default value **n**. To continue with the configuration, enter **y**.

- c) Press **y**.

Upon pressing **y**, the configuration software executes on the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B. While the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B were formerly referred to as 'remote', remember that the configuration software now considers the same MPS pair now to be 'local' (for more information, see [Configuration Terms and Assumptions](#)).

- d) Enter the `elapdev` user password on the mate MPS server to confirm the secure shell keys are successfully exchanged.

The example shows the output generated when the correct password is entered, the secure shell keys are successfully exchanged, and the UI database is set up on MPS A and MPS B at this site.

```
Password for ELAPdev@mate:
Keys exchanged.
Verifying that ssh works correctly.
ssh is working correctly.
Building the initial database on slave.
Building the initial database on master.
There was no elap.cfg file. Using default configuration.
Allowing access from slave.
Stopping mysql on master.
Stopping mysql on slave.
Setting up master config file.
Setting up slave config file.
```

```
Copying database to slave.
Starting MySQL on master.
Starting MySQL on slave.
```

A successful configuration file setup results in the initial display of the **ELAP Configuration Menu** and its associated header information.

The server designation of MPS A at this site is displayed as well as hostname, hostid, Platform Version, Software Version, and the date.

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mps-t1100-a  hostid: a8c0683d
              Platform Version: 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.7.0
              Wed Apr 16 13:44:58 EDT 2008
```

```
/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Display Configuration |
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu |
|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone |
|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys |
|-----|
| 5 | Change Password |
|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu |
|-----|
| 7 | Configure NTP Server |
|-----|
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

```
Enter Choice: 1
```

2. Choose option **1**, Display Configuration, to view ELAP A and ELAP B Provisioning Network IP addresses, the Time Zone, and other values for the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A.

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mps-t1100-a  hostid: 0
              Platform Version: 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.2-8.0.0_80.4.0
              Wed Apr 16 13:44:58 EDT 2008
ELAP A Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.61.136
ELAP B Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.61.137
Provisioning Network Netmask          = 255.255.255.0
Provisioning Network Default Router   = 192.168.61.250
Provisioning VIP                       = 192.168.61.166
ELAP A Sync Network Address           = 169.254.1.100
ELAP B Sync Network Address           = 169.254.1.200
ELAP A Main DSM Network Address       = 192.168.120.100
ELAP B Main DSM Network Address       = 192.168.120.200
ELAP A Backup DSM Network Address     = 192.168.121.100
ELAP B Backup DSM Network Address     = 192.168.121.200
ELAP A HTTP Port                      = 80
ELAP B HTTP Port                      = 80
ELAP A HTTP SuExec Port               = 8001
ELAP B HTTP SuExec Port               = 8001
```

```

ELAP A Banner Connection Port      = 8473
ELAP B Banner Connection Port      = 8473
ELAP A Static NAT Address          = Not configured
ELAP B Static NAT Address          = Not configured
ELAP A LSMS Connection Port        = Not configured
ELAP B LSMS Connection Port        = Not configured
Time Zone                          = America/New_York

```

Press return to continue...

3. Press Return to return to the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.
4. Choose option 2, Configure Network Interfaces Menu, from the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.

```

/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Display Configuration              |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu  |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone                     |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys        |
|---|-----|
| 5 | Change Password                   |
|---|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu                     |
|---|-----|
| 7 | Configure NTP Server               |
|---|-----|
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery            |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                              |
\-----/

```

Enter Choice: 2

5. Choose option 1, Configure Provisioning Network form the Configure Network Interfaces Menu.

The **Configure Provisioning Network Menu** allows you to accept the default IP address values presented by the configuration software for ELAP A and ELAP B provisioning network and network netmask, or to enter specific IP values previously received from the customer for the MPS.

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network     |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure DSM Network             |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Configure Forwarded Ports        |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Configure Static NAT Addresses    |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                              |
\-----/

```

Enter Choice: 1

See the information recorded in [Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) and [Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) for the correct addresses.

Note: No default value is provided for the ELAP provisioning network default router. This value must be received from the customer.

Information for the submenu for configuring communications networks is displayed.

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
Enter the ELAP A provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.90]:
Enter the ELAP B provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.91]:
Enter the ELAP provisioning network netmask [255.255.255.0]:
Enter the ELAP provisioning network default router IP Address: 192.168.54.250
ELAP local provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.61.100]:
Please Wait, this may take a while...
```

6. Press Return to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

- If there is a known network address conflict, continue with [Step 7](#).
- If there is not a known network address conflict, go to [Step 9](#)

7. Choose option 2, Configure DSM Network, from the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

```
/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure DSM Network         |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Configure Forwarded Ports     |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Configure Static NAT Addresses|
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                           |
\-----/
```

Enter Choice: 2

The Configure DSM Network choice automatically adds the DSM network IP address to the list of known hosts.

8. Accept default IP address octets for the ELAP main DSM network and the ELAP backup DSM network presented by the configuration software unless a known network conflict exists.

```
First 3 octets for the ELAP main DSM network [192.168.120]:
First 3 octets for the ELAP backup DSM network [192.168.121]:
First 3 octets for the ELAP loopback DSM network [192.168.123]:
```

Upon accepting the default value or entering a specific ELAP backup DSM network octet IP address value, you are returned to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

- If the MPS is separated from GUI workstations and provisioning systems by a port forwarding firewall, continue with [Step 9](#).
- If the MPS is separated from GUI workstations and provisioning systems by a port forwarding firewall, go to [Step 10](#).

9. Choose option 3, Configure Forwarded Ports, from the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

```
/-----Configure Forwarded Ports Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Change ELAP A HTTP Port       |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Change ELAP B HTTP Port       |
|---|-----|
```

```

-----
 3 | Change ELAP A HTTP SuExec Port
-----
 4 | Change ELAP B HTTP SuExec Port
-----
 5 | Change ELAP A Banner Connection Port
-----
 6 | Change ELAP B Banner Connection Port
-----
 7 | Change ELAP A LSMS Connection Port
-----
 8 | Change ELAP B LSMS Connection Port
-----
 e | Exit
-----
Enter choice: 1

```

- a) Enter the correct option number for the port information to be entered.

See the information recorded in [Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) and [Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) for the correct information.

Note: The LSMS is not capable of changing the LSMSports it can connect to on the MPS. Therefore, the default values for options 7 through 8 on the Configure Forwarded Ports Menu should not be changed.

```
ELAP A HTTP Port [80]:
```

- b) Enter the appropriate information and press return once to return to the **Configure Forwarded Ports Menu**.
- c) Enter the option number or enter **e** to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

10. Choose option 4, Configure Static NAT Addresses from the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-\
/-----\
 1 | Configure Provisioning Network
-----
 2 | Configure DSM Network
-----
 3 | Configure Forwarded Ports
-----
 4 | Configure Static NAT Addresses
-----
 e | Exit
-----
Enter Choice: 4

```

11. Enter Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu option 1 or 2.

Each numbered item of the **Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu** allows you to specify an IP Address used outside of the firewall for remote access to the MPS.

```

/-----Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu-\
/-----\
 1 | Change ELAP A Static NAT Address
-----
 2 | Change ELAP B Static NAT Address
-----

```

```
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

- a) Enter a valid NAT IP address from [Table 6: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) and [Table 7: Information for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#).

```
ELAP A Static NAT Address:
```

- b) Choose option **e** on the **Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu** to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.
- c) Choose option **e** (Exit), from the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**, to return to the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.
- If the time zone is not correct for this installation, as shown in the output of the Display Configuration [Step 2](#), continue with [Step 12](#).
 - If the time zone is correct for this installation, as shown in the output of the Display Configuration [Step 2](#), go to [Step 14](#).

12. Choose option 3, Set Time Zone, on the ELAP Configuration Menu.

Note: Obtain the value for the time zone from the customer's Information Services department. The default value for the time zone is **US/Eastern**.

```
/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Display Configuration |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys |
|---|-----|
| 5 | Change Password |
|---|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu |
|---|-----|
| 7 | Configure NTP Server |
|---|-----|
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

```
Enter Choice: 3
```

An important Caution statement is displayed.

```
Caution: This action requires a reboot of the affected MPS servers to
          activate the change. Operation of the ELAP software before
          the MPS servers are rebooted may have unpredictable
          consequences.
Press return to continue...
```

- a) Press **Return** to continue.
You are prompted for confirmation on setting the time zone for MPS A and MPS B at his site.
- b) Enter **y** to confirm the change.

Pressing **Return** accepts the default of **n** (no) and the action is aborted.

```
Are you sure you wish to change the timezone for MPS A and B? [N]: y
```

When the affirmative response **y** is given to change the time zone, the following prompt is displayed. The time zone can be the zone where the ELAP is located, Greenwich Mean Time, or another zone that is selected by the customer to meet the needs of the system.

If the time zone is known, it can be entered at the prompt.

If the exact time zone value is not known, press **Return**, and a list of the valid names is displayed. The installer can select a value from the list. The list is also displayed if an invalid time zone is entered and **Return** is pressed. For more information on valid time zones, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual*.

```
Enter a time zone file (relative to /usr/share/lib/zoneinfo):
```

The time zone change does not take effect until the next time the MPS is rebooted.

Upon setting the time zone successfully, you are returned to the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.

- If you want to exchange secure shell keys, continue with [Step 13](#).

Note: Although the exchange of ELAP Secure Shell (SSH) Keys is performed automatically by the configuration software at the start of the ELAP configuration ([Substep d](#)), exchange of SSH keys with the LSMS ([Step 17](#)) must be performed manually in order for the ELAP to receive bulk downloads from the LSMS.

- If you do not want to exchange SSH keys, go to [Step 18](#).

13. Enter option 4, Exchange Secure Shell Keys, from the ELAP Configuration Menu.

```

/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Display Configuration                |
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu    |
|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone                        |
|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys           |
|-----|
| 5 | Change Password                      |
|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu                        |
|-----|
| 7 | Configure NTP Server                  |
|-----|
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery                |
|-----|
| e | Exit                                  |
\-----/

```

```
Enter Choice: 4
```

The **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu** is displayed.

14. Enter 1, Exchange Keys with Mate.

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
```

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: bonaire-a  hostid: a8c0d03d
              Platform Version: 3.0.3-8.0.0_80.8.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.12-8.0.0_80.12.0
              Fri Jul 25 09:29:35 EDT 2008
```

```
/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
```

```
/-----\
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Keys with LSMS |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

```
Enter Choice: 1
```

Upon entering **1**, you are asked to confirm the SSH key exchange.

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys? [N]: Y
```

- a) Enter **Y** to continue.
You are prompted for the elapdev password.
- b) Enter the elapdev password to continue.

A message provides notification that SSH is working. You are returned to the **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu**.

15. Enter **2**, Exchange Keys with a Remote ELAP.

```
ssh is working correctly.
```

```
MPS Side B:  hostname: bonaire-b  hostid: a8c0d13d
              Platform Version: 3.0.3-8.0.0_80.8.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.13-8.0.0_80.14.0
              Mon Jul 28 10:21:15 EDT 2008
```

```
/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
```

```
/-----\
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Keys with LSMS |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

```
Enter Choice: 2
```

You are prompted to confirm the exchange.

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys with remote? [N]:
```

- a) Enter **Y** to continue.

You are prompted for the IP address.

```
Remote IP Address:
```

- b) Enter the IP address of the remote ELAP.
You are prompted for the elapdev password.

```
The server does not know of 192.168.66.98.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
Password of elapdev:
```

- c) Enter the elapdev password.

A message provides notification that host keys were exchanged and SSH is working. You are returned to the **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu**.

16. Enter 3, Exchange Keys with a mate ELAP as a root user.

```
The server does not know of 192.168.66.98.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
ssh is working correctly.

MPS Side B:  hostname: bonaire-b  hostid: a8c0d13d
              Platform Version: 3.0.3-8.0.0_80.8.0
              Software Version:  ELAP 3.0.13-8.0.0_80.14.0
              Mon Jul 28 10:21:15 EDT 2008
```

```
/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |
|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |
|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |
|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Keys with LSMS |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

```
Enter Choice: 3
```

You are prompted to confirm the exchange.

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys as root? [N]:
```

- a) Enter **Y** to continue.
You are prompted to enter the root password.

```
Password of root:
```

- b) Enter the root password.

A message provides notification that host keys were exchanged and SSH is working. You are returned to the **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu**.

17. Enter 4, Exchange Keys with LSMS.

Note: This procedure exchanges SSH keys between the two ELAP servers and ONE OF THE LSMS SERVERS. Consequently, **THIS PROCEDURE MUST BE PERFORMED FOR THE LSMS SERVER**

A (lsmspri) and REPEATED FOR THE LSMS SERVER B (lsmssec). Failure to perform this procedure for both LSMS servers can result in failure of the ELAP servers to receive SERVDI bulkloads from the LSMS servers.

Note: You will need the IP addresses for both LSMS server host names (lsmspri and lsmssec) as well as the lsmsadm password to complete this procedure.

```
ssh is working correctly.

MPS Side B:  hostname: bonaire-b  hostid: a8c0d13d
              Platform Version: 3.0.3-8.0.0_80.8.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.13-8.0.0_80.14.0
              Mon Jul 28 10:21:15 EDT 2008

/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Keys with LSMS |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| e | Exit |-----|-----|-----|-----|
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

Enter Choice: 4
```

You are prompted to confirm the exchange.

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys with LSMS? [N]:
```

- a) Enter **Y** to continue.
You are prompted to enter the LSMS IP address.

```
LSMS IP Address:
```

- b) Enter the IP address for the desired LSMS server.
You are prompted to enter the lsmsadm password.

```
The server does not know of 192.168.60.4.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
Password of lsmsadm:
```

- c) Enter the lsmsadm password.

A message provides notification that keys were exchanged (between ELAP A and the selected LSMS server) and SSH is working.

You are prompted to enter the lsmsadm password again for exchange of keys between ELAP B and the selected LSMS server.

```
The server does not know of 192.168.60.4.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
ssh is working correctly.
The server does not know of 192.168.60.4.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
Password of lsmsadm:
```

d) Enter the lsmsadm password.

A message provides notification that keys were exchanged (between ELAP B and the selected LSMS server) and SSH is working. You are returned to the **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu**.

```
The server does not know of 192.168.60.4.
Will just exchange host keys for the name given!
ssh is working correctly.

MPS Side B:  hostname: bonaire-b  hostid: a8c0d13d
              Platform Version: 3.0.3-8.0.0_80.8.0
              Software Version: ELAP 3.0.13-8.0.0_80.14.0
              Mon Jul 28 10:21:15 EDT 2008

/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
|-----|-----|
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |
|-----|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |
|-----|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |
|-----|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Keys with LSMS |
|-----|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|-----|

Enter Choice: 4
```

Note: The SSH keys must be exchanged between the ELAP servers and both LSMS servers (LSMS server A and LSMS server B).

- If you have exchanged SSH keys with only one LSMS server, repeat [Step 17](#) to exchange keys with the second LSMS server. .
 - If you have exchanged SSH keys with both LSMS server A and B (lsmspri and lsmssec), continue with [Substep e](#).
- e) Choose option **e** on the **Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu** to return to the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.
- If you need to change the text-based UI password for the MPSs at this site, continue with [Step 18](#).
 - If you do not need to change the text-based UI password for the MPSs at this site, go to [Step 19](#).

18. Enter option **5**, Change Password, from the **ELAP Configuration Menu** to change the text-based user interface password for the `elapconfig` login name for both MPS A and B at this site.

```
/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
|-----|-----|
| 1 | Display Configuration |
|-----|-----|
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu |
|-----|-----|
| 3 | Set Time Zone |
|-----|-----|
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys |
|-----|-----|
| 5 | Change Password |
|-----|-----|
| 6 | Platform Menu |
|-----|-----|
```

```

 7 | Configure NTP Server
---|-----
 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/

```

Enter Choice: 5

- a) Confirm the action of changing the password for both the MPS A and MPS B servers at this site. Pressing **Return** accepts the default of **n** (no) and aborts the action to change the password. Entering **y** invokes a prompt for the new password, followed by the re-entry of the password to confirm the entry.

```

Verifying connectivity with mate...
Are you sure you wish to change the text UI password on MPS A and B? [N]: y
Enter new password for text UI user:
Re-enter new password:
Press return to continue ...

```

- b) Enter the new password, confirm entry, and press **Return**. Successful entry of the new password returns the installer to the ELAP Configuration Menu.
- If you need to add an NTP server, continue with [Step 19](#).
 - If you do not need to add an NTP server, go to [Step 22](#)

19. Enter option 7, Configure NTP Server Menu, from the ELAP Configuration Menu to add an NTP Server.

```

/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
 1 | Display Configuration
---|-----
 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu
---|-----
 3 | Set Time Zone
---|-----
 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys
---|-----
 5 | Change Password
---|-----
 6 | Platform Menu
---|-----
 7 | Configure NTP Server
---|-----
 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/

```

Enter Choice: 7

- a) Enter option 2, Add External NTP Server, from the ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu.

```

/-----ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu-\
/-----\
 1 | Display External NTP Server
---|-----
 2 | Add External NTP Server
---|-----
 3 | Remove External NTP Server

```

```

|-----|
| e | Exit
|-----|
Enter Choice: 2

```

- b) Confirm the action of adding a new NTP Server.

Pressing **Return** accepts the default of **n** (no) and aborts the action to add an external NTP server.

- c) Enter **y** to add the IP address of the NTP server.

Note: The installer should now enter the same IP address for the NTP server that was previously added to the MPS A and B servers on EAGLE 5 ISS A. This action allows the one NTP server to keep all MPS servers in synchronization.

```

Are you sure you wish to add new NTP Server? [N]: y
Enter the ELAP NTP Server IP Address: 192.168.61.69
Verifying NTP Server. It might take up to 1 minute.
External NTP Server [server 192.168.61.69 prefer]
has been added.
Press return to continue...
Verifying NTP Server. It might take up to 1 minute.
External NTP Server [server 192.102.61.91 prefer] has been added.
Press return to continue...

```

Note: All NTP Server IP addresses shown are only examples.

The display shows the server verification occurring. The installer receives a confirmation of a successful addition of the NTP server.

- To confirm successful addition of the NTP server, continue with [Step 20](#).
 - Press **Return** to return to the **ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu**.
20. Enter option **1**, Display External NTP Server from the ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu, to confirm successful addition of the NTP server.

```

/-----ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu-\
/-----|
| 1 | Display External NTP Server
|-----|
| 2 | Add External NTP Server
|-----|
| 3 | Remove External NTP Server
|-----|
| e | Exit
|-----|
Enter Choice: 1

```

The output allows you to verify that the External NTP Server IP address is correct.

```

External NTP Server [server 192.168.61.69 prefer ]
Press return to continue...

```

- a) Press **Return** to return to the ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu.
- b) Enter option **e** to exit the ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu and return to the ELAP Configuration Menu.

```

/-----ELAP Configure NTP Server Menu-\
/-----|
| 1 | Display External NTP Server
|-----|

```

```

-----\
| 2 | Add External NTP Server |
| 3 | Remove External NTP Server |
| e | Exit |
\-----/
Enter Choice: e

```

You are returned to the ELAP Configuration Menu.

Note: During configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B, if the time zone was changed ([Step 12](#)) and if the Backup Provisioning Network ([Step 9](#)) was configured on either MPS, both MPS pairs on EAGLE 5 ISS A and on EAGLE 5 ISS B must be rebooted.

- If you do not need to reboot the MPS pairs on EAGLE 5 ISS A and on EAGLE 5 ISS B, continue with [Step 21](#).
- If you must reboot the MPS pairs on EAGLE 5 ISS A and on EAGLE 5 ISS B, go to [Step 22](#).

21. Enter option **e** to exit the **ELAP Configuration Menu**. Configuration is complete. DO NOT continue with [Step 22](#).
22. Enter option 6, Platform Menu, from the **ELAP Configuration Menu**.

```

/-----ELAP Configuration Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Display Configuration |
| 2 | Configure Network Interfaces Menu |
| 3 | Set Time Zone |
| 4 | Exchange Secure Shell Keys |
| 5 | Change Password |
| 6 | Platform Menu |
| 7 | Configure NTP Server |
| 8 | Mate Disaster Recovery |
| e | Exit |
\-----/
Enter Choice: 6

```

23. Enter option 3, Reboot MPS, from the ELAP Platform Menu.

```

/-----ELAP Platform Menu-\
/-----\
| 1 | Initiate Upgrade |
| 2 | Eject CD |
| 3 | Reboot MPS |
| 4 | Halt MPS |
|   |   |
\-----/

```

```

 5 | MySQL Backup
---|-----
 6 | RTDB Backup
---|-----
 e | Exit
\---|-----/
Enter Choice: 3

```

```
Reboot MPS A, MPS B or [BOTH]:
```

24. At the prompt, press **Return** (default value of **BOTH**) to reboot MPS A and MPS B.

When the rebooting of the present MPS server pair on EAGLE 5 ISS B ends, the Platform Menu may re-appear; however, the connection to the MPS server will be closed, and you are returned to the system prompt.

The console logon appears at the system prompt signifying the ELAP initial configuration is complete.

Note: The console logon is preceded by many lines of reboot output.

The initial configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B is now complete. Both MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS A and MPSs on B are now configured and rebooted.

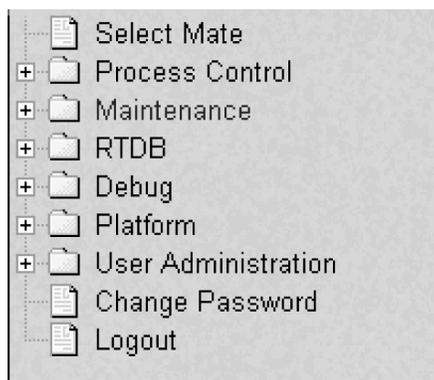
MPS Health Check Procedure

Run the `syscheck` utility to obtain the operational status of the MPS platform with the following procedure. Refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual* for more details and information about logins and permissions. For more information about the `syscheck` utility, go to the *MPS Platform Software And Maintenance - T1100 Manual*.

1. Login to the **User Interface** screen of the ELAP GUI as `elapplatform`.

The main menu displays, [Figure 41: Main Menu View](#).

Figure 41: Main Menu View

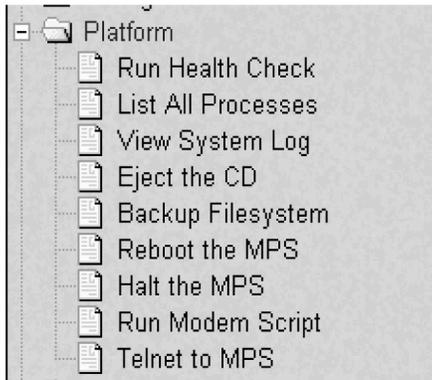


Check the banner information above the menu to verify that you are logged into the correct ELAP.

2. If it is necessary to switch to another ELAP, select **Select Mate** from the main menu.

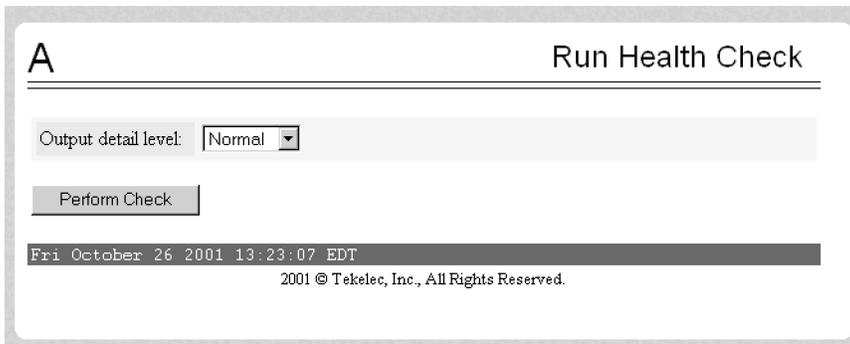
The Platform folder opens, [Figure 42: Platform Folder Open View](#).

Figure 42: Platform Folder Open View



3. When the GUI shows you are logged into the desired ELAP, select **Platform ► Run Health Check**. The Run Health Check dialog opens, [Figure 43: Run Health Check View](#).

Figure 43: Run Health Check View



4. On the **Run Health Check** screen, use the pull-down menu to select **Normal** or **Verbose** output detail level.
5. Click the **Perform Check** button to run the system health check on the selected MPS. The system health check output data displays.

You have now completed this procedure.

EMS Configuration Component

Use the following procedures to manage TekPath or ELAP EMS configuration components:

- [Creating an EMS Configuration Component](#)
- [Modifying an EMS Configuration Component](#)
- [Viewing an EMS Configuration Component](#)
- [Deleting an EMS Configuration Component](#)

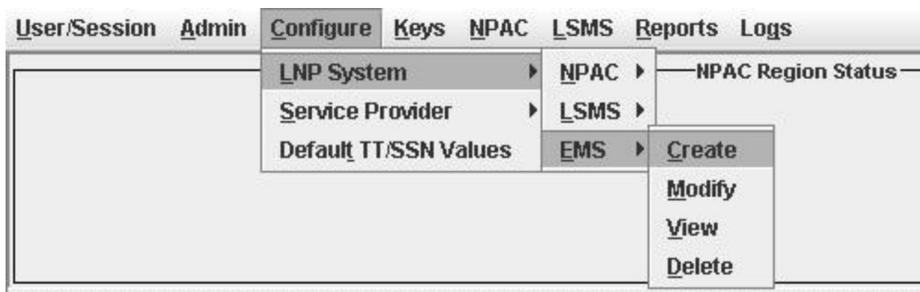
Creating an EMS Configuration Component

For each network element to be supported by the LSMS, create an EMS configuration component using the following procedure.

Note: For each EMS configuration created, you must perform a bulk download to the associated EMS/network element. Refer to the *LSMS-EAGLE 5 ISS LNP Database Synchronization Manual* for bulk loading procedures.

1. Log into the LSMS as a user in the `lsmsadm` or `lsmsall` group.
2. From the LNP System menu, shown in [Figure 44: LNP System Menu – Create EMS](#), select **Configure** ► **LNP System** ► **EMS** ► **Create**.

Figure 44: LNP System Menu – Create EMS



The EMS Configuration Component window, [Figure 45: Create LNP System EMS Address Info Tab](#) displays. The window usually opens with the **Address Info** tab displayed; if the **Address Info** tab is not displayed, click its tab to display it.

Figure 45: Create LNP System EMS Address Info Tab

3. Ensure that the radio button for an ELAP MPS or a TekPath MPS is selected. For an ELAP MPS (ELAP version 7 or older), enter the IP addresses for MPS A and MPS B (enter a value from 0 to 255 in each of the first three octets and a value from 0 to 254 in the fourth octet). For a TekPath MPS, enter the IP address for MPS A only.
4. Select one of the following radio buttons for the **Verify MPS with PING** field to specify whether the LSMS uses PING to monitor the connectivity between the LSMS and the MPS.

Note: With either selection, the LSMS always monitors connectivity with the keep alive function.

- **Enabled** to monitor the MPS by sending PINGs over the UDP port. This selection requires an additional port to be open (which can be a security concern), but supports previously available function.
- **Disabled** to monitor the MPS using only the keep alive function. This selection reduces the number of ports required to be open inbound to the ELAP network. Security is increased when the number of open ports is decreased.

Note: The LSMS/EMS PING Enhancement feature provides the following functionality:

- Prevents intermediate devices (for example, routers and switches) from closing idle HSOP connections
- Detects low level network faults that were previously not detectable using the TCP/IP stack alone.

5. Click the **Component Info** tab, shown in [Figure 47: Create LNP System EMS Contact Info](#).

Figure 46: Create LNP System EMS Component Info

6. Enter the **Component Info** data as follows (all fields in this tab must contain data):
 - *Owner ID* – ID of the network element owner (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
 - *Platform Type* – hardware platform of the network element (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
 - *Platform Supplier* – name of the supplier of the network element hardware platform (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
 - *Platform SW Release* – release level of the software running on the network element platform (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
 - *Platform Model* – model number of the network element platform (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
 - *CLLI* – CLLI code of the network element (maximum 11 numeric and uppercase alphabetic characters)
 - *Mate CLLI* – CLLI of the mate EMS component (maximum 11 numeric and uppercase alphabetic characters)
 - *PC* – point code of the EMS component (must contain three 3-digit octets; first octet must have a value from 1 to 255; last two octets must have a value from 0 to 255; second octet must not be 001 if the first octet has a value from 1 to 5)
 - *Mate PC* – point code of the mate EMS component (must contain three 3-digit octets; first octet must have a value from 1 to 255; last two octets must have a value from 0 to 255; second octet must not be 001 if the first octet has a value from 1 to 5)
 - *LNP Capability PC* – LNP capability point code of the network element (must contain three 3-digit octets; first octet must have a value from 1 to 255; last two octets must have a value from 0 to 255; second octet must not be 001 if the first octet has a value from 1 to 5)
7. Click the **Contact Info** tab, shown in [Figure 46: Create LNP System EMS Component Info](#).

Figure 47: Create LNP System EMS Contact Info

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Create LNP System EMS <TKLC>". It has three tabs: "Address Info", "Component Info", and "Contact Info". The "Contact Info" tab is active. The form contains the following fields:

- Name: [Text Box]
- Email: [Text Box]
- Street: [Text Box]
- City: [Text Box]
- State: [Text Box]
- ZIP Code: [Text Box]
- Province: [Text Box]
- Country: [Text Box]
- Phone Number: [Text Box]
- Fax Number: [Text Box]
- Pager Number: [Text Box]
- Pager PIN: [Text Box]

At the bottom of the dialog, there is a button with a question mark icon labeled "Create EMS Component?". Below this are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

8. All fields in this tab are optional. If you wish to enter the **Contact Info** data, do so as follows:

- *Name* – name of the person to contact for network element information (maximum 40 alphanumeric characters)
- *Email* – email address of the network element contact person (maximum 60 alphanumeric characters)
- *Street* – street address of the network element contact person (maximum 40 alphanumeric characters)
- *City* – city address of the network element contact person (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters)
- *State* – state address of the network element contact person (two-letter uppercase abbreviation). If you use the *Province* field, enter -- (the default).
- *ZIP Code* – the postal zip code of the network element contact person (five numeric characters)
- *Province* – the province of the network element contact person (two-letter uppercase abbreviation). If you use the *State* field, enter -- (the default).
- *Country* – country of the network element contact person (maximum 20 alphanumeric characters).
- *Phone Number* – phone number of the network element contact person (ten numeric characters required).
- *FAX Number* – FAX number of the network element contact person (ten numeric characters required).
- *Pager Number* – pager number of the network element contact person (ten numeric characters required)
- *Pager PIN* – pager PIN number of the network element contact person (ten numeric characters maximum)

9. When finished, click **OK** to apply the changes.

- If the **Update Successful** dialog, [Figure 48: Update Successful Dialog](#) appears, click **OK**. The GUI returns to the main console window.

Figure 48: Update Successful Dialog



- When a mandatory field is empty or a field is not properly configured, the **Field Required** [Figure 49: Field Required Dialog](#) dialog displays.

Figure 49: Field Required Dialog



Click **OK** and correct the appropriate field.

Repeat this step until you receive an **Update Successful** notification.

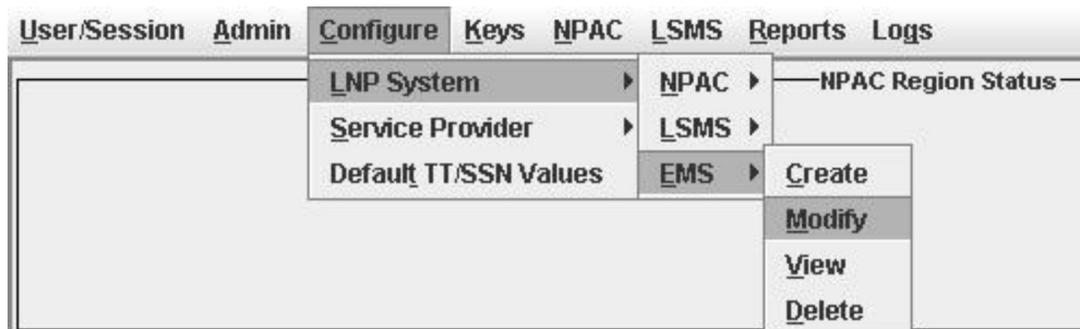
Modifying an EMS Configuration Component

To modify an existing EMS configuration component, use the following procedure.

Note: For each EMS configuration created, you must perform a bulk download to the associated EMS/network element. Refer to the *LSMS-EAGLE 5 ISS LNP Database Synchronization Manual* for bulk loading procedures.

1. Log into the LSMS as a user in the `lsmsadm` or `lsmsall` group.
2. Click the **EMS status** icon for the EMS you wish to modify so that the icon is highlighted.
3. From the **Main Menu**, select **Configure** ► **LNP System** ► **EMS** ► **Modify**, as shown in [Figure 50: LNP System Menu – Modify EMS](#).

Figure 50: LNP System Menu – Modify EMS



The **Modify LNP System EMS** window, [Figure 51: Modify LNP System EMS Window](#), appears.

Figure 51: Modify LNP System EMS Window

The window usually opens with the **Address Info** tab displayed; if the **Address Info** tab is not displayed, click its tab to display it.

4. Modify the EMS data as required.
See [Creating an EMS Configuration Component](#) for detailed field information.
5. Click **OK**.
The **EMS Routing** dialog appears, [Figure 52: EMS Routing Dialog](#).

Figure 52: EMS Routing Dialog

Click **OK**.

The **Update Successful** dialog displays, [Figure 53: Update Successful Dialog](#).

Figure 53: Update Successful Dialog



You have completed this procedure.

If a mandatory field is empty or a field is not properly configured, the **More Fields Needed** message is displayed, [Figure 54: More Fields Needed Dialog](#).

Figure 54: More Fields Needed Dialog



Click **OK** and correct the appropriate field.

Repeat this step until you receive an **Update Successful** notification.

Note: Changes do not take effect until the eagleagent is restarted (refer to "Manually Verifying and Restarting the Eagle Agents" in the *LSMS Maintenance Manual*).

Viewing an EMS Configuration Component

To view EMS configuration component information, use the following procedure.

1. Log into the LSMS as a user in the `lsmsview`, `lsmsuser`, `lsmsuext`, or `lsmsadm` group.
2. Click the **EMS status** icon for the EMS you wish to view (highlight the icon).
3. From the **Main Menu**, select **Configure** > **LNP System** > **EMS** > **View**.

The **View LNP System EMS** dialog displays, [Figure 55: View LNP System EMS Dialog](#).

Figure 55: View LNP System EMS Dialog

4. Click on any of the tabs to view additional information.
For more information about the meaning of the fields on any of the tabs, see [Creating an EMS Configuration Component](#).
- Note:** You cannot modify information in any of the tabs.
5. When finished viewing, click OK.

Deleting an EMS Configuration Component

To delete an EMS configuration component, use the following procedure.

Note: The deletion of the EMS configuration component does not take effect until the LSMS is idled and restarted (refer to “Idling an Active Server” and “Starting or Restarting an Idle Server” in the *LSMS Maintenance Manual*).

1. Log into the LSMS as a user in the `lsmsadm` or `lsmsall` group.
 2. Click the **EMS Status** icon for the EMS you wish to delete (highlight the icon).
 3. From the **Main Menu**, select **Configure** ► **LNP System** ► **EMS** ► **Delete**.
- The **Delete LNP EMS** dialog displays, [Figure 56: Delete LNP System EMS Dialog](#).

Figure 56: Delete LNP System EMS Dialog

4. View the information in this window to verify that this is the EMS you wish to delete. Click on any of the tabs to view additional information. For more information about the meaning of the fields on any of the tabs, see [Creating an EMS Configuration Component](#). You cannot modify information in any of the tabs.
5. Click **OK** or **Cancel**.
 - If you click **Cancel**, you are returned to the LSMS console window.
 - If you click **OK**, the **Update Successful** dialog displays, [Figure 57: Update Successful Dialog](#).

Figure 57: Update Successful Dialog



6. Click **OK**.

EMS Routing

EMS routing information enables the LSMS to send subscription information to the proper network elements. The EMS routing function allows you to modify or view the routing info that you defined using the TN Filters and GTT Groups (see Chapter 4 of the *LSMS Database Administration Manual*).

Managing Bulk Load from the LSMS

This section describes how to perform a bulk load, view bulk load log files, and understand bulk load error messages.

Bulk Load Procedure

Use the following procedure to manage a bulk load from the LSMS user interface.

Note: Before starting this procedure, contact the [Customer Care Center](#) to be readily available for assistance if you encounter any problems while performing this procedure.

1. Perform the following substeps to ensure that no NPA Splits will activate during the bulk download procedure:
 - a) As `lsmsadm`, enter the following `lsmsdb` commands to output the counts for both Subscription Version and Number Pool Block objects:

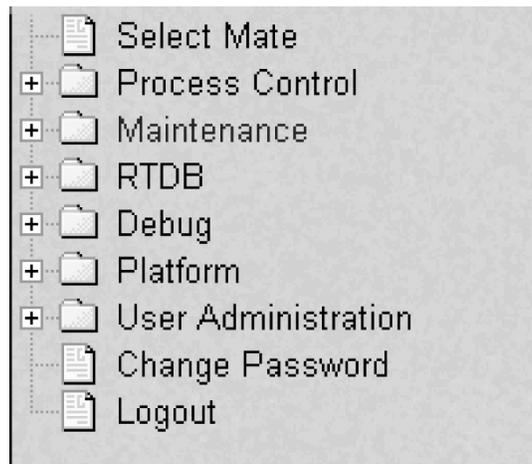
```
% cd $LSMS_DIR/./tools
% lsmsdb -c counts | grep SubscriptionVersion
1,012,345 ... CanadaDB.SubscriptionVersion
5,434,123 ... MidAtlanticDB.SubscriptionVersion
7,111,222 ... MidwestDB.SubscriptionVersion
6,333,999 ... NortheastDB.SubscriptionVersion
8,044,000 ... SoutheaststDB.SubscriptionVersion
4,999,800 ... SouthwestDB.SubscriptionVersion
6,500,000 ... WestCoastDB.SubscriptionVersion
5,250,500 ... WesternDB.SubscriptionVersion
% lsmsdb -c counts | grep NumberPoolBlock
1,205 ..... CanadaDB.NumberPoolBlock
10,400 ..... MidAtlanticDB.NumberPoolBlock
8,005 ..... MidwestDB.NumberPoolBlock
4,000 ..... NortheastDB.NumberPoolBlock
7,500 ..... SoutheaststDB.NumberPoolBlock
1,225 ..... SouthwestDB.NumberPoolBlock
7,700 ..... WestCoastDB.NumberPoolBlock
5,500 ..... WesternDB.NumberPoolBlock
```

- b) Total the counts listed in the first column of the output from both commands in substep a. Divide this total by 2 million, to determine the estimated number of hours for the bulk load.
 - c) Generate an NPA Split Report.
Select **Pending** for Status and **All NPAC Regions** for NPAC Region. For information about creating and viewing NPA Split Data Reports, refer to the *LSMS Database Administration Manual*.
 - d) Determine if NPA Splits are scheduled to be activated during the time the Bulk Load is to be performed:

- If no Pending NPA Splits were listed in the report in substep c, or if none of the Pending NPA Splits has a PDP Start Date that occurs within the time period required to complete the Bulk Load, go to [Step 2](#).
 - If any Pending NPA Split has a PDP Start Date that occurs within the time period required to complete the Bulk Load, continue with next substep.
- e) Determine the date on which you want the NPA Splits to be activated.
- This should be the next day after the expected completion of the Bulk Load Procedure (based on the start date/time anticipated and the estimated length of the Bulk Load procedure, from substep b). For example, if the Bulk Load is estimated to require 24 hours to complete and the Bulk Load planned to be performed starting at 12 noon on April 1st, the NPA Split should be postponed until April 3rd.
- f) Postpone the NPA Split (refer to the *LSMS Database Administration Manual*).
2. Ensure that the network element is prepared to receive a bulk load by doing the following:
- a) Connect your web browser to the ELAP user interface (for more information, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual - 9.0*).
 - b) Log in with the user name and password for a user who is authorized to access the menu items shown in this procedure.

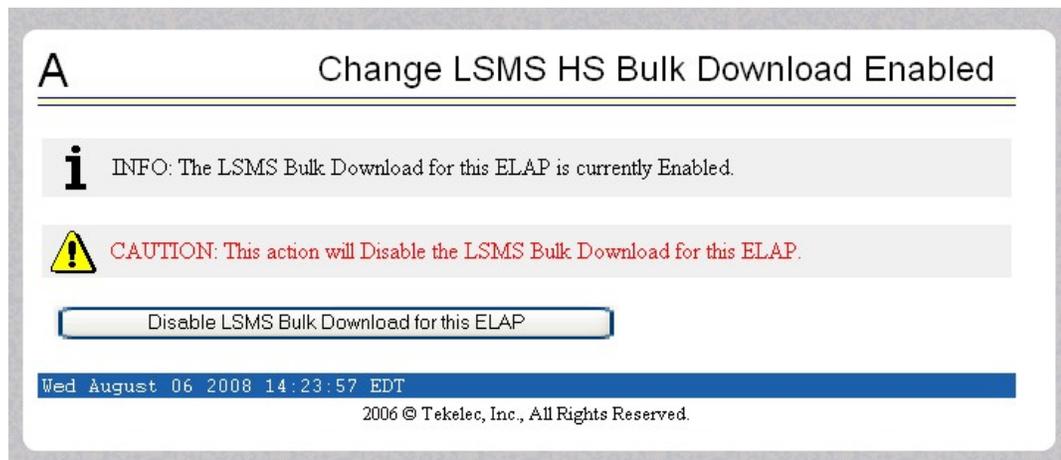
The ELAP GUI is displayed, as shown in [Figure 58: ELAP Main Menu](#).

Figure 58: ELAP Main Menu



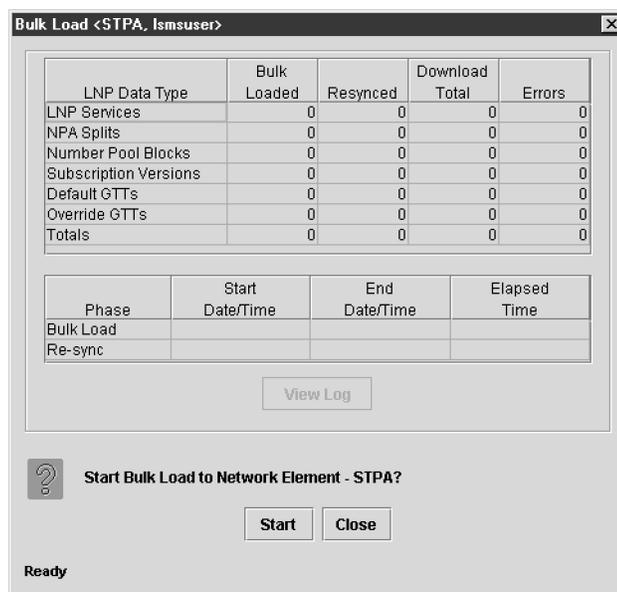
- c) Select **Maintenance > LSMS HS Bulk Download > Change Enabled**.
- The window shown in [Figure 59: Enabling Change HS Bulk Download](#) is displayed.

Figure 59: Enabling Change HS Bulk Download



- d) If the information field indicates that the Bulkload for the ELAP is currently enabled, click the Disable Bulkload for this ELAP button and this will allow the audit.
- 3. At the LSMS, log in as a member of the `lsmsuser`, `lsmsuext`, or `lsmsall` user group.
- 4. Start the Bulk Load window using either of the following:
 - a) From the **Main Menu** on the **LSMS Console** window, select **LSMS > LNP Database Synchronization > Bulk Load > <CLLI>**, where **<CLLI>** is the Common Language Location Identifier for the network element that requires the bulk load.
 - b) Right-click the **LSMS Console** window's EMS status icon that corresponds to the network element requiring the bulk load, and select **LNP Database Synchronization ► Bulk Load**. The **Bulk Load** window displays. An example of this window is shown in *Figure 60: Bulk Load Window*.

Figure 60: Bulk Load Window



- 5. To initiate the bulk load, click the **Start** button.

The **Start** button is replaced by the **Abort** button, and the **View Log** button becomes selectable. Progress is indicated by start time, elapsed time, numbers of successful and failed update commands, and status reported in the status field at the bottom of the window. When the bulk load phase completes (as indicated in the status field and by a value appearing in the End Date/Time field for the Bulk Load phase), the Re-sync phase begins and progress continues to be indicated in the same ways. All other buttons become non-selectable. [Table 10: Fields in Bulk Load Window](#) shows the meaning of each of the fields that appears in this window.

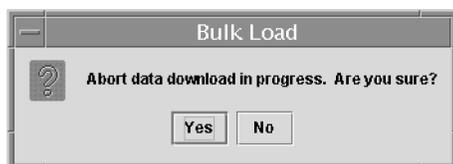
Table 10: Fields in Bulk Load Window

Field	Description	Possible Values
Bulk Loaded	Total number of LNP commands that were successfully transmitted and applied to the NE's LNP database during the initial download phase of the bulk load operation.	0 — 99,999,999
Resynced	Total number of LNP commands that were successfully transmitted and applied to the NE's LNP database during the resynchronization phase of the bulk load operation.	0 — 99,999,999
Download Total	Total number of LNP commands that were successfully transmitted and applied to the NE's LNP database during initial download and the resynchronization phases of the bulk load operation.	0 — 99,999,999
Errors	Total number of commands that were successfully transmitted but rejected by the NE during the initial download and the resynchronization phases of the bulk load operation.	0 — 99,999,999
Bulk Load Start Date/Time	Time at which the initial download phase of the bulk load operation was started by the user.	MM/DD ₁ hh:mm:ss
Bulk Load End Date/Time	Time at which the initial download phase of the bulk load operation completed successfully or terminated abnormally.	MM/DD ₁ hh:mm:ss
Bulk Load Elapsed Date/Time	Amount of time the initial download phase of the bulk load operation took to complete or the amount of time it ran before the user aborted it.	MM/DD ₁ hh:mm:ss ¹ [A F] ²
Re-sync Start Date/Time	Time at which the resynchronization phase of the bulk load operation was started by the user.	MM/DD ₁ hh:mm:ss

Field	Description	Possible Values
Re-sync End Date/Time	Time at which the resynchronization phase of the bulk load operation completed successfully (with or without command rejections at the NE) or terminated abnormally.	MM/DD ¹ hh:mm:ss
Re-sync Elapsed Date/Time	Amount of time the resynchronization phase of the bulk load operation took to complete or the amount of time it ran before the user aborted it.	hh:mm:ss ¹ [A F] ²
Status	Appears as text at the bottom left of the window to indicate the current status of the resynchronization operation.	Varies
<p>1 MM indicates month, range 01—12 DD indicates day, range 01—31 hh indicates hour, range 00—23 mm indicates minute, range 00—59 ss indicates second, range 00—59</p> <p>2 A is appended at the end of the time if the operation is aborted. F is appended at the end of the time if the operation fails.</p>		

The time required to download a database from the LSMS to the network element varies depending on the number of records provisioned in the database and the quality of the transmission and connections. To view the bulk load log file, see [Bulk Load Log File](#). To abort during either the bulk load phase or the resynchronization phase of an electronic bulk load is in progress, click the **Abort** button. A confirmation dialog displays, as shown in [Figure 61: Abort Bulk Load Operation Dialog](#).

Figure 61: Abort Bulk Load Operation Dialog



- a) Click the **Yes** button to immediately terminate the operation in progress.
Go to [Step 7](#) as if the bulk load had completed.
 - b) Click the **No** button to close the **Abort** confirmation dialog and return back to the main **Bulk Load** window with no other effect.
6. When the bulk load operation completes, the information dialog shown in [Figure 62: Bulk Load Complete Information Dialog](#) appears.

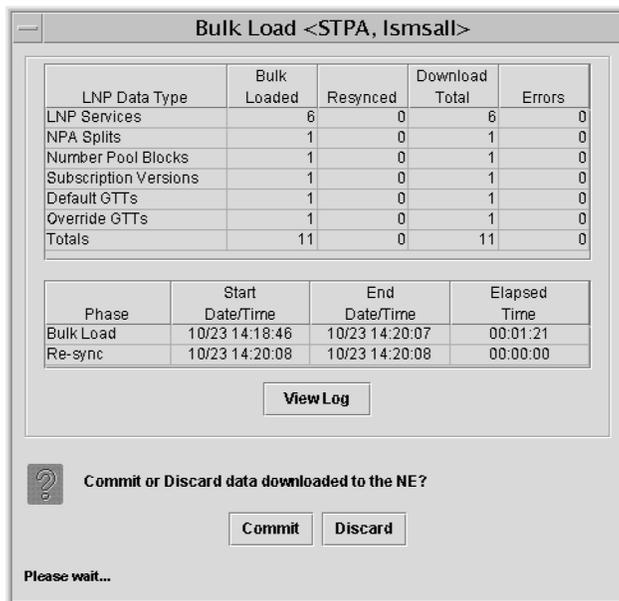
Figure 62: Bulk Load Complete Information Dialog



Click **OK**.

7. When the bulk load operation completes or is aborted, the **Abort** and **Close** buttons are replaced by **Commit** and **Discard** buttons, as shown in [Figure 63: Bulk Load Complete](#).

Figure 63: Bulk Load Complete



Commit before you click the **Discard** button, you can view the bulk load log file by clicking the **View Log** button (for more information about the file, including how to view it at other times, see [Bulk Load Log File](#)). To conclude the bulk load operation, you must click one of the following buttons:

Click the **Discard** button to end the bulk load application (closing the **Bulk Load** window) and to send the NE a discard command that results in changes to the ELAP RTDB that cannot be undone. (For whatever reason you are performing this procedure, the ELAP RTDB is now in a state of requiring database maintenance, but the bulk load application is no longer running.)

Note: On the active MPS, verify that the DB Status is Coherent and the RTDB Level is greater than zero before copying the newly downloaded database to the mated ELAP.

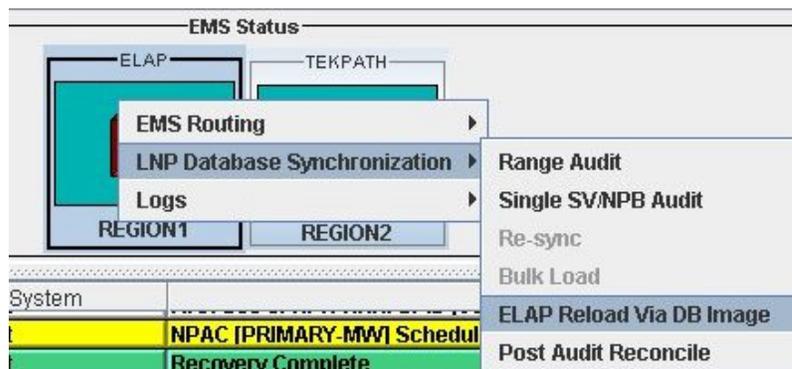
8. The NE operator must continue with the following steps to cause the RTDB to be distributed and return the NE to normal operation as follows:
 1. Copy the newly restored RTDB to its mate ELAP RTDB, as described in [Copy RTDB from Remote](#).
 2. Distribute the data to the Service Module cards, as described in [Distributing an RTDB to Service Module Cards](#).

Support ELAP Reload Via Database Image Function

The Support ELAP Reload via Database Image (SERVDI) function performs bulk data downloads (BDD) that significantly reduces the time needed to reload an ELAP database. SERVDI is included with the optional LNP 384 Million Records feature.

The SERVDI function is executed on the LSMS system and creates an ELAP RTDB image file directly from the LSMS LNP databases. See [Figure 64: ELAP Reload Via DB Image Function](#). The SERVDI download file must be transferred to the ELAP system backup directory. Once transferred, the file is activated by using the [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#) process in the ELAP GUI.

Figure 64: ELAP Reload Via DB Image Function



SERVDI Bulk Download

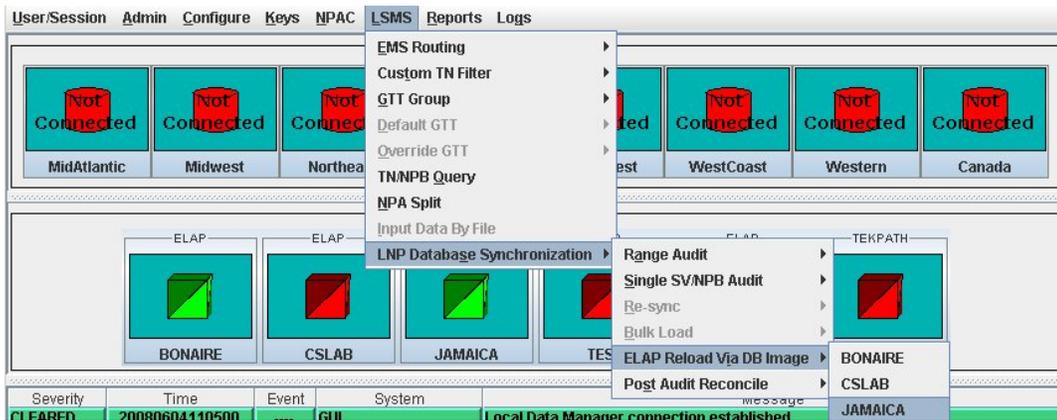
Use the following procedure to perform an ELAP bulk download from the LSMS.

Note: SERVDI is part of the optional LNP feature. Contact the Tekelec [Customer Care Center](#) for more information.

Note: The LSMS bulk download SERVDI creates the bulkload file, but cannot send it to the active ELAP unless the Secure Shell Keys (SKs) have been exchanged. This procedure is part of the ELAP configuration procedure, and is illustrated in the *ELAP Administration Manual* and in *LNP Feature Activation Guide* [ELAP Configuration Procedure](#). After this procedure is complete, the SERVDI bulk download can be sent from the LSMS to the active ELAP.

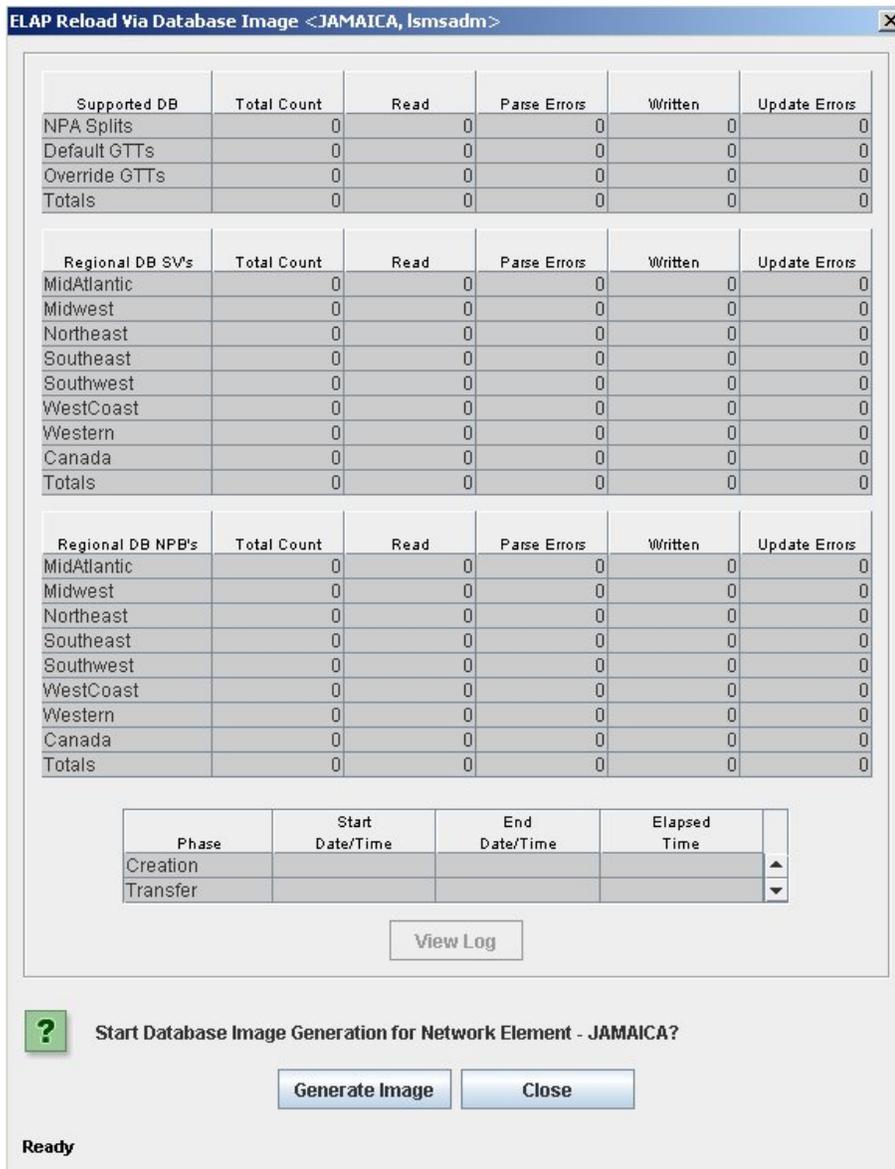
1. Log in to the LSMS GUI as a member of the permission group that is authorized to perform this operation.
2. From the LSMS Console window, select **LSMS > LNP Database Synchronization > ELAP Reload Via DB Image > <CLLI>** where <CLLI> is the ELAP network element that requires the bulk download.

Figure 65: ELAP Reload Via DB Image



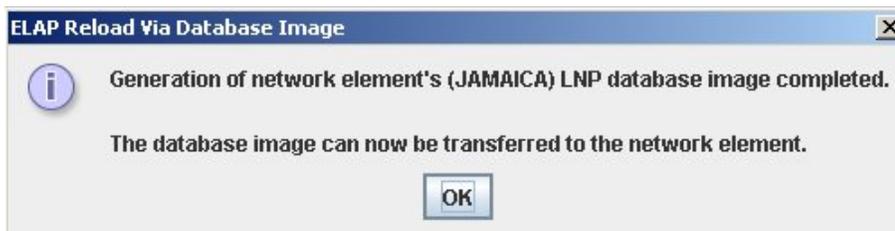
3. Click Generate Image.

Figure 66: Generate Image



- The LSMS creates a database file of the ELAP database image. When the process completes, a confirmation dialog appears.

Figure 67: Database Image Completed



Click OK to continue.

Note: If necessary, you can stop the bulk download process before the database image is complete. To stop the bulk download process, click **Abort**. A confirmation dialog appears. Click **Yes** to terminate the bulk download in progress. Click **No** to continue with the bulk download.

Figure 68: Abort Bulk Download

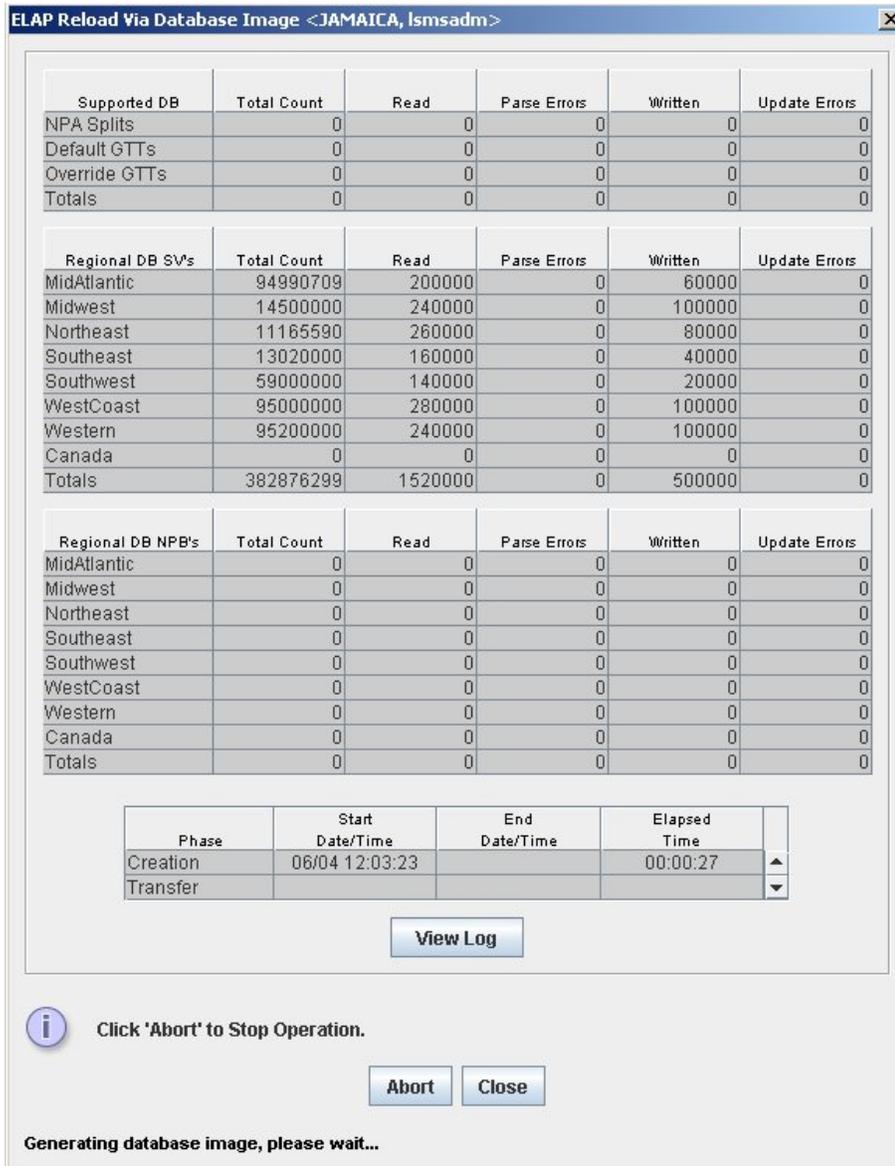
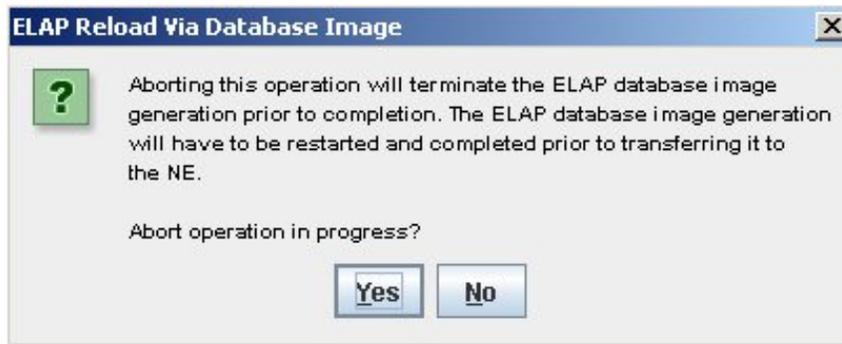
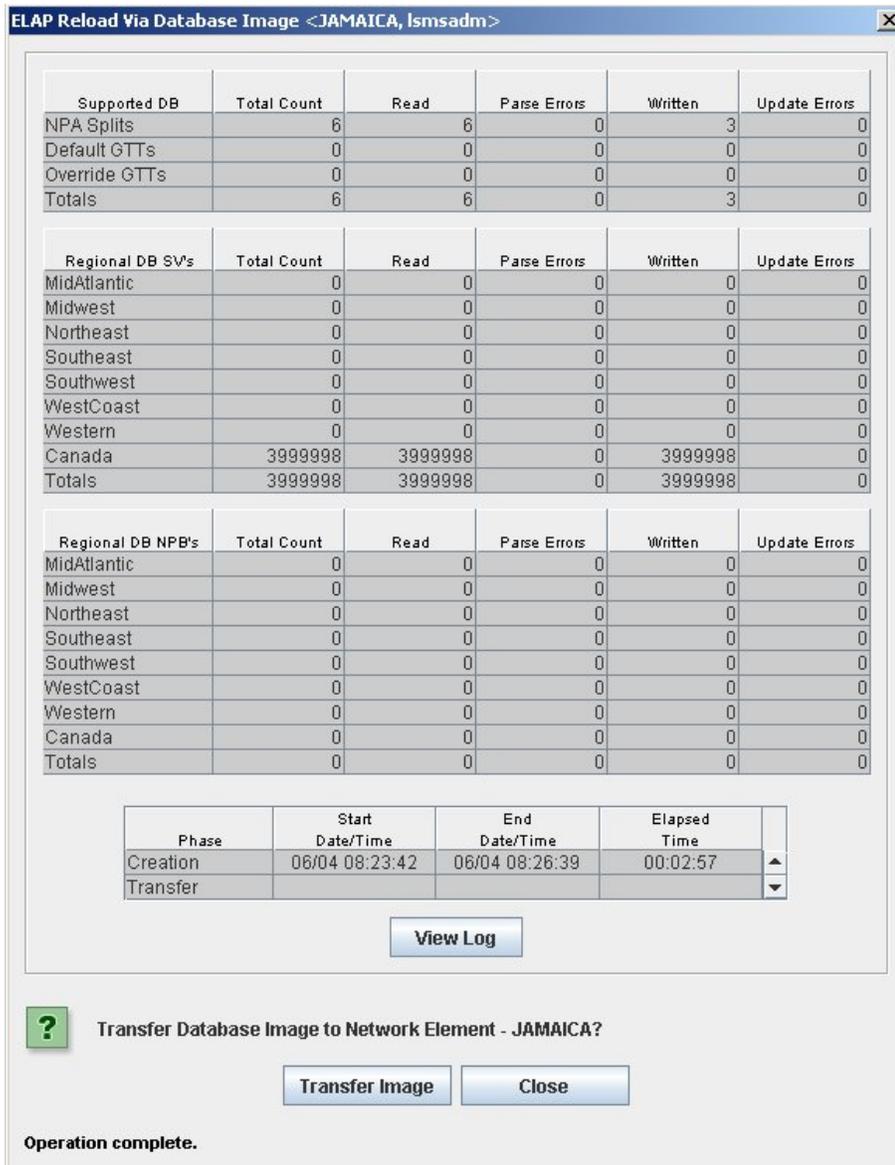


Figure 69: Abort Confirmation



5. Click **Transfer Image** to transfer the bulk download to the ELAP.

Figure 70: Transfer Database Image to ELAP



When the transfer completes, a confirmation dialog appears. Click **OK** to continue.

Figure 71: Image Transfer Complete



6. Click **Close** to return to the main LSMS Console window.

In order to complete this process, you must reload the ELAP database using the file generated in [Step 4](#). For more information about how to reload an ELAP database, refer to the procedure, [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#).

Bulk Load Log File

This section describes the following topics:

- [Viewing the Bulk Load Log File](#)
- [Bulk Load Log File Contents](#)

Viewing the Bulk Load Log File

After a resynchronization has begun, you can view the electronic bulk load log file by clicking the **View Log** button. The browser window displays the log file `LsmsBulkload.log.<MMDD>`. The file is located in the directory `/usr/local/LSMS/logs/<CLLI>`. **<CLLI>** is the Common Language Location Identifier of the network element receiving the bulk load. **<MMDD>** is the timestamp that contains month and day that the file was created.

You can also use one of the following methods to open the window shown in [Figure 72: Open Log Files Window](#) to browse for this log:

- Select **Logs > Other...** from the main menu of the **LSMS Console** window.
- Click on the **LSMS Console** window's **EMS Status** icon that corresponds to the network element receiving the bulk load so that the icon is highlighted. Right-click and select **Logs > LNP Database Synchronization > Bulk Load**.

The Open Log Files window displays.

Figure 72: Open Log Files Window



Scroll down to find the folder that has the **<CLLI>** name for the NE that was bulk loaded. Double-click the folder name, and then double-click the file name `LsmsBulkload.log.<MMDD>` that corresponds to the month and day you desire.

Note: Log files are maintained for seven days and then automatically removed from the LSMS.

Bulk Load Log File Contents

When a bulk load is started, the bulk load log file for that day is appended (if this is the first bulk load of the day, the file is created). For each bulk load performed on that day, the bulk load log file contains information similar to the information displayed on the Bulk Load main window, such as start and end times for the bulk load, and numbers of successes and failures in various LNP categories.

The bulk load log file contains the following sections:

- Header Section
- Bulk Load Section
- Resynchronization Section
- Summary Section
- Download Commit/Discard Section

Refer to Appendix C of the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 ISS* for more information on these sections.

Figure 73: Example Bulk Load Log File shows an example of a bulk load log file.

Figure 73: Example Bulk Load Log File

```
Wed Oct 31 14:02:03 GMT 2001

Username: lsmsall
NE CLLI: STPB

-----

Wed Oct 31 14:02:02 GMT 2001
Connection established with network element (192.168.61.202:1030)

Bulk download started on Wed Oct 31 14:02:13 GMT 2001

Bulk download completed on Wed Oct 31 14:02:27 GMT 2001

      LNP Services           6 Downloaded           0 errors
      NPA Splits             1 Downloaded           0 errors
      Number Pool Blocks     2 Downloaded           0 errors
      Subscription Versions 1004 Downloaded        0 errors
      Default GTTs           1 Downloaded           0 errors
      Override GTTs          1 Downloaded           0 errors
      Total                   1015 Downloaded        0 errors

Re-sync started on Wed Oct 31 14:02:29 GMT 2001

New NE LNP Database Time Stamp: Wed Oct 31 14:02:30 GMT 2001
```

Re-sync completed on Wed Oct 31 14:02:30 GMT 2001

NPA Splits	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Number Pool Blocks	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Subscription Versions	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Default GTTs	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Override GTTs	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Total	0 Downloaded	0 errors

Commit completed on Wed Oct 31 14:02:48 GMT 2001.

Username: lsmsall
NE CLI: STPB

Bulk download started on Wed Oct 31 15:04:54 GMT 2001

Bulk download completed on Wed Oct 31 15:05:09 GMT 2001

LNP Services	6 Downloaded	0 errors
NPA Splits	1 Downloaded	0 errors
Number Pool Blocks	2 Downloaded	0 errors
Subscription Versions	1004 Downloaded	0 errors
Default GTTs	1 Downloaded	0 errors
Override GTTs	1 Downloaded	0 errors
Total	1015 Downloaded	0 errors

Re-sync started on Wed Oct 31 15:05:19 GMT 2001

New NE LNP Database Time Stamp: Wed Oct 31 15:05:20 GMT 2001

Re-sync completed on Wed Oct 31 15:05:20 GMT 2001

NPA Splits	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Number Pool Blocks	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Subscription Versions	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Default GTTs	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Override GTTs	0 Downloaded	0 errors
Total	0 Downloaded	0 errors

Discard completed on Wed Oct 31 15:10:55 GMT 2001.

Bulk Load Error Messages

For a listing of error messages that can appear on the GUI, along with explanation of possible cause and suggested recovery, refer to Appendix A in the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 ISS*.

Copying One RTDB from Another RTDB

This section describes the two methods for copying an EAGLE LNP Application Processor (ELAP) Real Time Database (RTDB) from another ELAP RTDB to reload a corrupted or backlevel RTDB:

- [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#)
- [Copy RTDB from Remote](#)

For more information about when to perform each method, refer to the "Choosing a Database Maintenance Procedure" section in the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual*.

Restore the RTDB from the Mated ELAP

ELAP uses a Distributed Replicated Block Device (DRBD) to replicate the database. The DRBD replicates the database by using a snapshot image of the database. The Support ELAP Reload Via Database Image function, or SERVVDI, is executed on the LSMS for the bulk download, and the process is completed with the procedure to restore the RTDB. See [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#) for the detailed procedure.

For more information on the SERVVDI function, see [SERVVDI Bulk Download](#).

Copy RTDB from Remote ELAP

ELAP uses a snapshot image of the database to replicate the database. The [Copy RTDB from Remote](#) procedure is used to copy the RTDB from the remote ELAP.

After completing the copy procedure, the database must be restored to make the transferred file the active RTDB. See [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#) for the procedure to restore the RTDB.

Verifying RTDB Status

Before or after executing the Copy One RTDB to Another RTDB procedure, verify the status of the RTDBs using either or both of the following methods:

- [Verifying RTDB Status at the EAGLE 5 ISS Terminal](#)
- [Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface](#)

Verifying RTDB Status at the EAGLE 5 ISS Terminal

To verify the status of the ELAP RTDBs at the EAGLE 5 ISS terminal, enter the `rept-stat-db:db=mps` command.

The command output displays the database timestamp (DBTS) of both ELAP RTDBs in the `RTDB-EAGLE` field, as shown in bold in the following example. The DBTS indicates the last time an update was received by this RTDB from the LSMS. If the two DBTS values are not the same, the RTDB with the lower DBTS may need database maintenance.

```
tekelecstp 02-10-29 08:55:54 NZST EAGLE 39.0.0

          ELAP A ( ACTV )
          C  BIRTHDATE                LEVEL    EXCEPTION
          -  -----
RTDB      Y  02-10-29 08:20:04        12345    -
RTDB-EAGLE 02-10-29 08:20:04 12345 -
          -
          ELAP B ( STDBY )
          C  BIRTHDATE                LEVEL    EXCEPTION
          -  -----
RTDB      Y  02-10-29 08:20:04        12345    -
```

RTDB-EAGLE 02-10-29 08:20:04 12345 -

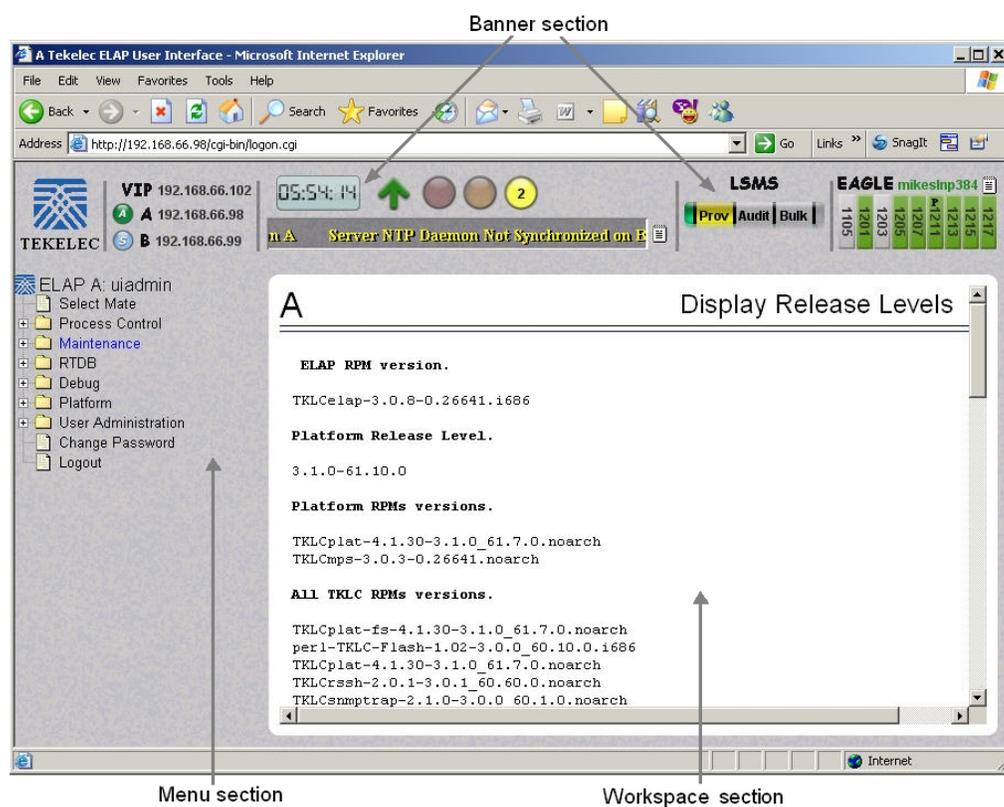
Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface

To verify the status of ELAP RTDBs at the ELAP user interface (view the status of the databases), perform the following procedure.

1. Open a browser window and connect your web browser to the ELAP GUI (for more information about connecting to the ELAP GUI, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual*).

Log in with the user name and password for a user who is authorized to access the menu items shown in this procedure. The ELAP GUI is displayed, [Figure 74: ELAP Main Screen](#).

Figure 74: ELAP Main Screen



2. From the Main Menu, select **RTDB > View RTDB Status**.

The ELAP GUI workspace displays the RTDB status, as shown in [Figure 75: ELAP RTDB Status](#).

Figure 75: ELAP RTDB Status

Local RTDB Status			
DB Status:	Coherent	Audit Enabled:	Yes
RTDB Level:	8708	RTDB Birthday:	09/26/2005 20:44:35 GMT
Counts:	TNs=8708, NPANXXs=778, LRNs=2, SPs=2, MRs=8, MRGroups=2		
Reload:	None		

Mate RTDB Status			
DB Status:	Coherent	Audit Enabled:	Yes
RTDB Level:	8708	RTDB Birthday:	09/26/2005 20:44:44 GMT
Counts:	TNs=8708, NPANXXs=778, LRNs=2, SPs=2, MRs=8, MRGroups=2		
Reload:	None		

Note the values displayed for DB Level and DB Birthday for both the local RTDB and the mate RTDB.

3. To verify that both RTDBs are ready for normal service, ensure that:
 - a) The status for both RTDBs displays
 - b) Both RTDBs are coherent
 - c) Both RTDBs have the same birthday
 - d) Both RTDBs have the same level (if provisioning is occurring, the levels might be different by a very small number)

If you are not sure how to interpret the status of the RTDBs, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

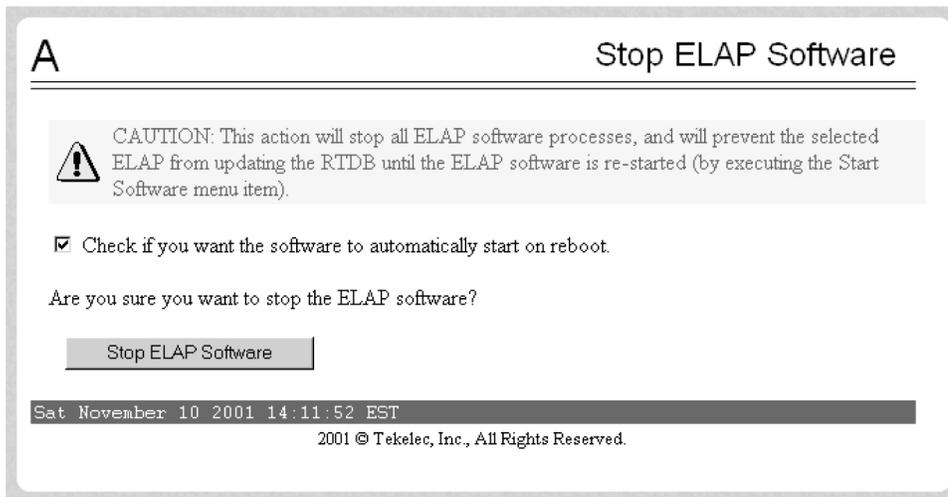
You have now completed this procedure.

Restore RTDB on ELAP

Follow these steps to restore the RTDB from a backup file after performing a bulk download.

1. Open a browser window and connect your web browser to the ELAP GUI (for more information about connecting to the ELAP GUI, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual*).
2. Log in with the user name and password for an authorized user.
3. From the ELAP GUI menu, select **Process Control ► Stop Software** to ensure that no other updates are occurring. The screen shown in *Figure 76: Stopping Software on the ELAP GUI* displays. Click the **Stop ELAP Software** button.

Figure 76: Stopping Software on the ELAP GUI



After the software on the selected ELAP has stopped, the screen shown in [Figure 77: Stop ELAP Software - Success](#) is displayed.

Figure 77: Stop ELAP Software - Success



4. Select RTDB ► Maintenance ► Restore RTDB.

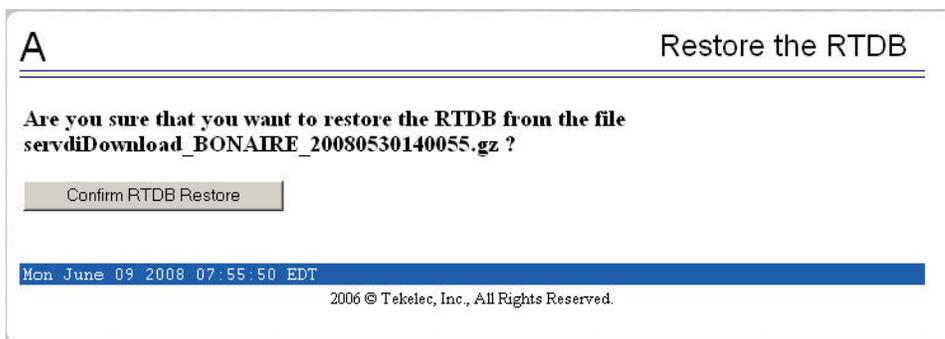
The Restore the RTDB screen displays, [Figure 78: Restore the RTDB](#).

Figure 78: Restore the RTDB



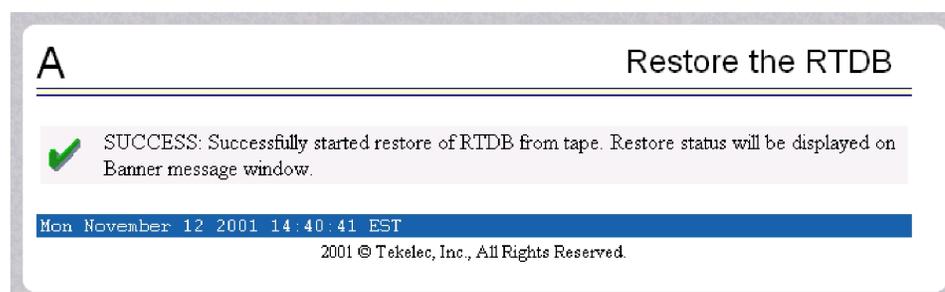
5. Select the appropriate file to restore and click the **Restore RTDB from the Selected File** button.
6. To confirm restoring the file, click the **Confirm RTDB Restore** button on the confirmation dialog, [Figure 79: Confirm RTDB Restore](#).

Figure 79: Confirm RTDB Restore



7. After the file is successfully restored, the screen shown in [Figure 80: Successful RTDB Restoration](#) displays.

Figure 80: Successful RTDB Restoration



Copy RTDB from Remote

Note: It is not necessary to stop the software before performing this procedure.

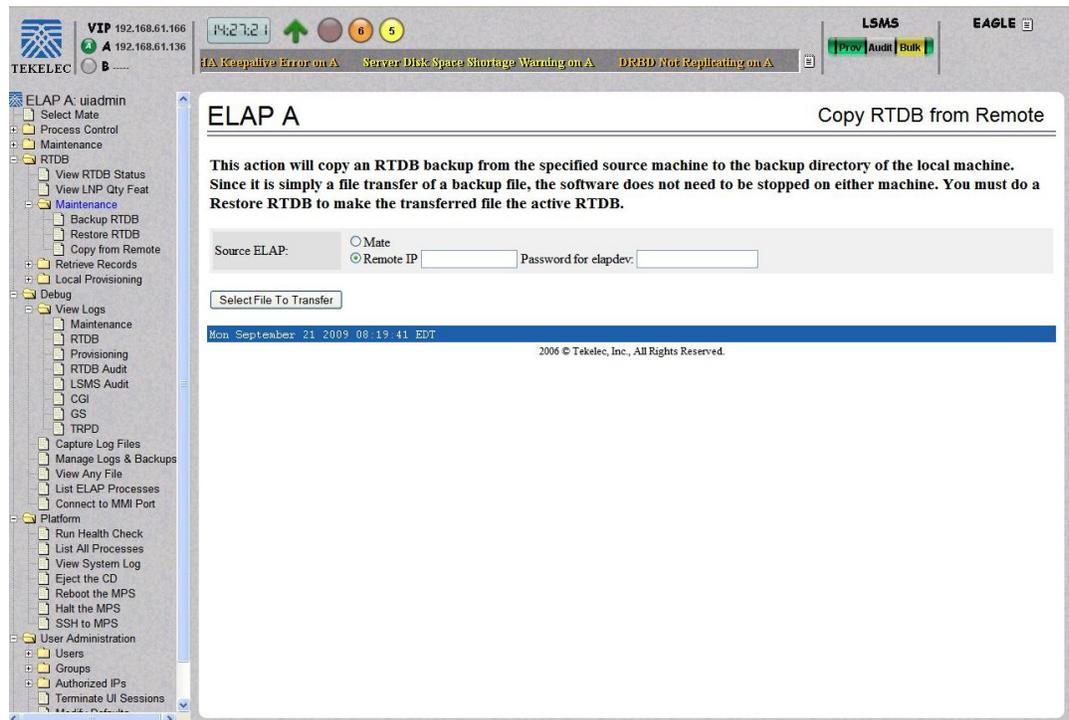
You must restore the RTDB to make the transferred file the active RTDB.

Follow these steps to copy the RTDB from a remote ELAP to the local ELAP.

1. Open a browser window and connect your web browser to the ELAP GUI (for more information about connecting to the ELAP GUI, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual*).
2. Log in with the user name and password for a user who is authorized to access the menu items shown in this procedure.
3. From the ELAP GUI menu, select **RTDB ► Maintenance ► Copy from Remote**.

The [Figure 81: Copy RTDB from Remote Screen](#) screen is displayed.

Figure 81: Copy RTDB from Remote Screen



4. To copy the remote RTDB, enter the remote box's IP address and a password for the "elapdev" user ID in the fields shown in [Figure 81: Copy RTDB from Remote Screen](#). Then, click the **Select File To Transfer** button.
5. Select the appropriate source from the screen that is displayed, as shown in [Figure 82: Copy RTDB from Remote Selection](#). Then, click the **Copy the selected remote RTDB backup** button.

Figure 82: Copy RTDB from Remote Selection

A Copy RTDB from Remote

Backup files on 192.168.61.20:

Select	Type	Originating Host	File Name	File Size	Creation Time
<input type="radio"/>	rtdbBackup	fiji-a	rtdbBackup_fiji-a...	854M bytes	Fri July 11 2008 12:25:43 EDT
<input type="radio"/>	servdiDownload	BONAIRE	servdiDownload_BONAIRE...	854M bytes	Tue June 24 2008 12:38:12 EDT
<input type="radio"/>	rtdbBackup	bonaire-b	rtdbBackup_bonaire-b...	19M bytes	Mon June 23 2008 15:48:45 EDT

Copy the selected remote RTDB backup.

Fri July 11 2008 12:30:53 EDT

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After the copy is complete, a confirmation message is displayed.

To reload the RTDB, follow the procedure as shown in [Restore RTDB on ELAP](#).

LNP Feature Configuration on the EAGLE 5 ISS

This procedure is performed on the EAGLE 5 ISS to configure the LNP feature.

The LNP feature is a quantity feature that specifies the maximum number of LNP ported TNs that can be defined in the ELAP RTDB. The quantity that can be enabled per EAGLE 5 ISS node ranges from 24 million LNP numbers and number blocks to 384 million LNP numbers and number pool blocks. LNP-related features provide up to 200,000 LRNs and 350,000 NPA-NXX numbers on a single node.

The LNP feature requires ELAP version 8.0 and LSMS version 11.0 or ELAP 9.0 and LSMS version 12.0. If you are using LNP with ELAP 8.0 and LSMS 11.0, refer to the guides and manuals for those versions in your EAGLE 5 ISS customer documentation set.

Before the LNP feature can be enabled, or before the quantity of LNP telephone numbers can be increased, E5-SM4G Service Module cards running the VSCCP application must be configured in the EAGLE 5 ISS. See [Adding a Service Module Card](#). For more information about the Service Module cards, refer to the *Hardware Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS*.

Note: The LNP feature does not support DSM cards. Only E5-SM4G cards can be used for LNP. All DSM cards must be removed to enable an LNP quantity. See [Removing DSM Cards](#).

Before the LNP feature can be enabled, a valid serial number for the EAGLE 5 ISS must be configured and locked in the database, using the `ent-serial-num` command. The serial number and its locked status can be verified with the `rtrv-serial-num` command. The EAGLE 5 ISS is shipped with a serial number in the database, but the serial number is not locked. The serial number can be changed, if necessary, and locked once the EAGLE 5 ISS is on-site, by using the `ent-serial-num` command. You should verify that the serial number in the database is correct before locking the serial number. The serial number can be found on a label affixed to the control shelf (shelf 1100). Refer to the

`ent-serial-num` command description in the *Commands Manual* to enter and lock the system serial number.

The LNP ELAP Configuration feature must be enabled and turned on before the LNP telephone number quantity can be enabled.

The LNP quantity feature and the LNP ELAP Configuration feature must be purchased before you can enable that quantity or the LNP ELAP Configuration feature on the EAGLE 5 ISS. If you are not sure if you have purchased the desired LNP quantity or the LNP ELAP Configuration feature, or do not have the feature access key for the LNP quantity being enabled or the LNP ELAP Configuration feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

The `enable-ctrl-feat` command is used to enable an LNP feature quantity in the EAGLE 5 ISS. The part number for the desired LNP telephone number quantity and a feature access key are specified in the command. The enabled quantity can be verified with the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command. Refer to the description of the `enable-ctrl-feat` command in the *Commands Manual* for a list of the part numbers for the LNP telephone number quantities that can be specified with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command. The feature access key is based on the feature part number and the serial number of the EAGLE 5 ISS, making the feature access key site-specific.

After the LNP feature is enabled for a specific quantity with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command, that quantity cannot be reduced. The LNP and LNP ELAP Configuration features cannot be disabled, and cannot be enabled with a temporary feature access key. The `chg-ctrl-feat` command cannot be specified for an LNP quantity feature.



CAUTION

CAUTION: It is recommended that the ELAP is connected to the EAGLE 5 ISS before LNP telephone number data is loaded onto the ELAP and before the LNP telephone number quantity is enabled on the EAGLE 5 ISS. When the LNP telephone number quantity is enabled on the EAGLE 5 ISS, the feature key and quantity information is sent to the ELAP, resulting in the ELAP database quantity being the same as the LNP quantity on the EAGLE 5 ISS. If the ELAP database quantity is larger than the LNP quantity on the EAGLE 5 ISS, the ELAP RTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1323 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS. To avoid this situation, make sure that the LNP quantity configured on the EAGLE 5 ISS in this procedure is greater than the ELAP RTDB quantity.

1. Display the status of the EAGLE 5 ISS database by entering the `rept-stat-db` command.

```
tekelecstp 08-08-29 08:38:25 NZST EAGLE 39.2.0
DATABASE STATUS: >> OK <<
      TDM 1114 ( ACTV )           TDM 1116 ( STDBY)
      C LEVEL    TIME LAST BACKUP   C  LEVEL    TIME LAST BACKUP
-----
FD BKUP Y    1   08-05-29 08:20:13 NZST Y   11   08-05-29 08:20:13 NZST
FD CRNT Y    11
MDAL 1117
-----
RD BKUP Y    1 08-05-29 15:44:20 NZST
;
```

The EAGLE 5 ISS database is backed up to the fixed disk and a removable cartridge or medium before the LNP feature is enabled. The removable cartridge or medium that contains the database must be inserted in the removable cartridge drive or USB port. If the `RDBKUP` field of the `rept-stat-db` output contains dashes, the removable cartridge drive or USB port does not contain

a removable cartridge or medium. If dashes are shown in the RDBKUP field, insert the removable cartridge or medium that contains the database into the removable cartridge drive or USB port. If the removable cartridge or medium is not the one that contains the database, replace the removable cartridge or medium with the one that contains the database.

2. Back up the database using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

A text-based output is display. The active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) message appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

3. Back up the database to the removable cartridge or medium using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=remove` command.

These messages appear:

```
BACKUP (REMOVABLE) : MASP B - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (REMOVABLE) : MASP B - Backup to removable cartridge complete.
```

4. Display the status of the databases by entering the `rept-stat-db` command.

```
tekelecstp 02-10-29 08:55:54 NZST EAGLE 39.2.0
DATABASE STATUS: >> OK <<
      TDM 1114 ( ACTV )                TDM 1116 ( STDBY )
      C LEVEL    TIME LAST BACKUP    C LEVEL    TIME LAST BACKUP
      - - - - -
FD BKUP Y  11   08-05-29 08:20:13 NZST Y  11   08-05-29 08:20:13 NZST
FD CRNT Y  12                                     Y  12
      MDAL 1117
      - - - - -
RD BKUP Y   1 08-05-29 15:44:20 NZST
      ELAP A ( ACTV )
      C BIRTHDATE                LEVEL    EXCEPTION
      - - - - -
RTDB      Y 08-05-29 08:20:13     12345    -
RTDB-EAGLE 08-05-29 08:20:13 12345 -
-
      ELAP B ( STDBY )
      C BIRTHDATE                LEVEL    EXCEPTION
      - - - - -
RTDB      Y 08-05-29 08:20:13     12345    -
RTDB-EAGLE 08-05-29 08:20:13 12345 -
;
```

- If the databases are not coherent after [Step 2](#) and [Step 3](#) are performed, stop performing this procedure and contact the [Customer Care Center](#).
 - If the databases are coherent after [Step 2](#) and [Step 3](#) are performed, remove the removable cartridge or medium from the removable cartridge drive or USB port and store the removable cartridge or medium in a secure place.
5. Display a summary report of all of the device trouble notifications in the EAGLE 5 ISS by entering the `rept-stat-trbl` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 16:07:48 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
```

SEQN	UAM	AL	DEVICE	ELEMENT	TROUBLE TEXT
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
3543.0203	**	SLK	1202,B	lsn4	REPT-LKF: lost data
3544.0202	**	SLK	1203,A	lsn3	REPT-LKF: HWP - too many link interrupts
3545.0202	**	SLK	1203,A1	lsn4	REPT-LKF: HWP - too many link interrupts
3545.0202	**	SLK	1203,B2	lsname489	REPT-LKF: HWP - too many link interrupts
0021.0318I	**	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
0029.0308	*C	SYSTEM			Node isolated due to SLK failures

If any alarms are shown in the `rept-stat-trbl` output, stop performing this procedure and contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

- Display the status of the cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS by entering the `rept-stat-card` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 12:57:21 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CARD  VERSION      TYPE    APPL    PST     SST     AST
1102  123-001-000    TSM     GLS     IS-NR   Active  -----
1113  123-002-000    GPSM    EOAM    IS-NR   Active  -----
1114  -----        TDM     ----- IS-NR   Active  -----
1115  -----        GPSM    EOAM    IS-NR   Active  -----
1116  -----        TDM     ----- IS-NR   Active  -----
1117  -----        MDAL    ----- IS-NR   Active  -----
1201  123-002-000    LIMDS0  SS7ANSI IS-NR   Active  -----
1203  123-002-000    LIMDS0  SS7ANSI IS-NR   Active  -----
1301  123-001-000    DSM     VSCCP   IS-NR   Active  -----
1303  123-001-000    DSM     VSCCP   IS-NR   Active  -----
1305  123-002-000    DSM     VSCCP   IS-NR   Active  -----
1307  123-001-000    DSM     VSCCP   IS-NR   Active  -----
1311  123-001-000    DSM     VSCCP   IS-NR   Active  -----
1313  123-001-000    LIMDS0  SS7ANSI IS-NR   Active  -----
1314  123-001-000    LIMDS0  SS7ANSI IS-NR   Active  -----
1317  123-001-000    DCM     STPLAN  IS-NR   Active  -----
```

If the status of any of the cards shown in the `rept-stat-card` output is not IS-NR, stop performing this procedure and contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

- Display the status of the Service Module Cards running the VSCCP application by entering the `rept-stat-sccp` command.

Note: The `rept-stat-sccp` command output contains fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see the fields displayed by the `rept-stat-sccp` command, see the `rept-stat-sccp` command description in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Commands Manual*.

Note: If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows only the HC-MIM SLK Capacity feature with a quantity of 64, [Step 9](#) through [Step 12](#) must be performed. If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output ([Substep a](#) in the *LNP Feature Activation Overview*) shows any controlled features, skip [Step 9](#) through [Step 12](#), and go to [Step 13](#).

- Display the controlled features that are enabled in the system, by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command..
 - If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows only the HC-MIM SLK Capacity feature with a quantity of 64, continue with [Step 9](#)
 - If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows the LNP ELAP Configuration feature with Status of `off`, go to [Step 14](#),

- If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows the HC-MIM SLK Capacity feature and other controlled features but not the LNP ELAP Configuration feature, go to [Step 13](#).

9. Display the serial number in the database with the `rtrv-serial-num` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
System serial number = ntxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

System serial number is not locked.

rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
Command Completed
```

Find the serial number on a label affixed to the control shelf (shelf 1100).

- If the serial number in the output matches the serial number on the label and is locked, go to [Step 13](#).
- If the serial number is correct but not locked, go to [Step 12](#).
- If the serial number is not correct, but is locked, the LNP ELAP Configuration feature cannot be turned on and the remainder of this procedure cannot be performed. Contact the [Customer Care Center](#) to get an incorrect and locked serial number changed.

10. Enter the correct serial number into the database using the `ent-serial-num` command with the serial parameter.

```
ent-serial-num:serial=<EAGLE 5 ISS's correct serial number>
```

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ENT-SERIAL-NUM: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

11. Verify that the serial number entered in [Step 10](#) was entered correctly, by entering the `rtrv-serial-num` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
System serial number = nt00001231
System serial number is not locked.
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
Command Completed
```

If the serial number was not entered correctly, repeat [Step 10](#) and [Step 11](#) to re-enter the correct serial number.

12. Lock the serial number in the database by entering the `ent-serial-num` command with the `lock=yes` parameter.

- Use the serial number shown in [Step 9](#), if the serial number shown in [Step 9](#) is correct.
- Use the serial number shown in [Step 11](#), if the serial number was changed in [Step 10](#).

```
ent-serial-num:serial=<EAGLE 5 ISS's serial number>:lock=yes
```

Note: If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output (c) shows the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled and on, go to [Step 13](#).

Note: If the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled and but not on, go to [Step 14](#).

13. Enable the LNP ELAP Configuration feature by entering the following command.

```
enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893010901:fak=<LNPELAP Configuration feature
access key>
```

Note: The feature access key is provided by Tekelec. If you do not have an LNP ELAP Configuration feature access key, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

When the `enable-ctrl-feat` command has successfully completed, a text-based output displays.

14. Turn the LNP ELAP Configuration feature on by entering this command.

```
chg-ctrl-feat:partnum=893010901:status=on
```

15. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

```
rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893010901
```

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
HC MIM SLK Capacity   893012707          64
LNP ELAP Configuration 893010901  on       ----
```

16. Enable the LNP quantity feature using the `enable-ctrl-feat` command with the part number of the desired quantity and the feature access key for that quantity.

Note: Make sure that the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step is greater than the ELAP telephone number quantity. The ELAP telephone number quantity can be verified by performing the [Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface](#) procedure. If the telephone number quantity on the ELAP is greater than the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step, the ELAP RTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1323 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Note: The feature access key is provided by Tekelec. If you do not have the feature access key for the desired LNP quantity, contact your [Customer Care Center](#).

```
enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893011012:fak=<feature access key>
```

17. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command with the part number specified in [Step 16](#).

```
rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893011012
```

```
rlghncxa03w 08-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 39.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP ELAP Configuration 8930109012  on       ----
LNP ported TNs        893011036  on       384000000
```

18. Verify the changes to the Service Module cards running the VSCCP application by entering the `rept-stat-sccp` command.

In the `rept-stat-sccp` output, the primary state (PST) of each card should be IS-NR, and dashes should be shown in the AST column.

Note: The `rept-stat-sccp` command output contains fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see the fields displayed by the `rept-stat-sccp` command, see the `rept-stat-sccp` command description in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Commands Manual*.

19. Display a summary report of all of the device trouble notifications in the EAGLE 5 ISS by entering the `rept-stat-trbl` command.

If any alarms are shown in the `rept-stat-trbl` output, stop performing this procedure and contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

20. Display the overall status of the ELAP subsystem running on the MPS (Multi-Purpose Server) by entering the `rept-stat-mps` command.

```

rlghncxa03w 04-01-07 10:23:93 EST EAGLE 37.0
          VERSION      PST          SST          AST
ELAP A      027-015-000  OOS-MT      Fault        Standby
CRITICAL PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = No Alarms
MAJOR PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
MINOR PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
CRITICAL APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
MAJOR APPLICATION ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
MINOR APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
          ALARM STATUS = ** 0371 Major Platform Failure(s)

          VERSION      PST          SST          AST
ELAP B      027-015-000  OOS-MT      Fault        Active
CRITICAL PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = No Alarms
MAJOR PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = No Alarms
MINOR PLATFORM  ALARM DATA = No Alarms
CRITICAL APPLICATION ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
MAJOR APPLICATION ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
MINOR APPLICATION ALARM DATA = No Alarms
          ALARM STATUS = *C 0373 Critical Application Failure(s)

CARD  PST          SST          LNP 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.
;

```

If any alarms are shown in the `rept-stat-mps` output, stop performing this procedure and contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

21. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.
A text-based output is displayed. The active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```

BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.

```

22. Display the status of the databases with the `rept-stat-db` command.

If the databases are not coherent, or if ELAP A and B do not have the same birthdate, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

If the databases are coherent, and if ELAP A and B have the same birthdate, this procedure is finished.

You have completed this procedure.

Distributing the LNP Database after LSMS-Based Operation or RTDB Copy

The network element has multiple copies of the LNP database. Synchronization operations are performed on one database. After an RTDB copy or a synchronization operation initiated from the LSMS GUI, the remaining NE LNP databases must be synchronized with the newly synchronized NE database in one of the following ways:

- Automatic Data Distribution

After the following LNP database synchronization operations, data is distributed automatically from the network element's newly synchronized LNP database to all other LNP databases at the network element:

- Automatic resynchronization (see "Automatic Resynchronization Process" in the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 ISS*)
- Reconcile (see "Audit and Reconcile Overview" in the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 ISS*)

- Network Element Database is not Required after Copying an RTDB from its Mate ELAP

If network element's database synchronization is accomplished only by copying an RTDB from its mate ELAP's RTDB (but not when copying from the mate RTDB is performed after copying an RTDB from the remote mated network element or after a bulk load from the LSMS), it is not necessary to distribute the data to the Service Module cards because they are already synchronized with the RTDB that was used to restore from. Therefore, after the copy, the Service Module cards are now synchronized with both RTDBs.

- Other Network Element Database Distribution

After other LNP database synchronization operations, the network element main LNP database must be distributed by operator intervention to other LNP databases within the network element (both the mate RTDB and the Service Module cards). See [Distributing an RTDB to Service Module Cards](#).

Distributing an RTDB to Service Module Cards

This section describes how to distribute the data from the ELAP RTDB to the Service Module cards after the RTDB has been updated by one of the following actions:

- Copied from an RTDB on the mated network element (see [Copying One RTDB from Another RTDB](#))
- Updated by one of the following operations sent from the LSMS:
 - Bulk loaded from the LSMS (see [Managing Bulk Load from the LSMS](#))

- Support ELAP Reload Via Database Image (SERVDI) bulk download from the LSMS (see [SERVDI Bulk Download](#).)
1. Distribute the imported RTDB onto each Service Module card, which will also silence the LNP database alarms.

Use one of the following methods:

- Method A loads the imported LNP database onto one Service Module card at a time by reloading each Service Module card.

This method allows the global title translation and LNP functions to continue running while the new RTDB is being loaded. When the Service Module card is reinitializing, its database goes temporarily out of service for the period of time that it takes to reload the database on the Service Module card. The time required to reload the database depends upon the size of the database and can take as long as 23 minutes for an RTDB containing 384 million LNP subscriptions.

- Method B loads the imported RTDB onto all Service Module cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS by reinitializing all the Service Module cards at once.



CAUTION

CAUTION: This method not only loads the imported LNP database onto the Service Module cards at the same time, but takes all the Service Module cards out of service and the LNP subsystem will be offline. This method should be used only in emergency situations.

Method A: Perform steps 1 and 2 in this method for each Service Module card, one Service Module card at a time.

1. Take the Service Module card out of service with the `rmv-card` command specifying the location of the Service Module card. If there is only one Service Module card in the EAGLE 5 ISS, the `force=yes` parameter must be specified with the `rmv-card` command. For this example, enter this command:

```
rmv-card:loc=1301
```

After successful completion of this command, the EAGLE 5 ISS returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-01 11:11:28 GMT EAGLE5 39.0
Card has been inhibited.
```

2. Return the Service Module card to service with the `alw-card` command with the location of the Service Module card and the option `data=persist` to allow a warm restart if possible. This command validates that the RTDB on the specified Service Module card is correct. If the RTDB is correct, no further loading is required. If the LNP database is not correct, it is automatically reloaded from the ELAP RTDB; loading may require up to an hour. For this example, enter this command:

```
alw-card:loc=1301:data=persist
```

After successful completion of this command, the EAGLE 5 ISS returns the following output:

```
rlghncxa03w 06-06-01 11:11:28 GMT Eagle5 39.0.0
Card has been allowed.
```

When the Service Module card is returned to service, the major alarm is silenced and UAM 0431, LNP database has been corrected, is generated.

- Repeat 1 and 2 of Method A for each of the other Service Module cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS.

If any of the Service Module cards continue to boot, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

Method B: Load the imported RTDB onto all Service Module cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS by reinitializing all the Service Module cards at once by entering the following command:

```
init-card:appl=vsccp
```



CAUTION

CAUTION: This command initializes all the Service Module cards at once and not only loads the imported RTDB onto the Service Module cards at the same time, but takes all the Service Module cards out of service and the LNP subsystem will be offline. This method should only be used in emergency situations.

Note: A more graceful way of initializing the Service Module cards is to reroute all global title translation traffic, including LNP traffic, to the mate network element using the `inh-map-ss` command. The `inh-map-ss` command takes the mated application subsystem out of service. When the mated application subsystem is out of service, all global title translation traffic, including LNP traffic, is rerouted to the mate network element.

The mated application subsystem must be inhibited with the `inh-map-ss` command before the Service Module cards are reinitialized with the `init-card:appl=vsccp` command. After the `init-card:appl=vsccp` command has finished executing and all the Service Module cards have reinitialized, return the mated application subsystem to service with the `alw-map-ss` command.

When the imported database has been loaded onto each Service Module card, UAM 0431 is displayed for each Service Module card showing that the UAM 0429 has been cleared and the database on the Service Module card matches the database on the MASPs.

If any of the Service Module cards continue to boot, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

- Verify that the Service Module cards are in-service by entering the `rept-stat-sccp` command. The state of the Service Module cards, shown in the `PST` field of the `rept-stat-sccp` command output, should be `IS-NR` (in-service normal). If the state of any Service Module card is not `IS-NR`, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

Note: The `rept-stat-sccp` command output contains fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see the fields displayed by the `rept-stat-sccp` command, see the `rept-stat-sccp` command description in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Commands Manual*.

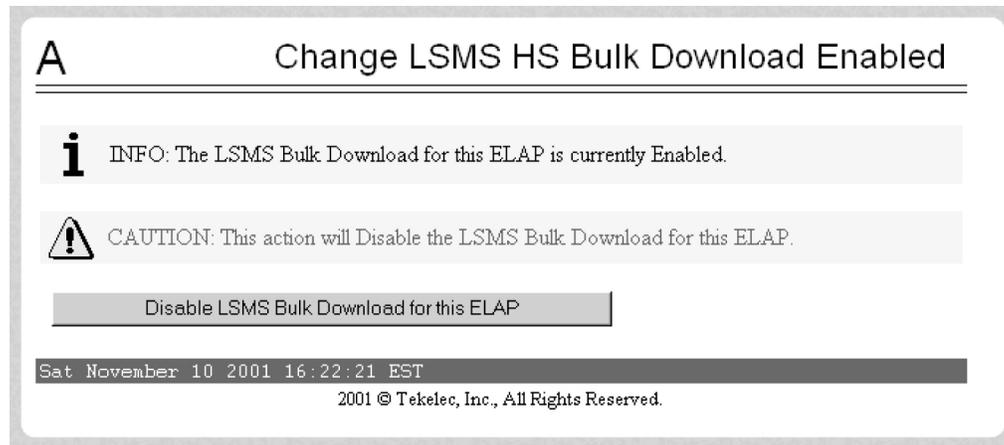
Disabling Bulk Load

If you have distributed a restored the RTDB LNP data to the Service Module cards (as described in [Distributing an RTDB to Service Module Cards](#)) after an LSMS-initiated procedure, perform the following procedure.

- If you do not already have a browser window connected to the ELAP, open a browser window and connect your web browser to the ELAP graphical user interface (for more information about connecting to the ELAP GUI, refer to the *ELAP Administration Manual*).
Log in with the user name and password of a user who is authorized to access the menu items shown in this procedure.
- Select **Maintenance ► LSMSHS Bulk Download ► Change Enabled**.

The Change LSMS HS Bulk Download Enabled dialog opens, [Figure 83: Change LSMS HS Bulk Download Enabled Dialog](#).

Figure 83: Change LSMS HS Bulk Download Enabled Dialog



The information field should show that the LSMS Bulk Download for this ELAP is currently enabled.

3. Click the **Disable LSMSHS Bulk Download for this ELAP** button.

You have completed this procedure.

Manually Verifying and Restarting the Eagle Agents on the LSMS

This procedure explains how to verify that an Eagle agent has started on the LSMS. It also explains how to stop and start the agent, using the `eagle` command.

The Eagle Agent application (`eagleagent`) is responsible for:

- Subscribing to the broadcast channels to receive all NPAC and local data updates
- Connecting with a single EAGLE 5 ISS node using the HSOP (High Speed Operations Protocol) protocol and forwarding LNP updates to the EAGLE 5 ISS
- Filtering LNP data based on the provisioned filter information before forwarding it to the EAGLE 5 ISS (for more information, refer to [EMS Routing](#))
- Performing automatic resynchronization with an EAGLE 5 ISS node upon connection establishment (for more information, refer to the *LNP Database Synchronization Manual - LSMS with EAGLE 5 ISS*)

One instance of the `eagleagent` process exists for each supported EAGLE 5 ISS node.

1. Log in to the LSMS as `lsmsadm` on the active server.
2. Enter the following command to display the status of all EAGLE processes:

```
$ eagle status
CLLI Pid    State      Resync Conn A Conn B EBDA Debug Queue Memory CPU Timestamp
STPB 27111  NONE_ACTIVE NO_CONNECTION DOWN --- IDLE OFF 0 % 70 M 0.0 % 13:32:53
STPA --- not running
STPC 14616  A_ACTIVE COMPLETE ACTIVE --- IDLE OFF 0 % 70 M 1.0 % 13:32:53
```

If a line similar to the one shown in bold above appears for each supported EAGLE 5 ISS node, you have completed the procedure. If, instead, a line similar to the following line appears, one of these processes has failed; perform the remaining steps of this procedure to restart the processes.

```
STPA --- not running
```

3. Start the Eagle agent by entering this command at the active server, where <CLLI> is the Common Language Location Identifier (such as STPA in the example above) for the EAGLE 5 ISS node:

```
$LSMS_DIR/eagle start <CLLI>
```

4. Verify that the Eagle agent has started by repeating [Step 2](#).
If the Eagle agent fails to start, contact the [Customer Care Center](#).

You have now completed this procedure.

Chapter 3

LNP Services Configuration

Topics:

- *LNP Services Configuration.....125*
- *LNP Query Service (LNPQS) Details.....136*
- *Adding an LNP Service.....143*
- *Removing an LNP Service.....148*
- *Changing an LNP Service.....149*
- *Adding a Subsystem Application.....152*
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- *Changing LNP Options.....155*
- *Configuring the Triggerless LNP Feature.....161*
- *Increasing the LRN and NPANXX Quantities on the EAGLE 5 ISS.....168*
- *Activating the LNP Short Message Service (SMS) Feature.....171*
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- *Deactivating the LNP Short Message Service Feature.....174*
- *Changing the LNP Telephone Number Alarm Thresholds.....175*
- *Increasing LNP Telephone Number Quantity on EAGLE 5 ISS.....177*
- *Activating the ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) Feature.....179*

This chapter contains the procedures used to configure the LNP services, subsystem applications, options, MAP translation types, increase LRN and NPANXX quantities, and configure the following LNP-related features:

- LNP Short Message Service (LNP SMS)
- Triggerless LNP (TLNP)
- ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT)

LNP Services Configuration

This chapter contains the procedures for configuring the following LNP-related functions and features.

- LNP services
- LNP subsystem applications
- LNP configuration options
- Mapping LNP translation types
- The Triggerless LNP feature
- Increasing the LRN and NPANXX Quantities on the EAGLE 5 ISS
- LNP Short Message Service (LNP SMS) feature
- ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) feature

Message Relay

Message Relay is an enhancement to the existing GTT feature that performs the following functions.

- Extraction of the 10-digit dialed number from the TCAP portion of the message – If the MSU contains a 6-digit Called Party Address, Message Relay gets the 10-digit Dialed Number (DN) from the TCAP portion of the MSU.
- Increased number of translations – For each 10-digit Dialed Number, up to 6 translations are available. The previous limit was 270,000 total translations. The number of Dialed Numbers that can be entered depends on the hardware. The minimum hardware configuration supports 500,000 Dialed Numbers; 3 million translations can be entered on the minimum hardware configuration. The maximum hardware configuration supports 2 million Dialed Numbers; 12 million Message Relay translations can be entered on the maximum hardware configuration.
- Replacement of the Global Title Address – Message Relay provides the option of replacing the Global Title Address in the Called Party Address with the Location Routing Number (LRN) associated with the ported Dialed Number.

Message Relay is performed in the following stages:

1. The message arrives at the EAGLE 5 ISS as Route-on-GT. The EAGLE 5 ISS performs 6-digit (NPANXX) translation. The result of this translation indicates if Message Relay is required. If it is required, the result of this translation also gives the default data that may be used in stage 3.
2. If stage 1 indicates that Message Relay is required, the EAGLE 5 ISS performs 10-digit message relay. If the 10-digit number is found, the translation data for the 10-digit number is used to route the message.
3. If the 10-digit number is found and the number has an LRN assigned to it, the EAGLE 5 ISS checks for Message Relay override data. If there is override data for the LRN, the EAGLE 5 ISS uses this override data to route the message.
4. If no location routing number is assigned, or the location routing number does not have override data, the EAGLE 5 ISS uses the data assigned to the 10-digit number.
5. If the LRN has override data but not for the requested translation type or service, and the Service Portability option is on (shown in the SERVPOR parameter value in the LNPOPTS table), then

the EAGLE 5 ISS uses the data assigned to the 10-digit number. If the Service Portability option is not on, then the message is discarded and UIM and UDTs messages are generated.

6. If no data is assigned to the 10-digit number, and the Service Portability option is on, then the EAGLE 5 ISS uses the default data from stage 1 to route the message. If the Service Portability option is not on, then the message is discarded and UIM and UDTs messages are generated.
7. If the 10-digit number is not found, the Dialed Number is not ported and the default data from stage 1 is used to route the message.

It's possible that Message Relay is required, but no default data exists for the NPANXX. This is because EAGLE 5 ISS creates an NPANXX entry when the NPAC sends down a ported subscriber record for a nonported NPANXX. Normally, data is provisioned in the following order:

1. The NPANXX default data is entered.
2. The NPANXX is marked as portable (the value of the mr parameter is yes).
3. The NPAC sends down information for ported subscribers in the portable NPANXX.

However, it is possible that step 3 can occur before step 1. In this case, if a message arrives for the ported subscriber, the EAGLE 5 ISS routes the message according to the subscriber data entered by the NPAC.

- The 10-digit number is found in the subscription record. The LRN has a matching entry in the override table. If override data exists for the requested service, the LRN override Global Title Translation is used. If LRN override data exists, but not for the requested translation type, and the Service Portability option is not on, then the result is no translation, the message is discarded, and UIM and UDTs messages are generated. If the Service Portability option is on, then the NPAC Global Title Translation data is used.
- The 10-digit number is found in the subscription record. The LRN does not have a matching entry in the override table. If NPAC Global Title Translation data exists, the NPAC Global Title Translation is used. If NPAC Global Title Translation data does not exist for the 10-digit number, and the Service Portability option is not on, then the result is no translation, the message is discarded, and UIM and UDTs messages are generated. If the Service Portability option is on, then the NPANXX Global Title Translation data is used.

If a message arrives for a nonported subscriber in that NPANXX, and normal Global Title Translation information is defined for the message, the message is routed using the normal Global Title Translation data. But if a message arrives for a nonported subscriber in that NPANXX, and no normal Global Title Translation information is defined for the message, the message is discarded, and UIM and UDTs messages are generated.

Table 11: LNP Message Relay shows the result of the 10-digit Message Relay processing, and the processing required to route a message.

Table 11: LNP Message Relay

Ported MR NPANXX	Ported TN	LNP Message Relay Processing	NPAC GTT Data for any Service
No	No	Nonported subscriber. See <i>Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers</i> .	N/A

Ported MR NPANXX	Ported TN	LNP Message Relay Processing	NPAC GTT Data for any Service
No (See Note).	Yes	Ported subscriber.	Yes - See Table 12: LNP Message Relay - Ported Subscribers .
			No - See Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers .
Yes	No	Nonported subscriber. See Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers .	N/A
Yes	Yes	Ported subscriber.	Yes - See Table 12: LNP Message Relay - Ported Subscribers .
			No - See Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers .
<p>Ported MR NPANXX - An MR NPANXX that is marked portable</p> <p>Ported TN - A subscription record that is found for a 10-digit number, the location routing number is assigned or NPAC global title translation data is defined for service (translation type).</p> <p>Note: The EAGLE 5 ISS creates an NPANXX entry, if none exists, when it receives a ported subscriber record.</p>			

[Table 12: LNP Message Relay - Ported Subscribers](#) lists possible combinations for NPAC and override Global Title Translation data provisioning, and the resulting action of Message Relay for ported subscribers. Message Relay data exists for the 10-digit number and service.

Table 12: LNP Message Relay - Ported Subscribers

TN GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number	Service Portability	LNP Message Relay Action
No	No	No See Note 1.	No	The message is discarded. The "No Translation Available" UIM and UDTS

TN GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number	Service Portability	LNP Message Relay Action
				messages are generated if return on error is set.
No	No	No See Note 1.	Yes	The message is routed using NPANXX or normal Global Title Translation data. See Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers .
No	Yes	N/A	N/A	The message is routed using the LRN override Global Title Translation data.
No	N/A	Yes See Note 2.	No	The message is discarded. The "No Translation Available" UIM and UDTS messages are generated if return on error set.
No	N/A	Yes See Note 2.	Yes	The message is routed using NPANXX or normal Global Title Translation data. See Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers .
Yes	No	No See Note 1.	N/A	The message is routed using the NPAC Global Title Translation data.
Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	The message is routed using the LRN override Global Title Translation data.
Yes	N/A	Yes See Note 2.	Yes	The message is routed using the NPAC Global Title Translation data.
Yes	N/A	Yes See Note 2.	No	The message is discarded, The "No Translation Available" UIM and UDTS

TN GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number and Service (TT)	LRN Override GTT DATA defined for 10-Digit Number	Service Portability	LNP Message Relay Action
				messages are generated if return on error set.
Notes: 1. The 10-digit number has an LRN assigned, but the LRN has no matching entry in the override table. 2. The 10-digit number has an LRN override Global Title Translation data assigned, but not for the requested service (translation type).				

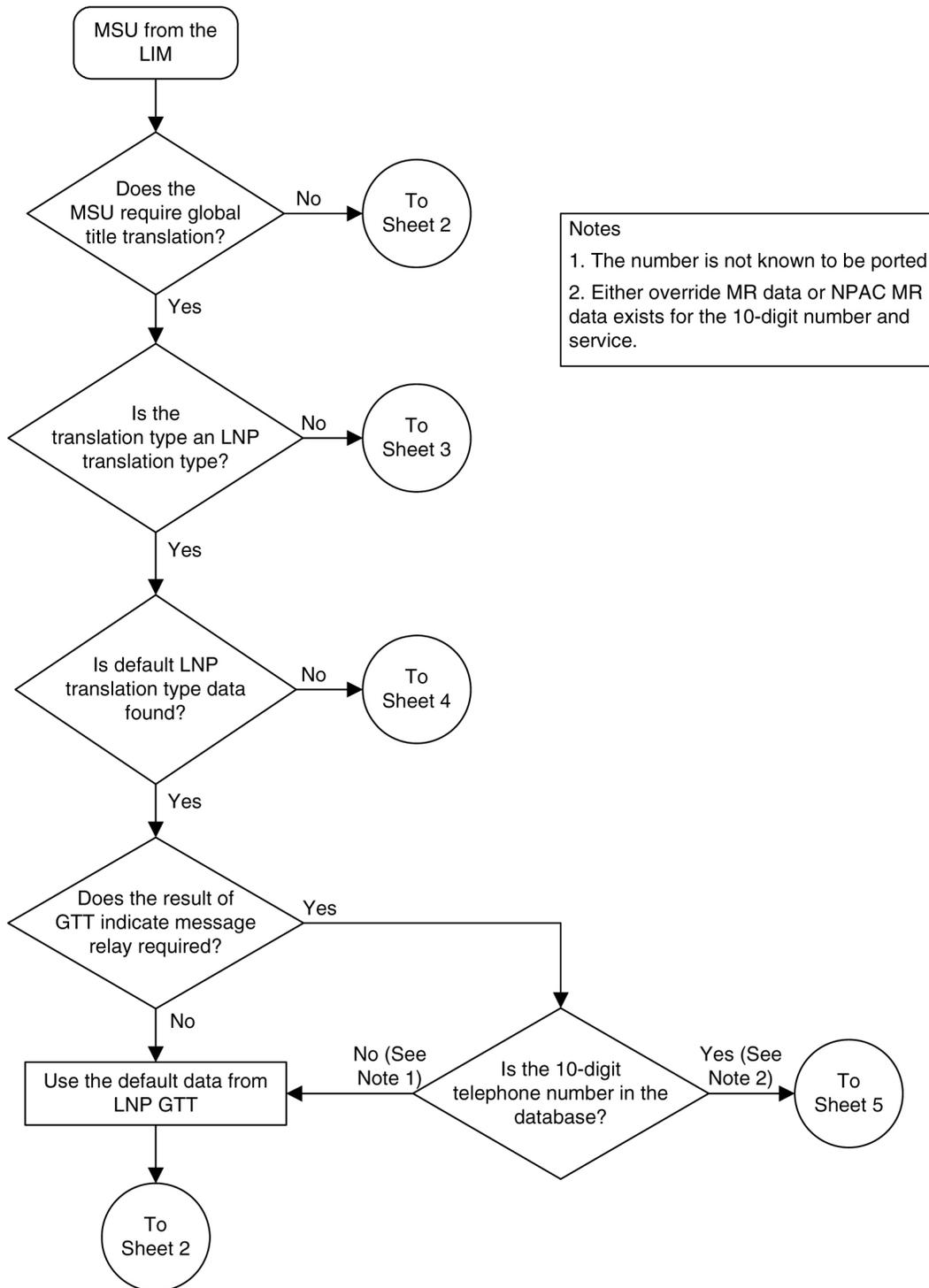
Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers lists possible combinations for traditional and LNP default Global Title Translation data provisioning and the resulting action of Message Relay for nonported subscribers. The Message Relay data does not exist for the 10-digit number and service.

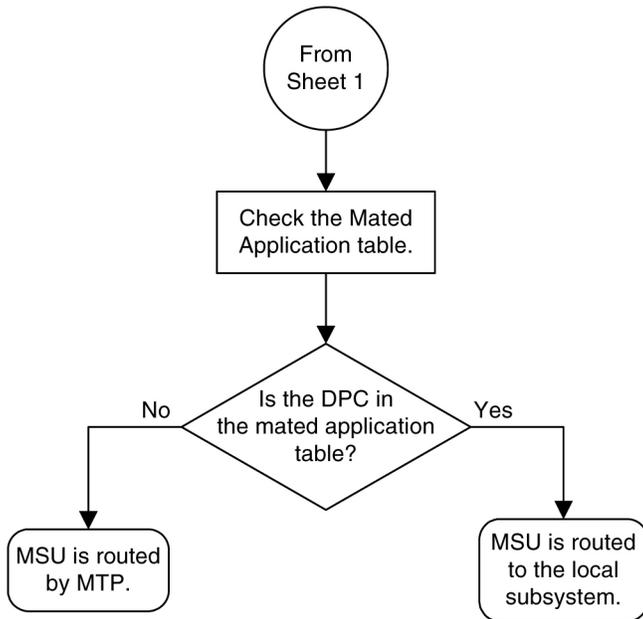
Table 13: LNP Message Relay - Nonported Subscribers

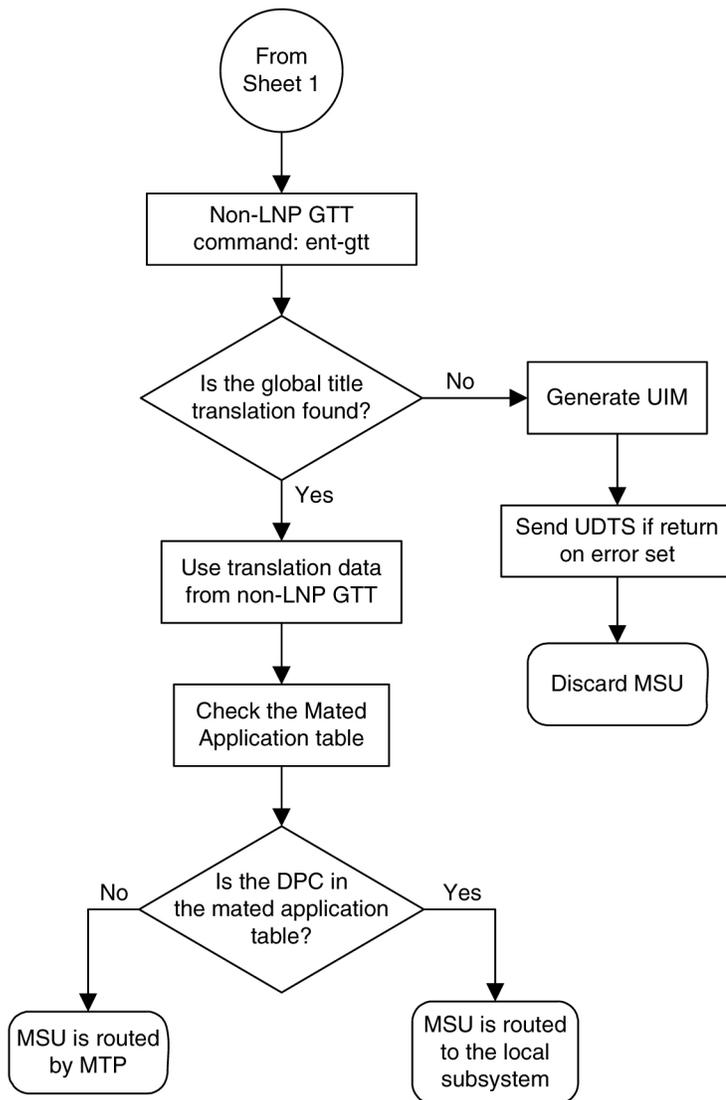
Traditional (Non-LNP) GTT DATA defined for Service (TT)	LNP 6-digit Default GTT DATA defined for Service (TT)	LNP Message Relay Action
No	No See Note.	The message is discarded. The “No Translation Available” UIM and UDTS messages are generated if return on error is set.
No	Yes	The message is routed using the LNP 6-digit default Global Title Translation data.
Yes	No See Note.	The message is routed using the traditional (non-LNP) Global Title Translation data.
Yes	Yes	The message is routed using the LNP 6-digit default global title translation data.
Note: Either the 6-digit default Global Title Translation data is not present (the NPANXX entry is created when the NPAC sends down a ported subscriber record for a nonported NPANXX), the NPANXX is not ported, or the LNP 6-digit default Global Title Translation data present but not for requested LNP service (translation type).		

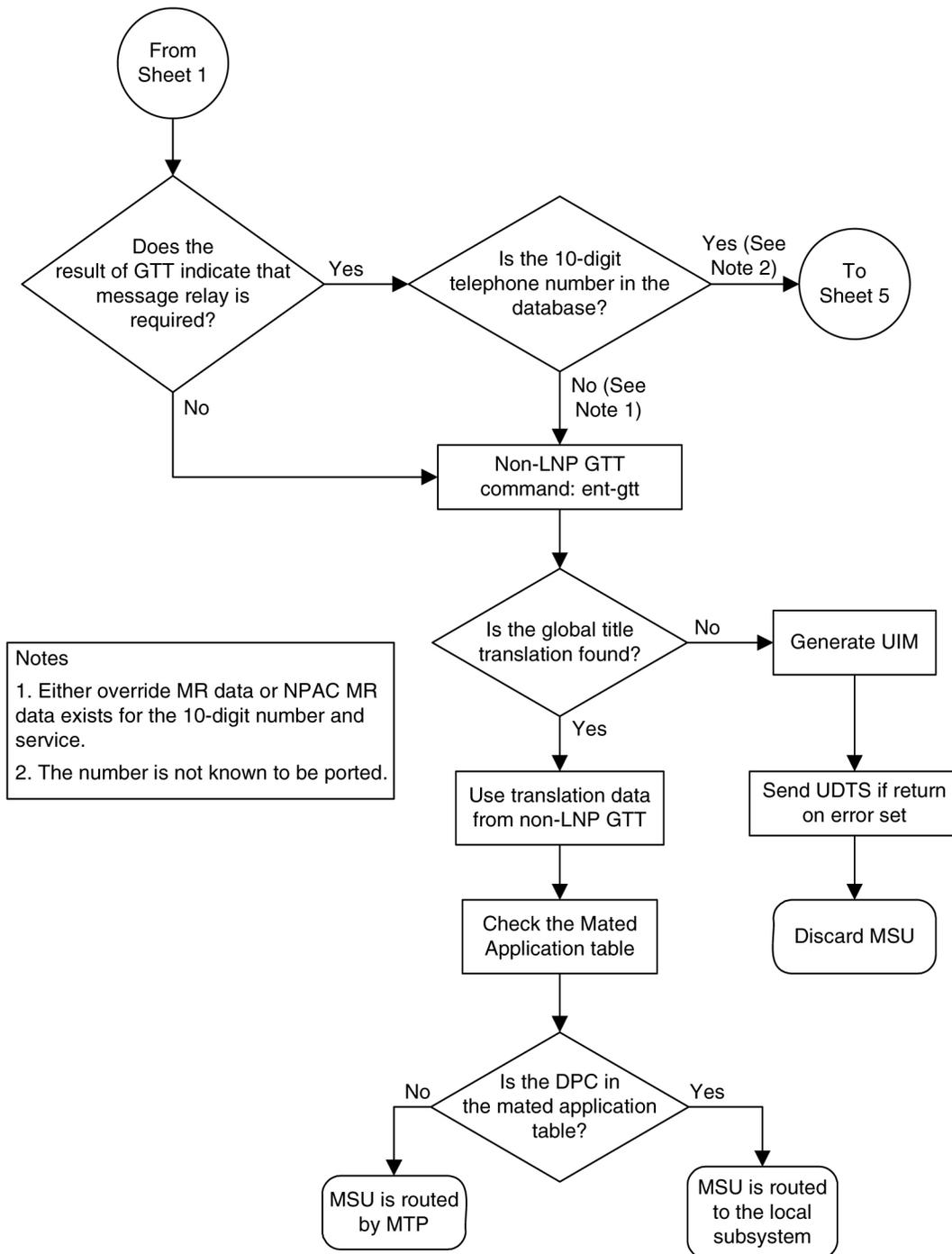
Figure 84: Message Flow For Global Title Translation and Message Relay shows how normal Global Title Translation and Message Relay are performed on EAGLE 5 ISS.

Figure 84: Message Flow For Global Title Translation and Message Relay

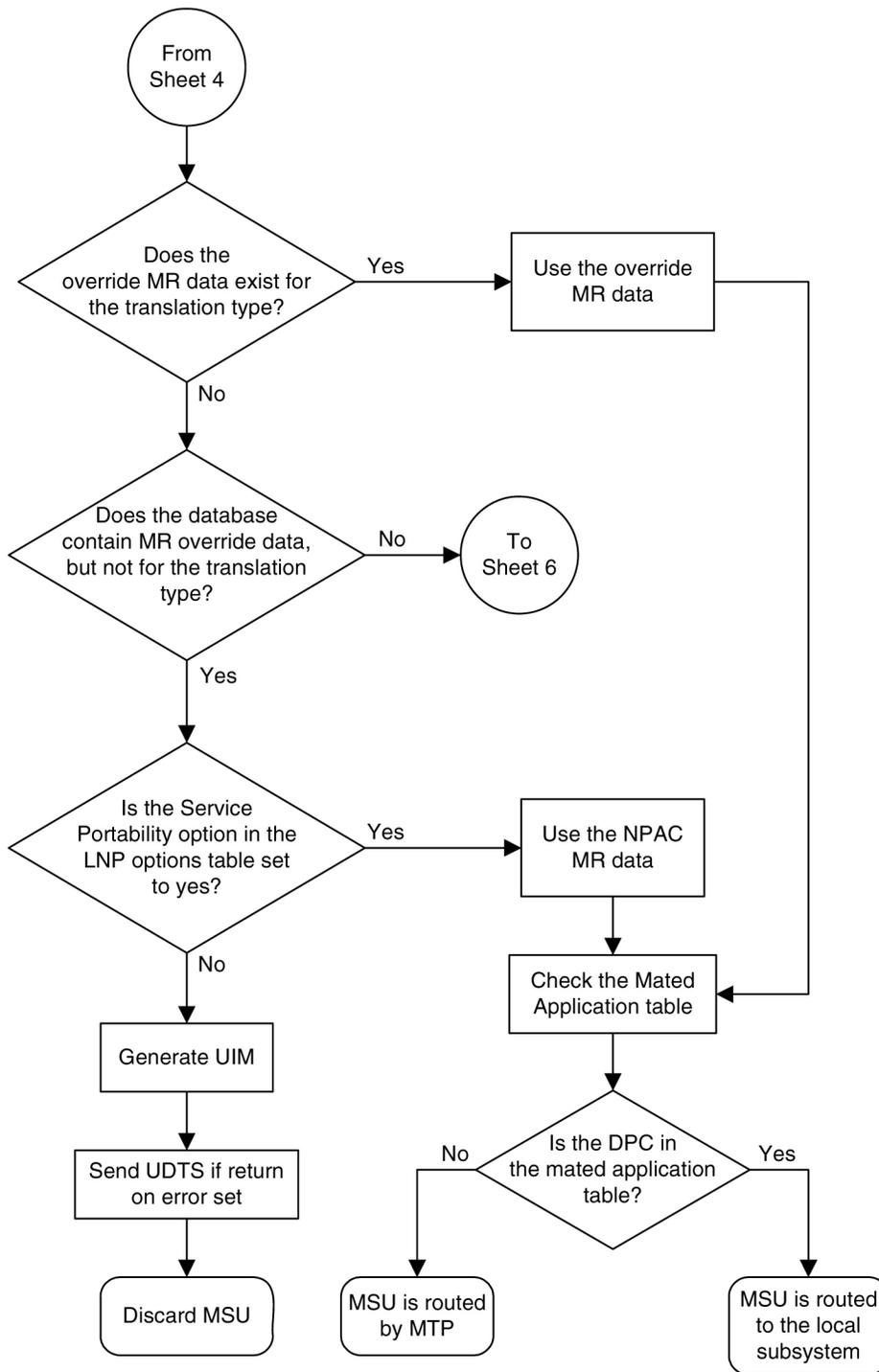


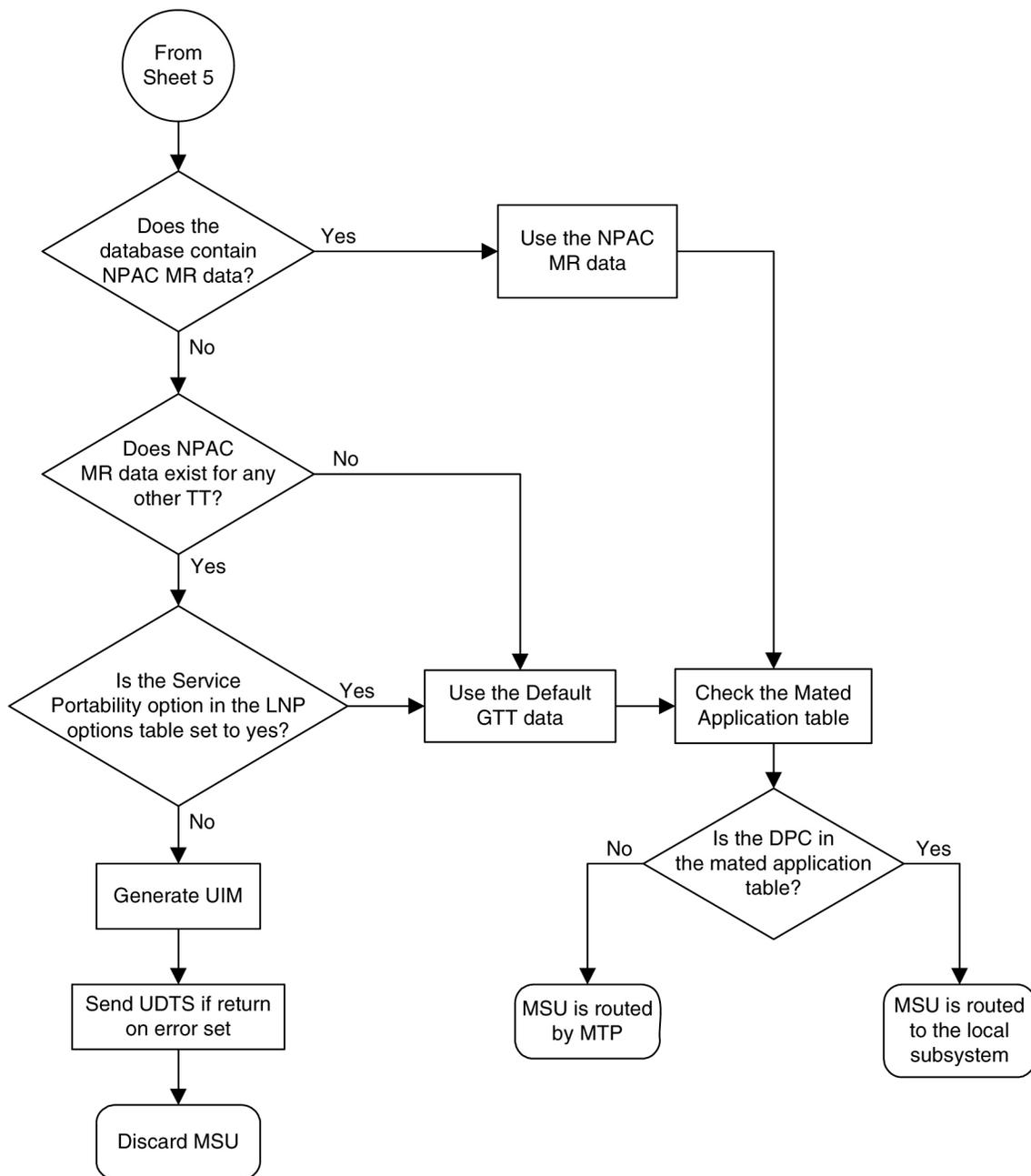






Notes
 1. Either override MR data or NPAC MR data exists for the 10-digit number and service.
 2. The number is not known to be ported.



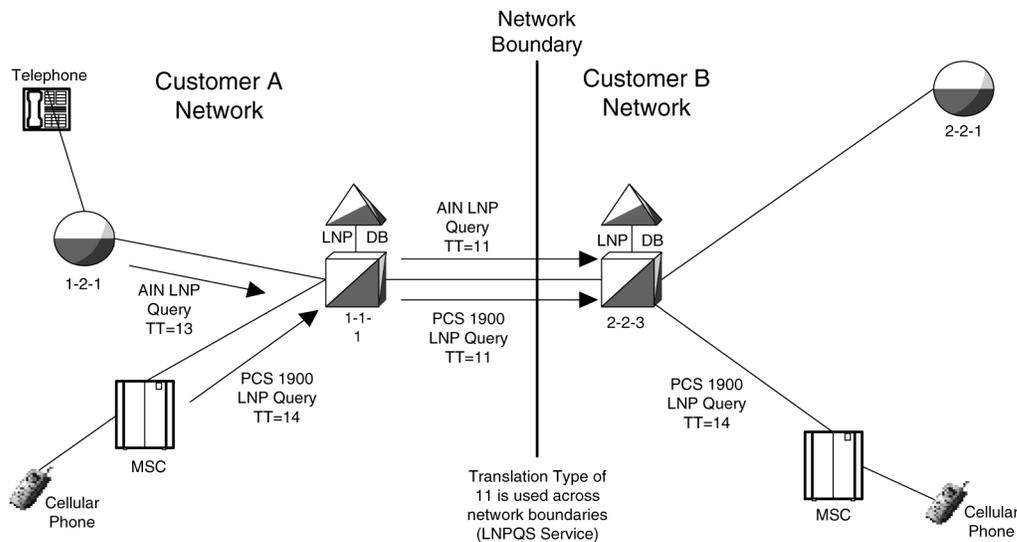


LNP Query Service (LNPQS) Details

The translation type in the query message is used to determine the type of LNP query (AIN, IN, WNP, or PCS) for correct decoding and response formulation. LNP queries between networks are defined to use translation type 11, regardless of the protocol used. Also, there are other cases where the TT

alone may not be enough to determine the type of protocol being used, thus making it impossible to correctly decode all queries. See [Figure 85: Inter-Network Support for LNP Queries](#).

Figure 85: Inter-Network Support for LNP Queries



In this example, Network B would not be able to differentiate between the two types of LNP queries received from Network A.

The TT Independence for LNP Queries feature addresses this issue by providing a method of protocol determination of an incoming query.

With the TT Independence for LNP Queries feature, the LNP subsystem will be able to determine the protocol of the query based on other fields in the SS7 message, rather than relying on the TT value. This allows the same translation type to be used for multiple protocols, and allows a query between two networks to be handled properly.

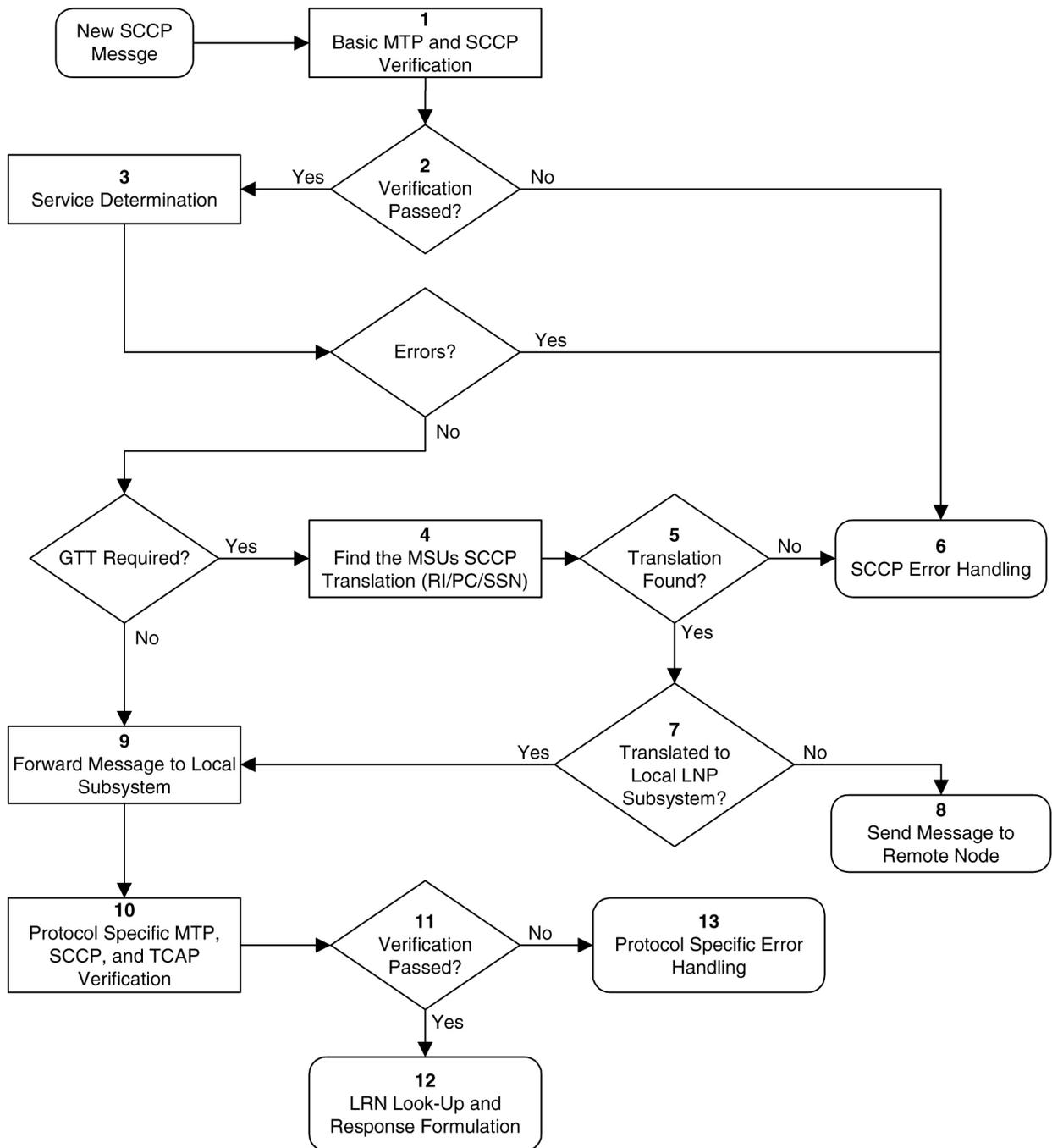
Note: TT independence for LNP Queries is not supported for ITU TCAP LRN (LRNQT) queries.

The LNP service LNPQS defines the translation type used for LNP queries between networks. This service is defined with the `serv=lnpqs` parameter in the `chg-lnpopts` command. While the EAGLE 5 ISS allows any translation type to be assigned to the LNPQS service, it is recommended that translation type 11 is assigned to the LNPQS service.

LNP Query Processing

LNP queries are processed as described in [Figure 86: LNP Query Processing](#)

Figure 86: LNP Query Processing



In previous releases, the LNP service (step 3 in [Figure 86: LNP Query Processing](#)) was determined by the translation type contained in the query.

When an LNP query arrives at the EAGLE 5 ISS with the LNPQS service translation type, the EAGLE 5 ISS partially decodes the TCAP portion of the query. Once the TCAP portion of the query is decoded down to the OPCODE, and the Package type, TCAP Transaction ID, and Component parameters are verified, the OPCODE TAG, OPCODE FAMILY, and OPCODE SPEC parameters are examined to determine the LNP service required to process the query. There are four basic types of queries: AIN,

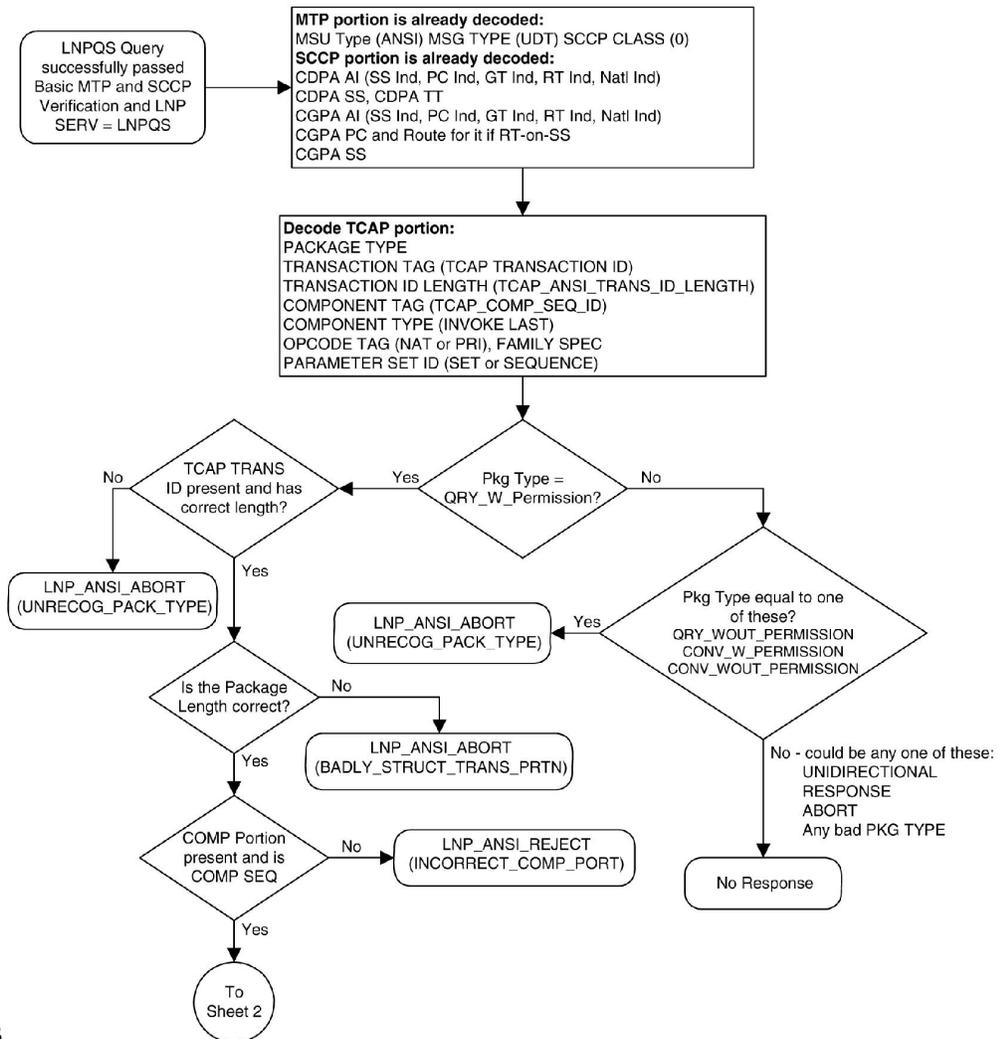
IN, PCS, and WNP. [Table 14: LNP Query OPCODE Values](#) shows the OPCODE values for the query types.

Table 14: LNP Query OPCODE Values

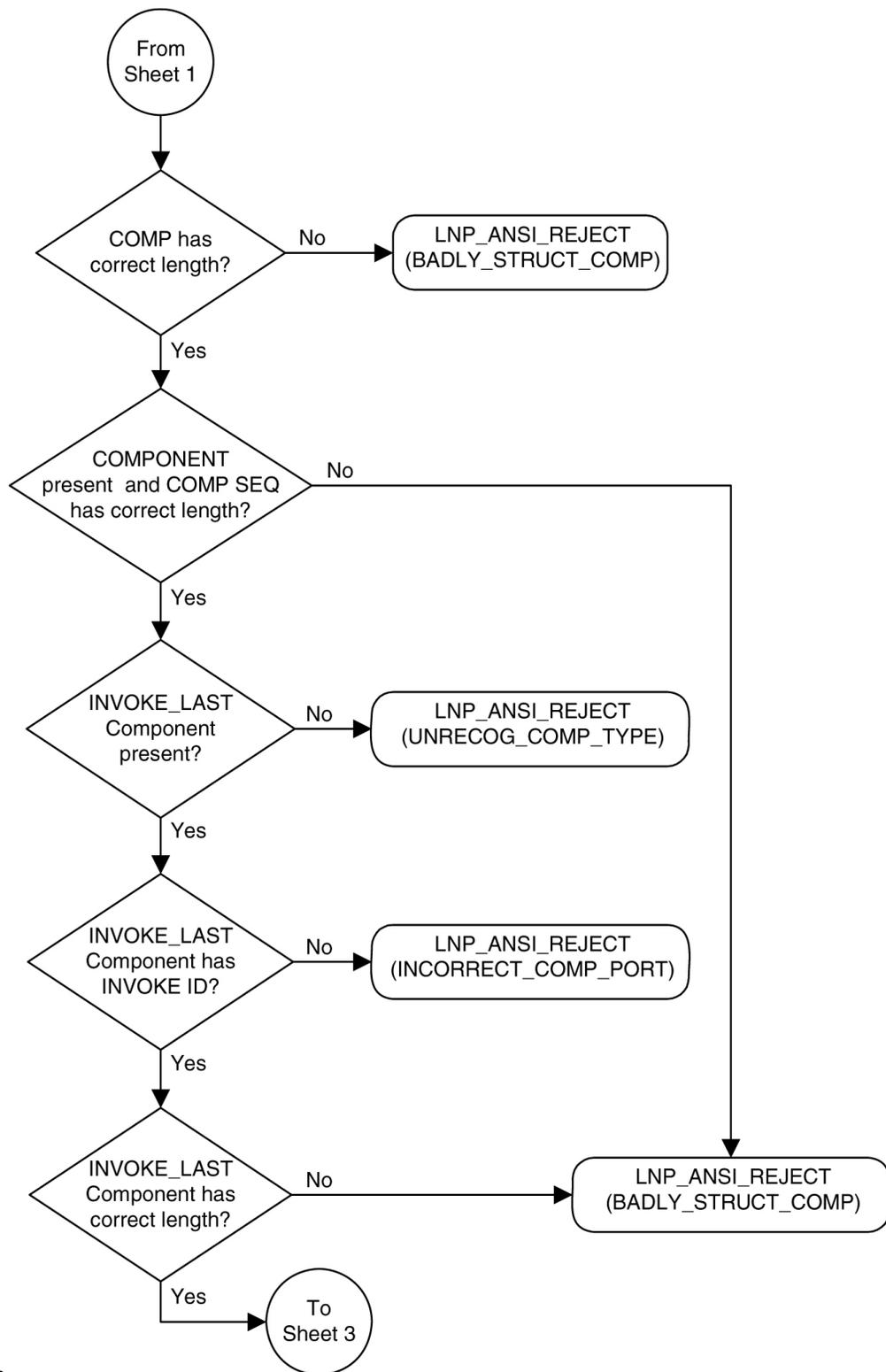
Query Type	OPCODE TAG Value	OPCODE FAMILY Value	OPCODE SPEC Value
AIN	PRI	REQUEST INSTRUCT	INFO ANALYZED
IN	NAT	PROVIDE INSTRUCTION	IN START
PCS	NAT	PROVIDE INSTRUCTION	IN START
WNP	PRI	IS41 OP FAMILY	IN IS41 NUM PORT REQ

After the OPCODE values are determined, the query is treated by the EAGLE 5 ISS as either an AIN, IN, or WNP query. Since IN and PCS queries use the same OPCODE values, PCS queries are treated as IN queries. If a query is received at the EAGLE 5 ISS containing the specific PCS translation type, the query is treated as a PCS query. [Figure 87: LNP Service Determination Process](#) shows the LNP service determination process for queries containing the LNPQS translation type.

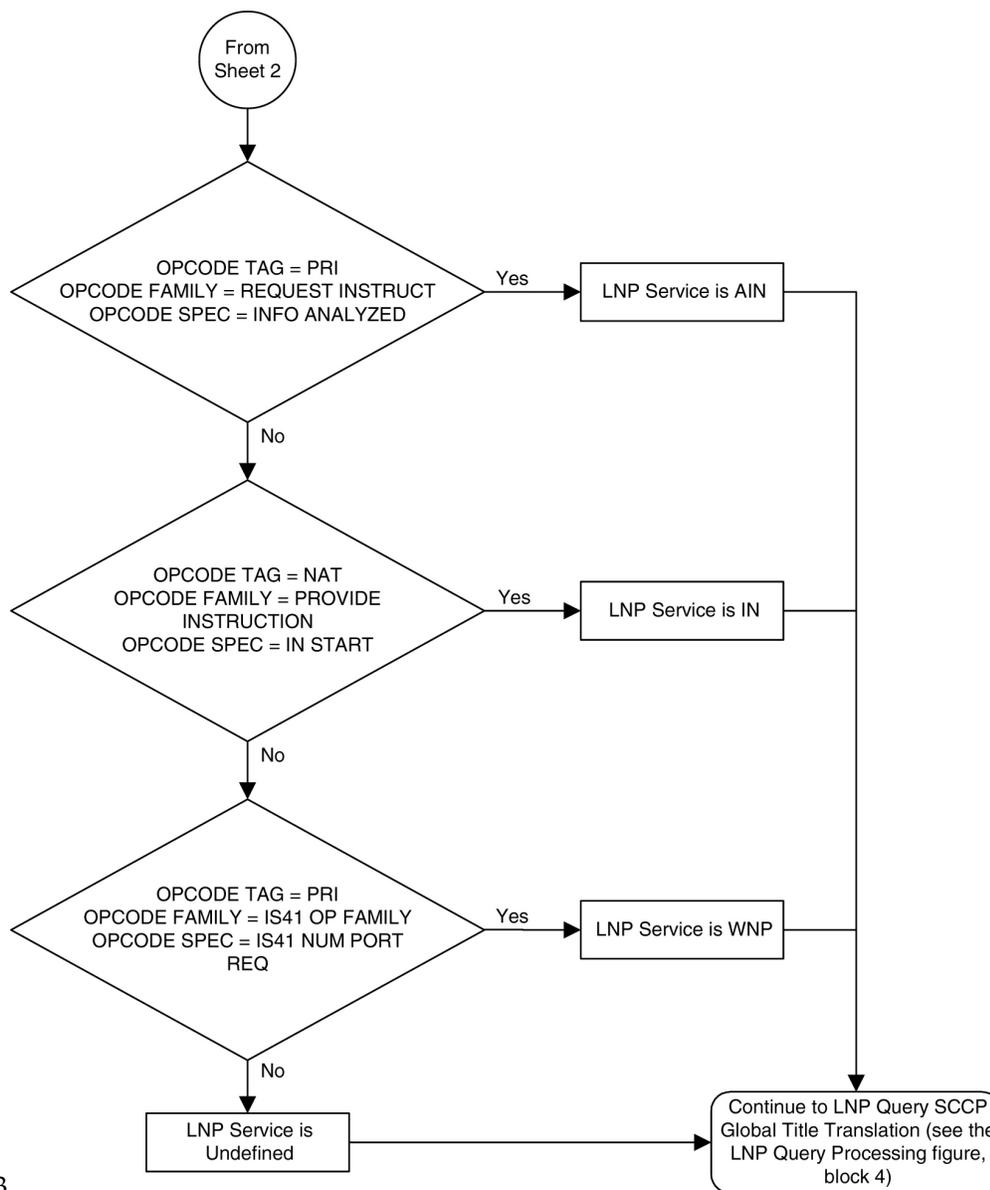
Figure 87: LNP Service Determination Process



Sheet 1 of 3



Sheet 2 of 3



Sheet 3 of 3

Limitations

PCS queries containing the LNPQS translation type are processed as IN queries. Thus, erroneous PCS queries containing the LNPQS translation type are shown in the `rept-stat-lnp` output in the LNPQS field, not the PLNPQS field.

If the OPCODE fields in a LNPQS query do not match any of the combination for IN, AIN or WNP queries is not an invalid service, but an undefined service. An undefined service may be used to transmit some non-LNP messages between networks. A query for an undefined service is sent to GTT for further processing.

However, the OPCODE TAG values in LNPQS queries are verified to determine if the values are either NAT or PRI. These OPCODE values are the only values supported by the EAGLE 5 ISS. If the OPCODE

TAG value is not NAT or PRI, the generic TCAP ANSI Reject (UNRECOG_OP_CODE) response is sent back.

The specific LNP services know what LNP service the query is coming to based on the CdPA TT value, so each service verifies all three OPCODE fields for itself. The IN, AIN, WNP and PCS services react on the OPCODE errors as follows:

- An IN query not containing any of the following OPCODE values produces the IN REJECT (IN_UNRECOG_OPER_CODE) error response:
 - The OPCODE TAG value NAT
 - The OPCODE FAMILY value PROVIDE_INSTRUCTION
 - The OPCODE SPEC value IN_START
- An AIN query not containing any of the following OPCODE values produces the AIN RETURN ERROR (ERRONEOUS DATAVAL) error response:
 - The OPCODE TAG value PRI
 - The OPCODE FAMILY value REQUEST_INSTRUCT
 - The OPCODE SPEC value INFO_ANALYZED
- The error responses for a WNP query depends on the OPCODE values that are not provided:
 - The WNPS_REJECT (INCORRECT_COMP_PORT) error response is produced when the OPCODE TAG value is not PRI and not NAT.
 - The WNPS_REJECT (UNRECOG_OP_CODE) error response results is produced when the OPCODE TAG value is not PRI or the OPCODE FAMILY value is not IS41_OP_FAMILY.
 - The WNPS_RET_ERROR (IS41_OP_NOT_SUP) error response is produced when the OPCODE SPEC value is not IS41_NUM_PORT_REQ.
- A PCS query not containing any of the following OPCODE values, produces the PLNPS_REJECT (IN_UNRECOG_OPER_CODE) error response:
 - The OPCODE TAG value NAT
 - The OPCODE FAMILY value PROVIDE_INSTRUCTION
 - The OPCODE SPEC value IN_START

TCAP errors detected before the OPCODE values are verified and the service is determined, causes different responses between LNPQS and specific LNP services (IN, AIN, WNP, PLNP). The EAGLE 5 ISS cannot generate service specific responses before the service is determined.

Adding an LNP Service

This procedure is used to assign an LNP translation type to a unique LNP service using the `ent-lnp-serv` command. The `ent-lnp-serv` command uses these parameters.

`:serv` – the LNP service assigned to the LNP translation type

`:tt` – the LNP translation type

:*ttn* – the translation type name

:*dv* – the type of digits used by LNP

:*alias* – the alias LNP translation type

The LNP feature must be enabled. Verify this by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command. If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNs` is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than zero.

A maximum of 10 LNP services can be assigned to LNP translation types. Services that can be assigned to LNP translation types are:

- AIN
- IN
- CLASS
- CNAM
- LIDB
- ISVM
- Wireless Number Portability (`serv=wnp`)
- PCS 1900 Number Portability (`serv=pcs`)
- Wireless Short Message Service Center (`serv=wsmsc`)
- LNP Query Service (`serv=lnpqs`)
- Four user-defined services (UDF1, UDF2, UDF3, UDF4).

The alias LNP translation type provides an alternate value for the LNP translation type, so that different networks can use different translation type values for the specified LNP service. If the alias translation type in the SCCP Called Party Address is defined in the database as an alias LNP translation type, the alias translation type value is mapped to the associated true LNP translation type value, defined by the `tt` parameter, in the database to determine the LNP service that is used on the message. All translation type values (0 - 255) can be used as values for the alias parameter, as long as that value is not already in the database as a value for the `tt` parameter.

The `tt` and `serv` parameter combination can be specified only once.

The `tt` and `alias` parameters cannot be specified at the same time. To add a new LNP service and an alias translation type for that service, the `ent-lnp-serv` command must be entered at least twice, depending on how many aliases you wish to enter. The first time the `ent-lnp-serv` command is entered, the LNP service (`serv`) and true translation type (`tt`) is defined in the database. When the `ent-lnp-serv` command is entered again with the specified LNP service and the `alias` parameter, the alias translation types (`alias`) are assigned to the LNP service.

The value of the `alias` parameter cannot be in the database as an LNP translation type (`tt`).

The value of the `tt` parameter cannot be in the database as an alias LNP translation type (`alias`).

If the `serv` and `tt` parameters are specified, the service type specified by the `serv` parameter cannot be in the database.

Translation type names can be assigned to the LNP service and translation type with the `ttn` parameter. If the parameter is not specified, the translation type name is set to the LNP service name. The translation type name must be unique in the database. The word `none` is used as a value for the `ttn` parameter of

the `chg-lnp-serv` command and cannot be used as a translation type name with the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

A translation type name can be the service type name only if the service type name matches the value of the `serv` parameter.

If the value of the `serv` parameter is a user defined service type, the value of the `dv` parameter must be `sccp`.

If the value of the `serv` parameter is either `ain`, `in`, `wnp`, `pcs`, or `lnpqs`, the value of the `dv` parameter must be `tcap`.

The translation type and LNP service specified with the `ent-lnp-serv` command cannot be in the database.

To specify the `serv=wnp` parameter with the `ent-lnp-serv` command, the Wireless Number Portability feature must be turned on. This can be verified with the `WNP = on` entry in the `rtrv-feat` command output.

To specify the `serv=pcs` parameter with the `ent-lnp-serv` command, the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature must be turned on. This can be verified with the `PLNP = on` entry in the `rtrv-feat` command output.

To specify the `serv=wsmc` parameter with the `ent-lnp-serv` command, the LNP Short Message Service (LNP SMS) feature must be enabled and on. This can be verified in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command output. If the LNP SMS feature is not enabled and on, perform the [Activating the LNP Short Message Service \(SMS\) Feature](#) procedure to enable and turn the LNP SMS feature on.

The LNP service LNPQS defines the translation type used for LNP queries between networks. This service is defined with the `serv=lnpqs` parameter. While the EAGLE 5 ISS allows any translation type to be assigned to the LNPQS service, it is recommended that translation type 11 is assigned to the LNPQS service. If any LNP service is assigned translation type 11, and you wish to provision the LNPQS service, the existing service using translation type 11 must be changed to use another translation type. Perform the [Changing an LNP Service](#) procedure to change the translation type of the existing service. See [LNP Query Service \(LNPQS\) Details](#) for more information on LNPQS queries.

The examples in this procedure are used to add the LNP services and alias translation types shown in [Table 15: Example LNP Service Configuration](#).

Table 15: Example LNP Service Configuration

SERV	TT	TTN	DV	ALIAS
IN	30	INGTE	TCAP	---
IN	---	---	----	150
IN	---	---	----	175
UDF3	100	UDF3	SCCP	---
UDF3	---	---	----	40

SERV	TT	TTN	DV	ALIAS
UDF3	---	---	----	45
AIN	---	---	----	240
LIDB	---	---	----	80
WNP	50	WNP50	TCAP	---
PCS	19	PCS19	TCAP	---
WSMSC	139	WSMSC1	TCAP	---
LNPQS	11	LNPQS	TCAP	---

1. Verify that the LNP feature is enabled by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNs` should appear in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0.

```
rlghncxa03w 08-05-09 16:40:40 EST EAGLE 39.0.0

The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name      Partnum      Status      Quantity
LNP ported TNs   893011036   on          384000000

;
```

If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature.

If the LNP feature is enabled, continue with [Step 2](#).

2. Display the LNP services and translation type assignments in the database with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.
 - If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in step 1 showed that the LNP feature was not enabled, go to [Step 4](#)
 - If the `serv=wnp` or `serv=pcs` parameters will not be specified with the `ent-lnp-serv` command, go to [Step 6](#).
3. Verify that the Wireless Number Portability feature (if the `serv=wnp` parameter will be specified in the `ent-lnp-serv` command) or the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature (if the `serv=pcs` parameter will be specified in the `ent-lnp-serv` command), by entering the `rtrv-feat` command.

Note: The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, see the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

If the Wireless Number Portability Feature is on, the entry `WNP = on` appears in the `rtrv-feat` output.

If the PCS 1900 Number Portability Feature is on, the entry `PLNP = on` appears in the `rtrv-feat` output.

Perform [Step 4](#) only if the wireless number portability feature is off and the `serv=wnp` parameter will be specified with the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

Perform [Step 5](#) only if the PCS 1900 number portability feature is off and the `serv=pcs` parameter will be specified with the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

4. Turn the Wireless Number Portability Feature on with the `chg-feat` command.

Enter this command: `chg-feat:wnp=on`

Note: Once the Wireless Number Portability feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off. The Wireless Number Portability feature must be purchased before you turn the feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

5. Turn the PCS 1900 Number Portability Feature on with the `chg-feat` command.

Enter this command: `chg-feat:plnp=on`

Note: After the PCS 1900 Number Portability Feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off. The PCS 1900 Number Portability feature must be purchased before you turn the feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the PCS 1900 number portability feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

Note: If you are not assigning a translation type to the WSMSC service, go to [Step 7](#).

6. If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in [Step 1](#) shows that the LNP SMS feature is enabled and on, go to [Step 7](#).

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in [Step 1](#) shows that the LNP SMS feature is not enabled or on, perform the [Activating the LNP Short Message Service \(SMS\) Feature](#) procedure to enable and turn the LNP SMS feature on. Continue with [Step 6](#).

Note:

If you are not assigning a translation type to the LNPQS service, go to [Step 8](#).

7. Any translation type can be assigned to the LNPQS service, but since translation type 11 is used for LNP queries between networks, it is recommended that translation type 11 is assigned to the LNPQS service.

Examine the `rtrv-lnp-serv` output in [Step 2](#) to verify whether or not translation type 11 is assigned to any existing LNP services. If translation type 11 is assigned to any existing LNP services, perform the [Changing an LNP Service](#) procedure and change the translation type of the service using translation type 11.

8. Add the LNP services or alias translation types to the database using the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

For this example, enter these commands:

- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=in:tt=30:tt=ingte:dv=tcap`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=udf3:tt=100:dv=sccp`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=240`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=in:alias=150`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=in:alias=175`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=lidb:alias=80`

- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=udf3:alias=40`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=udf3:alias=45`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=wnp:tt=50:ttn=wnp50:dv=tcap`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=pcs:tt=19:ttn=pcs19:dv=tcap`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=wsmc:tt=139:ttn=wsmc1:dv=tcap`
- `ent-lnp-serv:serv=lnpqs:tt=11:ttn=lnpqs:dv=tcap`

9. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.

10. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Removing an LNP Service

This procedure is used to remove an LNP service from the database using the `dlt-lnp-serv` command. The `dlt-lnp-serv` command uses two parameters.

`:serv` – the LNP service

`:alias` – the alias LNP translation type assigned to the LNP service

If the alias parameter is specified, the alias translation type value must be assigned to the specified LNP service. The alias translation types are shown in the `ALIAS` field of the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command output.

The value of the alias parameter cannot be in the database as a true translation type value. The true translation types are shown in the `TT` field of the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command output.

Before an LNP service can be removed from the database, all alias translation types assigned to that service must be removed from the database.

The example in this procedure removes LNP service UDF3 from the database.

1. Display the LNP services and translation type assignments in the database with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.
2. Remove the LNP service from the database using the `dlt-lnp-serv` command.

For this example, enter these commands: `dlt-lnp-serv:serv=udf3:alias=40`
`dlt-lnp-serv:serv=udf3:alias=45` `dlt-lnp-serv:serv=udf3`

3. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.

4. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.  
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing an LNP Service

This procedure is used to change the attributes of an existing LNP service using the `chg-lnp-serv` command. The `chg-lnp-serv` command uses these parameters.

`:serv` – the LNP service

`:nserv` – the new LNP service

`:tt` – the current LNP translation type assigned to the LNP service

`:ntt` – the new LNP translation type assigned to the LNP service

`:nttn` – the new translation type name assigned to the LNP service

`:ndv` – the new digits valid indication for the LNP service

The values of the `serv` and `tt` parameters must be in the database.

To change the attributes of an LNP service, either the `serv` or `tt` parameters must be specified, but not both parameters. If you are changing the translation type assigned to the LNP service, the `serv` and `ntt` parameters must be specified. If you are changing the LNP service assigned to a translation type, the `tt` and `nserv` parameters must be specified. The `nserv` and `ntt` parameters cannot be specified together in the `chg-lnp-serv` command.

The new translation type name must be unique in the database.

The new translation type (`ntt`) cannot be in the database as a true translation type or an alias translation type. The true translation types and alias translation types are shown in the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command output. The true translation types are shown in the `TT` field and the alias translation types are shown in the `ALIAS` field.

The word `none` sets the translation type name value to the service type name. A translation type name can be the service type name only if the service type name matches the value of the `serv` parameter.

If the value of the `serv` parameter is a user defined service type or `wsmc`, the value of the `ndv` parameter must be `sccp`.

If the value of the `serv` parameter is either `ain`, `in`, `wnp`, `pcs`, or `lnpqs`, the value of the `ndv` parameter must be `tcap`.

If the `ndv` parameter is specified, the value must be different from the current value of the `DV` field. The `DV` value can be changed only for these services: `cnam`, `lidb`, `isvm`, or `class`.

An LNP service cannot be changed if an alias translation type is assigned to the service. The aliases must be removed from the database using the `dlt-lnp-serv` command. If you wish to continue using the alias translation types with the LNP service after the LNP service has been changed, they must be re-assigned to the LNP service using the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

Any translation type can be assigned to the LNPQS service, but it is recommended that translation type 11 is assigned to the LNPQS service. If you are changing the translation type of another service, and the LNPQS service is provisioned in the database, select a translation type other than 11.

The examples in this procedure are used to change the AIN and CLASS services to the values shown in [Table 16: Changing the LNP Service](#).

Table 16: Changing the LNP Service

SERV	TT	NTT	DV	NDV	TTN	NTTN
AIN	15	55	TCAP	----	AINGTE	AINLIDB
CLASS	25	140	SCCP	TCAP	CLASSGTE	CLASS
WNP	50	75	TCAP	---	WNP50	WNP75

1. Display the LNP services and translation type assignments in the database with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.
2. If the LNP service being changed has any alias translation types assigned to it, shown in the ALIAS field in the output of [Step 1](#), remove the alias translation types from the LNP service using the `dlt-lnp-serv` command.

If the LNP service does not have any alias translation types assigned to it, skip this step and go to [Step 3](#). For this example, the AIN service has alias translation types assigned to it. Remove the alias translation types with these commands:

```
dlt-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=235
```

```
dlt-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=236
```

```
dlt-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=240
```

3. Verify that the Wireless Number Portability feature (if the `nserv=wnp` parameter will be specified in the `chg-lnp-serv` command) or the PCS 1900 Number Portability (PLNP) feature (if the `nserv=pcs` parameter will be specified in the `chg-lnp-serv` command), by entering the `rtrv-feat` command.

Note:

The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, see the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

If the Wireless Number Portability feature is on, the entry `WNP = on` appears in the `rtrv-feat` output. If the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature is on, the entry `PLNP = on` appears in the `rtrv-feat` output. Perform [Step 4](#) only if the Wireless Number Portability feature is off and the `nserv=wnp` parameter will be specified with the `chg-lnp-serv` command. Perform [Step 5](#) only if the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature is off and the `nserv=pcs` parameter will be specified with the `chg-lnp-serv` command.

4. Turn the Wireless Number Portability feature on with the `chg-feat` command.

For this example, enter this command `chg-feat:wnp=on`

Note:

After the Wireless Number Portability feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off. The wireless number portability feature must be purchased before you turn the

feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the Wireless Number Portability feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

5. Turn the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature on with the `chg-feat` command.

For this example, enter this command.`chg-feat:plnp=on`

Note:

Once the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off. The PCS 1900 Number Portability feature must be purchased before you turn the feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

Note: If the LNP service name (`serv` parameter value) is being changed to a service name other than WSMSC, go to [Step 7](#).

6. Verify that the LNP Short Message Service is enabled and on by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LNP SMS feature is enabled, and on, go to [Step 7](#). If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LNP SMS feature is not enabled or on, perform [Activating the LNP Short Message Service \(SMS\) Feature](#) to enable and turn the LNP SMS feature on.

Note:

If only the alias translation type values for the LNP service are being changed, go to [Step 9](#) to add the new alias translation type values.

7. Change the LNP service using the `chg-lnp-serv` command.
8. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.
9. If you wish to continue using the alias translation types removed in [Step 2](#) with the changed LNP service, or add new alias translation types to the LNP service, add them with the `ent-lnp-serv` command.

For this example, the alias translation types removed in [Step 2](#) are added back to the AIN service. Enter these commands:

```
ent-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=235
ent-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=236
ent-lnp-serv:serv=ain:alias=240
```

10. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-lnp-serv` command.
11. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Adding a Subsystem Application

This procedure is used to reserve a subsystem number for the LNP application and place the LNP application either online or offline using the `ent-ss-appl` command. The `ent-ss-appl` command uses the following parameters:

`:appl` – the application type, LNP
`:ssn` – the LNP subsystem number
`:stat` – the state of the LNP application

The LNP feature must be enabled. Verify this by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command. If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNs` should appear in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a telephone quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature.

Only one subsystem number for each application can be defined.

If the `stat` parameter is not specified, the application will be offline.

The LNP application applies to both global title translation services and LNP queries.

The application specified by the `appl` parameter cannot already be in the database.

Before the subsystem application can be added to the database, the EAGLE 5 ISS true point code and the subsystem number must be in the mated application table. The EAGLE 5 ISS true point code is verified with the `rtrv-sid` command and shown in the `PCA` field. The mated application table is displayed with the `rtrv-map` command. The EAGLE 5 ISS true point code is shown in the `PCA` field of the `rtrv-map` command output and the subsystem number is shown in the `SSN` field of the `rtrv-map` command output. If the EAGLE 5 ISS's true point code and the subsystem number are not shown in the `rtrv-map` command output, perform one of the "Mated Application" procedure in the *Database Administration Manual – Global Title Translation* and add the EAGLE 5 ISS true point code and the subsystem to the database.

The example in this procedure reserves the subsystem number 254 for the LNP application and sets the LNP application online.

1. Verify that the LNP feature is enabled by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.
 - If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNs` appears in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is enabled, continue with [Step 2](#).
 - If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) to enable the LNP feature. Then continue with [Step 2](#).
2. Display the subsystem number for the LNP application in the database with the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.
3. Display the EAGLE 5 ISS true point code using the `rtrv-sid` command.
The EAGLE 5 ISS true point code is shown in the `PCA` field of the `rtrv-sid` output.
4. Display the mated applications using the `rtrv-map` command specifying the EAGLE 5 ISS true point code (shown in [Step 3](#)) and the LNP subsystem number.

For this example, enter this command:

```
rtrv-map:pca=100-100-100:ssn=254
```

5. Add the subsystem number for the LNP application using the `ent-ss-appl` command.
For this example, enter this command:
`ent-ss-appl:appl=lnp:ssn=254:stat=online`
6. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.
7. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.
The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Removing a Subsystem Application

This procedure is used to remove a subsystem application from the database using the `dlt-ss-appl` command. The `dlt-ss-appl` command uses only one parameter:

`:appl` – the subsystem application, LNP .

The subsystem application must be in the database and the subsystem must be out of service.

1. Display the status of the LNP subsystem with the `rept-stat-lnp` command.
2. Display the subsystem application number for the LNP application in the database with the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.
3. Place the LNP subsystem application out of service with the `inh-map-ss` command specifying the LNP subsystem number displayed in [Step 2](#).

For this example, enter this command.`inh-map-ss:ssn=254`

4. Verify that the LNP subsystem is out of service with the `rept-stat-lnp` command.
5. Remove the LNP subsystem application from the database using the `dlt-ss-appl` command.

For this example, enter this command.`dlt-ss-appl:appl=lnp`

When this command has successfully completed, this message appears.

```
rlghncxa03w 09-04-05 17:34:20 EST EAGLE 41.0.0
DLT-SS-APPL: MASP A - CAUTION: DELETED APPL SSN MAY BE REFERENCED BY GTT ENTRY
DLT-SS-APPL: MASP A - COMPLTD
;
```

6. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.
7. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.
The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing the State of a Subsystem Application

The procedures in this section are used to set the state of an existing subsystem application to either online or offline using the `chg-ss-appl` command. The `chg-ss-appl` command uses the following parameters..

`:appl` – the application type, LNP

`:nstat` - the new state of the subsystem application.

The online or offline status of the subsystem application is shown in the STAT field of the `rtrv-ss-appl` command output.

The `rept-stat-lnp` command displays the operating state (in or out of service) of the subsystem.

If the subsystem application is to be taken online, the subsystem application must be offline.

If the subsystem application is to be taken offline, the subsystem application must be online. The subsystem must be taken out of service (OOS-MT-DSBLD) with the `inh-map-ss` command before it can be taken offline.

Taking the Subsystem Application Online

Use the procedure in this section to take the subsystem application online.

1. Verify the state of the subsystem application - online or offline, by entering the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.

```
tekelecstp 08-07-25 08:02:22 EST EAGLE 39.2.0
APPL  SSN  STAT
LNP   11  offline

SS-APPL TABLE IS 25% FULL (1 OF 4)
;
```

If the LNP subsystem is online, this procedure does not need to be performed.

2. Display the operating status of the subsystem by entering the `rept-stat-lnp` command.
3. Take the subsystem application online. Enter the `chg-ss-appl` command with the `nstat=online` parameter.

```
chg-ss-appl:appl=lnp:nstat=online
```

4. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.

```
tekelecstp 08-07-25 08:02:22 EST EAGLE 39.2.0
APPL  SSN  STAT
LNP   11  online

SS-APPL TABLE IS 25% FULL (1 OF 4)
;
```

5. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Taking the Subsystem Application Offline

Use the procedure in this section to take a subsystem application offline.

1. Verify the online or offline state of the subsystem application, by entering the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.

```
tekelecstp 08-07-25 08:02:22 EST EAGLE 39.2.0
APPL  SSN  STAT
LNP   11   online

SS-APPL TABLE IS 25% FULL (1 OF 4)
;
```

If the LNP subsystem application is offline, this procedure does not need to be performed.

2. Verify the operating status of the subsystem by entering the `rept-stat-sccp` command.
3. Place the subsystem out of service. Specify the subsystem number displayed in the output in [Step 1](#).

```
inh-map-ss:ssn=11
```

```
rlghncxa03w 08-06-28 14:42:38 GMT EAGLE 39.2.0
LNP Subsystem has been inhibited.
Command Completed.
;
```

4. Verify that the subsystem is out of service, by entering the `rept-stat-lnp` command.
5. Take the subsystem offline. Enter the `chg-ss-appl` command with the `nstat=offline` parameter.
`chg-ss-appl:appl=inp:nstat=offline`
6. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ss-appl` command.

```
tekelecstp 08-07-25 08:02:22 EST EAGLE 39.2.0
APPL  SSN  STAT
LNP   11   offline

SS-APPL TABLE IS 25% FULL (1 OF 4)
;
```

7. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing LNP Options

This procedure is used to change the LNP configuration options (shown in x) using the `chg-lnpopts` command.

Table 17: LNPOPTS Configuration Options

Parameter	Value	Description	Notes
admhipri - LNP database administration highest administrative priority	Yes	LNP database administration can starve out normal STP updates during LNP administration of 2 TNs per second.	
	No	STP and LNP updates receive the same priority. Depending on the system activity level, the performance of LNP updates may be reduced.	
amactype - AMA call type	3 digits		
amafeatid - AMA feature ID	3 digits		
amaslpid - AMA slip ID	9 digits		
ccp - copy changed parameters	Yes, No	If Yes, the EAGLE 5 ISS copies the Charge Number and Charge Party Station type from an LNP AIN query (if present) to the LNP AIN Response message.	
cic - carrier identification code	3-4 digits		
dra - Destination routing address content	LRNTN, LRN		
frcsmplx - allow simplex database updates	Yes	LNP updates are accepted when the EAGLE 5 ISS is in the simplex mode (when the standby MASP is incoherent, at a different level compared to the active MASP, or unstable).	
	No	LNP updates are not accepted when the EAGLE 5 ISS is in the simplex mode (when	

Parameter	Value	Description	Notes
		the standby MASP is incoherent, at a different level compared to the active MASP, or unstable).	
gtwystp - LNP system is also configured as a Gateway STP	Yes	The system is configured as a Gateway STP running the LNP feature. The NPAC sends LNP subscriptions that contain capability point codes that do not have routes assigned to them in the EAGLE 5 ISS database.	
	No	The EAGLE 5 ISS is not configured as a Gateway STP.	
incslp - AMA service logic ID included in the response	Yes, No	If Yes, AMA service logic ID is included in the response.	
jipdigits - Jurisdiction Information Parameter value	6 digits		Triggerless LNP (TLNP) feature must be on.
jipprv - Add Jurisdiction Information Parameter value to IAM	Yes, No	If Yes, a Jurisdiction Information Parameter value is added to the IAM.	Triggerless LNP (TLNP) feature must be on.
lrndgts - LRN digits	1-10 digits		
naiv - Name of Address Indicator value	0-127 digits		
servport - Service Portability	Yes	A protocol setting that allows splitting services between TN and LRN override records. This setting lets the EAGLE LNP craftsperson update LRN overrides for Message Relay services that are to be supported in the network. The EAGLE 5 ISS then uses the TN gateway point code	

Parameter	Value	Description	Notes
		(NPAC subscription data) for Message Relay services the CLEC wants to provide.	
	No	If no LRN override services are provisioned, then the TN's gateway point codes (NPAC subscription data) are used to route queries out of the network. If one or more LRN override services are provisioned, the TN is considered to be ported into the network. In this case, if an LRN override service is requested and the LRN has other services administered, but the requested service is not provisioned, then a UDTs response for the service is provided.	
sp - service provider ID	4 alphanumeric characters		
tndgts - TN digits	1-10 digits		
wqredrct - wireless queries directed to default GTT	Yes	Allows the GTT functionality to treat any wireless LNP (WNP and PLNP) queries that require GT as a normal GTT.	Wireless Number Portability (WNP) feature or PCS 1900 Number Portability (PLNP) feature must be on.
	No	Routes all wireless LNP queries (WNP and PCS) that require GT directly to the local subsystem.	
wsmc10dig - SCCP GTA digit length indicator for 10 or 11 digits	Yes	The system verifies that either 10 or 11 digits are present in the CdPA GTA. If 11 digits are present, the first digit is stripped to derive 10 digits for LNP SMS	LNP SMS feature must be on.

Parameter	Value	Description	Notes
		translation. If 10 digits are present, all 10 digits are used for LNP WSMSC translation.	
	No	The system verifies that 11 digits (plus a padded 0 digit) are present in the CdPA GTA. If 11 digits are present, the system strips the first digit and considers only 10 digits for LNP WSMSC translation.	

The LNP feature must be enabled. Verify this by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command. If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNS` should appear in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a telephone quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature.

The value is not changed for any parameter that is not specified in the `chg-lnpopts` command.

The examples in this procedure change the following LNP options to the indicated values.

AMASLPID = 909873583

AMATYPE = 181

AMAFEATID = 250

CIC = 1254

SP = 1234

1. Verify that the LNP feature is enabled by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNS` appears in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-29 16:40:40 EST EAGLE5 37.6.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name           Partnum   Status   Quantity
LNP ported TNS        893011023 on       228000000
;
```

- If the LNP feature is enabled, continue with [Step 2](#)
 - If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in the [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature. Then continue with [Step 2](#).
2. Display the LNP options in the database with the `rtrv-lnpopts` command.
 3. Verify that the Wireless Number Portability (WNP) feature or the PCS 1900 Number Portability (PLNP) feature is on if the `wqredrct` parameter will be specified in this procedure, or the Triggerless LNP feature is on if the `jipprv`, or `jipdigits` parameters will be specified in this procedure. Enter the `rtrv-feat` command.

If the Wireless Number Portability feature is on, the entry WNP = on appears in the `rtrv-feat` output. If the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature is on, the entry PLNP = on appears in the `rtrv-feat` output. If the Triggerless LNP feature is on, the entry TLNP = on appears in the `rtrv-feat` output.

Note: If the desired features in [Step 3](#) are on, go to [Step 5](#).

4. If either the WNP, PLNP, or TLNP fields in [Step 3](#) are set to off, the Wireless Number Portability, PCS 1900 Number Portability, or Triggerless LNP features must be turned on with the `chg-feat` command, depending on which parameter values you are changing.

To turn the Wireless Number Portability feature on, enter this command: `chg-feat:wnp=on`

To turn the PCS 1900 Number Portability feature on, enter this command: `chg-feat:plnp=on`.

To turn the Triggerless LNP feature on, enter this command: `chg-feat:tlnp=on`

If you wish to turn all three features on, or a combination of two of these features, enter the `chg-feat` command with each parameter that corresponds to the feature you wish to turn on. For example, to turn all three features on, enter this command:

```
chg-feat:tlnp=on:plnp=on:wnp=on.
```

Note: After the Triggerless LNP, Wireless Number Portability or PCS 1900 Number Portability features are turned on with the `chg-feat` command, they cannot be turned off.

The Triggerless LNP, Wireless Number Portability and PCS 1900 Number Portability features must be purchased before you turn these features on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased these features, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

Note: If the `wsmc10dig` parameter is not being specified in this procedure, go to [Step 6](#).

5. If `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in [Step 1](#) shows that the LNP SMS feature is not enabled or is off, perform the [Activating the LNP Short Message Service \(SMS\) Feature](#) and enable and turn on the LNP SMS feature.
6. Change the LNP options using the `chg-lnpopts` command.

For this example, enter this command.

```
chg-lnpopts:amaslpid=909873583:amactype=181:amafeatid=250 :cic=1254:sp=1234
```

7. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-lnpopts` command.
8. Back up the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Configuring the Triggerless LNP Feature

This procedure is used to configure the Triggerless LNP feature. The Triggerless LNP feature provides service providers a method to route calls to ported numbers without having to upgrade their signaling switch (end office or mobile switching center) software. In a trigger-based LNP solution, the service providers have to modify the end office (EO) or mobile switching center (MSC) to contain the LNP triggers. These triggers cause the EO or MSC to launch the query to the LNP database and route the call based on the returned location routing number (LRN).

The Triggerless LNP feature does not require any updates to the EO or MSC. Instead, the Initial Address Message (IAM) sent from the end office is intercepted by the Triggerless LNP feature on the EAGLE 5 ISS and converted to include the LRN if the call is to a ported number.

The Gateway Screening feature is used to capture the IAMs that are converted for the Triggerless LNP feature. The database must contain a gateway screening screenset that contains the following items:

- An allowed SIO screen that allows ISUP messages into the EAGLE 5 ISS. ISUP messages are MSUs that contain the value 5 in the Service Indicator field (SI=5) of the Service Information octet (SIO) of the MSU. This is verified in [Step 14](#) of this procedure.
- The gateway screening stop action `tlnp`. The gateway screening stop actions can be verified with the `rtrv-gws-actset` command, as shown in [Step 10](#) in this procedure.

Note: When Gateway Screening is in the screen test mode, as defined by the linkset parameters `gwsa=off` and `gws=on`, the gateway screening action in the gateway screening stop action set specified by the `actname` parameter of the gateway screening screen set at the end of the gateway screening process will be performed.

If the database does not contain an allowed SIO screen that allows ISUP messages into the EAGLE 5 ISS, go to the *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* to configure the required screen set in the database.

Note: It is recommended that the screening for ISUP messages allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS stop at either the Allowed SIO, Allowed DPC, Blocked DPC, or Allowed ISUP screens. Screening on these messages can continue to the Allowed DESTFLD, Allowed CGPA, Allowed TT, Allowed CDPA, or Allowed AFTPC screens, but these screens do not contain any screenable criteria contained in an ISUP message. After these messages are passed on to the Allowed DESTFLD or Allowed CGPA screens, they will continue to be passed during the gateway screening process until the gateway screening process stops.

The Gateway Screening and Triggerless LNP features must be on. This can be verified with these entries in the `rtrv-feat` command output.

- `GWS = on`, for the Gateway Screening feature
- `TLNP = on`, for the Triggerless LNP feature

Note: After the Gateway Screening and Triggerless LNP features are turned on with the `chg-feat` command, they cannot be turned off.

The Gateway Screening and Triggerless LNP features must be purchased before you turn the features on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the Gateway Screening and Triggerless LNP features, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

The LNP feature must be enabled. Enter the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command to verify that the LNP feature is enabled. If the output of the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command shows a quantity in the `LNP ported TNs` field, the LNP feature is enabled. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) to enable the LNP feature.

When the IAMs are converted, a Jurisdiction Indicator Parameter (JIP) is added to the IAM message after RTDB lookup if the Jurisdiction Information Parameter does not exist in original IAM message and either:

- The JIPPROV value in the LNPOPTS table is set to yes.
- A valid Calling Party Number exists in the original IAM message.

The options for the JIP parameter are set using the `chg-lnpopts` command with these parameters

- `jipprv` – Is a Jurisdiction Information Parameter value to be added to the IAM, yes or no?
- `jipdigits` – The value of the Jurisdiction Information Parameter as a 6-digit number.

The JIP parameter options can be verified with the JIPPROV and JIPDIGITS fields of the `rtrv-lnpopts` command.

Canceling the RTRV-LS Command

Because the `rtrv-ls` command used in this procedure can output information for a long period of time, the `rtrv-ls` command can be canceled and the output to the terminal stopped. There are three ways that the `rtrv-ls` command can be canceled.

- Press the F9 function key on the keyboard at the terminal where the `rtrv-ls` command was entered.
- Enter the `canc-cmd` without the `trm` parameter at the terminal where the `rtrv-ls` command was entered.
- Enter the `canc-cmd:trm=<xx>`, where `<xx>` is the terminal where the `rtrv-ls` command was entered, from another terminal other than the terminal where the `rtrv-ls` command was entered. To enter the `canc-cmd:trm=<xx>` command, the terminal must allow Security Administration commands to be entered from it and the user must be allowed to enter Security Administration commands. The terminal's permissions can be verified with the `rtrv-secu-trm` command. The user's permissions can be verified with the `rtrv-user` or `rtrv-secu-user` commands.

For more information about the `canc-cmd` command, go to the *Commands Manual*.

1. Verify that the Gateway Screening and the Triggerless LNP features are on by entering the `rtrv-feat` command.

If the Gateway Screening feature is on, the `GWS` field should be set to on. If the Triggerless LNP feature is on, the `TLNP` field should be set to on.

Note: The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, see the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

If the Triggerless LNP feature is on, go to [Step 7](#). Before the Triggerless LNP feature can be turned on, the Gateway Screening and LNP features must be on. If the Gateway Screening feature is off, go to [Step 2](#) to turn the gateway screening feature on.

2. Turn the Gateway Screening feature on by entering this command.
`chg-feat:gws=on`

Note: Once the Gateway Screening feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off.

The Gateway Screening feature must be purchased before you turn the feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the Gateway Screening feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

When the `chg-feat` has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-FEAT: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify whether or not the LNP feature is enabled by using the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry LNP ported TNs appears in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a telephone number quantity greater than 0. This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 08-05-09 16:40:40 EST EAGLE 39.0.0

The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP ported TNs       893011036 on        384000000
;
```

Note: If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in [Step 3](#) shows that the LNP feature is enabled, skip this step and go to [Step 5](#).

4. Enable the LNP feature by performing the procedures in [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#).
5. Turn the Triggerless LNP feature on by entering this command.

```
chg-feat:tlnp=on
```

Note: Once the Triggerless LNP feature is turned on with the `chg-feat` command, it cannot be turned off.

The Triggerless LNP feature must be purchased before you turn the feature on with the `chg-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the Triggerless LNP feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

When the `chg-feat` has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-FEAT: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

6. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-feat` command.

The `GWS = on` and `TLNP = on` should be shown in the `rtrv-feat` output.

Note: The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, see the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

7. Display the LNP options for the jurisdiction information parameter by entering the `rtrv-lnpopts` command.

The jurisdiction information parameter options are shown in the `JIPPROV` and `JIPDIGITS` fields as shown in bold in the example output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
AMASLPID           = 123456789
```

```

INCSLP      = yes
AMACTYPE    = 003
AMAFEATID   = 010
CIC         = 1369
AUD         = on
SP          = a123
FRCSMPLX   = yes11
ADMHIPRI    = yes
GTWYSTP     = yes
JIPPROV     = no
JIPDIGITS   = 919460

```

If you wish to change the jurisdiction information parameter options in the LNP options table go to [Step 8](#), otherwise go to [Step 10](#).

- Change the jurisdiction information parameter options in the LNP options table using the `chg-lnpopts` command with the `jipprv` and `jipdigits` parameters.

For this example, enter this command.

```
chg-lnpopts:jipprv=yes:jipdigits=423929
```

When the `chg-lnpopts` has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```

rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-LNPOPTS: MASP A - COMPLTD

```

- Verify the changes using the `rtrv-lnpopts` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```

rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
AMASLPID    = 123456789
INCSLP      = yes
AMACTYPE    = 003
AMAFEATID   = 010
CIC         = 1369
AUD         = on
SP          = a123
FRCSMPLX   = yes
ADMHIPRI    = yes
GTWYSTP     = yes
JIPPROV     = yes
JIPDIGITS   = 423929

```

- Display the gateway screening stop action sets in the database using the `rtrv-gws-actset` command.

The Triggerless LNP feature requires a gateway stop action set with the `tlnp` gateway screening stop action. The `tlnp` gateway stop action is shown by the entry `tlnp` in the `rtrv-gws-actset` command output. The following is an example of the possible output.

```

rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ACT  ACT
ID   NAME  1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
---  ---
1    copy  copy
2    rdct  rdct
3    cr    copy rdct
4    crcncf copy cncf rdct
5    cncf  cncf

```

```
6      cfrd      cncf rdct
GWS action set table is (6 of 16) 38% full
```

If the `tlnp` gateway screening stop action is not shown in the `rtrv-gws-actset` command output, go to [Step 11](#). Otherwise, go to [Step 12](#).

11. Add the `tlnp` gateway screening stop action set to the database with the `chg-gws-actset` command.

If an existing gateway screening stop action set is changed, the `force=yes` parameter must be specified with the `chg-gws-actset` command. The `tlnp` gateway screening stop action cannot be specified with either the `cncf` (calling name conversion facility) or `rdct` (redirect) gateway screening actions in the same gateway screening action set. The `tlnp` gateway screening stop action can be specified with the `copy` gateway screening stop action in the same gateway screening actions set. If the `copy` gateway screening stop action is added to a gateway screening stop action set, it must be configured as the first gateway screening stop action in the gateway screening stop action set with the `act1` parameter. For this example, a two new gateway screening stop action sets are being created for the `tlnp` gateway screening stop action. Enter these commands:

```
chg-gws-actset:actid=7:name=tlnp:act1=tlnp
chg-gws-actset:actid=8:name=cptlnp:act1=copy:act2=tlnp
```

When the `chg-gws-actset` has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CAUTION: GWS action set may be referenced by one or more GWS rules
CHG-GWS-ACTSET: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

12. Verify the changes with the `rtrv-gws-actset` command.

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ACT  ACT
ID   NAME  1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10
-----
1    copy  copy
2    rdct  rdct
3    cr    copy rdct
4    crcncf copy cncf rdct
5    cncf  cncf
6    cfrd  cncf rdct
7    tlnp  tlnp
8    cptlnp copy tlnp
GWS action set table is (8 of 16) 50% full
```

Note: If [Step 2](#) of this procedure was performed, skip this step and [Step 14](#) and [Step 15](#), and go to [Step 16](#).

13. Display the linksets in the database with the `rtrv-ls` command.

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
                L3T  SLT
LSN            APCA (SS7)  SCRN  SET  SET  BEI  LST  LNKS  GWSA  GWSM  GWSD  SLSCI  NIS
atmansio      179-100-087  scr2  1    1    no   a    0    on   off  off  no   off
atmansii      200-050-176  scr1  1    1    no   a    0    on   off  off  no   off
lsa1          240-020-000  scr1  1    1    yes  a    1    off  off  off  no   off
lsa2          240-030-000  scr2  1    2    no   c    3    on   on   on   yes  off
lsa3          240-040-000  gws2  1    3    yes  c    5    off  off  off  yes  off
```

```

ls01      002-002-002  scr1  1    1  no  c   0   on  off  off  no   off
ls02      004-004-004  scr1  1    1  no  b   0   on  off  off  no   off
          L3T   SLT
LSN       APCI (SS7)   SCRNM SET  SET BEI  LST LNKS GWSA GWSM GWSD SLSCI NIS
lsi1     1-111-1     scr1  1    1  yes a   1   off off  off  ---  ---
lsi2     1-111-2     scr2  1    2  no  c   3   on  on  on   ---  ---
lsi3     1-111-3     scr3  1    3  yes c   5   off off  off  ---  ---
lsi7     3-150-4     scr1  1    1  no  a   0   on  off  off  ---  ---
          L3T   SLT
LSN       APCN (SS7)  SCRNM SET  SET BEI  LST LNKS GWSA GWSM GWSD SLSCI NIS
lsn1     11111      scr1  1    1  yes a   1   off off  off  ---  on
lsn2     11112      scr2  1    2  no  c   3   on  on  on   ---  on
          L3T   SLT
          GWS  GWS  GWS
LSN       APCN24 (SS7) SCRNM SET  SET BEI  LST LNKS ACT MES DIS  SLSCI NIS
          L3T   SLT
          GWS  GWS  GWS
LSN (CHINA) APCN (SS7) SCRNM SET  SET BEI  LST LNKS ACT MES DIS  SLSCI NIS
          L3T   SLT
          GWS  GWS  GWS
LSN (CHINA) APCN24 (SS7) SCRNM SET  SET BEI  LST LNKS ACT MES DIS  SLSCI NIS
Link set table is ( 16 of 1024) 2% full

```

If the linkset that you wish to screen for the ISUPIAMs does not have a gateway screening screen set assigned to it, shown in the SCRNM field of the `rtrv-ls` command output, go to [Step 16](#).

14. Display the screens in the gateway screen set using the `rtrv-scrset` command specifying a specific screen set name with the `scrnm` parameter.

If the required linkset references a screen set, shown in the SCRNM field of the `rtrv-ls` command output, use that name with the `scrnm` parameter of the `rtrv-scrset` command. If the required linkset does not reference a screen set, go to [Step 16](#) and configure the required screen set with a gateway screening stop action set containing the TLNP gateway screening stop action. For this example, enter this command.

```
rtrv-scrset:scrnm=gws2
```

```

rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
SCRNM NSFI   NSR/ACT   RULES  DESTFLD
gws2  BLKOPC  gws5     2      N
      SIO    iec      3
      DPC    abc2     5
      BLKDPC gw11     2
      BLKDPC gw12     2
      BLKDPC wdb2     2
      DESTFLD dst1     1
      DESTFLD fld5     1
      CGPA   gw13     3
      TT    gw16     2
      CDPA   gw18     2
      AFTPC  gw20     1

```

If the screen set contains an Allowed SIO screen, go to [Step 15](#). Otherwise, go to [Step 16](#).

15. Display the allowed SIO screen shown in the output of the `rtrv-scrset` command executed in [Step 14](#).

For this example, enter this command: `rtrv-scr-sio:sr=iec`. This is an example of the possible output:

```

rlghncxa03w 07-08-07 00:57:31 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
SCREEN = ALLOWED SIO
SR  NIC  PRI  SI  H0    H1    NSFI   NSR/ACT
IEC 1    1    5    --    --    BLKDPC WDB2

```

```
IEC 1 2 5 -- -- STOP CRCNCF
IEC 1 3 5 -- -- DPC ABC2
```

If the SI field does not contain the value 5, this screen does not allow ISUP messages into the EAGLE 5 ISS. If you wish to add a new screen set, with an allowed SIO screen containing the SI value 5, go to [Step 16](#) and configure a gateway screening screen set with a gateway screening stop action set that contains the TLNP gateway screening stop action. If you wish to change the existing screen set, skip [Step 16](#), [Step 17](#), and [Step 18](#), and go to [Step 19](#) to reconfigure the gateway screening screen set with an allowed SIO screen containing the SI value 5 and with a gateway screening stop action set that contains the TLNP gateway screening stop action.

16. Go to the *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* and add a gateway screening screen set to the database that contains these items.
 - a) An Allowed SIO screen that allows only ISUP messages (SI = 5) into the EAGLE 5 ISS.
 - b) The gateway screening process stops at one of these screens with the gateway screening stop action TLNP.
 - Allowed SIO – see the “Adding an Allowed SIO Screen” procedure
 - Allowed DPC – see the “Adding an Allowed DPC Screen” procedure
 - Blocked DPC – see the “Adding a Blocked DPC Screen” procedure
 - Allowed ISUP – see the “Adding an Allowed ISUP Message Type Screen” procedure

17. The gateway screening screen set created in [Step 16](#) must be assigned to a linkset.

If the screen set name used in [Step 16](#) is shown in the SCRNM field of the `rtrv-ls` command output displayed in [Step 13](#), go to [Step 18](#). If the screen set name used in [Step 16](#) is not shown in the SCRNM field of the `rtrv-ls` command output displayed in [Step 13](#), perform the “Adding an SS7 Linkset” procedure in the *Database Administration Manual - SS7* and add the required linkset to the database, making sure that the linkset references the necessary screen set. If you wish to change an existing linkset in the database, perform the “Changing an SS7 Linkset” procedure in the *Database Administration Manual - SS7* and change the required linkset to reference the necessary screen set.

18. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first. This procedure is finished.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Note: If [Step 16](#), [Step 17](#), and [Step 18](#) were performed, this procedure is finished.

19. Go to the *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* and change the gateway screening screen set so that the screen set contains these items:
 - a) An Allowed SIO screen that allows only ISUP messages (SI = 5) into the EAGLE 5 ISS.
 - The gateway screening process stops at one of these screens with the gateway screening stop action TLNP.
 - Allowed SIO – see the “Changing an Allowed SIO Screen” procedure
 - Allowed DPC – see the “Changing an Allowed DPC Screen” procedure
 - Blocked DPC – see the “Changing a Blocked DPC Screen” procedure

- Allowed ISUP – see the “Changing an Allowed ISUP Message Type Screen” procedure

Note: If the `rtrv-scrset` output in [Step 14](#) did not show any of the following screens: DPC, BLKDPC, ISUP, DESTFLD, CGPA, TT, CDPA, or AFTPC, this procedure is finished.

Note: If the `rtrv-scrset` output in [Step 14](#) did not show any of the following screens: DPC, BLKDPC, ISUP, but did show any of these screens: DESTFLD, CGPA, TT, CDPA, or AFTPC, skip this step and go to [Step 21](#).

Note: If new DPC, BLKDPC, or ISUP screens were not added to the screen set in [Step 19](#), skip this step and go to [Step 21](#).

20. Go to the *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* and remove the DPC, BLKDPC, or ISUP screens shown in the `rtrv-scrset` output in step 14, by performing these procedures as necessary.
- Allowed DPC – see the “Removing an Allowed DPC Screen” procedure
 - Blocked DPC – see the “Removing a Blocked DPC Screen” procedure
 - Allowed ISUP – see the “Removing an Allowed ISUP Message Type Screen” procedure



CAUTION

CAUTION: Do not remove any screens from the database until you have made absolutely sure that these screens are not being used by other screen sets. Failure to do so, can result in breaking the gateway screening process for those screen sets.

Note: If the `rtrv-scrset` output in [Step 14](#) did not show any of the following screens: DESTFLD, CGPA, TT, CDPA, or AFTPC, do not perform [Step 21](#). This procedure is finished.

21. Go to the *Database Administration Manual - Gateway Screening* and remove the DESTFLD, CGPA, TT, CDPA, or AFTPC screens shown in the `rtrv-scrset` output in [Step 14](#), by performing these procedures as necessary.
- Allowed DESTFLD – see the “Removing an Allowed Affected Destination Field Screen” procedure
 - Allowed CGPA – see the “Removing an Allowed Calling Party Address Screen” procedure
 - Allowed TT – see the “Removing an Allowed Translation Type Screen” procedure
 - Allowed CDPA – see the “Removing an Allowed Called Party Address Screen” procedure
 - Allowed AFTPC – see the “Removing an Allowed Affected Point Code Screen” procedure



CAUTION

CAUTION: Do not remove any screens from the database until you have made absolutely sure that these screens are not being used by other screen sets. Failure to do so can result in breaking the gateway screening process for those screen sets.

Increasing the LRN and NPANXX Quantities on the EAGLE 5 ISS

When the LNP feature is enabled for the first time the LRN (location routing number) and NPANXX quantities are set at 100,000 (for LRNs) and 150,000 (for NPANXXs). These quantities can be increased to 200,000 LRNs and 350,000 NPANXXs with the 384 Million Records feature, but only when the LNP telephone number quantity is 60 million or greater. To increase the LNP telephone number quantity to 60 million numbers or greater, refer to the [Increasing LNP Telephone Number Quantity on EAGLE 5 ISS](#) procedure.

These quantities are increased using the `enable-ctrl-feat` command specifying the feature access key and part number of the desired LRN and NPANXX quantity. The current assigned quantities can be verified with the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

The feature access key is based on the feature's part number and the serial number of the EAGLE 5 ISS, making the feature access key site-specific.

The `enable-ctrl-feat` command enables the LRN or NPANXX quantity with these parameters:

`:fak` – The feature access key provided by Tekelec. The feature access key contains 13 alphanumeric characters and is not case sensitive.

`:partnum` – The Tekelec-issued part number associated with the desired LRN or NPANXX quantity. The part numbers for increasing the LRN and NPANXX quantities are:

- LRN quantity increase to 150,000 – 893010501
- NPANXX quantity increase to 300,000 – 893009402

Note: Once the LRN or NPANXX quantity is increased with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command, that quantity cannot be reduced. The LRN and NPANXX quantity features cannot be disabled, and cannot be enabled with the temporary feature access key. The `chg-ctrl-feat` command cannot be specified for an LRN and NPANXX quantity.

The LRN and NPANXX quantity must be purchased before you can enable that quantity with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the desired LRN and NPANXX quantity, or do not have the feature access key for the LRN and NPANXX quantity being enabled, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

To fully use the increased LRN and NPANXX quantities, the Measurements Platform must be enabled on the EAGLE 5 ISS. If the Measurements Platform is not enabled, the measurements for LRNs are capped at 100,000, and the measurements for NPANXXs are capped at 150,000. Measurements for LRN and NPANXX quantities beyond 100,000 LRNs and 150,000 NPANXXs will be lost. To enable the Measurements Platform, perform the “Configuring the Measurements Platform Feature” procedure in the EAGLE 5 ISS *Database Administration Manual - System Management*.

Note: The 384 million LNP records feature does not support any measurement collection performed by the OAM. LNP measurement collection is disabled on the OAM when any Service Module Card is loaded from an ELAP with the 384 million LNP Records feature.

1. Display the status of the features by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 08-05-09 16:40:40 EST EAGLE 39.0.0

The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name           Partnum   Status   Quantity
LNP ported LRNs       893010501 on        200000
LNP ported NPANXXs    893009402 on        350000
;
```

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LRN quantity is 150,000, and the NPANXX quantity is 300,000, no further action is necessary. If the LNP telephone number quantity shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output is 48,000,000 or less, refer to [Increasing LNP Telephone Number Quantity on EAGLE 5 ISS](#), and increase the LNP telephone number quantity to 60,000,000 or greater.

2. Verify the NPANXX and LRN quantity on the ELAP.

Perform the [Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface](#) procedure. The number of NPANXXs and LRNs on the ELAP must be less than the configured quantity on the EAGLE 5 ISS. If either the NPANXX and LRN quantity on the ELAP is greater than the quantity shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output, the ELAP RTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1324 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS if the NPANXX quantity on the ELAP is greater than the NPANXX quantity configured on the EAGLE 5 ISS. UIM 1325 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS if the LRN quantity on the ELAP is greater than the LRN quantity configured on the EAGLE 5 ISS. To avoid this situation, make sure when performing this procedure that the NPANXX and LRN quantities configured on the EAGLE 5 ISS are greater than the NPANXX and LRN quantities on the ELAP. If the NPANXX and LRN quantity on the ELAP is less than the quantity shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output in [Step 1](#), or is less than the quantity that will be configured in this procedure, go to [Step 3](#).

3. Verify whether or not the Measurements Platform on the EAGLE 5 ISS is enabled by entering the `rtrv-measopts` command.

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 16:02:05 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
PLATFORMENABLE = on
COLLECT15MIN = off
CLLIBASEDNAME = off
-----
SYSTOTSTP = off
SYSTOTTT = off
```

Note: The `rtrv-measopts` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-measopts` command, see the `rtrv-measopts` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

If the Measurements Platform is not enabled, perform the “Configuring the Measurements Platform Feature” procedure in the *EAGLE 5 ISS Database Administration Manual - System Management* and enable the Measurements Platform.

4. Increase the LRN and NPANXX quantities by entering these commands.

```
enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893010501:fak=<LRN quantity feature access key>
enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893009402:fak=<NPANXX quantity feature access key>
```

Note: The feature access key is provided by Tekelec. If you do not have the feature access key for these quantities, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

When the `enable-ctrl-feat` command has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ENABLE-CTRL-FEAT: MASP B - COMPLTD
```

5. Verify the changes by entering these commands.

`rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893010501`. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
```

Feature Name	Partnum	Status	Quantity
LNP LRNs	893010501	on	150000

`rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893009402`. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name      Partnum  Status  Quantity
LNP NPANXXs      893009402  on      300000
```

- Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Activating the LNP Short Message Service (SMS) Feature

The LNP Short Message Service feature is activated with a feature access key. The feature access key is provided by Tekelec once the feature is purchased, and is entered into the EAGLE 5 ISS using the `enable-ctrl-feat` and `chg-ctrl-feat` commands. The LNP feature must be enabled before the LNP Short Message Service feature can be activated. Refer to the [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) for more information about enabling the LNP feature.

The `enable-ctrl-feat` command enables the feature by inputting the feature's access key and the controlled feature's part number with these parameters:

`: fak` – The feature access key provided by Tekelec. The feature access key contains 13 alphanumeric characters and is not case sensitive.

`: partnum` – The Tekelec-issued part number associated with the LNP Short Message Service feature, 893006601.

Once the LNP Short Message Service feature has been enabled, the LNP Short Message Service feature must be activated with the `chg-ctrl-feat` command. The `chg-ctrl-feat` command uses these parameters:

`: partnum` – The Tekelec-issued part number associated with the LNP Short Message Service feature, 893006601.

`: status=on` – used to activate the controlled features that customer has purchased and enabled.

The status of the controlled features in the EAGLE 5 ISS is shown with the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

When this procedure is completed and the LNP Short Message Service feature is activated, the WSMSC LNP service must be added to the LNP service table. Refer to the [t_adding_lnp_service_lnp_feature_activation.xml](#).

The WSMSC10DIG LNP option can be set with the `chg-lnpopts` command. The WSMSC10DIG LNP option can be set in the [Changing LNP Options](#).

1. Display the status of the LNP Short Message Service feature by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum  Status  Quantity
LNP Short Message Service 893006601  on      ----
```

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LNP Short Message Service feature is permanently enabled, and its status is `on`, no further action is necessary. If the LNP Short Message Service feature is permanently enabled, and its status is `off`, skip [Step 2](#) and [Step 3](#), and go to [Step 4](#). If the LNP Short Message Service feature is temporarily enabled, and you wish to permanently enable this feature, or the temporary feature access key for that feature has expired, skip [Step 2](#) and go to [Step 3](#). If the LNP Short Message Service feature is to remain temporarily enabled, and its status is `off`, skip [Step 2](#) and go to [Step 3](#). If the feature's status is `on`, no further action is necessary. If the LNP Short Message Service feature is to remain temporarily enabled, and its status is `on`, no further action is necessary. If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LNP feature is not enabled, refer to the [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) to enable the LNP feature.

Note: If the output from [Step 1](#) shows that the LNP Short Message Service feature is enabled, either temporarily or permanently, skip [Step 2](#) and go to [Step 3](#).

2. Verify that the Wireless Number Portability (WNP) feature is on, by entering the `rtrv-feat` command.

If the Wireless Number Portability feature is on, the `WNP` field should be set to `on`.

Note: The `rtrv-feat` command output contains other fields that are not used by this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-feat` command, see the `rtrv-feat` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

If the Wireless Number Portability feature is off, perform the [t_adding_lnp_service_lnp_feature_activation.xml](#) and turn the Wireless Number Portability feature on, and add the WNP service to the database.

3. Enable the LNP Short Message Service feature with either a permanent key or temporary key by entering the `enable-ctrl-feat` command.

For this example, enter this command: `enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893006601:fak=<LNP Short Message Service feature access key>`

Note: The values for the feature access key (the `fak` parameter) are provided by Tekelec. If you do not have the controlled feature part number or the feature access key for the feature you wish to enable, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

When the `enable-ctrl-feat` command has successfully completed, this message should appear.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ENABLE-CTRL-FEAT: MASP B - COMPLTD
```

4. The LNP Short Message Service feature enabled in step 3 must be activated using the `chg-ctrl-feat` command, specifying the controlled feature part number used in step 3 and the `status=on` parameter.

For this example, enter these commands.

```
chg-ctrl-feat:partnum= 893006601 :status=on
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-CTRL-FEAT: MASP B - COMPLTD
```

5. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command with the LNP Short Message Service feature part number.

For this example, enter this command.

```
rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893006601
```

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum  Status  Quantity
LNP Short Message Service 893006601  on      ----
```

6. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Clearing a Temporary FAK Alarm

This procedure is used to clear the critical alarm, UAM 0368, generated when the temporary feature access key for any controlled feature (for example, LNP Short Message Service) has expired, using the `chg-ctrl-feat` command.

The `chg-ctrl-feat` command uses the following parameters:

`:partnum` - The part number of the controlled feature that was temporarily enabled and is causing the alarm.

`:alarm=clear` - Clears UAM 0368, Temp Key(s) have expired.

The controlled feature must have been temporarily enabled and is now in danger of expiration or in an *expired* state.

1. Display the controlled feature that has the expired feature access key by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat:expired=yes` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:17:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have expired temporary keys:
Feature Name          Part Num
LNP Short Message Service 893006601
```

2. Clear the EAGLE 5 ISS alarm in the database by entering the `chg-ctrl-feat` command. For example, enter this command.

```
chg-ctrl-feat:partnum=893006601:alarm=clear
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-CTRL-FEAT: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify that the alarm has cleared in the database by using the `rtrv-ctrl-feat:expired=yes` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
0367.0181 * SYSTEM Temp Key(s) expiration alarm cleared.
```

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Deactivating the LNP Short Message Service Feature

This procedure is used to deactivate the LNP Short Message Service feature, using the `chg-ctrl-feat` command.

The `chg-ctrl-feat` command uses the following parameters:

`:partnum` – The part number of the LNP Short Message Service feature, 893006601.

`:status=off` – used to deactivate the controlled feature.

The status of the LNP Short Message Service feature must be on and is shown with the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.



CAUTION:

If the LNP Short Message Service feature is deactivated, the WSMSC LNP service cannot be used for local number portability.

1. Display the controlled features whose status is on by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat:status=on` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:15:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP Short Message Service 893006601  on        ----
```

2. Deactivate the LNP Short Message Service feature by entering the `chg-ctrl-feat` command with the `status=off` parameter.

For example, enter this command.

```
chg-ctrl-feat:partnum=893006601:status=off
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-CTRL-FEAT: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify that the LNP Short Message Service feature has been deactivated by using the `rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893006601` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum  Status  Quantity
LNP Short Message Service 893006601  off    ----
```

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing the LNP Telephone Number Alarm Thresholds

This procedure is used to change the alarm thresholds for generating alarms when the LNP Telephone number quantity has exceeded the defined percentage of the maximum number of LNP telephone numbers the EAGLE 5 ISS can contain. The alarm thresholds are changed using the `chg-th-alm` command and these parameters:

`:lnptndbv1` – The percentage, from 0 to 100, of the maximum number of LNP telephone numbers the EAGLE 5 ISS can contain that generates major alarm UAM 0288. The system default value for the `lnptndbv1` parameter is 90. The current value of this parameter is shown in the LNP TN DB Alarm Level 1: field of the `rtrv-th-alm` command output.

`:lnptndbv2` – The percentage, from 0 to 100, of the maximum number of LNP telephone numbers the EAGLE 5 ISS can contain that generates critical alarm UAM 0287. The system default value for the `lnptndbv2` parameter is 95. The current value of this parameter is shown in the LNP TN DB Alarm Level 2: field of the `rtrv-th-alm` command output.

The `chg-th-alm` command contains other optional parameters. These parameters are not shown here because they are not necessary to provision the LNP telephone number alarm thresholds. These parameters are explained in more detail in the *Commands Manual*.

The maximum number of LNP telephone numbers the EAGLE 5 ISS can contain is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command output or in the TN: row in the PROVISIONED TABLE QTY: section of the `rept-stat-lnp` command output.

1. Display the current LNP telephone number alarm thresholds by entering the `rtrv-th-alm` command.

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
LNP TN DB Alarm Level 1:          80%
LNP TN DB Alarm Level 2:          90%
Command Executed
```

Note:

The `rtrv-th-alm` command output contains other fields that are not used in this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-th-alm` command, see the `rtrv-th-alm` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

2. Change the LNP telephone number alarm thresholds by entering the `chg-th-alm` command with at least one of the LNP telephone number alarm thresholds.

One or both LNP telephone number alarm threshold parameters can be specified with the `chg-th-alm` command. If a parameter is not specified with the `chg-th-alm` command, that parameter value will not be changed. However, after the `chg-th-alm` command is performed, the `lnptndblv2` parameter value must be greater than the `lnptndblv1` parameter value. For this example, enter this command:

```
chg-th-alm:lnptndblv1=70:lnptndblv2=80
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
CHG-TH-ALM: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-th-alm` command.

This is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 09:12:36 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
LNP TN DB Alarm Level 1:          70%
LNP TN DB Alarm Level 2:          80%
Command Executed
```

Note:

The `rtrv-th-alm` command output contains other fields that are not used in this procedure. If you wish to see all the fields displayed by the `rtrv-th-alm` command, see the `rtrv-th-alm` command description in the *Commands Manual*.

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

These messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Increasing LNP Telephone Number Quantity on EAGLE 5 ISS

This procedure is used to increase the current quantity of LNP telephone numbers in the EAGLE 5 ISS using the `enable-ctrl-feat` command specifying the feature access key and part number of the desired LNP telephone number quantity. The current LNP telephone number quantity is shown in the `LNP ported TNs` entry of the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command output.

Note: This procedure is used only if the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled and turned on. If the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is not enabled or turned on, do not perform this procedure but refer to the [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) to enable the LNP feature and to enable and turn on the LNP ELAP Configuration feature.

The feature access key is based on the LNP telephone number quantity part number and the serial number of the EAGLE 5 ISS, making the feature access key site-specific. The following `enable-ctrl-feat` command parameters are used to enable the LNP telephone number quantity feature:

:fak

The feature access key provided by Tekelec. The feature access key contains 13 alphanumeric characters and is not case sensitive.

:partnum

The Tekelec-issued part number of the LNP telephone number quantity, without the dashes. Refer to the description of the `enable-ctrl-feat` command in the *Commands Manual* for a list of the LNP quantity feature part numbers.

Note: After a specific LNP telephone number quantity is enabled with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command, that quantity cannot be reduced. The LNP feature cannot be disabled, and cannot be enabled with a temporary feature access key. The `chg-ctrl-feat` command cannot be entered for an LNP telephone number quantity.

The LNP telephone number quantity must be purchased before you can enable that quantity with the `enable-ctrl-feat` command. If you are not sure if you have purchased the desired LNP telephone number quantity, or do not have the feature access key for the LNP telephone number quantity being enabled, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.



CAUTION

CAUTION: Make sure that the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step is greater than the ELAP telephone number quantity. The ELAP telephone number quantity can be verified by performing the [Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface](#) procedure. If the telephone number quantity on the ELAP is greater than the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step, the ELAP RTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1323 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS.

If the current LNP telephone number quantity is 384 million numbers, this procedure cannot be performed. This is the maximum LNP telephone number quantity that can be enabled.

Before the quantity of LNP telephone numbers can be increased, E5-SM4G Service Module cards running the VSCCP application must be configured in the EAGLE 5 ISS. See [Adding a Service Module Card](#) for the Service Module card requirements. For more information on the Service Module card, refer to the *Hardware Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS*.

1. Display the status of the controlled features in the system, by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 08-05-09 16:40:40 EST EAGLE 39.0.0

The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP ELAP Configuration 893010901  on       ----
LNP ported TNS        893011036  on       384000000

;
```

If the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output shows that the LNP ELAP Configuration feature is not enabled or turned on, do not perform this procedure but go to the [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) section to enable and turn on the LNP ELAP Configuration feature and enable the LNP feature.

2. Display the status of the Service Module cards by entering the `rept-stat-sccp` command.
3. Enable the new LNP telephone number quantity using the `enable-ctrl-feat` command with the part number of the desired quantity and the feature access key for that quantity.
`enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893011012:fak=<LNP telephone number quantity feature access key>`

Refer to the description of the `enable-ctrl-feat` command in the *Commands Manual* for a list of the LNP quantity feature part numbers.

Note: Make sure that the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step is greater than the ELAP telephone number quantity. The ELAP telephone number quantity can be verified by performing the [Verifying RTDB Status at the ELAP User Interface](#) procedure. If the telephone number quantity on the ELAP is greater than the LNP telephone number quantity configured in this step, the ELAP RTDB is not loaded onto the entire set of Service Module cards on the EAGLE 5 ISS. Some of the Service Module cards load the ELAP RTDB to provide a restricted level of GTT/LNP service. The remainder of the Service Module cards are put into a restricted state. UIM 1323 is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Note: The feature access key is provided by Tekelec. If you do not have the feature access key for the desired LNP telephone number quantity, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

4. Verify the changes by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command with the part number specified in [Step 3](#).

```
rtrv-ctrl-feat:partnum=893011012

rlghncxa03w 10-05-01 21:16:37 GMT EAGLE5 42.0.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP ELAP Configuration 893010901  on       ----
LNP ported TNS        893011036  on       384000000
```

5. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. These messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Activating the ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) Feature

This procedure is used to enable and turn on the ITU TCAP LRN Query feature. This feature enables the LNP platform to handle queries with the TCAP portion encoded as per ITU standards. This feature shall be performed by existing LNP subsystems.

The LRNQT MSU Handler handles ITU TCAP LRN query messages coming over ANSI links. It supports ANSI Class 0 SCCP UDT messages only.

Note: TT Independence is not supported for LRNQT queries.

The `enable-ctrl-feat` command enables the feature by inputting the feature's access key and the controlled feature's part number with these parameters:

:fak

The feature access key provided by Tekelec. The feature access key contains 13 alphanumeric characters and is not case sensitive.

:partnum

The Tekelec-issued part number associated with the ITU TCAP LRN Query feature, 893026301.

This feature cannot be enabled with a temporary feature access key. After the ITU TCAP LRN Query Feature is turned on using the FAK, it cannot be turned off.

The LRNQT feature can only be enabled if:

- The GTT feature is turned on.
- The LNP ELAP Configuration feature is enabled and turned on.
- The LNP feature is enabled. Refer to [LNP Feature Activation Overview](#) for more information on enabling the LNP feature.

The status of the LNP and ELAP LNP features are shown with the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command output.

The status of the GTT is shown with the `rtrv-feat` command output.

Once enabled, the ITU TCAP LRN Query feature must be turned on with the `chg-ctrl-feat` command. The `chg-ctrl-feat` command uses these parameters:

:partnum

The Tekelec-issued part number associated with the ITU TCAP LRN Query feature, 893026301

:status=on

used to turn on the controlled features the customer has purchased and enabled.

Configuring the ITU TCAP LRN Query (LRNQT) Feature

This procedure contains the basic steps necessary to configure the LRNQT feature. Some of these basic steps reference more detailed procedures contained in this guide.

1. Verify that the GTT feature is on by entering the `rtrv-feat`.

If the GTT feature is not turned on, refer to the procedures in the Database Administration Manual - Global Title Translation to turn on and provision the GTT feature. Then continue with [Step 2](#).

2. If E5-SM4G cards are not already provisioned, use the procedure in [Adding a Service Module Card](#) to provision the cards and the IP addresses and allow the cards:
3. Verify that the LNP ELAP Configuration feature and the LNP feature are enabled and turned on by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

```
rlghncxa03w 08-10-09 16:40:40 EST EAGLE 40.0.0

The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum    Status    Quantity
LNP Short Message Service 893006601 on        ----
LNP ELAP Configuration  893010901 on        ----
LNP ported TNs        893011036 on        384000000
```

If the LNP ELAP Configuration feature and LNP features are not on, go to [LNP Feature Configuration on the EAGLE 5 ISS](#) to enable them and turn on the LNP ELAP Configuration feature. Then continue with [Step 4](#).

4. Configure the system's True Point Code (ANSI point code) (`pca`) and Capability Point Code (`cpc`) using the `chg-sid` command.



CAUTION

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.

- a) Change the true point code using `chg-sid:pca=<ANSI point code>`
 - b) Add a new LNP-type Capability Point Code (`cpc`) using `chg-sid:cpctype=lnp:cpc=<lnp capability point code>`
- When any of the `pca` or `cpc` parameters change, the following caution messages displays warning that the system needs to be reinitialized.

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



CAUTION

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 on to all cards, but does interrupt service. 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 *Commands Manual* in the Related Commands section for each of the above `rept-stat` commands.

5. Add a MATED application using True Point Codes using the `ent-map` command.

```
ent-map:pc=<ANSI point code>:ssn=<lnp subsystem number>:rc=<relative
cost>:mpc=<mate ANSI point code>:mssn=<lnp subsystem number>:materc=<mate
relative cost>
```

6. Place the LNP subsystem offline using the `ent-ss-appl` command.

```
ent-ss-appl:appl=lnp:ssn=<lnp subsystem number>:stat=offline
```

7. Enable the LRNQT feature using the `enable-ctrl` command.

```
enable-ctrl-feat:partnum=893026301:fak=<LRNQT feature access key>
```

Note: The feature access key is provided by Tekelec. If you do not have the feature access key for the LRNQT feature, contact your Tekelec Sales Representative or Account Representative.

8. Turn on the LRNQT feature using the `chg-ctrl-feat` command.

```
chg-ctrl-feat:partnum=893026301:status=on
```

9. Route the final global title translation (GTT) to Eagle 5 ISS point code and LNP local subsystem using the `ent-gtt` command.

```
ent-gtt:type=<translation type>:gta=<global title address>:egta=<global title end address>:xlat=dpcssn:ri=ssn:pc=<Eagle 5 ISS's true or secondary point code>:ssn=<lnp subsystem number>
```

Note: Directing the DPC/SSN routing to the Eagle® 5 ISS's PC and LNP local subsystem number is handled on the network card. There is no provisioning required.

10. Activate the LNP subsystem by placing the LNP subsystem online and return the mated application subsystem to service.

- a) Place the LNP subsystem online using the `chg-ss-appl` command.

```
chg-ss-appl:appl=lnp:nstat=online
```

- b) Return the mated application subsystem to service using the `alw-map-ss` command.

```
alw-map-ss:ssn=<lnp subsystem number>
```

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

```
integrat40 00-05-24 10:37:22 EST EAGLE5 31.0.0
Allow map subsystem command sent to all SCCP cards.
Command Completed.
```

11. Back up the changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

These messages appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED) : MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Automatic Call Gapping (ACG) Configuration

Topics:

- *Overview.....183*
- *Determining the ACG Node Overload Control Level Query Rates.....186*
- *Adding an ACG Node Overload Control Level.....191*
- *Removing an ACG Node Overload Control Level.....193*
- *Changing an ACG Node Overload Control Level.....194*
- *Adding ACG Manual Initiated Controls.....195*
- *Removing ACG Manual Initiated Controls.....199*
- *Changing ACG Manual Initiated Controls.....200*

This chapter describes how to determine traffic capacity and node overload control levels, and how to add and remove ACG node overload control levels and ACG manual initiated controls.

Overview

Location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number or a portion of a telephone number are received by the EAGLE 5 ISS when a particular threshold is reached. ACG controls are used under two conditions:

1. When a node overload condition is detected and an ACG control is configured for that overload level, the EAGLE 5 ISS sends an ACG component within each LRN query response it processes. The ACG control is invoked for the first 6 or 10 digits of the called party address in all queries sent to the EAGLE 5 ISS to control the rate that queries are processed.
2. If no overload control is in place, LRNQT sends an ACG for a manually initiated control to block queries. Manually initiated control procedures are similar to overload control procedures, but shall be able to vary the number of digits that are to be placed under control (3 or 6-10 digits). Since LRNQT may have to process queries for ported (LRN routing) and non-ported numbers (default routing), the user shall be able to initiate control on any number. A list of all numbers for which the user has initiated controls shall be maintained. This list shall be the same across AIN and LRNQT services.

In addition to the digits applied to the ACG control, the ACG control contains a duration index and a gap interval index. The duration index is a timer defining the amount of time the ACG control is in effect. The gap interval index is a timer that defines the rate that queries are processed in the EAGLE 5 ISS. For example, the ACG control may be in effect for 128 seconds, the duration index, and a query is processed every 2 seconds, the gap interval index. When the ACG control is detected, the duration timer and gap interval timer are started. Until the gap timer expires, all calls containing the specified number of digits or the specified digits are routed to reorder tone or to an announcement indicating that the call cannot be completed. Once the gap timer has expired, the next call containing the matching dialed digits is processed normally and the gap timer is restarted. This cycle continues until the ACG control is cancelled by the EAGLE 5 ISS or the duration timer expires. [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#) shows the values for the duration index and the gap index used in the automatic call gapping commands.

Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values

Index	Duration Index Value (DRTN) in seconds	Node Overload Control Interval or IN Manual Initiated Control Interval Index Value (INTVL) in seconds	AIN Manual Initiated Control Interval Index Value (A INTVL) in seconds
0	N/A	0	N/A
1	1	3	0
2	2	4	0.1
3	4	6	0.25

Index	Duration Index Value (DRTN) in seconds	Node Overload Control Interval or IN Manual Initiated Control Interval Index Value (INTVL) in seconds	AIN Manual Initiated Control Interval Index Value (A INTVL) in seconds
4	8	8	0.5
5	16	11	1
6	32	16	2
7	64	22	5
8	128	30	10
9	256	42	15
10	512	58	30
11	1024	81	60
12	2048	112	120
13	infinite	156	300
14	N/A	217	600
15	N/A	300	infinite

Node Overload Control

The EAGLE 5 ISS does not maintain overload levels for individual subsystems, but maintains an overload level for the entire EAGLE 5 ISS, the node. There are 10 overload levels that are defined for the EAGLE 5 ISS. Each overload level contains this information.

- The number of queries in a 30 second period that defines each overload level. When the defined number of queries is reached, the ACG control for the overload level goes into effect.
- The number of digits from AIN queries to control
- The number of digits from IN queries to control
- The duration index of the ACG control
- The gap interval index of the ACG control

Only overload levels 1 through 9 can be added or removed from the database, but can be changed. Overload level 10 is pre-defined with these values.

The number of queries = 2,147,483,647

The number of digits from AIN queries to control = 6

The number of digits from IN queries to control = 6

The gap interval index = 7 - 22 seconds

The duration index = 1 - 1 second

Any overload levels that are not configured are not used. If no overload levels are configured or if any LIMs are denied service, then overload level 10 is used for the ACG node overload control.

Manually Initiated Control

Manually initiated controls are applied to a specific 10 digit telephone number or a part of a specific telephone number in either AIN queries or IN queries. The manually initiated control can contain the first 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 digits, or all 10 digits of the telephone number.

The duration index of a manually initiated control uses the same values as the duration index of a node overload control. A manually initiated control contains a gap interval index for IN queries, using the same values as the gap interval index for the node overload control levels, and a gap interval index for AIN queries using different values.

For IN queries, the digits sent for manually initiated controls is the original 10 digit called party number. For example, if a query for called party number 919-460-2132 triggers a manually initiated control for the digits 919, the digits parameter of the ACG is 919-460-2132 instead of 919.

A manually initiated control can be applied to all queries sent to the EAGLE 5 ISS. This type of manually initiated control specifies the number of digits from the queries' dialed digits. For manually initiated controls that apply to particular query services and called party digits, the number of digits to use in the ACG component is the number of digits in the specified digit string.

The database can contain a manually initiated control that applies to all queries and manually initiated controls that apply to specific combinations of query service and called party digits. When more than one control applies to a specific query, the one selected is the one containing the higher number of digits. If a manually initiated control cannot be selected with this method, then the one with the higher gap interval index value is selected. If the controls contain the same gap interval index value, then the control with the higher duration index value is selected. This an example of how these controls are selected.

1. A control for AIN LNP queries for called party digits of 919-460-2 is entered into the database. (ent-acg-mic: serv=ain: aintvl=1: dgts=9194602: drtn=3).
2. A control with a interval index of 10 for AIN LNP queries for called party digits of 919-460 is entered into the database. (ent-acg-mic: aintvl=10: serv=ain: dgts=919460: drtn=12:).
3. A control with a interval index of 7 for all queries, and the number of digits used for the control is 6 is entered into the database. (ent-acg-mic: intvl=7: type=all: nd=6: drtn=12: aintvl=7)
4. The EAGLE 5 ISS receives an AIN query for the called party address 919-461-1017.
5. The EAGLE 5 ISS sends an ACG for 919-461. The control entered in item 3 is the only one that applies.
6. The EAGLE 5 ISS receives an AIN query for called party 919-460-2132.
7. The EAGLE 5 ISS sends ACG for 919-460-2. The control entered in item 1 is more specific than the controls entered in items 2 and 3.
8. The EAGLE 5 ISS receives an AIN query for called party 919-460-5500.

9. The EAGLE 5 ISS sends ACG with a interval index of 10 for 919-460. The control entered in item 2 is more specific than the control entered in item 3. The control entered in item 1 does not apply.

Determining the ACG Node Overload Control Level Query Rates

The query rates for the ACG node overload control levels are the number of LNP queries received by the EAGLE 5 ISS in a 30 second period. When the defined number of queries is reached, the ACG control for that node overload control level goes into effect.

These items are used to calculate the query rates for the node overload control levels.

N = the number of Service Module Cards cards running the VSCCP application installed in the EAGLE 5 ISS.

S = the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity in messages per second

P = The LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic from 0% to 100% determined from the traffic studies.

Q = The LNP query portion of the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS capacity in messages per second

F = The query rate of the first ACG node overload control level at 80% of the total LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic, in messages per 30 seconds

L = The query rate of the last ACG node overload control level at 100% of the total SCCP traffic, in messages per 30 seconds

NL = The number of ACG node overload control levels being used.

I = The spacing of the query rates between the node overload control levels.

The query rates are configured with the `qr` parameter of `ent-acg-noc` and `chg-acg-noc` commands.

Any node overload control levels that are not configured are not used. If no node overload control levels are configured or if any LIMs are denied SCCP service, then node overload control level 10 is used for the ACG node overload control. Node overload control level 10 cannot be added with the `ent-acg-noc` command or removed with the `dlc-acg-noc` command, but can be changed with the `chg-acg-noc` command. It is recommended that the query rate for node overload control level 10 is not changed. The default query rate for node overload control level 10 is 2,147,483,647 messages per 30 seconds.



WARNING

warning: If the query rate for node overload control level 10 is changed, then node overload control level 10 is used as any other node overload control level in addition to the default conditions that node overload control level 10 is used for (no node overload control levels are configured or for any LIMs denied SCCP service). If the query rate for node overload control level 10 is changed, make sure that the duration and interval timer values assigned to node overload control level 10 are appropriate for all three conditions or traffic may be lost.

By not changing the query rate of node overload control level 10, this ensures that node overload control level 10 is used for its default conditions and is not treated as another node overload control level.

Determining the Total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS Traffic Capacity

The total EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity is determined from the number of Service Module Cards running the VSCCP application installed in the EAGLE 5 ISS (N). Each DSM running the VSCCP application can handle 850 messages per second. The number of Service Module Cards used in this calculation is

one less than the total number of Service Module Cards in the EAGLE 5 ISS. To determine the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity (S), subtract 1 from the total number of Service Module Cards running the SCCP application and multiply the result by 850 messages per second.

$$(N-1) \times 850 \text{ messages per second} = \text{Total SCCP traffic capacity (S)}$$

Determining the LNP Query Portion of the Total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS Traffic Capacity

The LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic (Q) is a percentage of the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic (P) as determined from the traffic studies. Once the LNP query percentage is determined, multiply the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity (S) by the LNP query percentage.

$$S \times P = Q$$

Determining the Query Rate of the First ACG Node Overload Control Level

The ACG node overload controls should start when the LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic reaches 80% of the total LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic (Q). The ACG node overload control level is determined by the number messages received over a 30 second period of time. To determine the query rate of the first ACG node overload control level (F), in messages per 30 seconds, multiply the total LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic (Q) by .8, then multiply that result by 30.

$$Q \times 0.8 \times 30 = F$$

Determining the Query Rate of the Last ACG Node Overload Control Level

The ACG node overload controls should continue until the LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic reaches 100% of the total SCCP traffic (S). To determine the query rate of the last ACG node overload control level (L), in messages per 30 seconds, multiply the total LNP query portion of the SCCP traffic by 30.

$$S \times 30 = L$$

Determining the Spacing of Query Rates between ACG Node Overload Control Levels

If the number of ACG node overload control levels being used is 3 or more, the query rates of each node overload control level between the first and the last node overload control level can be evenly divided. Subtract the query rate of the first level from the query rate of the last level and divide the result by the number of node overload control levels (NL) being used minus 1.

$$(L - F) / (NL - 1) = I$$

Setting the ACG Node Overload Control Levels

If three node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = L

If four node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = L

If five node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = F + 3I
- The query rate for the fifth node control level = L

If six node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = F + 3I
- The query rate for the fifth node control level = F + 4I
- The query rate for the sixth node control level = L

If seven node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = F + 3I
- The query rate for the fifth node control level = F + 4I
- The query rate for the sixth node control level = F + 5I
- The query rate for the seventh node control level = L

If eight node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = F + 3I
- The query rate for the fifth node control level = F + 4I
- The query rate for the sixth node control level = F + 5I
- The query rate for the seventh node control level = F + 6I
- The query rate for the eighth node control level = L

If nine node overload control levels are being used:

- The query rate for the first node control level = F
- The query rate for the second node control level = F + I
- The query rate for the third node control level = F + 2I
- The query rate for the fourth node control level = F + 3I
- The query rate for the fifth node control level = F + 4I
- The query rate for the sixth node control level = F + 5I
- The query rate for the seventh node control level = F + 6I
- The query rate for the eighth node control level = F + 7I
- The query rate for the ninth node control level = L

For example 1, this is the configuration of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

P = 0.50 - 50% LNP queries as determined by the traffic studies

N = 11 Service Module Cards running the VSCCP application

NL = 7 ACG node overload control levels - ACG node overload control levels 3 through 9

1. Determine the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity
 - $(N-1) \times 850 \text{ messages per second} = \text{Total SCCP traffic capacity (S)}$
 - $(11-1) \times 850 \text{ messages per second} = 8500 \text{ messages per second}$
2. Determine the LNP query portion of the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity in messages per second
 - $S \times P = Q$
 - $8500 \text{ messages per second} \times 0.50 = 4250 \text{ messages per second}$
3. Determine the query rate of the first ACG node overload control level
 - $Q \times 0.8 \times 30 = F$
 - $4250 \text{ messages per second} \times 0.8 \times 30 = 102,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}$
4. Determining the query rate of the last ACG node overload control level
 - $S \times 30 = L$
 - $8500 \text{ messages per second} \times 30 = 255,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}$
5. Determine the spacing of the query rates between ACG node overload control levels
 - $(L - F)/(NL-1) = I$
 - $(255,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds} - 102,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds})/(7 - 1) = 25,500 \text{ messages per 30 seconds.}$
6. Setting the ACG node overload control levels by entering these commands.
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=3:qr=102000:drtn=3:intvl=3`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=4:qr=127500:drtn=4:intvl=4`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=5:qr=153000:drtn=5:intvl=5`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=6:qr=178500:drtn=6:intvl=6`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=7:qr=204000:drtn=7:intvl=7`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=8:qr=229500:drtn=8:intvl=8`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=9:qr=255000:drtn=9:intvl=9`

For example 2, this is the configuration of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

P = 0.70 - 70% LNP queries as determined by the traffic studies

N = 21 DSM Cards running the VSCCP application

NL = 7 ACG node overload control levels - ACG node overload control levels 3 through 9

1. Determine the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity
 - $(N-1) \times 850$ messages per second = Total SCCP traffic capacity (S)
 - $(21-1) \times 850$ messages per second = 17,000 messages per second
2. Determine the LNP query portion of the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity in messages per second
 - $S \times P = Q$
 - 17,000 messages per second \times 0.70 = 11,900 messages per second
3. Determine the query rate of the first ACG node overload control level
 - $Q \times 0.8 \times 30 = F$
 - 11,900 messages per second \times 0.8 \times 30 = 285,600 messages per 30 seconds
4. Determining the query rate of the last ACG node overload control level
 - $S \times 30 = L$
 - 17,000 messages per second \times 30 = 510,000 messages per 30 seconds
5. Determine the spacing of the query rates between ACG node overload control levels
 - $(L - F) / (NL-1) = I$
 - $(510,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds} - 285,600 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}) / (7 - 1) = 37,400$ messages per 30 seconds.
6. Setting the ACG node overload control levels by entering these commands.
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=3:qr=285600:drtn=3:intvl=3`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=4:qr=323000:drtn=4:intvl=4`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=5:qr=360400:drtn=5:intvl=5`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=6:qr=397800:drtn=6:intvl=6`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=7:qr=435200:drtn=7:intvl=7`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=8:qr=472600:drtn=8:intvl=8`
 - `ent-acg-noc:lvl=9:qr=510000:drtn=9:intvl=9`

For example 3, this is the configuration of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

P = 0.60 - 60% LNP queries as determined by the traffic studies

N = 17 DSM Cards running the VSCCP application

NL = 4 ACG node overload control levels - ACG node overload control levels 2, 4, 6, and 8

1. Determine the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity

$$(N-1) \times 850 \text{ messages per second} = \text{Total SCCP traffic capacity (S)}$$

$$(17-1) \times 850 \text{ messages per second} = 13,600 \text{ messages per second}$$

- Determine the LNP query portion of the total SCCP EAGLE 5 ISS traffic capacity in messages per second

$$S \times P = Q$$

$$13,600 \text{ messages per second} \times 0.60 = 8160 \text{ messages per second}$$

- Determine the query rate of the first ACG node overload control level

$$Q \times 0.8 \times 30 = F$$

$$8160 \text{ messages per second} \times 0.8 \times 30 = 195,840 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}$$

- Determining the query rate of the last ACG node overload control level

$$S \times 30 = L$$

$$13,600 \text{ messages per second} \times 30 = 408,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}$$

- Determine the spacing of the query rates between ACG node overload control levels

$$(L - F)/(NL-1) = I$$

$$(408,000 \text{ messages per 30 seconds} - 195,840 \text{ messages per 30 seconds}) / (4 - 1) = 70,720 \text{ messages per 30 seconds.}$$

- Setting the ACG node overload control levels by entering these commands.

```
ent-acg-noc:lvl=2:qr=195840:drtn=3:intvl=3
```

```
ent-acg-noc:lvl=4:qr=266560:drtn=4:intvl=4
```

```
ent-acg-noc:lvl=6:qr=337280:drtn=6:intvl=6
```

```
ent-acg-noc:lvl=8:qr=408000:drtn=8:intvl=8
```

Adding an ACG Node Overload Control Level

This procedure is used to add an ACG node overload control level to the database using the `ent-acg-noc` command.

The `ent-acg-noc` command uses these parameters.

`:lvl` – The overload levels, 1 through 9.

`:qr` – The number of LNP queries in a 30 second period that define a particular overload level

`:and` – The number of digits in the global title address of an AIN query

`:ind` – The number of digits in the global title address of an IN query

`:intvl` – The interval index – the amount of time between ACGs. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

:drtn – The duration index – the amount of time that the ACG is in effect. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

To add an ACG node overload control, the LNP feature must be enabled. This is verified by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command. If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNS` is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in the [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature.

The overload level to be added cannot be in the database.

Overload level 10 is pre-defined in the database with these values and cannot be added to the database. These values can be changed using the [Changing an ACG Node Overload Control Level](#).

QR = 2147483647

AND = 6

IND = 6

INTVL = 7 - 22 seconds

DRTN = 1 - 1 second

The examples in this procedure are used to add ACG node overload control level 7 to the database with these values.

QR = 35000000

AND = 10

IND = 10

INTVL = 7 - 22 seconds

DRTN = 8 - 128 seconds

1. Display the status of the controlled features by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-29 16:40:40 EST EAGLE5 37.6.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum   Status   Quantity
LNP ported TNS       893011023 on       228000000
;
```

If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNS` is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is not enabled, go to step 2. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in the [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature. After the LNP feature is enabled, go to [Step 2](#).

2. Display the ACG node overload levels in the database by entering the `rtrv-acg-noc` command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL  QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
3    600000       10   6    3      6
4    750000       6    6    5      7
10   2147483647  10   10   15     13
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Add the ACG node overload control level to the database using the `ent-acg-noc` command. For this example, enter this command.

```
ent-acg-noc:lvl=7:qr=35000000:and=10:ind=10:intvl=7:drtm=8
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ENT-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

4. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-noc` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
3   600000      10   6    3       6
4   750000      6    6    5       7
7   35000000    10  10   7       8
10  2147483647  10  10  15      13
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

5. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Removing an ACG Node Overload Control Level

This procedure is used to remove an ACG Node Overload Control Level from the database using the `dlt-acg-noc` command.

The `dlt-acg-noc` command uses only one parameter, `lvl` – the overload levels 1 through 9. The database contains 10 ACG node overload levels, but only nine are configurable.

Overload level 10 cannot be removed from the database, but its values can be changed using the [Changing an ACG Node Overload Control Level](#) procedure.

The overload level to be removed must be in the database.

The example in this procedure removes ACG node overload control level 3 from the database.

1. Display the ACG node overload levels in the database by entering the `rtrv-acg-noc` command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
3   600000      10   6    3       6
4   750000      6    6    5       7
7   35000000    10  10   7       8
10  2147483647  10  10  15      13
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

- Remove the ACG node overload control level from the database using the `dlt-acg-noc` command. For this example, enter this command.

```
dlt-acg-noc:lvl=3
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
DLT-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

- Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-noc` command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
4   750000      6   6    5      7
7   35000000    10  10   7      8
10  2147483647  10  10  15     13
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

- Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command. The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing an ACG Node Overload Control Level

This procedure is used to change the values of an existing ACG Node Overload Control Level in the database using the `chg-acg-noc` command.

The `chg-acg-noc` command uses these parameters.

`:lvl` – The overload levels, 1 through 10.

`:qr` – The number of LNP queries in a 30 second period that define a particular overload level

`:and` – The number of digits in the global title address of a AIN query

`:ind` – The number of digits in the global title address of a IN query

`:intvl` – The interval index – the amount of time between ACGs. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

`:drtn` – The duration index – the amount of time that the ACG is in effect. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

The overload level to be changed must be in the database.

The examples in this procedure are used to change ACG node overload control level 10 in the database to these values.

QR = 70000000, AND = 6, IND = 6, INTVL = 11 - 81 seconds

DRTN = 8 - 128 seconds

1. Display the ACG node overload levels in the database by entering the `rtrv-acg-noc` command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
3   600000      10   6    3      6
4   750000      6    6    5      7
7   35000000    10   10   7      8
10  2147483647  10   10   15     13
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

2. Change the ACG node overload control level values in the database using the `chg-acg-noc` command.

For this example, enter this command.

```
chg-acg-noc:lvl=10:qr=70000000:and=6:ind=6:intvl=11:drtn=8
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-noc` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
LVL QR          AND  IND  INTVL  DRTN
3   600000      10   6    3      6
4   750000      6    6    5      7
7   35000000    10   10   7      8
10  70000000    6    6    11     8
RTRV-ACG-NOC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Adding ACG Manual Initiated Controls

This procedure is used to assign ACG controls to all LNP queries or to specific LNP query services and called party digits using the `ent-acg-mic` command. If the EAGLE 5 ISS query service receives a query to which a control applies, then the EAGLE 5 ISS sends an ACG, encoded as configured, with the response.

The `ent-acg-mic` command uses these parameters.

:type – Whether the manually initiated control applies to all query services (type=all) or to a specific query service and called party digits (type=sd).

:serv – The type of service the manual initiated control is applied to

:dgt s – the digits of the global title address

:nd – the number of digits in the global title address

:drtn – The duration index – the amount of time that the ACG is in effect. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

:intvl – The INinterval index – the amount of time between ACGs for IN queries. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

:aintvl – The AIN interval index – the amount of time between ACGs for AIN queries. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

To add an ACG manual initiated control, the LNP feature must be enabled. This is verified by entering the rtrv-ctrl-feat command. If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry LNP ported TNs is shown in the rtrv-ctrl-feat output with a quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in the [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature.

If the type=all parameter is specified, the nd, intvl, and aintvl parameters must be specified and the serv and dgt s parameters cannot be specified. To specify the type=all parameter, no existing ACG manually initiated control specifying all LNP query services can be in the database.

If the type=sd parameter is specified, the serv and dgt s parameters must be specified. To specify the type=sd parameter, no existing ACG manually initiated control containing the same query service and digits can be in the database.

If the serv=ain parameter is specified, the aintvl parameter must be specified and the intvl parameter cannot be specified.

If the serv=in parameter is specified, the intvl parameter must be specified and the aintvl parameter cannot be specified.

The database contains a maximum of 256 ACG manually initiated controls with the type=sd parameter. When the type=sd parameter is specified with the ent-acg-mic command, the output displays the number of entries in the ACG MIC table and the amount of the ACG MIC table being used, expressed as a percentage obtained by dividing the number of entries in the ACG MIC table by the maximum number of entries the ACG MIC table can contain, 256.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
ACG MIC table is (11 of 256) 4% full of type SD
ENT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

The examples in this procedure are used to add these three ACG manually initiated controls to the database.

ACG Manually Initiated Control #1

Type of Control = All

Number of Digits = 6

IN Interval Index = 4 - 8 seconds

AIN Interval Index = 7 - 5 seconds

Duration Index = 8 - 128 seconds

ACG Manually Initiated Control #2

Type of Control = SD

Query Service = AIN

AIN Interval Index = 8 - 10 seconds

Digits = 910584

Duration Index = 7 - 64 seconds

ACG Manually Initiated Control #3

Type of Control = SD

Query Service = IN

IN Interval Index = 6 - 16 seconds

Digits = 4237431234

Duration Index = 5 - 16 seconds

1. Display the status of the controlled features by entering the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-29 16:40:40 EST EAGLE5 37.6.0
The following features have been permanently enabled:
Feature Name          Partnum   Status   Quantity
LNP ported TNS       893011023 on       228000000
;
```

If the LNP feature is enabled, the entry `LNP ported TNS` is shown in the `rtrv-ctrl-feat` output with a quantity greater than 0. If the LNP feature is enabled, go to [Step 2](#). If the LNP feature is not enabled, perform the procedures in the [LNP Feature Activation](#) to enable the LNP feature. After the LNP feature is enabled, go to [Step 2](#).

2. Display the ACG manually initiated controls in the database using the `rtrv-acg-mic` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
TYPE=ALL
ND INTVL AINTVL DRTN
TYPE=SD
DGTS      SERV  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
704461    AIN   -      8       7
919460    IN    6      -       7
9194602132 AIN   -      7       8
9194602132 IN    4      -       8
919461    IN    6      -       7
ACG MIC table is (5 of 256) 2% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Add the ACG manually initiated controls to the database using the `ent-acg-mic` command.

For this example, enter this command.

```
ent-acg-mic:type=all:nd=6:intvl=8:aintvl=7:drtn=8
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
ENT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
ent-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=ain:dgts=910584:aintvl=8:drtn=7
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
ACG MIC table is (6 of 256) 2% full of type SD
ENT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
ent-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=4237431234:intvl=6:drtn=5
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
ENT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

4. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-mic` command with either the `type=all` parameter, or the parameters and values specified with the `type=sd` parameter in [Step 3](#).

For this example, enter this command.

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=all
```

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
TYPE=ALL
ND  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
6   8      7        8
```

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=ain:dgts=910584:aintvl=8:drtn=7
```

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
TYPE=SD
DGTS          SERV  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
910584        AIN   -      8        7
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=4237431234:intvl=6:drtn=5
```

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 06-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 35.1.0
TYPE=SD
DGTS          SERV  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
4237431234    IN    6      -        5
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

5. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Removing ACG Manual Initiated Controls

This procedure is used to remove an ACG manually initiated control using the `dlt-acg-mic` command.

The `dlt-acg-mic` command uses these parameters:

`:type` – Whether the manually initiated control applies to all query services (`type=all`) or to a specific query service and called party digits (`type=sd`).

`:serv` – The type of service to which the manual initiated control is applied.

`:dgt s` – The digits of the global title address.

The specified ACG manually initiated control must be in the database.

If the `type=all` parameter is specified, the `serv` and `dgt s` parameters cannot be specified.

If the `type=sd` parameter is specified, the `serv` and `dgt s` parameters must be specified.

The example in this procedure is used to remove the ACG manually initiated control for all query types and the IN query type for digits 919460.

1. Display the ACG manually initiated controls in the database using the `rtrv-acg-mic` command.

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=ALL
ND  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
6   8      7       8
TYPE=SD
DGTS          SERV  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
4237431234   IN   6      -       5
704461       AIN  -      8       7
910584       AIN  -      8       7
919460       IN   6      -       7
9194602132   AIN  -      7       8
9194602132   IN   4      -       8
919461       IN   6      -       7
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

2. Remove the ACG manually initiated controls from the database using the `dlt-acg-mic` command. For this example, enter these commands.`dlt-acg-mic:type=all`

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
DLT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
dlt-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=919460
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ACG MIC table is (6 of 256) 2% full of type SD
DLT-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-mic` command with either the `type=all` parameter, or the parameters and values specified with the `type=sd` parameter in [Step 2](#).

If the ACG manual initiated controls were successfully removed in [Step 2](#), the `rtrv-acg-mic` output should not show the entry that was removed. For this example, enter these commands.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=ALL
ND INTVL AINTVL DRTN
```

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=919460
```

The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=SD
DGTS          SERV INTVL AINTVL DRTN
ACG MIC table is (6 of 256) 2% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Changing ACG Manual Initiated Controls

This procedure is used to change an existing ACG manually initiated controls using the `chg-acg-mic` command. The `chg-acg-mic` command uses these parameters.

`:type` – Whether the manually initiated control applies to all query services (`type=all`) or to a specific query service and called party digits (`type=sd`).

`:serv` – The type of service to which the manual initiated control is applied.

`:dgts` – The digits of the global title address.

`:nd` – The number of digits in the global title address.

:*drtn* – The duration index – the amount of time that the ACG is in effect. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

:*intvl* – The IN interval index – the amount of time between ACGs for IN queries. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

:*aintvl* – The AIN interval index – the amount of time between ACGs for AIN queries. This is a number that is mapped to a time value at the LNP node. See [Table 18: Duration and Gap Interval Index Values](#).

The specified ACG manually initiated control must be in the database.

If the *type=all* parameter is specified, one of these parameters, *nd*, *intvl*, *aintvl*, or *drtn* must be specified and the *serv* and *dgts* parameters cannot be specified.

If the *type=sd* parameter is specified, the *serv* and *dgts* parameters must be specified and the *nd* parameter cannot be specified.

If the *serv=ain* parameter is specified, either the *drtn* or *aintvl* parameter must be specified and the *intvl* parameter cannot be specified.

If the *serv=in* parameter is specified, either the *drtn* or *intvl* parameters must be specified and the *aintvl* parameter cannot be specified.

The examples in this procedure are used to change these three ACG manually initiated controls in the database.

The manually initiated control for all queries is changed to these values:

Number of Digits = 10

IN Interval Index = 7 - 22 seconds

AIN Interval Index = 11 - 60 seconds

Duration Index = 5 - 16 seconds

The manually initiated control for AIN queries using the digits 910584 is changed to use a duration index of 12 (2048 seconds) and an interval index of 9 (15 seconds).

The manually initiated control for IN queries for 4237341234 is changed to use a duration index of 7 (64 seconds) and an interval index of 7 (22 seconds).

1. Display the ACG manually initiated controls in the database using the *rtrv-acg-mic* command. The following is an example of the possible output.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=ALL
ND  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
6   8      7        8
TYPE=SD
DGTS          SERV  INTVL  AINTVL  DRTN
4237431234   IN    6      -       5
704461       AIN   -      8       7
910584       AIN   -      8       7
919460       IN    6      -       7
9194602132   AIN   -      7       8
9194602132   IN    4      -       8
919461       IN    6      -       7
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

2. Add the ACG manually initiated controls to the database using the `chg-acg-mic` command.

For this example, enter these commands:

```
chg-acg-mic:type=all:nd=10:intvl=7:aintvl=11:drtn=5
```

When this command has successfully completed, this message should appear:

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
CHG-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
chg-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=ain:dgts=910584:aintvl=12:drtn=9
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
CHG-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
chg-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=4237431234:intvl=7:drtn=7
```

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

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
CHG-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

3. Verify the changes using the `rtrv-acg-mic` command with either the `type=all` parameter, or the `serv` and `dgts` parameters and values specified with the `type=sd` parameter in [Step 2](#).

If the ACG manual initiated controls were successfully removed in [Step 2](#), the `rtrv-acg-mic` output should not show the entry that was removed. For this example, enter these commands.

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=ALL
ND INTVL AINTVL DRTN
10 7 11 5
```

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=ain:dgts=910584
```

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=SD
DGTS SERV INTVL AINTVL DRTN
910584 AIN - 12 9
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

```
rtrv-acg-mic:type=sd:serv=in:dgts=4237431234
```

```
rlghncxa03w 07-08-28 08:50:12 GMT EAGLE5 37.0.0
TYPE=SD
DGTS SERV INTVL AINTVL DRTN
4237431234 IN 7 - 7
ACG MIC table is (7 of 256) 3% full of type SD
RTRV-ACG-MIC: MASP A - COMPLTD
```

4. Backup the new changes using the `chg-db:action=backup:dest=fixed` command.

The following messages should appear, the active Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) appears first.

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on active MASP.
```

```
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on active MASP to fixed disk complete.  
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup starts on standby MASP.  
BACKUP (FIXED): MASP A - Backup on standby MASP to fixed disk complete.
```

Glossary

A

ACG	<p>Automatic Call Gapping</p> <p>An element of the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP that controls the rate that location routing number (LRN) queries for a particular telephone number, or a portion of a telephone number, are received by the EAGLE 5 ISS LNP when a particular threshold is reached.</p>
AFTPC	<p>Affected Point Code</p> <p>The point code in subsystem-prohibited (SSP), subsystem-status-test (SST), and subsystem-allowed (SSA) SCCP management messages used by gateway screening to determine if the messages containing these point codes are allowed in to the network. This point code is in the SCMG Data (SCCP Management) portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.</p>
AIN	<p>Advanced Intelligent Network</p> <p>A dynamic database used in Signaling System 7. It supports advanced features by dynamically processing the call based upon trigger points throughout the call handling process and feature components defined for the originating or terminating number.</p>
Allowed Affected Destination Field	<p>The gateway screening entity that identifies the point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another</p>

A

network that are allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS. Messages containing the specified point code are allowed into the network.

Allowed AFTPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the messages containing a specific affected point code. Messages containing the specified affected point code are allowed into the network.

Allowed DPC

The gateway screening entity that identifies the destination point codes that are allowed to receive SS7 messages from the EAGLE 5 ISS. Messages containing the specified destination point codes go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed ISUP

The gateway screening entity that identifies the ISUP or TUP message types that are allowed into the network.

Allowed SIO

The gateway screening entity that identifies the type of MSUs (ISUP, TUP, TCAP, and so forth) that are allowed into the network. The message type is determined by the network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) fields of the signaling information octet (SIO) field in the MSU, and the H0 and H1 heading codes of the signaling information field of the MSU. Messages containing the specified message type go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the

A

gateway screening process stops with this entity.

Allowed TT

The gateway screening entity that identifies the SCCP messages that have a specified translation type value in the called party address. SCCP messages containing specified translation type in the called party address go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

ALT

Application Logging Task

AND

AIN Number of Digits (in GTT address for AIN query)

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

An organization that administers and coordinates the U.S. voluntary standardization and conformity assessment system. ANSI develops and publishes standards. ANSI is a non-commercial, non-government organization which is funded by more than 1000 corporations, professional bodies, and enterprises.

B

BLKDPC

Blocked Destination Point Code

The point code that the gateway screening uses to keep MSUs bound for a specific point code out of the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located. This point code is in the routing label portion of the signaling information field in the MSU.

B

Messages that do not contain the specified destination point code go on to the next step in the gateway screening process, or are allowed into the network if the gateway screening process stops with this entity.

C

CD

Carrier Detect
Compact Disk

CdPA

Called Party Address

The field in the SCCP portion of the MSU that contains the additional addressing information of the destination of the MSU. Gateway screening uses this additional information to determine if MSUs that contain the DPC in the routing label and the subsystem number in the called party address portion of the MSU are allowed in the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located.

CLLI

Common Language Location Identifier

The CLLI uniquely identifies the STP in terms of its physical location. It is usually comprised of a combination of identifiers for the STP's city (or locality), state (or province), building, and traffic unit identity. The format of the CLLI is:

The first four characters identify the city, town, or locality.

The first character of the CLLI must be an alphabetical character.

The fifth and sixth characters identify state or province.

The seventh and eighth characters identify the building.

C

The last three characters identify the traffic unit.

control cards

Cards that occupy slots 1113 through 1118 of the control shelf on an EAGLE 5 ISS and perform OAM, TDM, and database functions for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The legacy set consists of the single-slot GPSM-II card running the OAM application and EOAM GPL, the single-slot TDM card, and the dual-slot MDAL card. The E5-based set consists of the dual-slot E5-MASP card (the E5-MCAP module and the E5-TDM module) and the dual-slot E5-MDAL card.

credit card drive

Flash memory credit card-shaped drive used in the flush-mounted USB port on an E5-MCAP card for upgrade; it could be used for disaster recovery.

D

Database

All data that can be administered by the user, including cards, destination point codes, gateway screening tables, global title translation tables, links, LNP services, LNP service providers, location routing numbers, routes, shelves, subsystem applications, and 10 digit telephone numbers.

DB

Database
Daughter Board
Documentation Bulletin

DD

Detailed Design

D

DESTFLD	The point code in the affected destination field (the concerned signaling point code) of incoming MTP network management messages from another network that are allowed into the EAGLE 5 ISS.
DIX	Digital/Intel/Xerox Digital/Intel/Xerox de facto standard for Ethernet Media Access Control Type.
DN	Directory number A DN can refer to any mobile or wireline subscriber number, and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number.
DPC	Destination Point Code DPC refers to the scheme in SS7 signaling to identify the receiving signaling point. In the SS7 network, the point codes are numeric addresses which uniquely identify each signaling point. This point code can be adjacent to the EAGLE 5 ISS, but does not have to be.
DSM	Database Service Module. The DSM provides large capacity SCCP/database functionality. The DSM is an application card that supports network specific functions such as EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP), Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM), EAGLE Local Number Portability (ELAP), and interface to Local Service Management System (LSMS).
DV	Digits Valid

E

E5-MASP card	E5-based dual-slot card that consists of the E5-MCAP module (occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115) and the E5-TDM module (occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116) in an EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.
E5-MCAP card	The module contains the Communications Processor and Applications Processor and provides connections to the IMT bus. Controls the maintenance and database administration activity and performs both application and communication processing. Runs the OAM application and OAMHC GPL. Occupies slot 1113 and slot 1115 in an EAGLE 5 ISS control shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used. Contains two USB ports.
E5-MDAL card	The E5 MDAL card processes alarm requests, provides general purpose relays, and provides fan control. Occupies slots 1117 and 1118 in an EAGLE 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used with E5-MASP cards. Does NOT contain a drive for removable cartridges.
E5-TDM card	The E5-TDM card provides the EAGLE 5 ISS with 16 ports for user terminals, contains fixed disk storage and distributes Composite Clocks and High Speed Master clocks throughout the EAGLE 5 ISS. Occupies slot 1114 and slot 1116 in an EAGLE 5 ISS Control Shelf. Used when the E5-MDAL card is used.

E

ELAP	EAGLE Local Number Portability Application Processor
EMS	<p>Element Management System</p> <p>The EMS feature consolidates real-time element management at a single point in the signaling network to reduce ongoing operational expenses and network downtime and provide a higher quality of customer service.</p>
EO	End Office
EPAP-related features	<p>Features that require EPAP connection and use the Real Time Database (RTDB) for lookup of subscriber information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANSI Number Portability Query (AINPQ) • ANSI-41 Analyzed Information Query – no EPAP/ELAP (ANSI41 AIQ) • Anytime Interrogation Number Portability (ATI Number Portability, ATINP) • AINPQ, INP, G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid, GSM MAP SRI Redirect, IGM, and ATINP Support for ROP • A-Port Circular Route Prevention (A-Port CRP) • Equipment Identity Register (EIR) • G-Flex C7 Relay (G-Flex) • G-Flex MAP Layer Routing (G-Flex MLR) • G-Port SRI Query for Prepaid • GSM MAP SRI Redirect to Serving HLR (GSM MAP SRI Redirect) • GSM Number Portability (G-Port)

E

- IDP A-Party Blacklist
- IDP A-Party Routing
- IDP Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IDPR ASD)
- IDP Relay Generic Routing Number (IDPR GRN)
- IDP Service Key Routing (IDP SK Routing)
- IDP Screening for Prepaid
- INAP-based Number Portability (INP)
- Info Analyzed Relay Additional Subscriber Data (IAR ASD)
- Info Analyzed Relay Base (IAR Base)
- Info Analyzed Relay Generic Routing Number (IAR GRN)
- Info Analyzed Relay Number Portability (IAR NP)
- INP Circular Route Prevention (INP CRP)
- IS41 Mobile Number Portability (A-Port)
- IS41 GSM Migration (IGM)
- MNP Circular Route Prevention (MNPCR)
- MO-based GSM SMS NP
- MO-based IS41 SMS NP
- MO SMS Generic Routing Number (MO SMS GRN)
- MO- SMS B-Party Routing
- MO SMS IS41-to-GSM Migration
- MT-based GSM SMS NP
- MT-based GSM MMS NP
- MT-based IS41 SMS NP
- MTP Routed Messages for SCCP Applications (MTP Msgs for SCCP Apps)
- MTP Routed Gateway Screening Stop Action (MTPRTD GWS Stop Action)
- Portability Check for MO SMS
- Prepaid IDP Query Relay (IDP Relay, IDPR)

E

- Prepaid SMS Intercept Phase 1 (PPSMS)
- Service Portability (S-Port)
- S-Port Subscriber Differentiation
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Additional Subscriber Data (TIF ASD)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Generic Routing Number (TIF GRN)
- Triggerless ISUP Number Portability (TIF NP)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Number Substitution (TIF NS)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework SCS Forwarding (TIF SCS Forwarding)
- Triggerless ISUP Framework Simple Number Substitution (TIF SNS)
- Voice Mail Router (V-Flex)

F

fixed disk drive

Hard drive on the TDM card and the E5-TDM card.

flush-mounted USB port

USB port on the E5-MCAP card; used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrades and could be used for disaster recovery.

G

GPL

Generic Program Load

Software that allows the various features in the system to work. GPLs and applications are not the same software.

GPSM-II card

General Purpose Service Module II

Contains the communications processor and applications processor and provides connections to the

G

Interprocessor Message Transport (IMT) bus. The GPSM-II card can run on the OAM, IPS, or MCP applications.

This card runs various GPLs and applications in the EAGLE 5 ISS. As a control card, it runs the OAM application and EOAM GPL. Used when the legacy TDM card and MDAL card are used.

GTT

Global Title Translation

A feature of the signaling connection control part (SCCP) of the SS7 protocol that the EAGLE 5 ISS uses to determine which service database to send the query message when an MSU enters the EAGLE 5 ISS and more information is needed to route the MSU. These service databases also verify calling card numbers and credit card numbers. The service databases are identified in the SS7 network by a point code and a subsystem number.

GUI

Graphical User Interface

The term given to that set of items and facilities which provide the user with a graphic means for manipulating screen data rather than being limited to character based commands.

H**HSOP**

High Speed Operation Protocol

I**IAM**

Initial Address Message

ID

Identity, identifier

I

IN	<p>Intelligent Network</p> <p>A network design that provides an open platform for developing, providing and managing services.</p>
IP	<p>Internet Protocol</p> <p>IP specifies the format of packets, also called datagrams, and the addressing scheme. The network layer for the TCP/IP protocol suite widely used on Ethernet networks, defined in STD 5, RFC 791. IP is a connectionless, best-effort packet switching protocol. It provides packet routing, fragmentation and re-assembly through the data link layer.</p>
IP Address	<p>The location of a device on a TCP/IP network. The IP Address is a number in dotted decimal notation which looks something like [192.168.1.1].</p>
IPM	<p>Implementation Project Management</p> <p>IMT Power and Multiplexer Card</p> <p>Initial Product Manufacture</p>
IS-NR	<p>In Service - Normal</p>
ISS	<p>Integrated Signaling System</p>
ISUP	<p>ISDN User Part</p>
ITU	<p>International Telecommunications Union</p>

K

Key For the ICNP feature, a unique DS value used to access a table entry, consisting of a number length and number type.

L

latched USB port On the E5-MCAP card, a USB port with a lockable latch. Used with removable media (flash memory "thumb" drives) to install and back up customer data.

LNP Local Number Portability

LNPQS LNP Query Service

LNP SMS LNP Short Message Service

LRN Location Routing Number
A 10-digit number in a database called a Service Control Point (SCP) that identifies a switching port for a local telephone exchange. LRN is a technique for providing Local Number Portability.

LSMS Local Service Management System

M

MAS Maintenance and Administration Subsystem
A set of cards located in the Control Shelf, used to provide a central management point for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The MAS provides user interface, maintenance communication, peripheral services, alarm processing, system disk interface, and measurements using the following three subassemblies: GPSM-II, TDM, and MDAL.

M

MASP

Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor

The Maintenance and Administration Subsystem Processor (MASP) function is a logical pairing of the GPSM-II card and the TDM card. The GPSM-II card is connected to the TDM card by means of an Extended Bus Interface (EBI) local bus.

The MDAL card contains the removable cartridge drive and alarm logic. There is only one MDAL card in the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem (MAS) and it is shared between the two MASPs.

MPS

Multi-Purpose Server

The Multi-Purpose Server provides database/reload functionality and a variety of high capacity/high speed offboard database functions for applications. The MPS resides in the General Purpose Frame.

MSC

Mobile Switching Center

MSU

Message Signal Unit

The SS7 message that is sent between signaling points in the SS7 network with the necessary information to get the message to its destination and allow the signaling points in the network to set up either a voice or data connection between themselves. The message contains the following information:

- The forward and backward sequence numbers assigned to the message which indicate the position of the message in the

M

traffic stream in relation to the other messages.

- The length indicator which indicates the number of bytes the message contains.
- The type of message and the priority of the message in the signaling information octet of the message.
- The routing information for the message, shown in the routing label of the message, with the identification of the node that sent message (originating point code), the identification of the node receiving the message (destination point code), and the signaling link selector which the EAGLE 5 ISS uses to pick which link set and signaling link to use to route the message.

MTP

The levels 1, 2, and 3 of the SS7 protocol that control all the functions necessary to route an SS7 MSU through the network.

N

NAT

Network Address Translation

NE

Network Element

An independent and identifiable piece of equipment closely associated with at least one processor, and within a single location.

Network Entity

NPAC

Number Portability Administration Center

N

NTP Network Time Protocol

O

OOS-MT Out of Service - Maintenance
The entity is out of service and is not available to perform its normal service function. The maintenance system is actively working to restore the entity to service.

P

PC Point Code
The identifier of a signaling point or service control point in a network. The format of the point code can be one of the following types:

- ANSI point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).
- Non-ANSI domestic point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-network cluster member (**ni-nc-ncm**).
- Cluster point codes in the format network indicator-network cluster-* or network indicator-*.*.
- ITU international point codes in the format **zone-area-id**.
- ITU national point codes in the format of a 5-digit number (**nnnnn**), or 2, 3, or 4 numbers (members) separated by dashes (**m1-m2-m3-m4**) as defined by the Flexible Point Code system option. A group code is required (**m1-m2-m3-m4-gc**) when the ITUDUPPC feature is turned on.
- 24-bit ITU national point codes in the format main signaling area-subsignaling area-service point (**msa-ssa-sp**).

P

PCS	Personal Communications Service (North American GSM)
PDP	Permissive Dialing Period Power Distribution Panel Monitors primary and secondary power sources on a continuous basis.
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PLNP	The Personal Communications Service (PCS) 1900 LNP Query (PLNP) feature provides for LNP query/response in a PCS wireless environment using the LRN method to support Service Provider Number Portability.

Q

QR	Query Rate
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R

removable cartridge	MO cartridge used in the drive on the legacy MDAL card.
removable cartridge drive	Media drive for removable MO cartridges on the legacy MDAL card.
removable media	Flash memory or “thumb” drives used in the latched USB port on an E5-MCAP card for installation and backup of customer data.
RFC	Request for Comment RFCs are standards-track documents, which are official

R

specifications of the Internet protocol suite defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and its steering group the IESG.

RTDB Real Time Database

S

SCCP Signaling Connection Control Part

SI Service Indicator

SIO Service Information Octet.
The network indicator code (NIC), priority (PRI), and service indicator (SI) in the SIO field in the message signaling unit (MSU). This information identifies the type of MSU (ISUP, TCAP, and so forth) that is allowed in the network where the EAGLE 5 ISS is located.

SMS Short Message Service

SS7 Signaling System #7

SW Software

T

TCAP Transaction Capabilities Application Part

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

TDM Terminal Disk Module
Time Division Multiplexing

T

TLNP	Triggerless LNP
TN	Telephone Number A 10 digit ported telephone number.
Translation Type	See TT.
Triggerless LNP	A feature that gives service providers a method to route calls to ported numbers without having to upgrade their signaling switch (end office or mobile switching center) software. This feature uses the gateway screening stop action TLNP to intercept through-switched ISUP messages on the LIM.
TT	Translation Type. Resides in the Called Party Address (CdPA) field of the MSU and determines which service database is to receive query messages. The translation type indicates which Global Title Translation table determines the routing to a particular service database.

U

UAM	Unsolicited Alarm Message A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UDTS	Unitdata Transfer Service

U

An error response to a UDT message.

UI

User Interface

UIM

Unsolicited Information Message

A message sent to a user interface whenever there is a fault that is not service-affecting or when a previous problem is corrected. Each message has a trouble code and text associated with the trouble condition.

USB port

Receptacle for flash memory drives on personal computers. On the E5-MDAL card, a flush-mounted USB port used with credit card flash memory drives for upgrade. On the E5-MCAP card, a latched USB port for use with flash memory "thumb" drives for installation and backup of customer data.

V

VIOL

A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that the client browser's Java policy file is incorrect.

VSCCP

VxWorks Signaling Connection Control Part

The application used by the Service Module card to support EPAP-related features and LNP features. If an EPAP-related or LNP feature is not turned on, and a Service Module card is present, the VSCCP application processes normal GTT traffic.

W

W

WNP

Wireless Number Portability

The Wireless Number Portability feature enhances the Local Number Portability feature to allow wireless service providers to query the LNP database for ported telephone numbers. The query is used to find the location routing number associated with the ported telephone number so the telephone call can be routed to its proper destination. The Wireless Number Portability feature can only be used for ANSI messages not for ITU messages.

WSMSC

Wireless Short Message Service
Center