

Tekelec EAGLE[®] 5 Integrated Signaling System

EPAP Administration Manual

910-5723-001 Revision A

June 2009



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This product is covered by one or more of the following U.S. and foreign patents:

U.S. Patent Numbers:

5,732,213; 5,953,404; 6,115,746; 6,167,129; 6,324,183; 6,327,350; 6,456,845; 6,606,379; 6,639,981; 6,647,113; 6,662,017; 6,735,441; 6,745,041; 6,765,990; 6,795,546; 6,819,932; 6,836,477; 6,839,423; 6,885,872; 6,901,262; 6,914,973; 6,940,866; 6,944,184; 6,954,526; 6,954,794; 6,959,076; 6,965,592; 6,967,956; 6,968,048; 6,970,542; 6,987,781; 6,987,849; 6,990,089; 6,990,347; 6,993,038; 7,002,988; 7,020,707; 7,031,340; 7,035,239; 7,035,387; 7,043,000; 7,043,001; 7,043,002; 7,046,667; 7,050,456; 7,050,562; 7,054,422; 7,068,773; 7,072,678; 7,075,331; 7,079,524; 7,088,728; 7,092,505; 7,108,468; 7,110,780; 7,113,581; 7,113,781; 7,117,411; 7,123,710; 7,127,057; 7,133,420; 7,136,477; 7,139,388; 7,145,875; 7,146,181; 7,155,206; 7,155,243; 7,155,505; 7,155,512; 7,181,194; 7,190,702; 7,190,772; 7,190,959; 7,197,036; 7,206,394; 7,215,748; 7,219,264; 7,222,192; 7,227,927; 7,231,024; 7,242,695; 7,254,391; 7,260,086; 7,260,207; 7,283,969; 7,286,516; 7,286,647; 7,286,839; 7,295,579; 7,299,050; 7,301,910; 7,304,957; 7,318,091; 7,319,857; 7,327,670

Foreign Patent Numbers:

EP1062792; EP1308054; EP1247378; EP1303994; EP1252788; EP1161819; EP1177660; EP1169829; EP1135905; EP1364520; EP1192758; EP1240772; EP1173969; CA2352246

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Chapter 1

Introduction

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This chapter describes the organization of the manual and provides other information that could be useful to the reader.

Overview

This manual describes how to administer the EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP), and how to use the EPAP user interface menus that perform configuration, maintenance, debug, and platform operations.

The EPAP program runs on the Multi Purpose Server (MPS), a hardware platform that supports high speed provisioning of large databases for the Tekelec EAGLE 5 Integrated Signaling System (ISS). EPAP supports the G-Flex, G-Port, EIR, and INP features for the European market, as well as G-Flex in North America.

Scope and Audience

This manual is intended for anyone performing EPAP administration or using the EPAP user interface in 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

This document is organized into the following chapters:

- [Introduction](#) on page 1 contains general information about the EPAP user interface documentation, the organization of this manual, and how to get technical assistance.
- [Functional Description](#) on page 7 provides a description of the EPAP graphical user interface and EPAP overall design and operation.
- [EPAP Graphical User Interface](#) on page 45 describes how to log into the EPAP user interface and how to use the EPAP user interface menus.
- [Messages, Alarms, and Status Processing](#) on page 207 describes EPAP status, alarms, and error messages.
- [EPAP Software Configuration](#) on page 225 describes the text-based user interface that performs EPAP configuration and initialization.
- [Time Zone File Names](#) on page 285 provides a listing of valid time zone file names.

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 (support.tekelec.com). 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 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.

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>
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	<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:

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- **Singapore**

Phone:

+65 6796 2288

TAC Regional Support Office Hours:

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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.

Chapter 2

Functional Description

Topics:

- *General Description.....8*
- *Overall Design.....9*
- *EPAP User Interface Menus.....36*
- *Service Module Card Provisioning.....36*
- *MPS/Service Module Card RTDB Audit Overview39*
- *Status Reporting and Alarms.....42*

This chapter provides a description of the EPAP design, features, and user interfaces.

General Description

The Multi Purpose Server (MPS) hardware platform supports high speed provisioning of large databases for the EAGLE 5 ISS. The MPS is composed of hardware and software components that interact to create a secure and reliable platform. MPS supports the EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP).

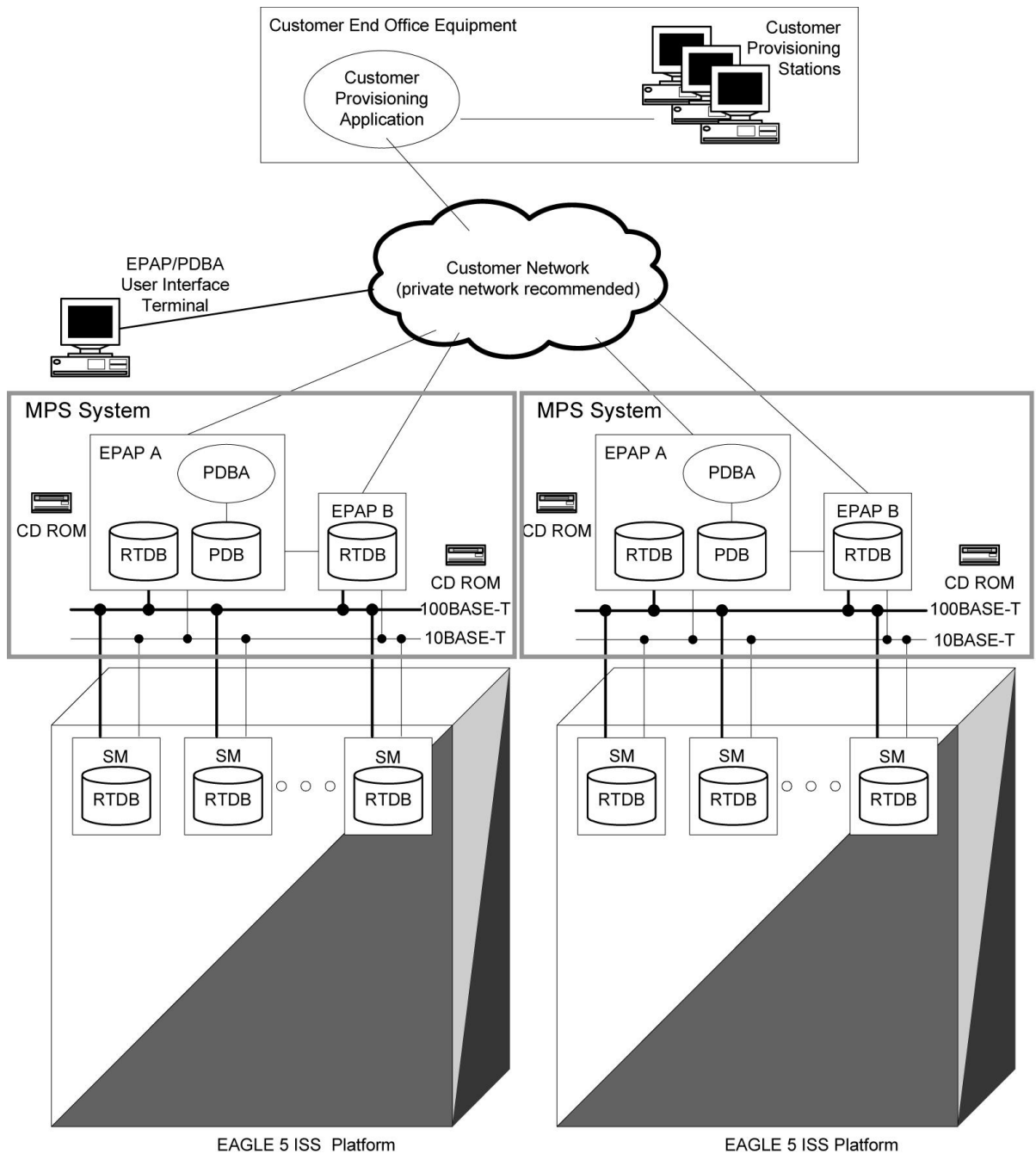
The EPAP platform, coupled with the Provisioning Database Application (PDBA), facilitates and maintains the database required by advanced services such as A-Port, G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, Migration, V-Flex, and EIR. The EPAP serves two major purposes:

- Accept and store data provisioned by the customer
- Update customer provisioning data and reload databases on the Service Module cards in the MPS

Note: The EAGLE 5 ISS supports more than one model of Service Module card. The cards differ in the size of database and the transaction/second rate that they support. In this manual, the term Service Module card is used to mean any model of Service Module card, unless a specific model is mentioned. For more information about the supported Service Module card models, refer to the Hardware Manual - EAGLE 5 ISS.

During normal operation, information flows through the EPAP/PDBA with no intervention. Each EPAP has a graphical user interface that supports maintenance, debugging, and platform operations. The EPAP user interface includes a PDBA user interface for configuration and database maintenance. *EPAP Graphical User Interface* on page 45 describes the EPAP and PDBAGUI menus. (Also see *EPAP Software Configuration* on page 225 for a description of the text-based user interface that performs initial EPAP configuration.)

Figure 1: Mated EAGLE 5 ISS Platform Example



Overall Design

An EPAP system consists of two mated EPAP processors (A and B) installed as part of an EAGLE 5 ISS. A set of Service Module cards, which hold a copy of the real-time database (RTDB), is part of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Two high-speed Ethernet links, referred to as the main and backup DSM networks, connect the Service Module cards and the EPAPs. Another Ethernet link connects the two EPAPs; it is referred to as the EPAP Sync network.

Figure 2: Example EPAP Network IP Addresses on page 10 shows the network layout along with examples of typical IP addresses of the network elements. The shaded portion represents a second EAGLE 5 ISS and mated EPAPs deployed as a mated EAGLE 5 ISS.

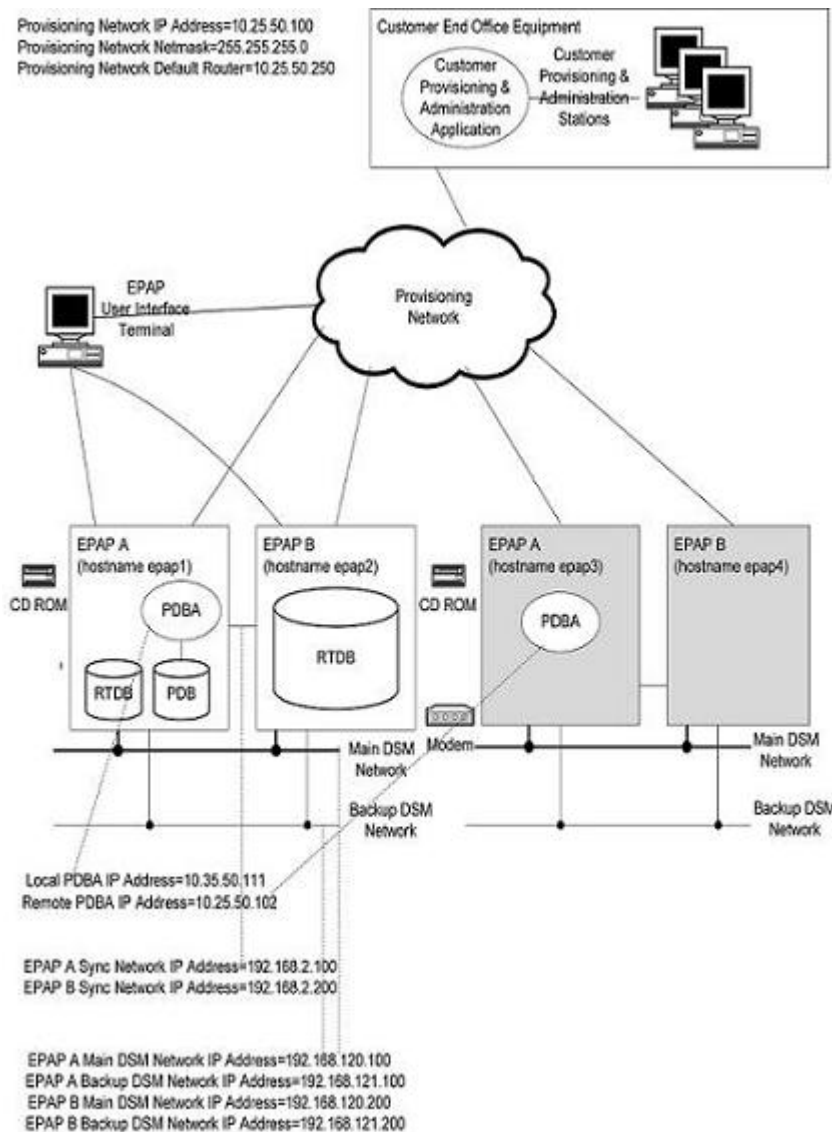
The EPAP system maintains the real-time database (RTDB) required to provision the EAGLE 5 ISS Service Module cards, and maintains redundant copies of both databases on each mated EPAP.

One EPAP runs as the Active EPAP and the other as the Standby EPAP. In normal operation, the Service Module card database is provisioned through the main DSM network by the Active EPAP.

In case of failure of the Active EPAP, the Standby EPAP takes over the role of Active EPAP and continues to provision the database. In the case where the main DSM network fails the Active EPAP switches to the backup DSM network to continue provisioning the Service Module cards. At any given time there will be only one Active EPAP using one DSM network per EPAP system.

Note: The Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support feature provides the ability to connect to a single active provisionable EPAP A and use it to provision up to 12 non-provisionable EPAP systems. For more information about this feature, see *Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support* on page 21.

Figure 2: Example EPAP Network IP Addresses



Note: The IP addresses in [Figure 2: Example EPAP Network IP Addresses](#) on page 10 are only examples; they can be different in your network.

EPAP Switchover

EPAPs assume an Active or a Standby role through negotiation and algorithm. This role impacts the way the EPAP handles its various external interfaces. External provisioning is allowed only through the Active EPAP. Only the Active EPAP can provide maintenance information to EAGLE 5 ISS. The EPAP role also plays an important part in many design details of the individual software components. The EPAP role does not affect the Active/Standby role of the PDBA.

An EPAP can switch from an Active to a Standby role under the following circumstances:

1. The EPAP maintenance component becomes isolated from the maintenance component on the mate EPAP and from EAGLE 5 ISS.

This implies that the maintenance subsystem has attempted and failed to establish communication with each of the following:

- The mate maintenance task across the EPAP Sync network
 - The mate maintenance task across the main DSM network
 - Any Service Module card on any DSM network
2. The RTDB becomes corrupt.
 3. All of the RMTP channels have failed
 4. A fatal software error occurred.
 5. The EPAP is forced to Standby by the user interface Force to Become Standby operation.

If the Active EPAP has one or more of the five switchover conditions and the Standby EPAP does not, a switchover will occur. [Table 2: EPAP Switchover Matrix](#) on page 12 lists the possibilities:

Table 2: EPAP Switchover Matrix

Active state	Standby state	Event	Switchover?
No switchover conditions	No switchover conditions	Condition occurs on Active	Yes
Switchover conditions exist	Switchover conditions exist	Conditions clear on Standby; switches to Active	Yes
No switchover conditions	Switchover conditions exist	Condition occurs on Active	No
Switchover conditions exist	Switchover conditions exist	Condition occurs on Active	No
Switchover conditions exist	Switchover conditions exist	Condition occurs on Standby	No
Switchover conditions exist	Switchover conditions exist	Conditions clear on Active	No

The following are exceptions to the switchover matrix:

1. If the mate maintenance component cannot be contacted and the mate EPAP is not visible on the DSM networks, the EPAP assumes an Active role if any DSMs are visible on the DSM networks.
2. If the EPAP GUI menu item is used to force an EPAP to Standby role, no condition will cause it to become Active until the user removes the interface restriction with another menu item. (See [Force Standby](#) on page 63 and [Change Status](#) on page 64.)

If none of the Standby conditions exist for either EPAP, the EPAPs will negotiate an Active and a Standby. The mate will be considered unreachable after two seconds of attempted negotiation.

For information about the effect of asynchronous replication on switchover, see [Asynchronous Replication Serviceability Considerations](#) on page 27.

EPAP Component Overview

The major components that run on the EPAP are:

- The PDBA task
- The PDB database
- The RTDB task
- The RTDB Audit
- The maintenance task
- The DSM provisioning task

The PDB is the provisioning “golden copy” database. The database records are continuously updated to the PDB from the customer network. The customer uses the Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI) to move data over the customer network to the EPAP PDBA. The subscription and entity object commands used by PDBI are described in the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*.

The PDBA task writes customer data into the PDB, which is reformatted to facilitate fast lookups. After conversion, the data is written to the RTDB.

The DSM provisioning task resides on both the EPAP A and the EPAP B. It communicates internally with the RTDB task, and the EPAP maintenance task. The DSM provisioning task uses RMTTP to multicast provisioning data to connected Service Module cards across the two DSM networks. The RTDB audit runs as part of the RTDB task.

One EPAP is equipped with both the PDB and RTDB views of the database; the mate EPAP has just the RTDB view. An EPAP with just the RTDB view must be updated by an EPAP that has the PDB view.

The Service Module card database can go out of sync (incoherent) due to missed provisioning or card reboot. Out-of-sync Service Module cards are re-provisioned from the RTDB on the Active EPAP.

The maintenance task is responsible for reporting the overall stability and performance of the system. The maintenance task communicates status and alarm information to the primary Service Module card.

Provisioning Database Interface

Provisioning clients connect to the EPAPs through the Provisioning Database Interface (PDBI). PDBI contains commands that allow the provisioning and retrieving of all provisioning data. PDBI is described in the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*.

Network Connections

This section describes the four types of EPAP network connections.

DSM Networks

These networks carry provisioning data from the RTDBs on the EPAP to the RTDBs on the Service Module cards. They also carry reload and maintenance traffic to the Service Module cards. The main DSM network runs at 100BASE-T and the backup DSM network runs at 10BASE-T. Each network connects EPAP A and EPAP B to each Service Module card on a single EAGLE 5 ISS platform.

The first two octets of the EPAP network addresses for this network are 192.168. These are the first two octets for private class C networks as defined in RFC 1597.

The third octet for each EPAP Sync network address is set to 2 as the default. It can be changed if necessary. It is important to follow the instructions in *EPAP Sync Network* on page 14 if you change this octet value.

The fourth octet of the address is selected as follows:

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

Table 3: IP Addresses on the DSM Network on page 14 summarizes the derivation of each octet.

The configuration menu of the EPAP user interface contains menu items for configuring the EPAP network addresses. (See *EPAP Configuration Menu* on page 239).

Table 3: IP Addresses on the DSM Network

Octet	Derivation
1	192
2	168
3	Usually already configured as: 120 for DSM main network 121 for DSM backup network
4	100 for EPAP A 200 for EPAP B 1 - 25 for DSM networks

EPAP Sync Network

The EPAP Sync network is a point-to-point network between the MPS servers. This network provides a high-bandwidth dedicated communication channel for MPS data synchronization. This network runs at full-duplex Gigabit Ethernet.

The first two octets of the EPAP IP addresses for the Sync network are 192.168. These are the first two octets for private class C networks as defined in RFC 1597.

The third octet for each EPAP Sync network address is set to 2 as the default. It can be changed if necessary. It is important to follow the instructions in *EPAP Sync Network* on page 14 if you change this octet value.

The fourth octet of the Sync network IP address is 100 for EPAP A, and 200 for EPAP B.

Dialup PPP Network

The Point-To-Point Protocol (PPP) Network (not shown in *Figure 2: Example EPAP Network IP Addresses* on page 10) allows multiple user interface sessions to be established to the EPAP from a remote workstation. Dialup

This provides support for one modem per MPS server, each of which can be configured for PPP (TCP/IP and UDP/IP). With this capability, multiple networked applications can be run across the modem link simultaneously. Logging in as the root user is not supported across the modem link directly, but once a PPP session is established root logins can be accomplished via secure shell.

Two entries are required in the `/etc/hosts` file to properly configure the PPP Network:

```
192.168.1.101 server_ppp0
```

```
192.168.1.102 client_ppp0
```

The default configuration allows a dial-in session to make connections to the local server once connected. Each application deployed on the MPS Server can customize these entries to match their specific network configuration and can allow connections to additional nodes on the network.

The internal modem adapter is installed in either PCI slot 7 or 8 in the MPS server. The modem card is automatically detected and configured to allow dial-in access without any additional configuration.

Customer Network

The customer network (the provisioning network) carries the following traffic:

- Customer queries and responses to the PDB (PDBI)
- Updates between PDBAs on mated EPAP systems
- Updates between PDBAs and RTDBs when the PDBA and the RTDB are not on the same platform

This occurs if the RTDBs on one EPAP system cannot communicate with their local PDBA. Those RTDBs would then attempt to communicate with the PDBA on the mate EPAP system.

- RTDB reload traffic if the Active PDBA is not located on the same EAGLE 5 ISS as the RTDB
- This occurs if the RTDBs on one EPAP system cannot communicate with their local PDBA. Those RTDBS would then attempt to communicate with the PDBA on the mate EPAP system.

- PDBA import/export (file transfer) traffic
- Traffic from a PDBA reloading from its mate
- EPAP and PDBA user interface traffic

A dedicated network is recommended, but it is possible that unrelated customer traffic could also use this network.

Network Time Protocol (NTP)

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) is an Internet protocol that synchronizes clocks of computers to Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) as a time reference. NTP reads a time server's clock and transmits the reading to one or more clients; each client adjusts its clock as required. NTP assures accurate local timekeeping with regard to radio, atomic, or other clocks located on the Internet. This protocol is capable of synchronizing distributed clocks within milliseconds over extended time periods.

If left unchecked, the system time of Internet servers will drift out of synchronization with each other.

The MPS A server of each mated MPS pair is configured, by default, as a “free-running” NTP server that communicates with the mate MPS servers on the provisioning network. (“Free-running” refers to a system that is not synchronized to UTC; it runs off of its own clocking source.) This allows mated MPS servers to synchronize their time.

All MPS servers running the EPAP application have the option to be configured through the EPAP GUI, to communicate and synchronize time with a customer defined NTP time server. The `prefer` keyword is used to prevent clock-hopping when additional MPS or NTP servers are defined.

The core MPS platform provides a default NTP configuration file. The MPS configuration entails adding an NTP hostname alias `ntppeerA` and `ntppeerB` to the `/etc/hosts` file.

If the network is equipped with firewalls, configure the firewall(s) to pass NTP protocol on IP port 123 (both TCP and UDP) between the MPS server(s) and the NTP servers/peers. The program `ntpdate` uses TCP while `ntpd` uses UDP.

Understanding Universal Time Coordinated (UTC)

Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) is an official standard for determining current time. The UTC is based on the quantum resonance of the cesium atom. UTC is more accurate than Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), which is based on solar time.

The term ‘universal’ in UTC means that this time can be used anywhere in the world; it is independent of time zones. To convert UTC to your local time, add or subtract the same number of hours as is done to convert GMT to local time. The term coordinated in UTC means that several institutions contribute their estimate of the current time, and the UTC is calculated by combining these estimates.

UTC is disseminated by various means, including radio and satellite navigation systems, telephone modems, and portable clocks. Special-purpose receivers are available for many time-dissemination services, including the Global Position System (GPS) and other services operated by various national governments.

Generally, it is too costly and inconvenient to equip every computer with a UTC receiver. However, it is possible to equip a subset of computers with receivers; these computers relay the time to a number of clients connected by a common network. Some of those clients can disseminate the time, in which case they become lower stratum servers. The industry-standard Network Time Protocol is one time dissemination implementation.

Understanding Network Time Protocol

NTP is an Internet protocol used to synchronize clocks of computers using UTC as a time reference. NTP primary servers provide their clients time that is accurate within a millisecond on a LAN

and within a few tens of milliseconds on a WAN. This first level of accuracy is called stratum-1. At each stratum, the client can also operate as a server for the next stratum.

A hierarchy of NTP servers is defined with several strata to indicate how many servers exist between the current server and the original time source external to the NTP network, as follows:

- A stratum-1 server has access to an external time source that directly provides a standard time service, such as a UTC receiver.
- A stratum-2 server receives its time from a stratum-1 server.
- A stratum-3 server receives its time from a stratum-2 server.
- This NTP network hierarchy supports up to stratum-15.

Normally, client workstations do not operate as NTP servers. NTP servers with a relatively small number of clients do not receive their time from a stratum-1 server. At each stratum, it is usually necessary to use redundant NTP servers and diverse network paths to protect against broken software, hardware, or network links. NTP works in one or more of these association modes:

- Client/server mode, in which a client receives synchronization from one or more servers, but does not provide synchronization to the servers
- Symmetric mode, in which either of two peer servers can synchronize to the other, in order to provide mutual backup
- Broadcast mode, in which many clients synchronize to one or a few servers, reducing traffic in networks that contain a large number of clients. IP multicast can be used when the NTP subnet spans multiple networks.

The Tekelec MPS servers are configured to use the symmetric mode to share their time with their mate MPS servers. For an EPAP system, MPS servers are also configured to share their time with their remote PDDBA server.

ITU Duplicate Point Code Support

The EPAP ITU Duplicate Point Code Support feature for PDDBI allows point codes to be provisioned in the PDB using a two character "group code." This feature works in concert with the EAGLE ITU Duplicate Point Code feature, which allows an EAGLE 5 ISS mated pair to route traffic for two or more countries with overlapping (identical) point code values.

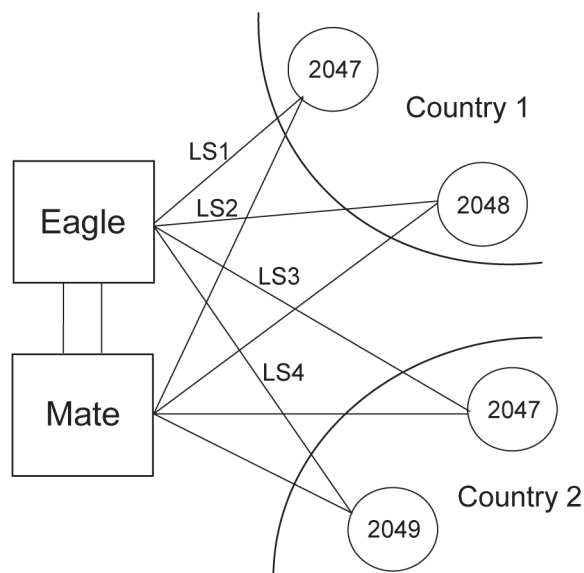
Note: Using the EPAP ITU Duplicate Point Code Support requires the activation of the EAGLE ITU Duplicate Point Code feature (ITUDUPPC). For information about activating any feature in the EAGLE 5 ISS, refer to the `chg-feat` command in the *Commands Manual*.

The EPAP feature allows group codes to be entered for a network entity (that is, SP or RN) point codes via the PDDBI. The PDDBI supports the provisioning of a two-character group code having a suffix to a point code of a PDDBI network entity.

For example, a point code of 1-1-1 can be provisioned in the PDDBI as 1-1-1-ab, where 1-1-1 is the true point code and ab is the group code. This usage allows the EAGLE 5 ISS to discriminate between two nodes in different countries with the same true point code. The EAGLE 5 ISS uses the group code to distinguish between the two nodes. The group code is used internally in the EAGLE 5 ISS only and is assigned to an incoming message based on the linkset on which it was received.

For example, [Figure 3: Example of a Network with DPC and Group Codes](#) on page 18 shows a network that includes two countries, Country 1 and Country 2. Both countries have SSPs with a point code value of 2047.

Figure 3: Example of a Network with DPC and Group Codes



Users must divide their ITU-National destinations into groups. These groups are usually based on the country. However, one group could have multiple countries within it, or a single country could be divided into multiple groups. The requirements for these groups are:

- No duplicate point codes are allowed within a group.
- ITU-National traffic from a group must be destined for a PC within the same group.
- The user must assign a unique two-letter group code to each group.

For example, in the network shown in [Figure 3: Example of a Network with DPC and Group Codes](#) on page 18, Country 1 can only have 1 point code with a value of 2047. Traffic coming from SSP 2047 in Country 1 can only be destined to other nodes within Country 1. In this example, the user assigns a group code of ab to Country 1, and a group code of cd to Country 2.

When the user enters an ITU-National point code, he or she must also enter the group code, using the format “point code - group code”. This group code must be used for any command that uses an ITU-N point code.

The ITU Duplicate Point Code Support feature for EPAP and PDBI allows group codes to be entered for a Network Entity (that is, SP or RN) point codes via PDBI commands. These commands are described in the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*.

The PDBI supports the provisioning of a two-character group code suffixed to a point code of a PDBI Network Entity (NE). You can provision a group code to any valid NE, for example, RN or SP.

Note: The PDB does not check for uniqueness of point codes provisioned into the PDB-based feature databases.

All routing for PDB-based features specify group codes stored with the NE's point codes in accord with the EAGLE Duplicate Point Code feature.

Note: This should already be the case for the protocol side of these features, but you should system test it when provisioning to the PDB with group codes to ensure the group code is being used by the features for message relay.

For more about group codes, refer to "Group Codes" in the *Database Administration Manual - SS7*.

Asynchronous Replication

Asynchronous replication is the method used to synchronize the various PDB databases in a client network. Asynchronous replication means the active PDB database receives an update, commits to accept the change, returns to the client a code indicating success or failure. This series occurs before the active PDB forwards the update to the replicated database, in this case the standby PDB.

Only successful updates are replicated. As a result, the response turnaround on the Active PDB is shortened, and the overhead involved in keeping the databases in sync is reduced.

Potential Lag Introduced by Asynchronous Replication

A potential exists under any asynchronous data replication scheme that the receivers of replicated data may lag behind. In this case, the standby PDB and, depending upon the homing policy in effect, the RTDB applications are susceptible to lag. Here, 'lag' denotes how the database level of the standby PDB is lower than the database level of the active PDB.

It is reasonable to expect that, during continual provisioning traffic, the active PDB will be a small number of levels ahead of the standby PDB. Likewise, any RTDB that is homed to the standby PDB can be expected to have a level lower than the active PDB. For more information, refer to [Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs](#) on page 22.

Asynchronous Replication Alarms

The amount of lag in database levels between PDBs that EPAP accepts is an internal value. If the replication lag between PDBs rises to an unacceptable level, alarms are raised.

The alarms to announce lags in the database replication are:

- PDBA Replication Failure, a major alarm, indicates a failure of PDBA replication. The user should call the [Customer Care Center](#) on page 4.
- Standby PDBA Falling Behind, a minor alarm, does not indicate data loss or corruption. This alarm condition signals that one EAGLE 5 ISS of the pair may have received updates at a longer interval than the other EAGLE 5 ISS.

EPAP Security Enhancements

The EPAP Security Enhancements feature controls access to an EPAP GUI to specific IP addresses. The specified allowed IP addresses are kept in an EPAP list and can be added to, deleted from, and retrieved only by an authorized user. This feature also allows an authorized user to toggle IP authorization checking on and off through the GUI.

The administrator or user with IP action privileges can add, delete and retrieve IP addresses. Deleting an IP would result in that IP address no longer residing in the IP table, hence preventing that IP address from being able to connect to an EPAP.

Note:

While each of the IP action privileges can be assigned to any individual user, the IP action privileges of add and delete should be granted only to users who are knowledgeable about the customer network.

The ability to add, delete, and retrieve client IP addresses and to toggle IP authorization checking is assignable by function. This is accessible through the EPAP GUI (refer to [Authorized IPs](#) on page 188). The IP mechanism implemented in this feature provides the user a means of further enhancing EPAP privilege control.

The EPAP Security Enhancements feature is available through the EPAP GUI and is available initially to only the administrator. The ability to view IP addresses on the customer's network is a security consideration and should be restricted to users with administration group privileges. In addition, privileged users can prepare a custom message to replace the standard 403 Forbidden site error message.

Note: IP access and range constraints provided by the web server and the EPAP Security Enhancement feature cannot protect against IP spoofing. (The term 'spoofing' refers to the creation of TCP/IP packets using another's IP address; it is IP impersonation or misrepresentation). The customer must rely on the security of the customer's intranet network to protect against spoofing.

EPAP maintains a list of the IP addresses that are authorized to access the graphical user interface. Only requests from IP addresses on the authorized list can connect to the EPAP GUI. Attempts from any unauthorized address are rejected.

Note: No IP addresses are restricted from accessing the EPAP GUI until the administrator toggles IP authorization to 'enabled'. When IP authorization checking is enabled, any IP address not present in the IP authorization list will be refused access to the EPAP GUI.

EPAP Security Enhancement also provides the means to enable/disable the IP address list once it is provisioned. If the list is disabled, the provisioned addresses are retained in the database, but access is not blocked from IP addresses not on the list. The EPAP GUI restricts permission to enable/disable the IP address list to specific user names and passwords.

The IP actions for adding, deleting, retrieving authorized IP Addresses and for toggling authorized IP checking are available only from the EPAP GUI (described in [EPAP Graphical User Interface](#) on page 45), but not from the EPAP text-based UI.

Backup Provisioning Network Interface

The Backup Provisioning Network Interface feature adds an alternative connection for redundancy between the EPAP A server and the customer's PDBI. This additional interface provides a backup path for the PDBI to continue communicating with the EPAP A if the primary connection is lost.

A PDBI client normally uses port eth0 on the active EPAP to provision the PDB (using the Configure Provisioning Network option 1 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu). If a failure occurs in the normal connection, the Backup Provisioning Network Interface feature allows the customer to use secondary port eth4 (using option 4 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu). No automatic switchover occurs. The customer simply observes the communications failure, and then begins addressing the secondary port defined by the configuration procedure.

The Configure Network Interfaces Menu (see [Configure Network Interfaces Menu](#) on page 244) describes how to configure the primary and secondary provisioning network interface connections.

For more information on configuring a Backup Provisioning Network, refer to [Configure Backup Provisioning Network](#) on page 246.

Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support

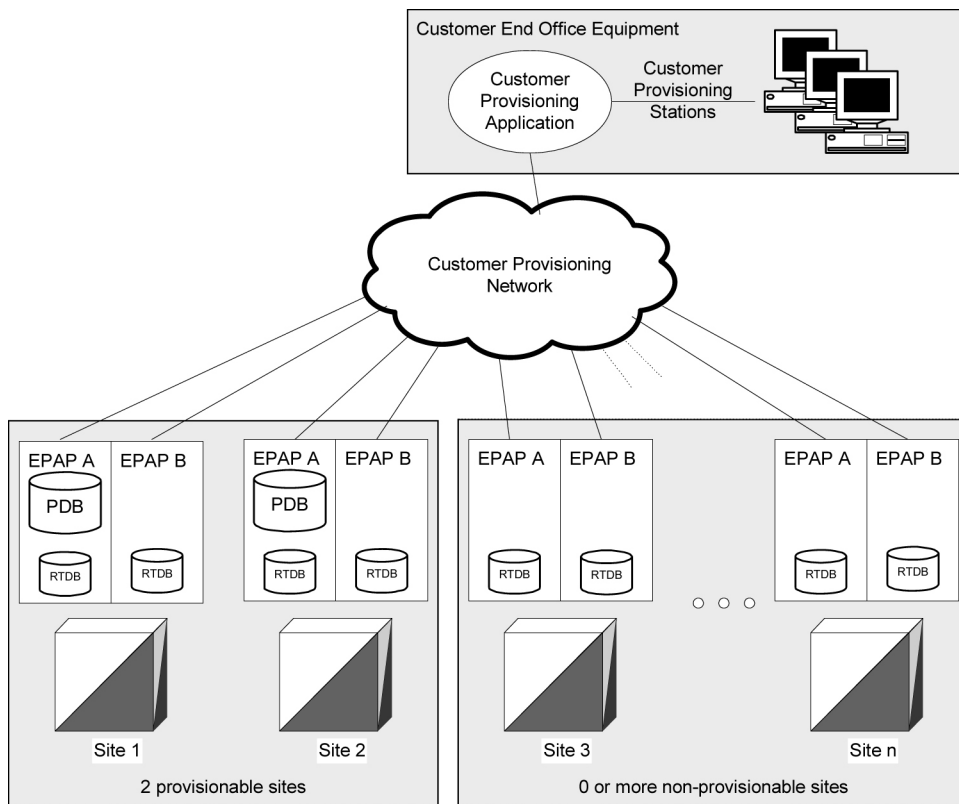
The Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support feature provides the ability for a single PDBI connection to provision up to four MPSs (each of which contains an EPAP A and B). The PDBI connects to and provisions an EPAP A / PDB, and then the remaining three MPSs are automatically provisioned from the active EPAP A. This means the user can add more EAGLE 5 ISS without having to change their provisioning system or without having to provision them from multiple sources.

This feature allows users to add more MPSs without having to change their provisioning system or to provision from multiple sources. This feature is transparent to the PDBI clients. Clients can provision their data in the same manner regardless of whether they are provisioning a single MPS pair or multiple MPS pairs. The provisioning client connects to one PDB for provisioning. The remaining MPSs in the customer network automatically remain in sync.

This feature does not affect which PDBA the RTDBs connect to for receiving updates. Receiving updates continues to be under the control of the EPAP user interface.

With the Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support feature, customers can add EAGLE 5 ISS to their network without changing the way they provision data. EPAP software updates the real-time databases at the additional sites. The two MPSs that contain the PDB are called “provisionable” because the customer provisioning application connects to and updates these sites; remaining MPSs are called “non-provisionable.” See [Figure 4: Support for Provisioning Multiple EPAPs](#) on page 21 for a view of the provisionable and non-provisionable EPAPs.

Figure 4: Support for Provisioning Multiple EPAPs



Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs

The Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs feature allows users to select the PDB from which they receive updates. The homing selection is an option at EPAP configuration. Users can choose whether the RTDBs on a given MPS node receive updates by either:

- The IP address, a specific PDDBA process (which may be active or standby) or
- The PDB state, the active or standby PDDBA process (which may or may not be local).

The terminology 'specific PDDBA' is used instead of 'local PDDBA' because the architecture can result in an MPS without a PDB on EPAP A. In this case, the RTDBs on that node have no 'local PDDBA.' Selective homing specifies the IP addresses of the MPSs with the first and second choices of PDDBA. Of course, in a two-node MPS system, this corresponds directly to 'local' homing, but with more than two nodes, the user selects a specific PDDBA without designating it as 'local' or 'remote.'

The terminology 'active PDDBA' refers to the PDDBA selected by the user to receive updates from the user's provisioning system via the PDBI.

This feature permits all RTDBs within an MPS system (both nodes of a mated pair or multiple nodes within several mated pairs) to always receive updates from a specific PDB, or from the active or standby PDB. Updates would always be received from the selected PDDBA process, irrespective of whether it is the local or remote PDDBA.

An EPAP configuration option allows the user to select whether that EPAP's RTDB will normally receive updates (i.e., to be "homed" to a specific PDDBA or the active or standby PDDBA.) If the user selects specific homing for the RTDB, that RTDB will receive updates from the specified PDDBA, regardless of whether it is active or standby.

If the RTDB cannot communicate with the specified PDDBA, it will automatically begin to receive updates from its alternate PDDBA. (Previously, updates were received from the remote PDDBA.)

Note: For a given RTDB, the "remote" PDDBA is a PDDBA on a different MPS node. This also may or may not be the "active" PDDBA.

If the user selects 'active' homing for the RTDB, that RTDB will always receive updates from the active PDDBA. If the RTDB loses its connection with the active PDDBA, it will automatically begin to receive updates from a 'standby' PDDBA; the reverse is true for 'standby' homing. This automatic switchover is a configurable option. See [Switchover PDDBA Status](#) on page 105 .

The homing of each RTDB is independently selectable and allows some RTDBs to be homed to their local PDDBA, to the active PDDBA, or to the standby PDDBA.

The PDB selected by the RTDB is known as the 'preferred PDB.' The RTDB is 'homed' to that PDB. The PDB not selected is called the 'alternate PDB.' When either active or standby PDB homing is selected, the RTDB has the option to receive updates from the alternate PDB if the preferred PDB is unreachable. (For more about standby PDB homing, see [Asynchronous Replication Serviceability Considerations](#) on page 27.) When specific RTDB homing has been selected, the RTDB will receive updates from the alternate PDB if the preferred PDB is unreachable.

These configurations of each RTDB in the system are possible:

- [Specific PDB Homing with Alternate PDB](#) on page 23
- [Active PDB Homing with Alternate PDB](#) on page 23
- [Active PDB Homing without Alternate PDB](#) on page 24

- [Standby PDB Homing with Alternate PDB](#) on page 25
- [Standby PDB Homing without Alternate PDB](#) on page 26

Specific PDB Homing with Alternate PDB

This RTDB configuration specifies the IP address of the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates. In the event that the specified PDB is not reachable, the RTDB will receive updates from the alternate PDB. [Table 4: Specific PDB Homing with Alternate PDB \(RTDB Configuration 1\)](#) on page 23 shows the condition of each possible connection to the PDB from the RTDB point of view. The shaded boxes indicate the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates.

Table 4: Specific PDB Homing with Alternate PDB (RTDB Configuration 1)

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Active	Yes	Standby	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Standby	Yes	Active	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Active	No	-	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Standby	No	-	Site 1 PDB
No	-	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB
No	-	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
No	-	No	-	None
Note 1: Site 1 = Preferred PDB		Site 2 = Alternate PDB		
Note 2: Shaded boxes show which PDB the RTDB receives updates from				

See [RTDB Homing Considerations](#) on page 27 to determine if this configuration is the most appropriate match for your installation.

Active PDB Homing with Alternate PDB

This RTDB configuration specifies the RTDB will receive updates from the active PDB. In the event that the active PDB is not reachable, the RTDB will receive updates from the standby PDB. [Table 5: Active PDB Homing with Alternate PDB \(RTDB Configuration 2\)](#) on page 24 shows the condition of each possible connection to the PDB from the RTDB point of view. The shaded boxes indicate the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates.

Table 5: Active PDB Homing with Alternate PDB (RTDB Configuration 2)

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Active	Yes	Standby	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Standby	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB
Yes	Active	No	-	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Standby	No	-	Site 1 PDB
No	-	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB
No	-	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
No	-	No	-	None
Note 1: Active = Preferred PDB		Standby = Alternate PDB		
Note 2: Shaded boxes show which PDB the RTDB receives updates from				

See [RTDB Homing Considerations](#) on page 27 to determine if this configuration is the most appropriate match for your installation.

Active PDB Homing without Alternate PDB

This RTDB configuration specifies the RTDB will receive updates from the active PDB. No alternate PDB is specified. [Table 6: Active PDB Homing without Alternate PDB \(RTDB Configuration 3\)](#) on page 24 shows the condition of each possible connection to the PDB from the RTDB point of view. The shaded boxes indicate the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates.

Table 6: Active PDB Homing without Alternate PDB (RTDB Configuration 3)

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Active	Yes	Standby	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Standby	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB
Yes	Active	No	-	Site 1 PDB

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Standby	No	-	None
No	-	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB
No	-	Yes	Standby	None
No	-	No	-	None
Note 1: Active = Preferred PDB		Standby = Alternate PDB		
Note 2: Shaded boxes show which PDB the RTDB receives updates from				

See [RTDB Homing Considerations](#) on page 27 to determine if this configuration is the most appropriate match for your installation.

Standby PDB Homing with Alternate PDB

This RTDB configuration specifies the RTDB will receive updates from the standby PDB. In the event that the standby PDB is not reachable, the RTDB will receive updates from the active PDB. The Standby PDB Homing with Alternate PDB table shows the condition of each possible connection to the PDB from the RTDB point of view. The shaded boxes indicate the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates.

Table 7: Standby PDB Homing with Alternate PDB (RTDB Configuration 4)

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Standby	Yes	Active	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Active	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
Yes	Standby	No	-	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Active	No	-	Site 1 PDB
No	-	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
No	-	Yes	Active	Site 2 PDB

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
No	-	No	-	None
Note 1: Standby = Preferred PDB		Active = Alternate PDB		
Note 2: Shaded boxes show which PDB the RTDB receives updates from				

See [Asynchronous Replication Serviceability Considerations](#) on page 27 to determine if this configuration is the most appropriate match for your installation.

Standby PDB Homing without Alternate PDB

This RTDB configuration specifies the RTDB will receive updates from the standby PDB. No alternate PDB is specified. The Standby PDB Homing without Alternate PDB table shows the condition of each possible connection to the PDB from the RTDB point of view. The shaded boxes indicate the PDB from which the RTDB will receive updates.

Table 8: Standby PDB Homing without Alternate PDB (RTDB Configuration 5)

Site 1 PDB		Site 2 PDB		RTDB Data Source
Reachable?	State	Reachable?	State	
Yes	Standby	Yes	Active	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Active	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
Yes	Standby	No	-	Site 1 PDB
Yes	Active	No	-	None
No	-	Yes	Standby	Site 2 PDB
No	-	Yes	Active	None
No	-	No	-	None
Note 1: Standby = Preferred PDB		Active = Alternate PDB		
Note 2: Shaded boxes show which PDB the RTDB receives updates from				

See [Asynchronous Replication Serviceability Considerations](#) on page 27 to determine if this configuration is the most appropriate match for your installation.

General Homing Considerations

The Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs feature requires additional configuration at installation and when new non-provisionable nodes are added. The configuration of all affected sites must be planned before they are being installed.

Each MPS must be configured as provisionable or non-provisionable. There must be exactly two provisionable MPSs. (See [Figure 4: Support for Provisioning Multiple EPAPs](#) on page 21 .) These MPSs must then be configured with a replicated PDB, which is described in [. EPAP Software Configuration](#) on page 225 If used, non-provisionable MPSs are added after the provisionable MPSs are installed and configured.

Before the first MPS can be installed, this information must be known:

- How many MPSs are involved?
- Which sites will be provisionable?
- How will each RTDB be homed?

For the configuration on each site, this information must be available:

- What are the IP addresses of the A sides of the two provisionable sites?
- What is the RTDB homing policy for this site?

RTDB Homing Considerations

Although RTDB homing allows a wide variety of configurations, two overall configurations cover the needs of most customers.

1. Configuration for Load Sharing and High Availability

In this configuration, all RTDBs are configured for specific RTDB homing. The alternate PDB is an acceptable provisioning source in the case where the preferred PDB is unavailable. The RTDBs at the provisionable MPS prefer the local PDB. The remaining non-provisionable MPSs should be divided evenly to prefer one PDB or the other. See [Specific PDB Homing with Alternate PDB](#) on page 23 for more information on this RTDB Homing configuration.

2. Configuration for Deterministic Provisioning

In this configuration, all RTDBs are configured for active homing. The alternate PDB is not an acceptable provisioning source. See [Active PDB Homing without Alternate PDB](#) on page 24 for more information about this RTDB homing configuration.

Asynchronous Replication Serviceability Considerations

The type of RTDB homing policy selected can affect serviceability by the user. We recommend for asynchronous PDB replication using Standby PDB Homing (RTDB configuration 4 or 5). Though this policy means that the time for updates to propagate from the PDB to the RTDB may be slightly greater, this delay is actually beneficial in disaster recovery situations.

Keeping the RTDB homed to the standby PDB ensures that, apart from external intervention, every level present in the RTDB is also present in both PDBs. Both active and specific RTDB homing methods will continue to be valid; they will provide proper function under every normal operating

circumstance. It is possible under these homing policies, however, for the RTDB to reach a database level that is higher than the PDB to which it may home to in response to a PDBA switchover. If this occurs, the RTDB must be recreated from the PDB it currently points to.

Active and specific homing complicate things in disaster situations. For instance, if a failure forces the active PDB to become unavailable for a non-trivial amount of time and the user forces switchover to Standby (bypassing the protocol that syncs the databases prior to switchover), it is possible for the dataset of the RTDB to conflict with the dataset of the only remaining PDB. This situation would necessitate a RTDB reload from the remaining PDB, which can be a time-consuming process for any PDB having a large amount of data.

Asynchronous replication makes one important change in EPAP behavior. PDBA switchover can no longer be forced when the PDBAs are able to communicate and the standby is not current. Switchover now involves allowing some definable amount of time for the standby PDB to be brought up to the level of the active PDB.

If the standby PDB fails to achieve the equal database level in the allotted time, switchover does not occur, and the standby PDB returns with the number of levels still remaining to be replicated. This design is a safeguard to prevent database inconsistency. However, if the standby PDB cannot reach the active PDB to determine its level, the EPAP does allow PDBA switchover to be forced.

Socket-Based Connections

The EPAP receives PDBI messages through a TCP/IP socket. The client application is responsible for connecting to the PDBA well-known port and being able to send and receive the defined messages. It is also the responsibility of the customer's provisioning system to detect and deal with socket errors. Tekelec recommends that the TCP 'keep alive' interval on the customer's socket connection be set such that a socket disconnection problem is promptly detected and reported.

There is a limit to the number of PDBI connections; the default is 16 clients. If an attempt is made to connect more than the current client limit, a response is returned to the client:

```
PDBI_TOO_MANY_CONNECTIONS
```

After the response is returned, the socket is automatically closed.

Note: Although the default limit is 16 PDBI connections, Tekelec is able to configure and support up to 128 connections. If more than 16 connections are required, contact Tekelec for information. concurrent client

File Transfer Options

Import Files

The manual import and automatic import are the available import file options. Both import options will only accept data in the PDBI format.

Valid commands to include in an import file are:

Note: Do not include `rtrv_sub`, `rtrv-entity`, or `rtrv_eir` commands in an import file. The inclusion of `rtrv` commands causes an import to take a very long time to complete. During an import, a write transaction lock is in place for the entire import for a manual import, and intermittently in place for an automatic import. While the write transaction lock is in place during an import, no other updates to the database can be made.

Manual Import

The manual import mode is used to import data typically on a one-time basis or as needed and is configured by the Import File to PDB Screen. The selected file is processed immediately. A manual import locks the PDB write transaction; other users will not be able to obtain the write transaction until the import operation is complete.

Automatic Import File Set-up

As long as the PDB is active, the automatic import searches the `/var/TKLC/epap/free/pdbi_import` directory for new files on a remote system for import every 5 minutes. If a file exists in the directory and it is not being modified or in the process of being transferred when it is polled, the import will run automatically at that time. If the file is being modified or is in the process of being transferred, the automatic import tries again after 5 minutes. Deleting when a file is being modified or in the process of being modified prevents the import of incomplete files.

The automatic import option can import up to 16 files at a time. This is limited by the available number of PDBI connections. If more than 16 files exist in the directory, as soon as one file completes, another file is started until all files have completed. The files are imported sequentially. The results of the import are automatically exported to the remote system specified by the Configure File Transfer Screen.

Once the import is complete, the data file is automatically removed and a results file is automatically transferred back to the remote system.

An automatic import obtains the PDB write transaction and processes 10 of the important file commands. Then the write transaction is released, allowing other connections to provision data. An automatic import obtains the write transaction repeatedly until all the import file commands have been processed.

Automatic Import Status

When using the automatic import function, the following informational banner messages will appear on the UI browser screen in the Message Box described in [Figure 21: EPAP Area](#) on page 55.

```
Import of <filename> in progress - xx.xx%( while in-progress)
```

```
Import of <filename> completed (when complete)
```

If the import fails for any reason the following informational banner message will appear on the UI browser screen in the Message Box described in [Figure 21: EPAP Area](#) on page 55.

```
Import of <filename> failed - no PDBA
```

In the event of an automatic import failure, an automatic retry will occur every 5 minutes.

Export Files

The manual export and automatic export are the available export file options. Data can be exported in both the PDBI and CSV formats. Refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual* for more information.

The Manual File Export allows data to be exported to a specified location on a one-time basis, or as needed, and is configured by the Export PDB to File Screen.

Automatic File Export

The Automatic File Export function allows the scheduling of the data export at a specific day and time. The export can be scheduled at a specific time for each of the following repeat periods: every N number of days (N can be up to 365), on specified days of the week, a specified day of the month, or on a specified day of the year. The Schedule Export screen is used to display any existing PDB export tasks and to create a task by specifying the type, export format (PDBI CSV), the export mode (blocking, snapshot, or real-time) as well as the time and repeat period. In addition, a Comment field is available to describe the task.

The PDBA must be active at the scheduled time of export for the file to be exported.

Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup

The Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup is used to backup all data stored in the PDB/RTDB, including G-Port, G-Flex, INP/AINPQ, A-Port, Migration, V-Flex, and EIR data. The Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup feature automates the process of creating backups of the PDB and RTDB databases at the time, frequency, and to the destination configured by the user. The PDB database backup is created on EPAP A and RTDB database backup is created on the standby EPAP (A or B). Approximately 17 GB of disk storage space is required per backup.

The following options are available for configuring a destination for the backup file:

- Local (data is saved to the local disk on the same EPAP server as the PDB/RTDB being backed up).
- Mate (data is created on the local server and then sent via SCP to the mate EPAP server).
- Remote (data file is created on the local EPAP server and then sent via SFTP to a remote server configured by the user. SFTP must be installed at this remote server. This server may or may not run EPAP software and can be any machine on the network).

In the case of mate and remote backup destinations, the option exists to save a copy of the backup to the local drive. For these two options, even if the user has selected the option not to save the local copy, it will be saved if the transfer of file fails after the backup has been created on the local machine.

Both the PDB and RTDB backups are scheduled together but execute separately. Based on the input parameters, RTDB backup will always start 1 hour ahead of the PDB backup. The time selected when setting up the feature determines the time the RTDB backup starts. PDB backup will start 1 hour later.

There is no link between backups of one MPS system with backup of the other MPS system. Backups can only be scheduled and created on provisionable pairs. PDB/RTDB Automatic Backup is not allowed and cannot be scheduled on a non-provisionable pair.

Normal provisioning is allowed during the PDB/RTDB Automatic Backup. This includes provisioning from the customer network to the PDB, provisioning from the PDB to the active EPAP RTDB, and provisioning from the active EPAP RTDB to the Service Module card RTDB. RTDB backups are always created from the standby EPAP RTDB (A or B).

If there are backup failures, alarms and error messages are generated and logged. There are 2 kinds of backup failures:

- **Backup operation failures:** This is the failure to create backup files on either of the machines - local or mate. There are possibly 2 alarms in this case - one for the PDB and one for the RTDB.

- **Backup transfer failures:** This is the failure to transfer a backup file to the mate or remote site. In this case, backup files exist on the local machine. There is the possibility of 2 alarms in this case - one for the PDB and one for the RTDB.

There is the possibility of a delay of up to 5 minutes after the scheduled time before the actual start of the scheduled backup.

The effects of cancelling a backup midstream follow:

- If the automatic backup is in progress (RTDB backup has started), it will complete and the PDB backup will not start.
- If the RTDB backup has completed but the PDB has not started (It is delayed by one hour from the RTDB backup). The PDB backup will not start.
- If the RTDB backup has completed and the PDB has started (It is delayed by one hour from the RTDB backup), it will also complete.

This feature is supported and configured by using the web-based GUI. Refer to [Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup](#) on page 70 for details on setting-up the Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup feature.

EPAP Automated Database Recovery

The EPAP Automated Database Recovery (ADR) feature is used to restore the EPAP system function and facilitate the reconciliation of PDB data following the failure of the Active PDBA.

The automated recovery mechanism provided by this feature allows 1 PDBA to become Active when 2 PDBAs think they are active and have updates that have not been replicated to the mate PDBA. The software selects the PDBA that received the most recent update from it's mate to become the Active PDBA (the PDBA that was the Standby most recently will become the Active). No automatic reconciliation is performed because the system has insufficient information to ensure that the correct actions are taken.

In order to return the system to normal functionality, a manual PDB copy from the PDBA the software picked to be Active to the PDBA that is in the replication error (ReplErr) state must be performed. However, provisioning can resume until a maintenance period is available to do this.

It is **STRONGLY RECOMMENDED** that the Customer Care Center be contacted before performing the PDBA Copy procedure

This feature uses a replication error list that consists of updates that exist as a result of a failure during the database replication process from the active-to-standby PDB. These updates have not been propagated (reconciled) throughout the system and require manual intervention to ensure the EPAP systems properly process the updates.

Example EPAP Automated Database Reconciliation

Starting with PDBAs in the following current configuration.

Updates 701, 702, and 703 on Node 1 have not been replicated to Node 2.

Active PDBA (Node 1)	Standby PDBA (Node 2)
DB Level-704	DB Level-700

Active PDBA (Node 1)	Standby PDBA (Node 2)
Updates to replicate to standby PDBA	
701	
702	
703	

Now assume there is a fault that takes down the Node 1 PDBA before the replication process is complete. Node 2 has become the Active PDBA and is now receiving provisioning updates.

Failed PDBA (Node 1)	Active PDBA (Node 2)
DB Level-704	DB Level-700
Updates on replication error list	Processing DB Level updates
701	701 (different than 701 on node 1)
702	702 (different than 702 on node 1)
703	703 (different than 703 on node 1)

- Updates 701-703 on Node 1 have not been replicated to Node 2 and,
- Updates 701-703 on Node 1 are different from updates 701-703 on Node 2.

The PDBA that took an update with the latest timestamp (in this example the Node 2 PDBA) will automatically become the Active PDBA and continue taking provisioning updates. The Node 1 PDBA is put in a "REPL_ERR" state and "PDBA Replication Failure" alarm initiates on this PDBA.

A replerr file (REPL_ERR PDBA) with the replication log lists from the Node 1 PDBA is created. This file contains the lost Node 1 provisioning updates (701-703) and is in the format of a PDBI import file. The customer can examine the file and decide whether he wants to reapply these updates to the Active PDBA.

Anytime after the Node 1 PDBA becomes available, the customer will have to temporarily suspend provisioning and perform a PDB copy of the Node 2 PDBA to the Node PDBA to reconcile the PDBs before the Node 1 PDBA can be made active again.

This feature is enabled through the text-based EPAP user interface.

EPAP PDBA Proxy Feature

The EPAP PDBA Proxy feature allows operators to maintain the existing (active) provisioning VIP address connection to the EPAP PDBA in the event of an active PDBA failure. The advantages of this feature are:

- Seamless, uninterrupted VIP connection, for provisioning data, to the standby EPAP PDBA if the active PDBA fails
- Prevents the need to perform a manual switchover to the standby PDBA or change the provisioning VIP address in operator provisioning software
- A means of reconciling both PDBAs when the failed PDBA becomes available again

Although the EPAP system utilizes two provisioning VIP addresses (one VIP for the local or active EPAP and one VIP for the remote or standby EPAP), provisioning can only be performed on the active provisioning VIP address. The EPAP PDBA Proxy feature maintains the existing, active provisioning VIP address connection to the previously active Node when the active PDBA fails. The previously active EPAP B, on that Node, proxies provisioning data to the temporarily active PDBA on the other Node.

With this feature, PDBA connection redundancy is accomplished by allowing the customer's provisioning system to maintain the connection to the previously active EPAP B using the active provisioning VIP address, even though the connection may be logically, by-proxy, to the previously standby PDBA on the other Node.

When the previously active PDBA recovers, it is aware that the standby PDBA has become active and the PDBAs need to be reconciled.

EPAP PDBA Proxy Feature Requirements/Limitations

Some requirements/limitations of the EPAP PDBA Proxy feature are:

- The customer provisioning system loses connection to the PDBA:

When the EPAP PDBA Proxy feature is first initiated (upon server failure and switchover to the backup PDBA)

During recovery (when service is being restored to the PDBA on the sever that had failed)

When the connection is lost, it must be re-established (to the same VIP address).

- Both provisioning VIP addresses (the local or active EPAP VIP and the remote or standby EPAP VIP) must be configured using the text-based EPAP user interface (see [Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses](#) on page 247)
- The Change PDBA Proxy State procedure must be performed on both active and standby MPS-A PDBAs (see [Change PDBA Proxy State](#) on page 256).
- The EPAP PDBA Proxy feature does not provide PDBA connection redundancy in the case of PDB application failure (only failure of the active EPAP A)
- The EPAP PDBA Proxy feature does not initiate in response to a Switchover PDBA State (a manual switchover requires the operator to change the provisioning VIP address in operator provisioning software)
- The EPAP PDBA Proxy feature does not require activation of the Automated Database Recovery (ADR) feature

Note: If a ReplErr occurs while using the EPAP Proxy feature, manual intervention is required. Contact the Tekelec Customer Care Center.

Example EPAP PDBA Proxy

During normal provisioning operations:

- Operator provisioning system sends provisioning updates to the Active PDBA on Node 1 using the active provisioning VIP address (192.168.0.1)

- Active PDBA checks syntax and writes to the Active PDB
- Active PDBA writes to a replication log on the EPAP A and local EPAP B
- Active PDBA sends an ACK response to the operator provisioning system
- Standby PDBA on Node 2 queries the EPAP A replication logs on Node 2 and updates the PDB on Node 2

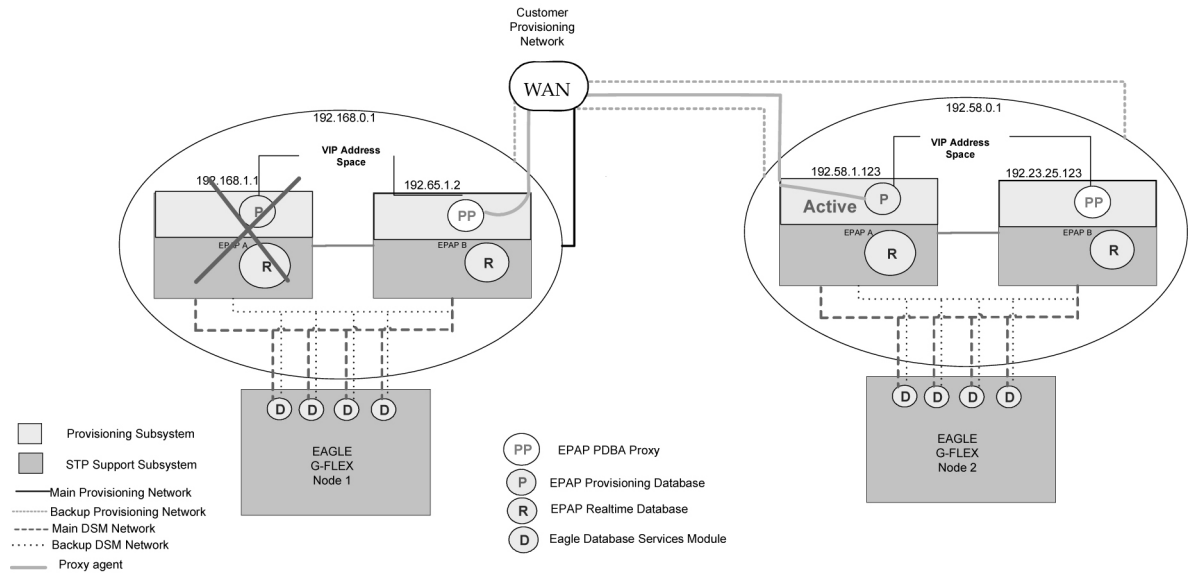
In the event of a fault (server failure) on the Node 1, active PDBA as shown in *Figure 5: Failure of Active PDBA* on page 34:

- With the EPAP PDBA Proxy feature enabled, the system continues using the active provisioning VIP address (192.168.0.1)

Note: During the switchover to the PDBA on Node 2, the customer provisioning system loses connection to the PDBA. The connection must be re-established (to the same VIP address).

- If the Standby PDBA on Node 2 is reachable, EPAP B on Node 1 transmits replication logs to the Node 2 PDBA
- When the Node 2 PDBA has all the replication logs from the EPAP B, on Node 1, it becomes the Active by-proxy PDBA
- Operator provisioning continues, via provisioning VIP address 192.168.0.1, because EPAP B on Node 1 proxies provisioning data to the newly Active PDBA on Node 2

Figure 5: Failure of Active PDBA



When the Node 1 PDBA is restored to service:

- Updates sent to Node 2 PDBA while the Node 1 PDBA was down, are forwarded to the Node 1 PDB
- Records are replicated, Node 1 becomes the Active PDBA, and Node 2 reverts to Standby status

Note: During recovery (when the PDBA on Node 1 is being restored to service), the customer provisioning system loses connection to the PDBA. The connection must be re-established (to the same VIP address).

This feature is enabled through the text-based EPAP user interface (see [Change PDBA Proxy State](#) on page 256).

Allow Write Commands on EPAP During Retrieve/Export Feature

This feature allows an EPAP user to provision data via the GUI or PDBI while simultaneously performing a data export via the GUI or PDBI. There are three modes of operation:

1. Blocking mode - Blocks all write requests while an export is in progress.
2. Snapshot mode - Allows writes to continue during the export, and provides the export as a complete snapshot of the database at the time the export started. (Changes made to the DB after export has started are not reflected in the export file.) This mode provides a file that would be most applicable for importing back into the database later.

Note: This mode causes the server to run increasingly slower as updates are received on the other connections.

3. Real time mode - Allows writes to continue during export, but provides the export file in real-time fashion rather than as a snapshot. (Changes to the DB after the export has started may or may not be reflected in the export file, depending whether the changes are to an area of the DB that has already been exported.) This mode also provides a file that could be imported back into the database later, but is less than ideal, since it is not a complete snapshot of a given time.

EPAP 30-Day Storage or Export of Provisioning Logs Feature

This feature allows the EPAP to store provisioning logs on the EPAP hard drive for a configurable amount of time (up to 30 days), provided the disk partition does not become full within that time. The maximum value selectable is 30 days. If the user does not select a specific value, the default is 1 day.

This feature also allows the configuration of storage time for error logs and debug logs. Error logs are configurable from 1 to 30 days with 1 day as the default. Debug logs are configurable from 1 to 7 days, with 1 day as the default.

Alarms will notify the user when the log drive is 80% or 90% full.

1. If the disk where the logs are stored becomes 80% full before the configured time period has elapsed, the EPAP will issue a minor alarm. No files are pruned at this point.
2. If the disk where the logs are stored becomes 90% full before the configured time period has elapsed, the EPAP will issue a major alarm. No files are pruned at this point.
3. If the disk where the logs are stored becomes 95% full before the configured time period has elapsed, the EPAP will issue a major alarm. The EPAP will begin pruning the oldest entries in the log to make room for new entries.
4. The alarms are cleared when the disk space in use decreases to less than 80% or 90% respectively.

Note: The 80% and 90% alarms do not coexist. If the 80% alarm is active when the 90% alarm is triggered, it is replaced by the 90% alarm until that alarm clears. Then the 80% alarm remains on till it too clears.

Support Java 1.5 on EPAP

The EPAP GUI requires Java 1.5 or later.

EPAP User Interface Menus

The EPAP user interface consists of several sets of menus that provide functions for configuration, maintenance, debugging, and platform operations. When a menu item is chosen, the user interface will perform the requested action.

EPAP Graphical User Interface on page 46 describes EPAP operations, that is, how to log into the interface, how to use the GUI menu items, and any associated output for each menu item.

EPAP Configuration Menu on page 239 describes the text-based user interface that provides the EPAP Configuration menu to perform the initial configuration.

Service Module Card Provisioning

One of the core functions of the EPAP is to provision the Service Module cards with database updates.

The task resides on both EPAP A and EPAP B. It communicates internally with the real-time database (RTDB) task, and the EPAP maintenance task. The DSM provisioning task broadcasts provisioning data to connected Service Module cards across two Ethernet networks (see *Network Connections* on page 13). The DSM provisioning network architecture is shown in *Figure 6: DSM Provisioning Network Architecture* on page 36 and the DSM provisioning task interface is shown in *Figure 7: DSM Provisioning Task Interfaces* on page 37. Service Module provisioning

Figure 6: DSM Provisioning Network Architecture

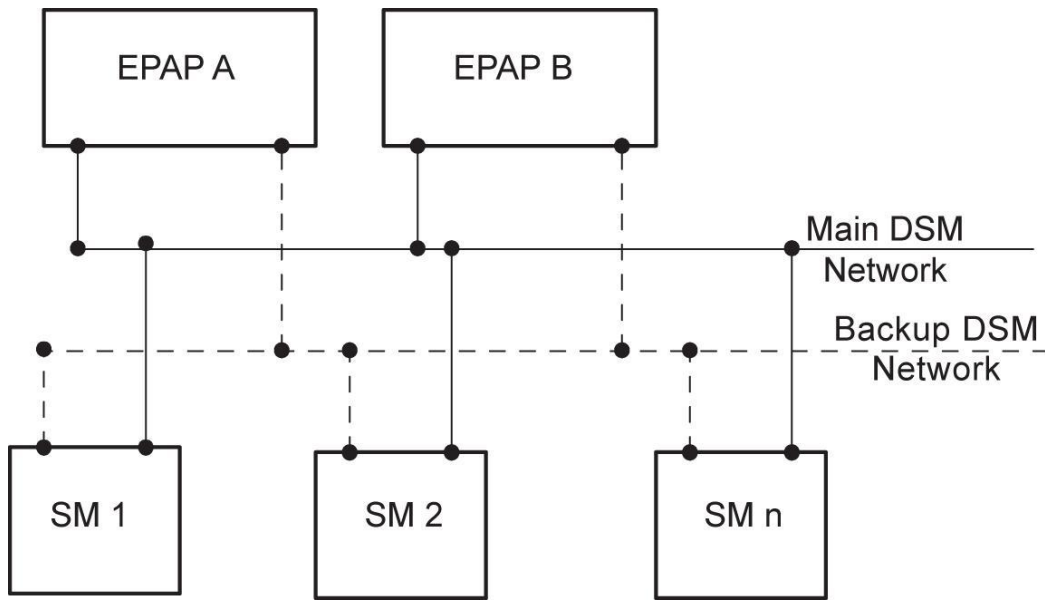
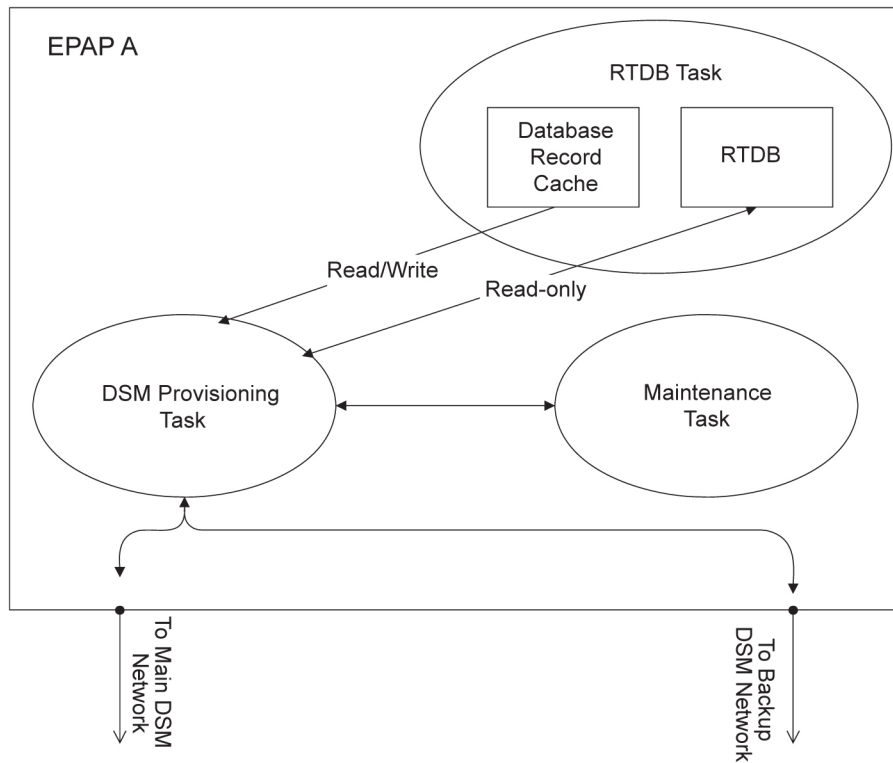


Figure 7: DSM Provisioning Task Interfaces



In order to handle the redundancy requirements for this feature, a separate RMTP channel is created on each interface from each EPAP:

- EPAP A, Main DSM network
- EPAP A, Backup DSM network

- EPAP B, Main DSM network
- EPAP B, Backup DSM network

Provisioning and other data is broadcast on one of these channels to all of the Service Module cards. Provisioning is done by database level in order to leave Service Module card tables coherent between updates.

In addition to a constant stream of current updates, it is necessary to provision back-level Service Module cards with incremental update streams that use the same delivery mechanism as the current provisioning stream.

Provisioning Model

For the purpose of this discussion, provisioning originates from the PDB task in coordination with the RTDB task. At initiation, the provisioning task initiates a session with the RTDB using a null database level. The RTDB initializes the session using the actual current database level. At regular 1.5 second intervals, the provisioning task sends a data request to the RTDB. The RTDB responds even if the no new data is available. The provisioning task sends a provisioning message on the DSM network.

Incremental Loading Model

Incremental loading occurs when a Service Module card has missed some updates, but does not need a complete reload.

The Service Module card detects that the current database level is higher than the update it expected, and indicates its current DB level to the maintenance task. The maintenance task requests that the DSM provisioning task begin a new incremental loading stream at the requested Service Module card level.

Once an incremental loading stream is set up, the following incremental loading transaction is repeated until the Service Module cards reach the current RTDB level:

The DSM provisioning task requests records associated with the database level for this stream. The RTDB task returns records associated with that level and sequentially higher levels (up to the maximum message size or the current RTDB level). The DSM provisioning task provisions the Service Module cards with the records.

Note: Incremental loading and normal provisioning are done in parallel. The DSM provisioning task supports up to five incremental loading streams in addition to the normal provisioning stream.

Incremental reload streams are terminated when the database level contained in that stream matches that of another stream. This is expected to happen most often when the incremental stream “catches up to” the current provisioning stream. Service Module cards accept *any* stream with the “next” sequential database level for that card.

Service Module Card Reload

The stages of database reload for a given Service Module card are given the following terminology:

Stage 1 loading - The database is being copied record for record from the Active EPAP to the Service Module card RTDB. The database is incoherent during stage 1 loading.

Incremental update – The database is receiving all of the updates missed during stage 1 loading or some other reason (such as network outage, processor limitation, or lost communication). The database is coherent but back level during incremental update.

Current – The database is receiving current updates from the DSM provisioning task.

Coherent – The database is at a whole database level; it is not currently updating records belonging to a database level.

Service Module cards may require a complete database reload in the event of reboot or loss of connectivity for a significant amount of time. The EPAP provides a mechanism to quickly load a number of Service Module cards with the current database. The database on the EPAP is large and may be updated constantly. The database sent to the Service Module card or cards will likely be missing some of these updates making it corrupt as well as back level. The upload process is divided in to two stages, one to sequentially send the raw database records and one to send all of the updates missed since the beginning of the first stage.

The Service Module card reload stream uses a separate RMTP channel from the provisioning and incremental update streams. This allows DSM multicast hardware to filter out the high volume of reload traffic from Service Module cards that do not require it.

Continuous Reload

The EPAP handles reloading of multiple Service Module cards from different starting points. Reload begins when the first Service Module card requires it. Records are read sequentially from the real-time database from an arbitrary starting point, wrapping back to the beginning. If another Service Module card requires reloading at this time, it uses the existing record stream and notifies the DSM provisioning task of the first record it read. This continues until all Service Module cards are satisfied.

Service Module Card Database Levels and Reloading

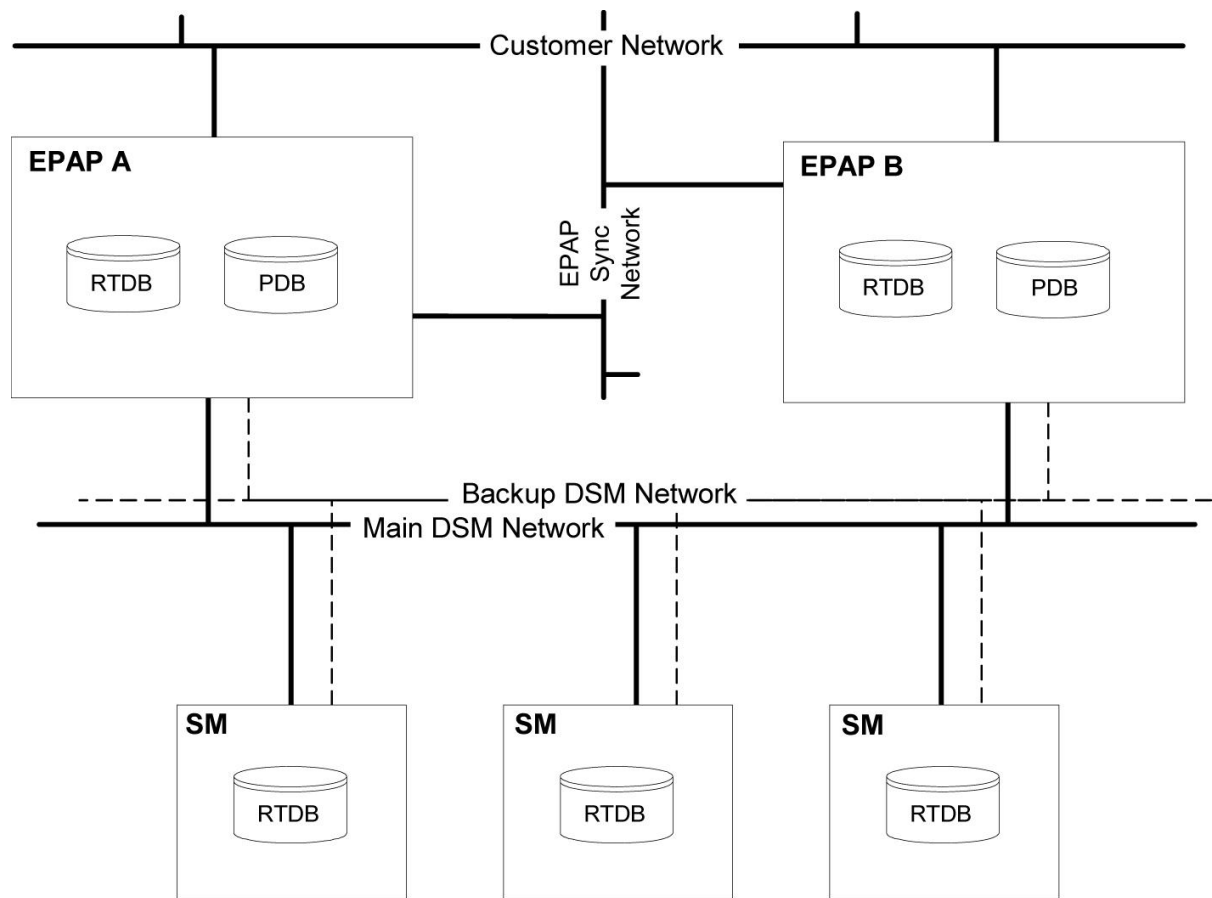
The current database level when the reload started is of special importance during reload. When a Service Module card detects that the last record has been received, it sends a status message back to the EPAP indicating the database level at the start of reload. This action will start incremental loading. The Service Module card cannot, however, use the database until the DB level reaches the database level at the end of reload. As real-time database records are sent to the Service Module cards during reload, normal provisioning can change those records. All of the records affected between the start and end of reloading must be incrementally loaded before the database is coherent.

MPS/Service Module Card RTDB Audit Overview

General Description

The fact that the EPAP advanced services use several databases, some of which are located on different platforms, creates the need for an audit that validates the contents of the different databases against each other. The audit runs on both MPS platforms to validate the contents of the Provisioning Database (PDB) and Real-time DSM databases (RTDB). The active EPAP machine validates the database levels for each of the Service Module cards. Refer to [Figure 8: MPS Hardware Interconnection](#) on page 39 for the MPS hardware interconnection diagram.

Figure 8: MPS Hardware Interconnection



Functional Description

MPS RTDB Audit

This audit maintains the the integrity of the RTDB Database on the MPS. This audit cycles through the entire RTDB within a 24-hour period and reports any anomalies in the form of an alarm. Once the RTDB is determined to be corrupt, provisioning is stopped and a data reload is required.

The Audit is controlled through the MPS GUI Menu field Maintenance:RTDB Audit. The state of the audit can be viewed and Enabled or Disabled through this control ([Maintenance Menu](#) on page 62).

When this Audit is enabled, the RTDB validates the CRC32 values per record entry within all tables. If corruption is encountered, an alarm is set on the MPS scrolling banner. All provisioning from the PDB is halted until the condition is corrected via RTDB Reload

EPAP-to-DSM Network Card DB Level

Each Service Module card validates its own database level against the received EPAP database level. An inconsistent alarm is generated at the EAGLE 5 ISS for every inconsistent Service Module card. The command `rept-stat-db` displays the G-Port/G-Flex/EIR/INP/AINPQ/A-Port/Migration /V-Flex database on the Service Module card as *Diff* level. See [Table 9: Inconsistent Service Module card Alarm](#) on page 41.

Table 9: Inconsistent Service Module card Alarm

UAM#	Severity	Message Text	Output Group (UI Output Direction)
444	Minor	RTDB database is inconsistent	card

EAGLE 5 ISS DSM Audit of MPS Databases

This audit is responsible for maintaining the integrity of the RTDB on the Service Module card. This audit cycles through the entire RTDB within a 24 hour period, reporting any anomalies in the form of alarms and possibly (attempts to repair any found corrupted records with those from a mate Service Module card.

The STP Options (chg-stpopts) command is used to set this audit. This is done with the aid of the DSMAUD parameter which has three states, OFF, ON and CCC. When the DSMAUD parameter is set to OFF the auditing capabilities on each of the Service Module cards is disabled from auditing the RTDB Databases. Setting the DSMAUD parameter to ON enables the auditing capabilities producing corruption alarms when corruption is detected. Setting the DSMAUD parameter to CCC enables the cross correction capabilities, providing a method for repairing corruption as it is encountered.

When corruption is encountered several events occur.

1. The RTDB DB is set to Corrupt Status
2. A UAM ([Table 10: Corrupted RTDB Database Alarm](#) on page 41) is sent to the OAM
3. The Corruption is logged and stored in a memory array and contains:
 - a. Table Id
 - b. Record Number
 - c. Table High-water-mark
 - d. Old CRC32 value
 - e. New CRC32 value
 - f. Record Address in memory
 - g. Record entry Contents

Table 10: Corrupted RTDB Database Alarm

UAM#	Severity	Message Text	Output Group (UI Output Direction)
443	Minor	RTDB database is corrupted	card

A maximum of 250 Log entries are permitted within an audit cycle. When this maximum is exceeded the first 25 corrected records are output to the DB output group and the card initiates a Full Re-Load.

Service Module cards in the corrupted state continue to receive updates from the MPS and continue to service MSU traffic.

All records received from the MPS are validated through the CRC32 routines prior to being written to memory. If a corrupted record is encountered, data is collected and depending upon the loading phase state, events will differ:

Table 11: Effect of Corrupted record received from MPS

MPS Loading Phase	Effect of Corrupted Record Received
Phase I - Loading	Booting of Card and Full Reload Requested
Phase II - Resynchronization	Booting of Card and Full Reload Requested
Load Complete	Alarm Incoherent and Reload Required

Corruption Cross Correction

If a record within the RTDB database on any card should become corrupted, a mate Service Module card can supply the corrected data. Corruption Cross Correction occurs across the IMT and for each corrupted record encountered a single broadcast message is sent from the affected Service Module card to all mate Service Module cards. When a Service Module card receives a request for corruption correction, the current DB Level and requested record is evaluated for consistency. If the request is validated, a response is sent to the original card. Otherwise the request is simply discarded. This would occupy at most 26 messages on the IMT bus for each corrupted record encountered. When a Corruption Correction Response is received, it is evaluated for correctness and applied once passed. Any subsequent messages received for the same correction is simply discarded.

Status Reporting and Alarms

The EPAPs have no direct means of displaying output messages on EAGLE 5 ISS terminals. Maintenance, measurements, status, and alarm information are routed from the Active EPAP to an arbitrarily selected Service Module card, known as the primary Service Module card. Static information is exchanged across this interface at initialization and dynamic information is exchanged on occurrence.

While much of the traditional OAM provisioning and database function is implemented on the EPAP, the maintenance reporting mechanism is still the OAM. The maintenance commands and alarms available from the OAM are described in [Messages, Alarms, and Status Processing](#) on page 207.

The EPAP sends two types of messages to the Service Module card: EPAP Maintenance Blocks, and Service Module card Status Requests.

Alarm Handling

All the alarms on the EPAP are reported to the maintenance task in a common message format. The maintenance task forwards the alarms to the primary Service Module card in the Maintenance Block message (see [Maintenance Blocks](#) on page 208), which is reported on the EAGLE 5 ISS terminal by the OAM. The various alarm messages are described in [Messages, Alarms, and Status Processing](#) on page 207.

Status Reporting

The Active EPAP generates and sends Maintenance Blocks to the primary Service Module card. One Maintenance Block will be sent as soon as the IP link is established between the Active EPAP and the primary Service Module card. Additional Maintenance Blocks will be sent whenever the EPAP needs to report any change in status or error conditions. The information returned in Maintenance Blocks is included in the status reports produced by the `rept-stat-mps` and `rept-stat-sccp` commands (see [Commands](#) on page 215).

When the EPAP desires to know the status of a Service Module card, it can send a Service Module card Status Request to that Service Module card (see [Service Module Card Status Requests](#) on page 209). The EPAP broadcasts the Service Module card Status Request over UDP, and all Service Module cards return their status. Service Module cards also send a Service Module card status message to the EPAP when certain events occur in the Service Module card.

EPAP status reporting is discussed in detail in [Messages, Alarms, and Status Processing](#) on page 207.

Chapter 3

EPAP Graphical User Interface

Topics:

- *Overview of the EPAP User Interfaces.....46*
- *EPAP Graphical User Interface.....46*
- *EPAP User Interface Menus.....59*
- *EPAP Messages.....197*

This chapter provides a detailed description of the EPAP graphical user interfaces.

Overview of the EPAP User Interfaces

The EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP) 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 this chapter.
- The text-based User Interface has the Configuration menu to initialize and configure the EPAP; the text-based UI is described in [EPAP Configuration Menu](#) on page 239.


The GUI provides the user with menus and screens to perform routine operations. The text-based user interface provides the EPAP Configuration menu to perform the initial configuration.

To communicate with the EPAP graphical user interface, you use a PC with a network connection and a network browser. For information about using the EPAP GUI, see [EPAP Graphical User Interface](#) on page 46.

To configure EPAP, use the EPAP text-based user interface. For information about configuring the EPAP and how to set up its PC workstation, refer to [Setting Up an EPAP Workstation](#) on page 226 .

EPAP Graphical User Interface

EPAP employs a web-based user interface. It uses the typical client-server paradigm. The front end appears on an Internet browser. The back end operates on the MPS platform. The front end is officially supported on Microsoft® Internet Explorer, version 5.0 or later, and on Mozilla® Firefox®, version 1.0.2 or later. When using Firefox, you will encounter the following message when logging into the EPAP GUI:

 **CAUTION:**
The User Interface may not function correctly with the browser you are using.

CAUTION

Microsoft Internet Explorer, version 5 and later, has been certified for this application

The graphical user interface pages have three different sections.

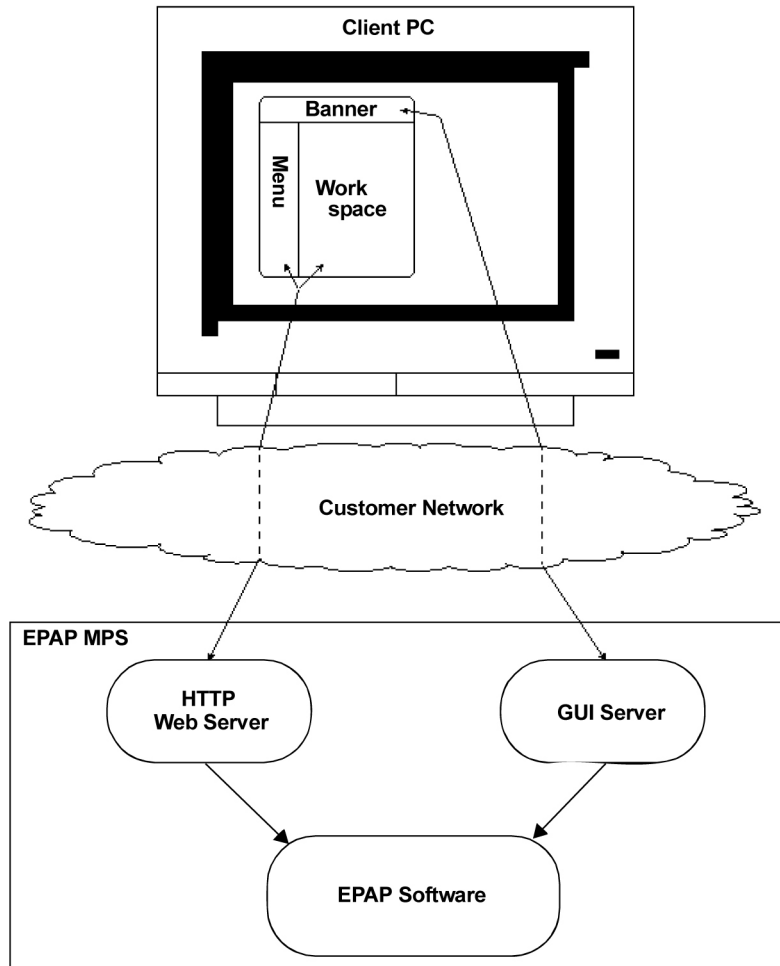
- A banner header section for displaying the real-time status of the MPS servers
- A menu section for selecting desired actions
- A work area section for filling out requested information and displaying results.

The banner header sections are a Java applet that communicates directly with the GUI Server process on the MPS. The menu and work area sections primarily consist of HTML and JavaScript generated by CGI (Common Gateway Interface) scripts on the back end.

An http or https (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) web server starts the process of handling requests from browsers. It receives the requests and loads the requested document. If the document is a simple HTML file, the http or https web server just returns the document to the browser. The EPAP software may also connect with the GUI server to request that actions be performed. HTML output from the script is then returned to the browser and displayed.

Figure 9: Process Architecture View of the EPAP UI on page 47 shows the process architecture view of the EPAP user interface.

Figure 9: Process Architecture View of the EPAP UI



This section describes the various screens, screen structure and layouts, and input prompts of the EPAP user interface (UI). It describes the login screen and the contents of the main screen. It explains the three frames comprising the browser window in the EPAP user interface.

EPAP Support for HTTPS on GUI

The EPAP Support for HTTPS on GUI feature allows users to configure whether the GUI can be accessed only by standard HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) or only by HTTPS (Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol) or by both.

In standard HTTP protocol, the data transfer between the web server and the GUI is not encrypted; therefore, it can be captured by any network analyzer and viewed.

Secure HTTP (HTTPS) supports encryption of data exchanged between the web server and the browser. This facilitates data privacy.

EPAP allows any user who belongs to the admin user group to configure the use of either HTTP or HTTPS, or both, for the EPAP GUI. The admin group user can disable HTTP. The ability to configure HTTP and HTTPS and the ability to disable HTTP can be limited to a specific user class or group.

Starting the Non-secure Web-based GUI

To start the non-secure web GUI, first start a web browser (Internet Explorer). In the Address field, enter either of the following URLs and press Go:

- `http://<EPAP_server_IP_address>/`
- `< EPAP_server_IP_address>`
- `< EPAP_server_hostname>`

If the HTTP interface is disabled, the browser displays an error message:

The page cannot be displayed.

Starting the Secure Web-based GUI

To start the secure web-based GUI, first start a web browser (Internet Explorer). In the Address field, enter any of the following URLs and press 'Go':

- `https://<EPAP_server_IP_address>/`
- `https://<EPAP_server_hostname>/`

If the HTTPS interface is disabled, the browser displays an error message:

The page cannot be displayed.

Importing a Security Certificate for HTTPS

When the HTTPS interface is used for the first time, the security certificate needs to be imported to the client machine, using the following procedure:

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. Obtain the URL for the EPAP server from your network administrator.
2. Open a web browser and type the following in the address field (where `<EPAP_server_IP_address>` is the URL of the EPAP server):

```
https://<EPAP_server_IP_address>
```

The **Security Alert** dialog is displayed.

Figure 10: Security Alert Dialog



3. Click **View Certificate**.
The **Certificate** dialog is displayed.

Figure 11: Certificate Dialog



4. Click **Install Certificate**.
The **Certificate Import Wizard Welcome** is displayed.

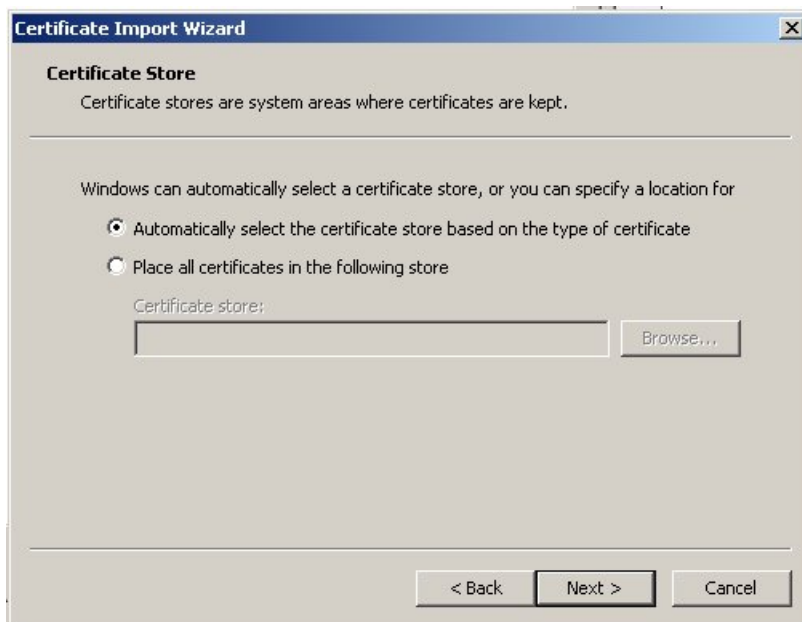
Figure 12: Certificate Import Wizard - Welcome



5. Click Next.

The **Certificate Import Wizard - Certificate Store** is displayed.

Figure 13: Certificate Import Wizard - Certificate Store



6. Ensure that the **Automatically select the certificate store based on the type of certificate** radio button is selected.
 7. Click Next.
- The **Certificate Import Wizard - Completing the Certificate Import** is displayed.

Figure 14: Certificate Import Wizard - Completing the Certificate



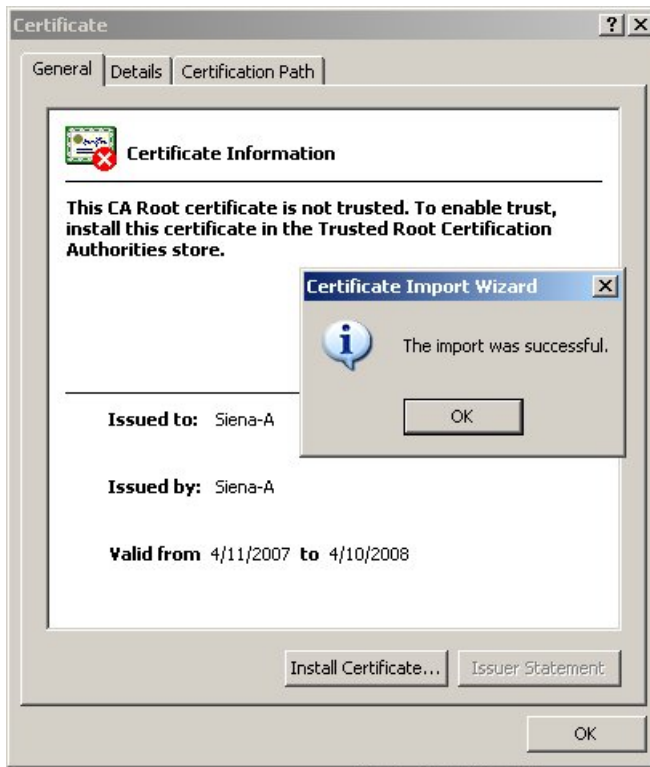
8. Click **Finish**.
The **Security Warning** dialog is displayed.

Figure 15: Security Warning Dialog



9. Click **Yes**.
The **Certificate Import Wizard** displays a success message and you are returned to the Certificate dialog.

Figure 16: Certificate Dialog

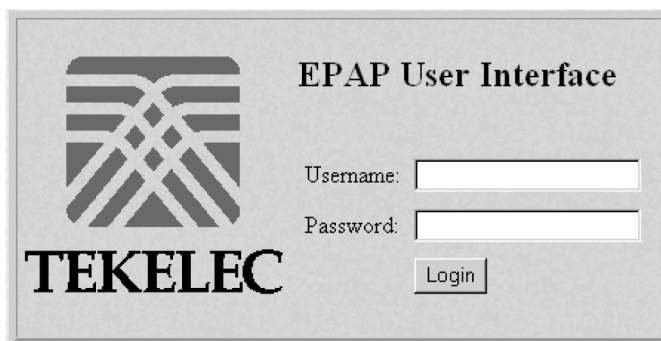


10. Click OK.

Login Screen

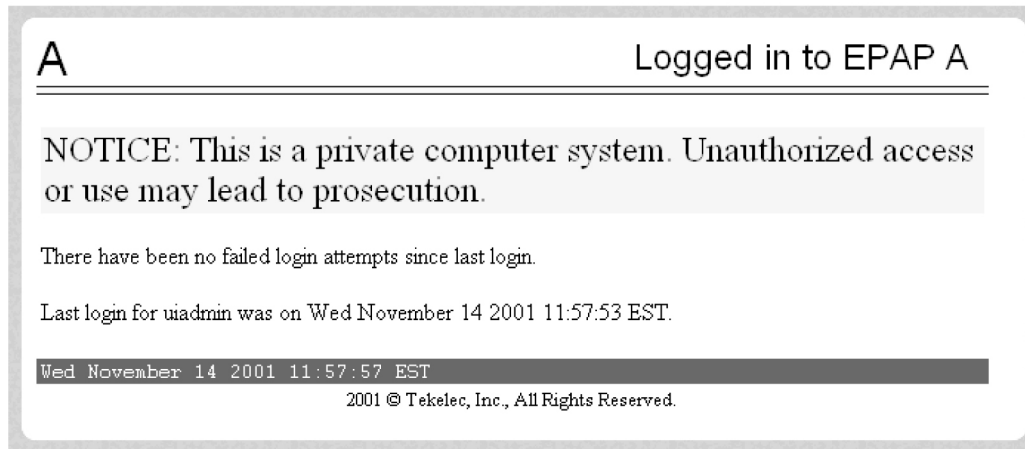
The first screen in the EPAP User Interface is the login screen. Two fields are prompted for on this screen: Username and Password. To log in, enter a valid user name and password, and click the Login button. These fields provide the user identification and verification. See [Figure 17: EPAP UI Login Screen](#) on page 52.

Figure 17: EPAP UI Login Screen



When a user logs in successfully, the screen workspace indicates the user is logged in, as shown in [Figure 18: Successful Log In to EPAP UI](#) on page 52.

Figure 18: Successful Log In to EPAP UI



When a user logs into the EPAP UI, he does not need to log in again so long as the web browser session remains and so long as no user in the admin user group changes the HTTPS configuration. If the HTTPS configuration does not change, the user does not need to log in again because. This is due to the fact that subsequent user authentication is handled with “cookies,” which are stored in the user's browser and remain there throughout the duration of the browser's operation. If a user in the admin user group changes the HTTPS configuration from only HTTP to only HTTPS, all users logged in are disconnected. Similarly, If a user in the admin user group changes the HTTPS configuration from only HTTPS to only HTTP, all users logged in are disconnected. For more information, see [EPAP Support for HTTPS on GUI](#) on page 47.

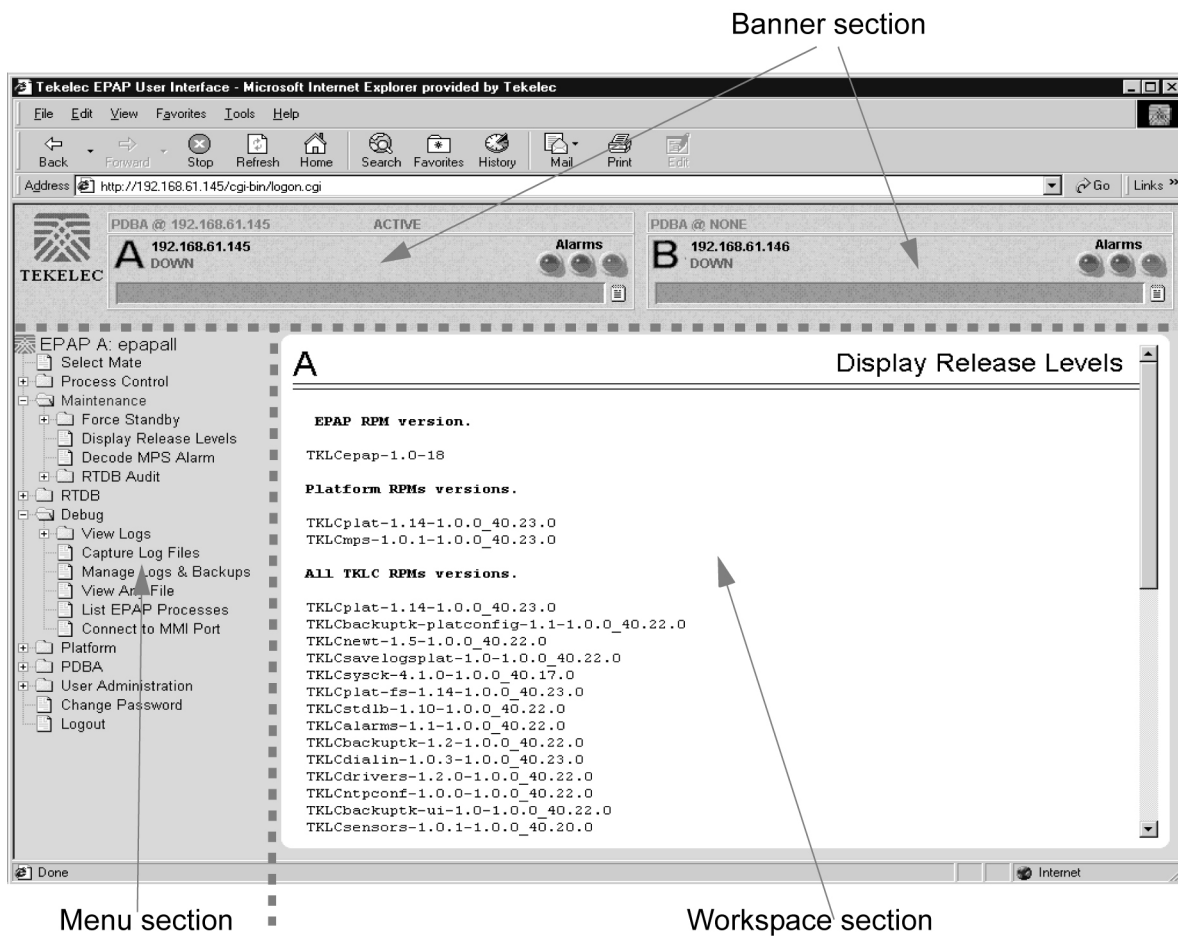
The user uses the Logout menu option to terminate the session and invalidate the cookie. Alternatively, the user can be logged out by session inactivity (defined by User Administration), by disabling in the HTTP or HTTPS configuration, terminated by the administrator, and by selecting another window on another independent browser.

EPAP GUI Main Screen

The EPAP graphical user interface main screen is composed of three “frames” or window sections. One window section, called the banner, is the topmost frame. It extends the entire width of the browser window.

The remainder of the browser window is divided vertically into two sections of unequal width. The smaller left section is known as the menu section. The larger right section is called the workspace section. See [Figure 19: EPAP GUI Main Screen Menu section Workspace section Banner section](#) on page 53 for a view of the EPAP GUI main screen.

Figure 19: EPAP GUI Main Screen Menu section Workspace section Banner section



Details describing the three sections of the EPAP GUI window are next.

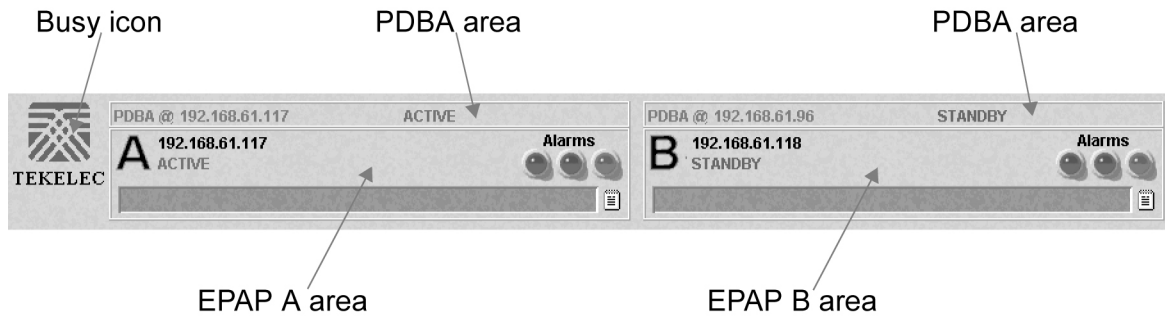
- [Banner Section](#) on page 54
- [Menu Section](#) on page 57
- [Workspace Section](#) on page 58

Banner Section

In order to display real time status information, the banner section (the top area of the UI screen shown in [Figure 19: EPAP GUI Main Screen Menu section Workspace section Banner section](#) on page 53) has a Java applet that remains in constant communication with the EPAP program. The banner applet displays current status of the EPAP, state of the alarms, etc.

The banner applet contains the EPAP A and B areas, both PDBA areas, and the busy icon. See [Figure 20: EPAP Banner Applet](#) on page 54.

Figure 20: EPAP Banner Applet

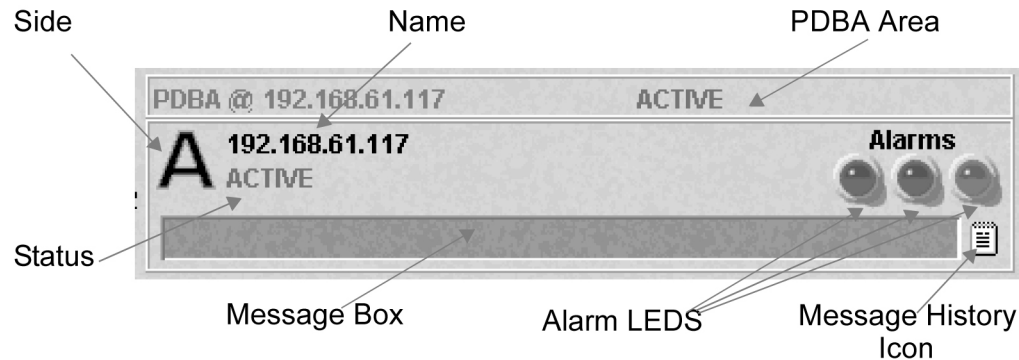


The Tekelec company logo is located at the top left of the banner applet and performs as the busy icon. Its purpose is to serve as an indicator of activity in progress. When an action is being performed, the Tekelec icon moves; when the action ends, the icon is at rest.

EPAP Areas

The EPAP A and EPAP B areas contain information and displays to inform the user about the status and operation of the servers. See [Figure 21: EPAP Area](#) on page 55.

Figure 21: EPAP Area



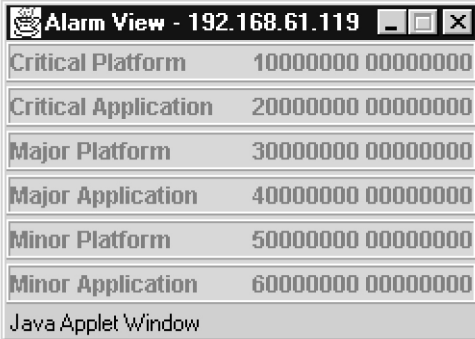
EPAP A and EPAP B each have their own sections in the applet, but are structured similarly. The EPAP areas are described:

- EPAP Server - This indicator simply shows which side of the EPAP (A or B) is represented by this area. There is no action available via click or mouse-over for this field.
- Name - The Name field displays the name of the EPAP represented by this area.
- Status - The Status field displays the current status of the EPAP. The following values can be displayed:
 - NONE: No established connection exists to the EPAP GUI Server. This can result because of connectivity problems or because the EPAP GUI server is not running.
 - DOWN: The maintenance task is not running. The box may be running or not.
 - UP: The maintenance task is running (UP), but the box is experiencing some problem that prevents it from becoming ACTIVE or STANDBY. This condition can result from a hardware, software, or database problem.

- **STANDBY:** This EPAP is capable of being the active EPAP but is not for some reason. Valid reasons are either its mate EPAP is active, or there are no Service Module cards to provision. In the latter case, both EPAPs are STANDBY.
- **FORCED STANDBY:** This EPAP has been forced into the standby state by the user.
- **ACTIVE:** This EPAP is actively responsible for provisioning the Service Module cards with data. It is also the machine that has the connection to the primary Service Module card for the passage of maintenance and alarm information.
- **VIOL:** This is not a valid EPAP state. This indicator on the browser indicates that the client browser's Java policy file is incorrect. For details, see [Install Java Policy File](#) on page 229.
- **Alarm LEDs -** The three Alarm LED show alarm conditions. The left LED indicates Critical alarms; it turns red when a Critical alarm occurs. The middle LED indicates Major alarms, and turns orange when a Major alarm occurs. The right LED indicates Minor alarms, and turns yellow when a Minor alarm occurs. Within each LED is a count of how many alarms of that type are currently active.

Clicking on any LED or any count field brings up another window that gives more detail on the actual alarms present. See [Figure 22: Alarm View Window](#) on page 56.

Figure 22: Alarm View Window



Alarm View - 192.168.61.119	
Critical Platform	10000000 00000000
Critical Application	20000000 00000000
Major Platform	30000000 00000000
Major Application	40000000 00000000
Minor Platform	50000000 00000000
Minor Application	60000000 00000000
Java Applet Window	

The Alarm View window has the details about what alarms are present. The alarms are subdivided into six categories by alarm type and severity. Each category displays its alarm bit mask for comparing to the EAGLE 5 ISS MPS alarm output. Each alarm category also displays the actual text value and alarm number for each of its active alarms.

For more information about these six alarm categories, refer to [Decode MPS Alarm](#) on page 67.

- **Message Box -** The message box is a horizontal scroll box that displays text messages for the user. Banner information messages, sometimes referred to as “scroll by” messages, indicate the status of the EPAP machine.

Here are some messages that are scrolled in the message box.

- Backup file system successful
- Restore RTDB in progress
- RTDB synchronization in progress

See [EPAP Banner Messages](#) on page 201 for the complete list of messages appearing in the message box.

- Message History - The Message History icon links to a Java applet that displays in a separate window a history of the alarms and information messages for that server. Messages that scroll by are recorded in the message history box. It serves as a sort of visual log of error events.

Entries are color-coded to match the severity of its Alarm LED. Messages are coded in the following manner: red are critical, orange are major, yellow are minor, and white are information messages. Optionally, you can suppress messages from appearing in the Message Box by clicking its entry in the 'Hide' box in the Message History Box, a useful tool when you want to temporarily hide a recurrent messages. *Figure 23: Example of Message History* on page 57 has a sample Message History box.

Figure 23: Example of Message History

Time Added	Time Cleared	Message	Hide
2/6/02 5:43:15 PM		Breaker Panel Monitoring Failure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2/6/02 5:43:15 PM		Platform Error	<input type="checkbox"/>
2/6/02 5:43:15 PM		Platform Process Failure	<input type="checkbox"/>
2/6/02 5:43:15 PM		Mate PDBA Unreachable	<input type="checkbox"/>
2/6/02 5:43:15 PM		Hardware Configuration Error	<input type="checkbox"/>

Java Applet Window

PDBA Area

The PDBA areas each occupy a part of the banner applet, and have the following indicators and displays. See *Figure 24: PDBA Area* on page 57.

Figure 24: PDBA Area



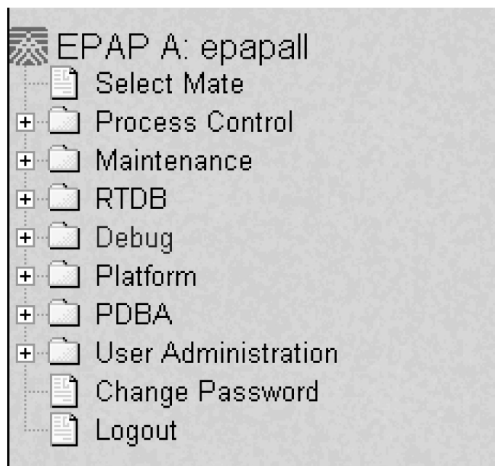
- Name - The Name field displays the name of the MPS in this area.
- Status - The Status field displays the current status of the EPAP in this area. The Status field values are:
 - NONE: No established connection currently exists to the EPAP GUI server. This can result because of connectivity problems or because the GUI server is not running.
 - DOWN: EPAP was contacted, but the PDBA software is not running.
 - STANDBY: PDBA software is running as Standby.
 - ACTIVE: PDBA software is running as Active.
 - REPLERR: PDBA detected presence of an PDB replication failure.

Menu Section

The EPAP graphical user interface menu is located in the left frame of EPAP browser interface. At the top of the frame is the software system title, EPAP, and a letter designation of the selected MPS machine, either A or B. One or more submenus appear below the title, depending on the access privilege of the user who views the menu. An icon accompanies the name of each submenu.

By clicking on the name or folder icon of a directory, the user may expand and contract the listing of submenu contents in the typical “tree-menu” fashion. Directory contents may be either menu actions or more submenus. When you click the Menu actions, the output is displayed in the workspace section, which is the right frame of EPAP browser interface. An example of a menu in the menu section is shown in [Figure 25: Example of an EPAP Menu](#) on page 58.

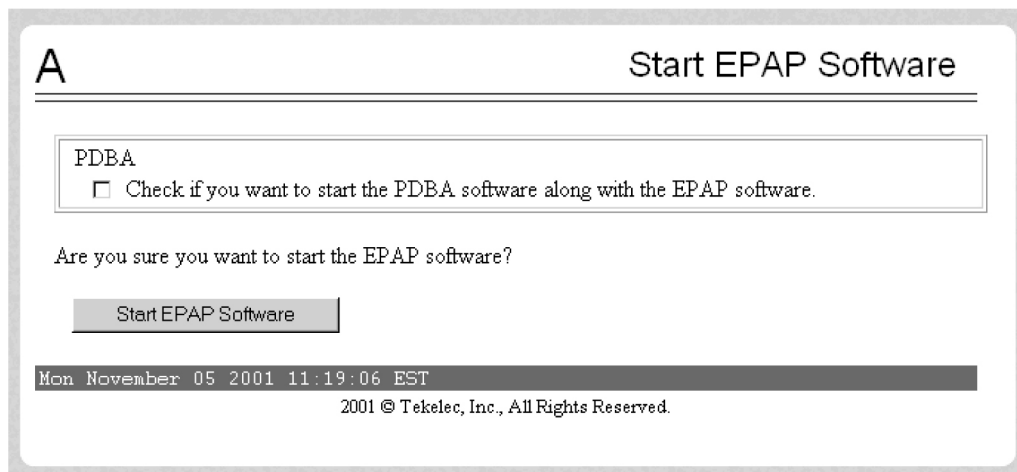
Figure 25: Example of an EPAP Menu



Workspace Section

The results of from menu actions are displayed in the workspace section. 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. See the example of the workspace format in [Figure 26: Example of Workspace Format](#) on page 58.

Figure 26: Example of Workspace 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 which MPS server this menu action affects. 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 Syntax Checking

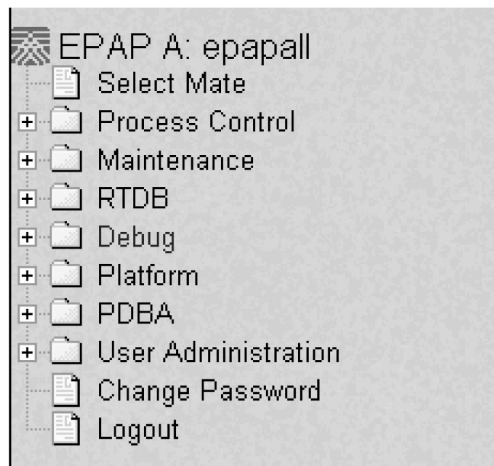
The web browser user interface uses layers of syntax checking to validate user input for text-entry fields.

- 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.

EPAP User Interface Menus

The EPAP menu is the main menu of the EPAP application. It provides the functions of the EPAP User Interface. [Figure 27: EPAP Menu](#) on page 59 shows the EPAP main menu.

Figure 27: EPAP Menu



The EPAP menu provides three actions common to all users, [Select Mate](#), [Change Password](#), and [Logout](#). All the remaining actions are options assignable by the system administrator to groups and individual users.

- [Select Mate](#) on page 60
- [Process Control Menu](#) on page 60
- [Maintenance Menu](#) on page 62
- [RTDB Menu](#) on page 72

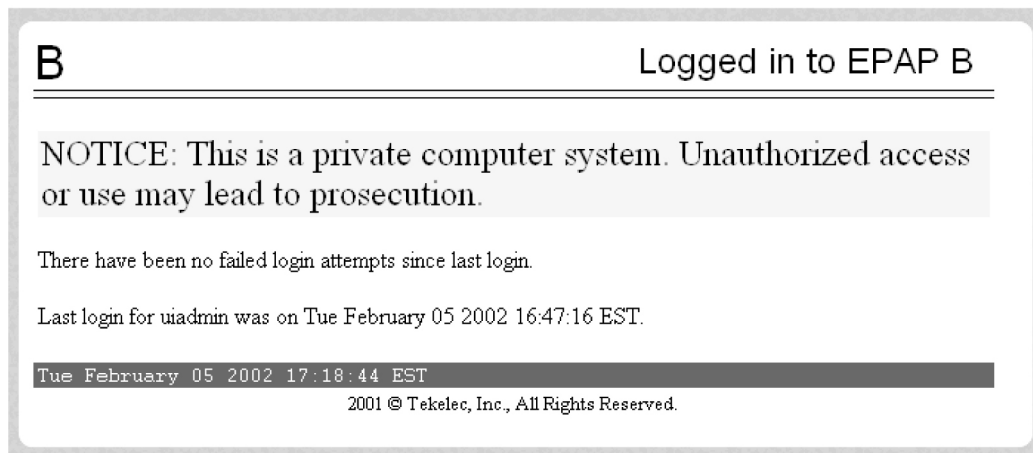
- [Debug Menu](#) on page 85
- [Platform Menu](#) on page 95
- [PDBA Menu](#) on page 104. (Note this menu appears only on EPAP A.)
- [User Administration Menu](#) on page 164
- [Change Password](#) on page 195
- [Logout](#) on page 196

Select Mate

The Select Mate menu selection changes the menus and workspace areas to point to the EPAP mate. This selection exchanges the status of the active and standby EPAPs. This basic action is available to all users and is accessible from the main menu ([Figure 27: EPAP Menu](#) on page 59).

If you are using EPAP A at the main menu, and you want to switch to EPAP B, you click the Select Mate button on the main menu. The initial sign-on screen for the alternate server now appears, as shown in [Figure 28: Select Mate Screen](#) on page 60.

Figure 28: Select Mate Screen

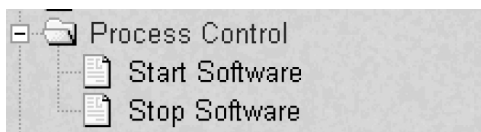


When you perform the Select Mate action, the contents of the banner do not change. However, the side (server) changes in the workspace and at the top of the menu area to indicate the active EPAP.

Process Control Menu

The Process Control menu allows the user to start and stop the EPAP software processes. See the Process Control menu in [Figure 29: Process Control Menu](#) on page 60.

Figure 29: Process Control Menu



The Process Control menu provides the start and stop software actions.

- [Start EPAP Software](#) on page 61
- [Stop EPAP Software](#) on page 61

Start EPAP Software

The Process Control / Start EPAP Software menu option lets you start the EPAP software processes. The screen contains a button to confirm that you do want to start the software processes and a checkbox to start the PDBA. See [Figure 30: Start EPAP Software Screen](#) on page 61 for the Start EPAP Software screen, and [Figure 31: Successful Start of EPAP Software Screen](#) on page 61 for a successful start of the EPAP software.

Figure 30: Start EPAP Software Screen

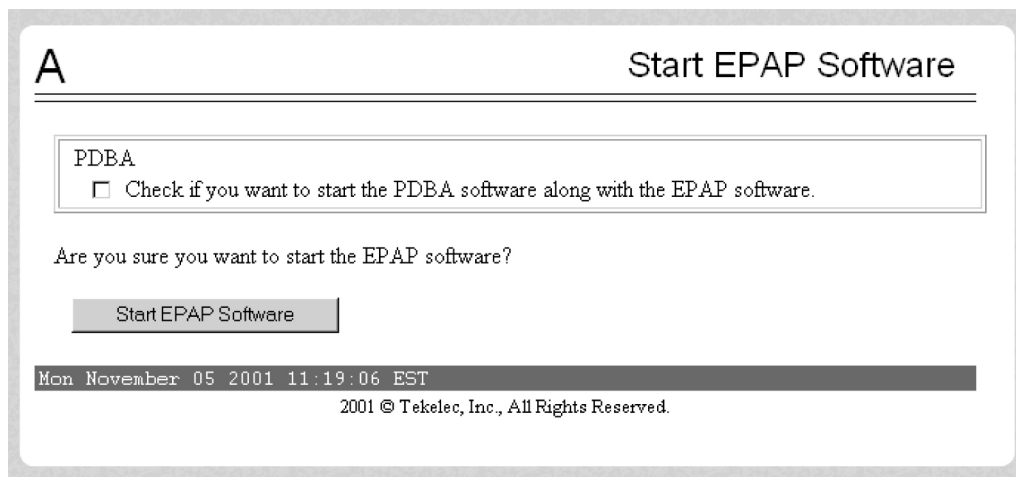
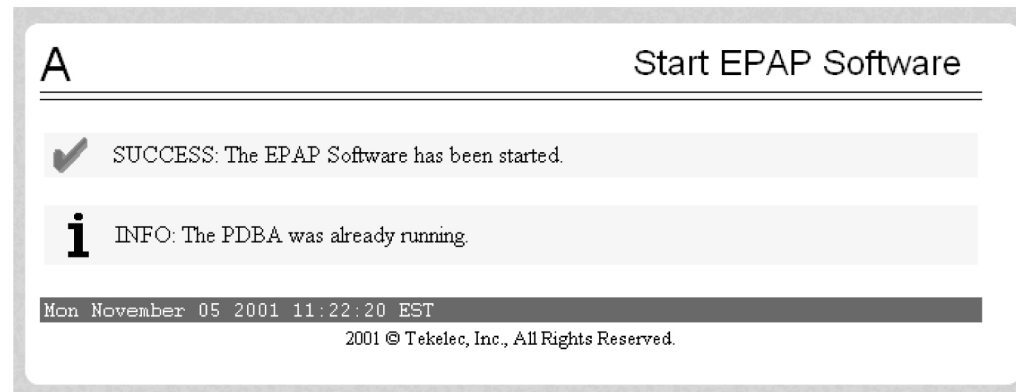


Figure 31: Successful Start of EPAP Software Screen



Stop EPAP Software

The Process Control / Stop EPAP Software screen lets the user stop the EPAP software processes. The screen contains a button to confirm that the user does want to stop the software processes. It also lets you choose whether the software is to restart automatically when the server reboots. See

[Figure 32: Stop EPAP Software Screen](#) on page 62 for the Stop EPAP Software screen, and [Figure 33: Successful Stop of EPAP Software Screen](#) on page 62 for a successful stop.

Figure 32: Stop EPAP Software Screen

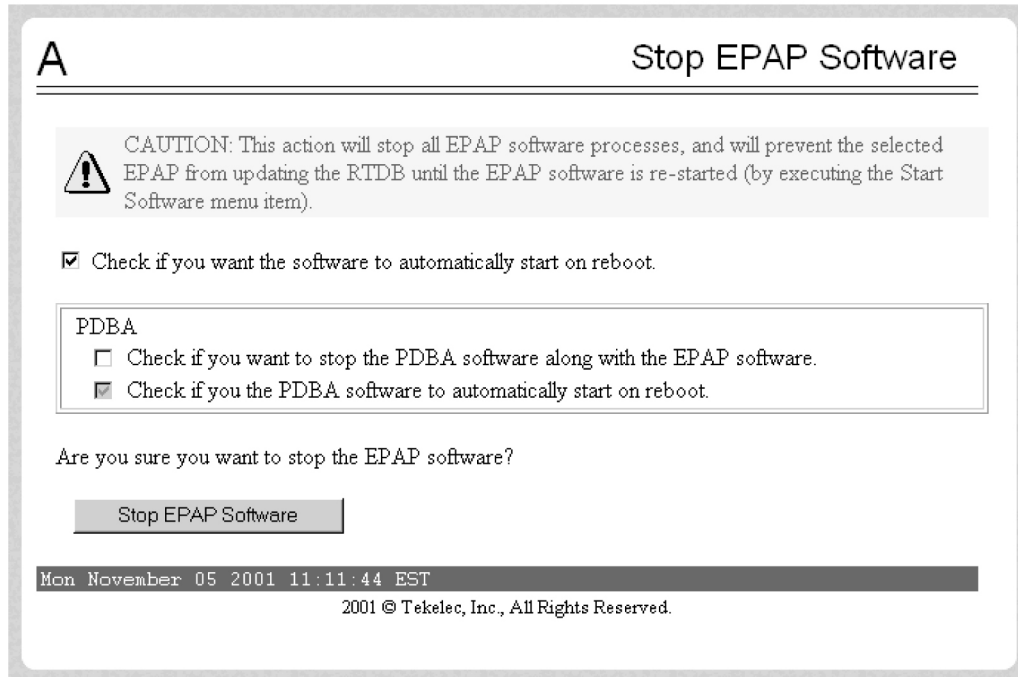


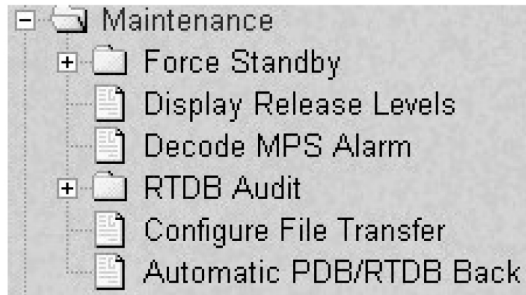
Figure 33: Successful Stop of EPAP Software Screen



Maintenance Menu

The Maintenance Menu allows the user to perform various EPAP platform tasks shown in [Figure 34: Maintenance Menu](#) on page 62.

Figure 34: Maintenance Menu



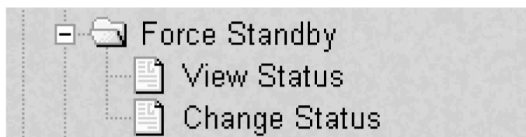
The Maintenance menu provides the following actions:

- [Force Standby](#) on page 63
- [Display Release Levels](#) on page 66
- [Decode MPS Alarm](#) on page 67
- [RTDB Audit](#) on page 68
- [Configure File Transfer](#) on page 69
- [Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup](#) on page 70

Force Standby

The Maintenance / Force Standby menu allows the user to view the EPAP state and change it by toggle into and out of forced standby state. See [Figure 35: Force Standby Menu](#) on page 63.

Figure 35: Force Standby Menu



The Force Standby menu provides the following actions:

- [View Status](#) on page 63
- [Change Status](#) on page 64

View Status

This Maintenance / Force Standby / View Status screen displays whether or not EPAP is currently in a forced standby state. See [Figure 36: View Forced Standby Status Screen](#) on page 63.

Figure 36: View Forced Standby Status Screen

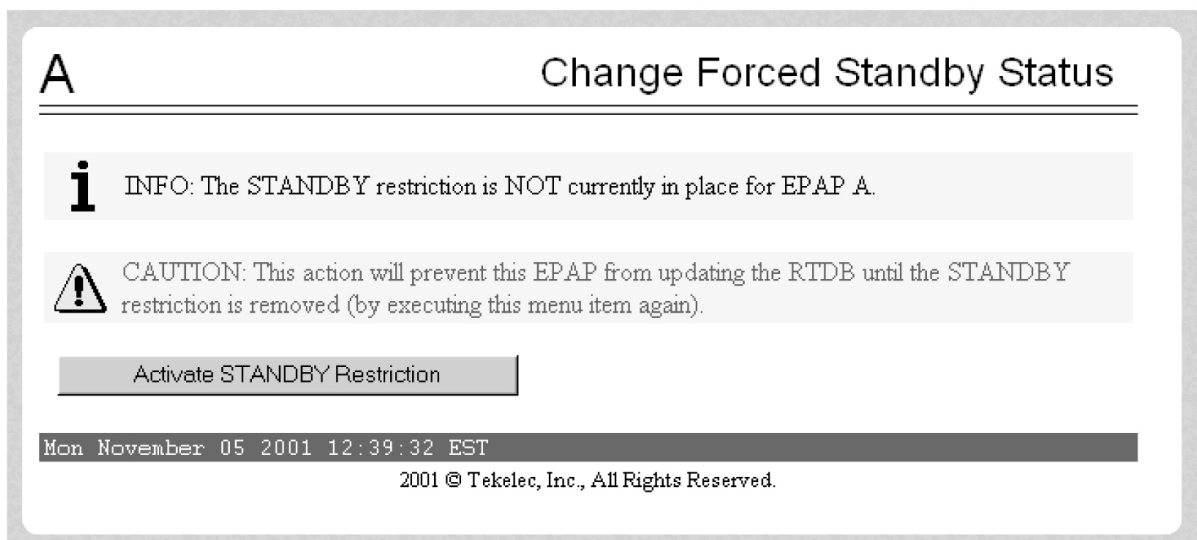


Change Status

The Maintenance / Force Standby / Change Status screen selection toggles the forced standby restriction on the selected EPAP. The current state of the selected EPAP is determined before the output of this screen. If the EPAP is not currently in forced standby mode, this screen lets the user force it into standby mode.

If the EPAP is currently in forced standby mode, the user can remove the standby restriction on the selected EPAP. See the Change Forced Standby Status screen.

Figure 37: Change Forced Standby Status Screen



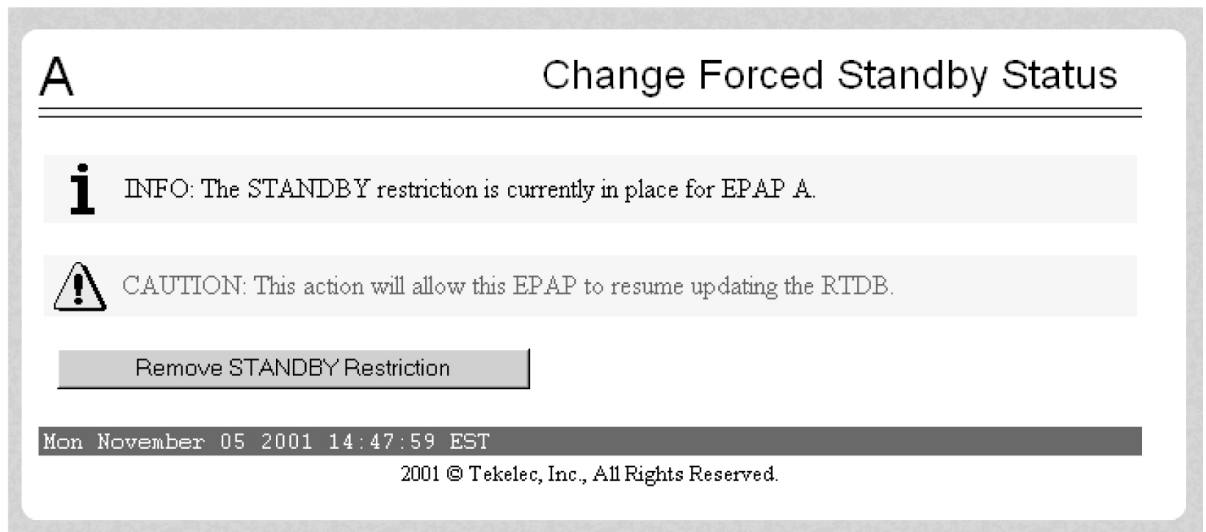
To put the current EPAP in forced standby mode, click the Activate STANDBY Restriction button. See [Figure 37: Change Forced Standby Status Screen](#) on page 64 for the screen showing successful change of status.

Figure 38: Successfully Changing Forced Standby Status



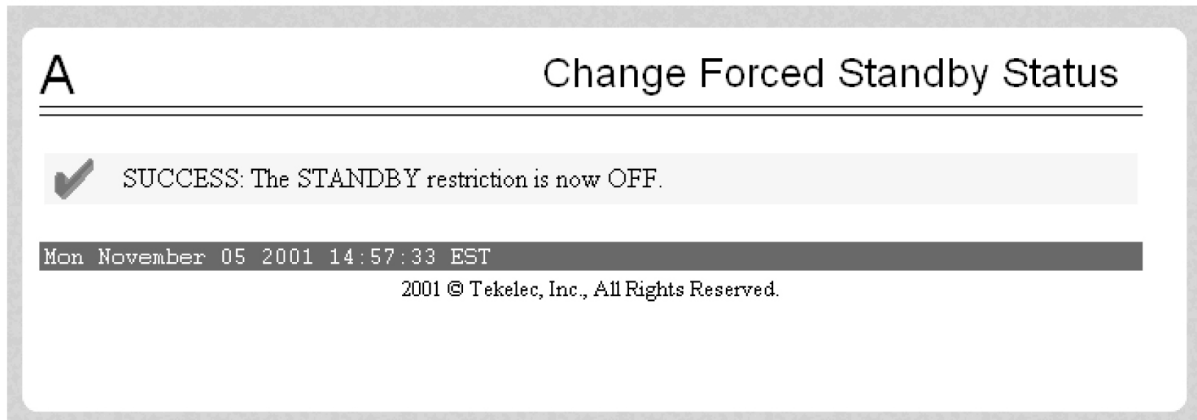
To remove the forced standby mode, click the Change Status button and see the screen that initiates the removal of the forced standby state, shown by [Figure 39: Removing Changing Forced Standby Status](#) on page 65.

Figure 39: Removing Changing Forced Standby Status



To finish removing the forced standby status, click the Remove STANDBY Restriction button. See [Figure 40: Successfully Removing Changed Forced Standby Status](#) on page 65 for the screen showing a successful change of forced standby status.

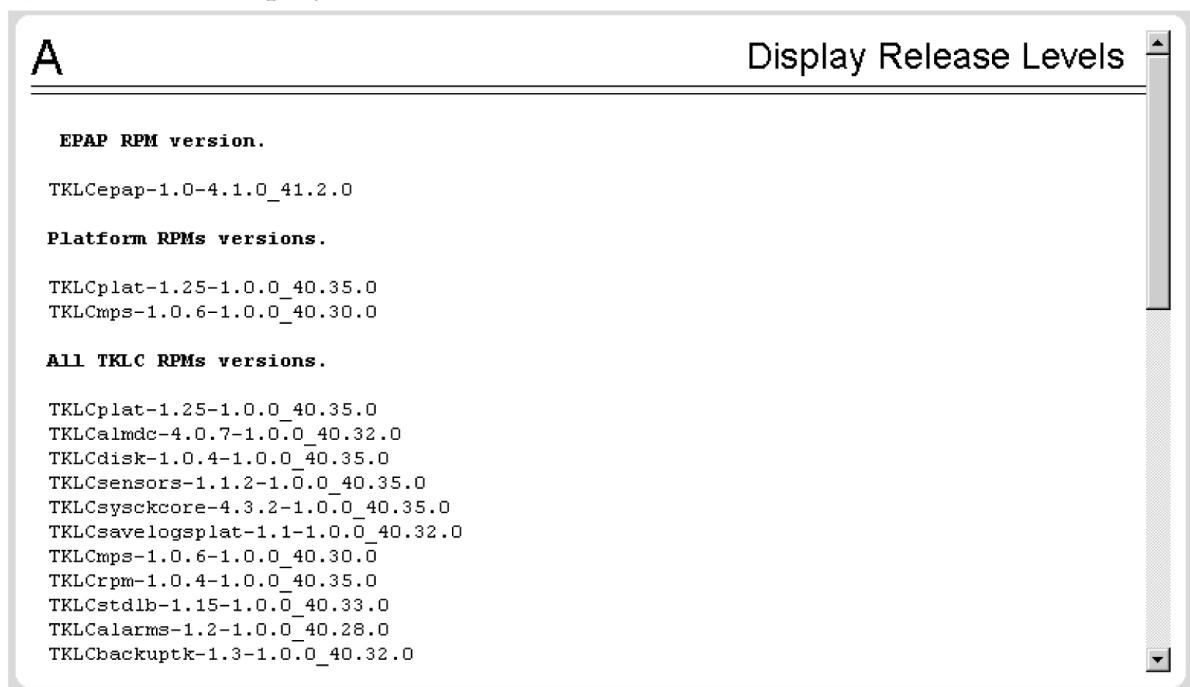
Figure 40: Successfully Removing Changed Forced Standby Status



Display Release Levels

The Maintenance / Display Release Levels screen displays release information.

Figure 41: Display Release Levels Screen



Transaction Log Menu

The Transaction Log Menu lets the user retrieve transaction log entries and export the transaction log to a file. See [Figure 42: Maintenance / Transaction Log Menu](#) on page 66 for this menu.

Figure 42: Maintenance / Transaction Log Menu



The Transaction Log menu provides the following actions:

- Retrieve Entries
- Export to File

Decode MPS Alarm

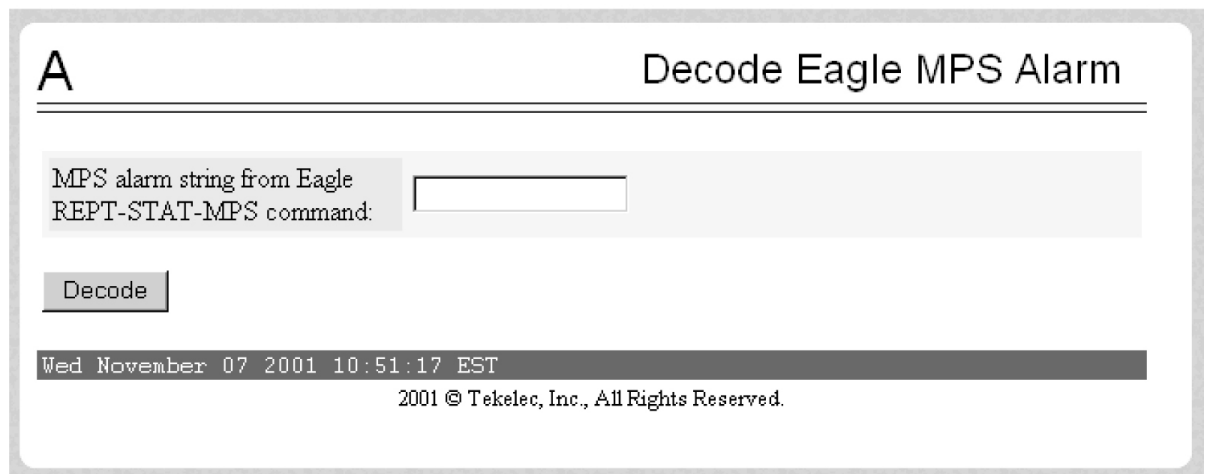
The Maintenance / Decode EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Alarm screen lets the user decode the EAGLE 5 ISS output of MPS alarms. The user enters the 16-character hexadecimal string from the EAGLE 5 ISS `rept-stat-mps` command. The strings are encoded from one of the following six categories, which are reported by UAM alarm data strings:

- Critical Platform Alarm (UAM #0370, alarm data h'1000 . . .')
- Critical Application Alarm (UAM #0371, alarm data h'2000 . . .')
- Major Platform Alarm (UAM #0372, alarm data h'3000 . . .')
- Major Application Alarm (UAM #0373, alarm data h'4000 . . .')
- Minor Platform Alarm (UAM #0374, alarm data h'5000 . . .')
- Minor Application Alarm (UAM #0375, alarm data h'6000 . . .')

The string included in the alarm messages is decoded into a category and a list of each MPS alarm that the hexadecimal string represents. The user should compare the decoded category with the source of the hex string as a sanity check. Message details can be found in the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*.

The text for the alarms indicated by the alarm hex string is described in *MPS Platform and EPAP Application Alarms* on page 221. See [Figure 43: Decode EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Alarm Screen](#) on page 67 for the Decode EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Alarm screen.

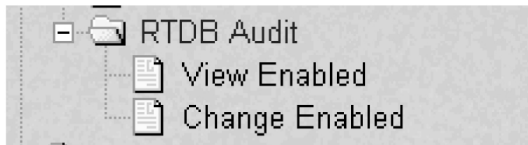
Figure 43: Decode EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Alarm Screen



RTDB Audit

The Maintenance / RTDB Audit menu lets the user view and change the auditing of the selected EPAP. See [Figure 44: RTDB Audit Menu](#) on page 68 for the Maintenance / RTDB.

Figure 44: RTDB Audit Menu



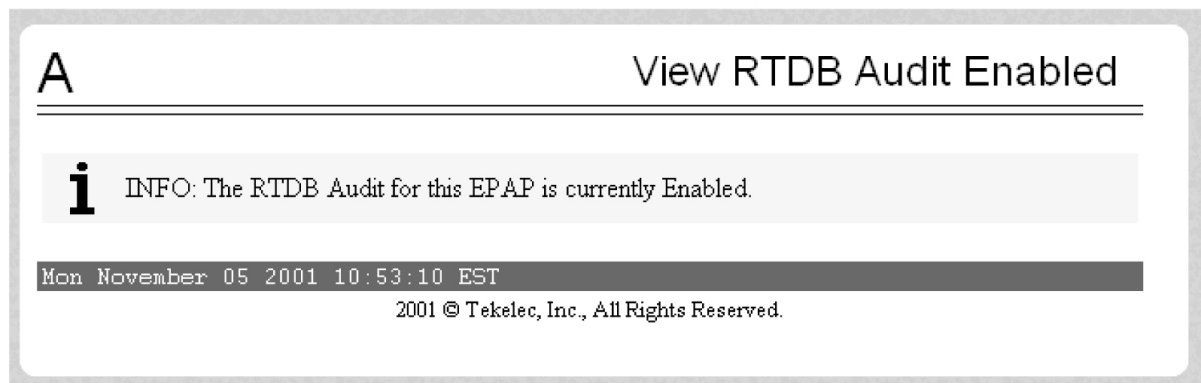
The RTDB Audit menu provides these RTDB Audit tasks:

- [View Enabled](#) on page 68
- [Change Enabled](#) on page 68

View Enabled

The Maintenance / RTDB Audit / View Enable menu selection lets the user view the status of RTDB audit enabled, as shown in [Figure 45: View the RTDB Status Screen](#) on page 68.

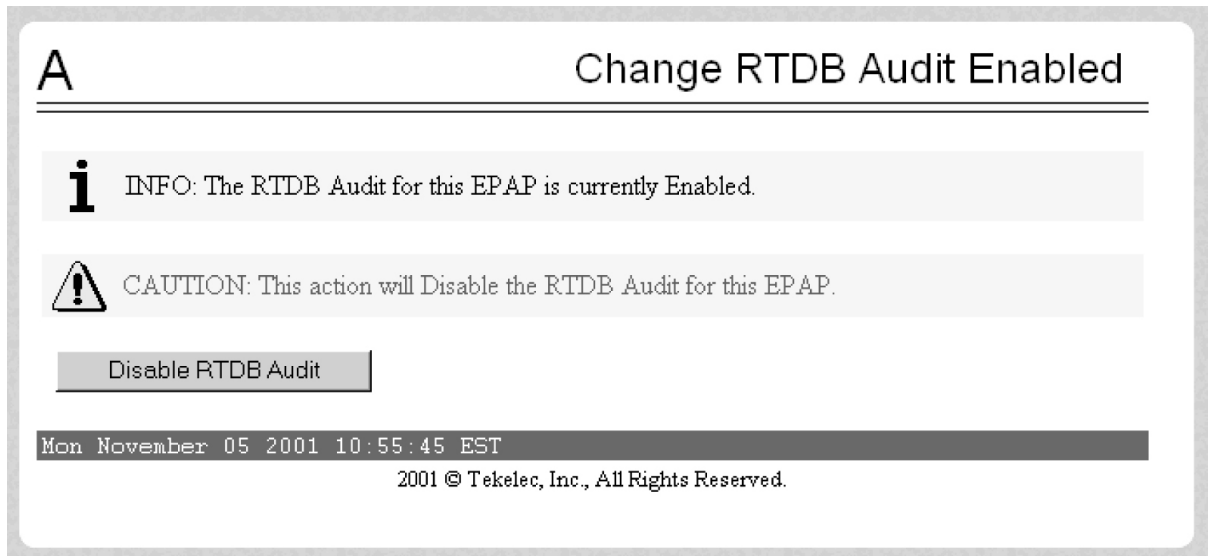
Figure 45: View the RTDB Status Screen



Change Enabled

The Maintenance / RTDB Audit / Change Enabled screen turns auditing on and off for the RTDB that is on the selected EPAP. The user interface detects the whether RTDB audit is engaged or disengaged, and provides the associated screen to toggle the state. In [Figure 46: Change the RTDB Audit Enabled Screen](#) on page 68, the RTDB Audit is shown as enabled. Clicking the Disable RTDB Audit button here toggles the RTDB Audit to disabled.

Figure 46: Change the RTDB Audit Enabled Screen



Configure File Transfer

This screen has several different functions. This screen is used as follows:

- Define the location of where the results of the automatic import are stored.
- Provide the options for enabling/disabling the Automatic Export capability.
- Provide a mechanism for testing the connection to the remote machine. This is done by using the username/ password and IP address provided to attempt to make an SFTP connection to the remote machine. The status of the connection is then displayed . This test is run anytime the data on this screen is entered or modified.

This screen consists of the following fields:

- Remote System IP Address - the IP address from where the data will be exported (customer system).
- Remote System User Name - required for logging onto the customer system
- Remote System Password - required for logging onto the customer system. This password will be stored in encrypted format.
- Remote System SFTP Location - the location of the directory on the customer system.
- File Export to Remote System - this is used to return the results of the import file (default = enabled).

The Configure File Transfer Screen is shown in [Figure 47: Configure File Transfer Screen](#) on page 69.

Figure 47: Configure File Transfer Screen

A
Configure File Transfer

Remote system IP address:

Remote system user name:

Remote system password:

Remote system sftp location:

File export to remote system: Enabled

Tue September 16 2003 10:53:47 EDT

2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup

This screen is used to configure the Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup. The following are the options for backup type:

- Local - Backup is stored on the same EPAP server
- Mate - Backup is stored on the mate EPAP server
- Remote - Backup is stored on a remote server
- None - No backup is scheduled and cancel all previously scheduled backups. This will not affect a backup that is currently in progress.

Note: Verify there is adequate disk space (approximately 17 GB of disk space is required per backup) to store backup files locally, on the mate, or on a remote server. If there is inadequate disk space to store 3 copies on the local or mate, stored backups will not be overwritten, and backup operation failure alarms will be generated.

Use [Table 12: Mandatory and Optional Parameters](#) on page 70 as a guide when populating the Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup screen. See [Figure 48: Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup Screen](#) on page 72.

Table 12: Mandatory and Optional Parameters

Parameter	Backup Type		
	Local	Mate	Remote
Time of the day to start the Backup	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory

Parameter	Backup Type		
	Local	Mate	Remote
Frequency	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory
File Path (Directory only)	Optional	Optional	Mandatory
Remote Machine IP Address (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Mandatory
Login Name	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Mandatory
Password	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Mandatory
Save the local copies in the default path	Not Applicable	Optional	Mandatory
Do you want to delete the old backups (Local and Mate only) Note: If you choose Yes, only the last three backup files, including the current one will be kept.	Mandatory	Mandatory	Not Applicable

Tekelec recommends that this Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup be performed on a daily (24 hour) basis. If the 12-hour frequency is selected, the first backup will always be created in the AM. For example, if the Time of the day to start the backup is selected as 15:00, the first backup will be created at 3 AM and then subsequent backups at 12-hour intervals.

The default file path where subdirectories are created (in the mate and locally) is */var/TKLC/epap/free/*.

In the case of mate and remote backup destinations, a local copy is saved (even if the option not to save the local copy was selected) if the transfer of the file fails after the backup has been created on the local machine. This file is located at the default file path.

If the Automatic PDB/RTDB backups are being directed to a remote server, the following should take place before scheduling:

- SFTP must be installed at the remote server
- The connection to the remote server must be validated
- Verify there is adequate disk space (approximately 17 GB of disk space is required per backup)
- Verify user name and password.

When using the Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup screen to configure the automatic backup, the following semantic rules apply:

Backup Type - Select None to cancel Backups.

Time of the Day should be in hh:mm 24 hour (14:03) format.

File path (in remote only) should be the absolute path from root /backups/xxxx

IP address should be in xxx.yyy.zzz.aaa format (192.168.210.111).

Password entered by the user shall be displayed in asterisk (*)

Figure 48: Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup Screen

Magnus-A
Automatic PDB/RTDB Backup

(Parameters marked with * are mandatory)

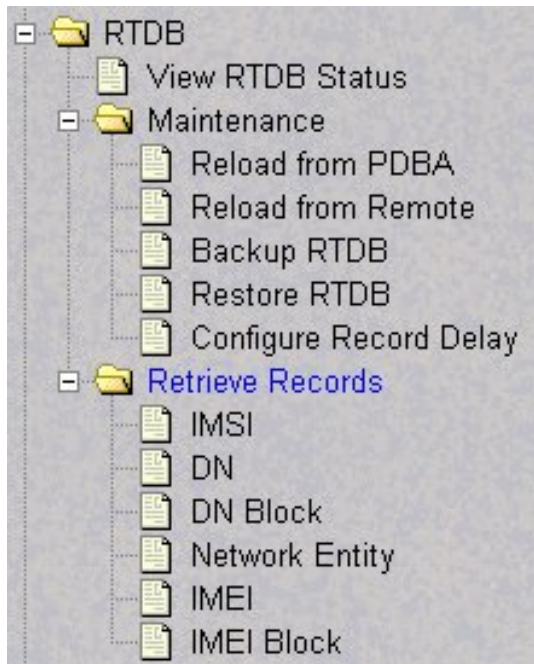
Backup Type* (Select None to Cancel Backups)	Local <input type="button" value="v"/>
Time of the day to start the Backup*	<input type="text" value="19:00"/>
Frequency*	1 Day <input type="button" value="v"/>
File Path (Directory only)	<input type="text"/>
Remote Machine IP Address* (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx)	<input type="text"/>
Login Name*	<input type="text"/>
Password*	<input type="text"/>
Save the local copies in the default path*	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Do you want to delete the old backups* (Local and Mate only) Note: If you select YES, only the last three backup files will be retained	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Tue December 20 2005 14:46:01 EST
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

RTDB Menu

The RTDB (Real-Time Database) Menu allows the user to interact with the RTDB for status, reloading, and updating. See the RTDB Menu in [Figure 49: RTDB Menu](#) on page 72.

Figure 49: RTDB Menu



The RTDB menu supports viewing the RTDB and performing maintenance tasks:

- [View RTDB Status](#) on page 73
- [RTDB Menu - Maintenance](#) on page 74
- [Retrieve Records](#) on page 79

View RTDB Status

The RTDB / View RTDB Status screen displays the current level and birthday of the EPAP RTDBs. This selection displays the RTDB status information for both the selected EPAP and its mate. The status information reports the DB level and the DB birthday (date and time of the creation of the database). The RTDB Status refresh time can be viewed and changed with this screen. See [Figure 50: View RTDB Status Screen](#) on page 73.

Note: The IMSI count returned from the RTDB and the IMSI count returned from the PDB may not match when there is both G-Flex and EIR data. Any IMSI created for EIR that does not have a G-Flex IMSI association is not included in the IMSI counts of the PDB. The PDB reports only G-Flex IMSIs. The RTDB reports the total of G-Flex and EIR IMSIs as one count.

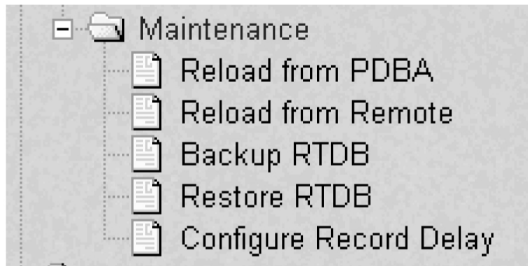
Figure 50: View RTDB Status Screen



RTDB Menu - Maintenance

The RTDB / Maintenance menu allows the user to perform reloads, backups, restores and specify a time limit for PDB records to arrive at the RTDB. See the RTDB / Maintenance menu in [Figure 51: Maintenance Menu](#) on page 74.

Figure 51: Maintenance Menu



The RTDB / Maintenance menu provides the following actions:

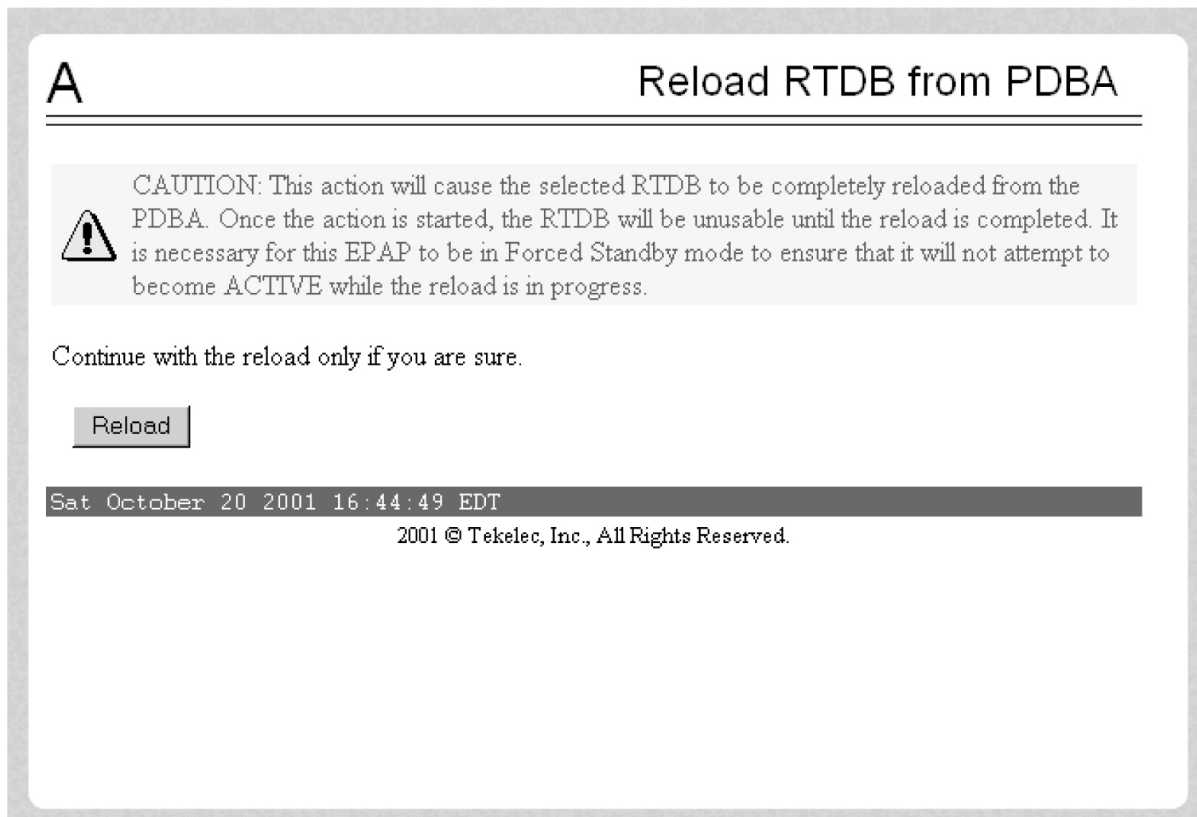
- [Reload RTDB from PDBA](#) on page 75
- [Reload RTDB from Remote](#) on page 76
- [Backup the RTDB](#) on page 77
- [Restore the RTDB](#) on page 77
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Configure PDBA Record Delay](#) on page 164

Reload RTDB from PDBA

The RTDB / Maintenance / Reload RTDB from PDBA screen reloads the RTDB with a copy of the data from the local PDBA. See [Figure 52: Reload RTDB from PDBA Screen](#) on page 75.

Note: If the RTDBs have different birthdates (as a result of this reload), you must perform a Reload RTDB from Remote on the mate EPAP (see [Reload RTDB from Remote](#) on page 76). RTDBs with different birthdates may not take updates or update the Service Module cards.

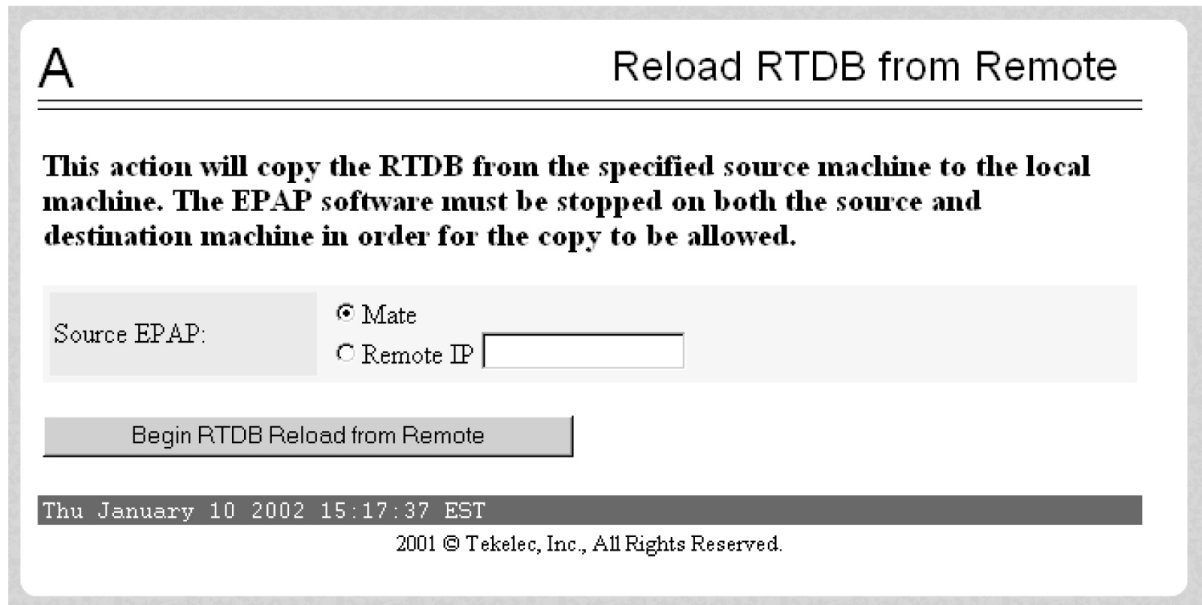
Figure 52: Reload RTDB from PDBA Screen



Reload RTDB from Remote

The RTDB / Maintenance / Reload RTDB from Remote screen makes a copy of the RTDB from the specified source machine, either the mate EPAP or a specified IP address. Note that the EPAP software must be stopped on both of the machines involved. See [Figure 53: Reload RTDB from Remote Screen](#) on page 76.

Figure 53: Reload RTDB from Remote Screen

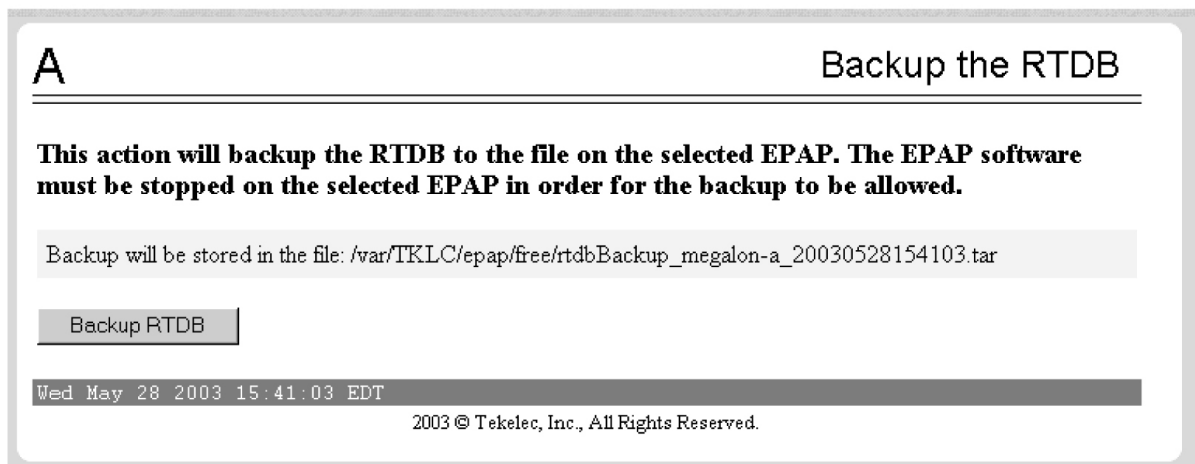


To perform the copy of the RTDB contents, select the source machine and press the Begin RTDB Reload from Remote button.

Backup the RTDB

The RTDB / Maintenance / Backup the RTDB screen allows the user to backup the RTDB to a specified file on the selected EPAP. The software must be stopped on the selected EPAP for the backup to be allowed to ensure that no updates are occurring. See [Figure 54: Backup the RTDB Screen](#) on page 77.

Figure 54: Backup the RTDB Screen

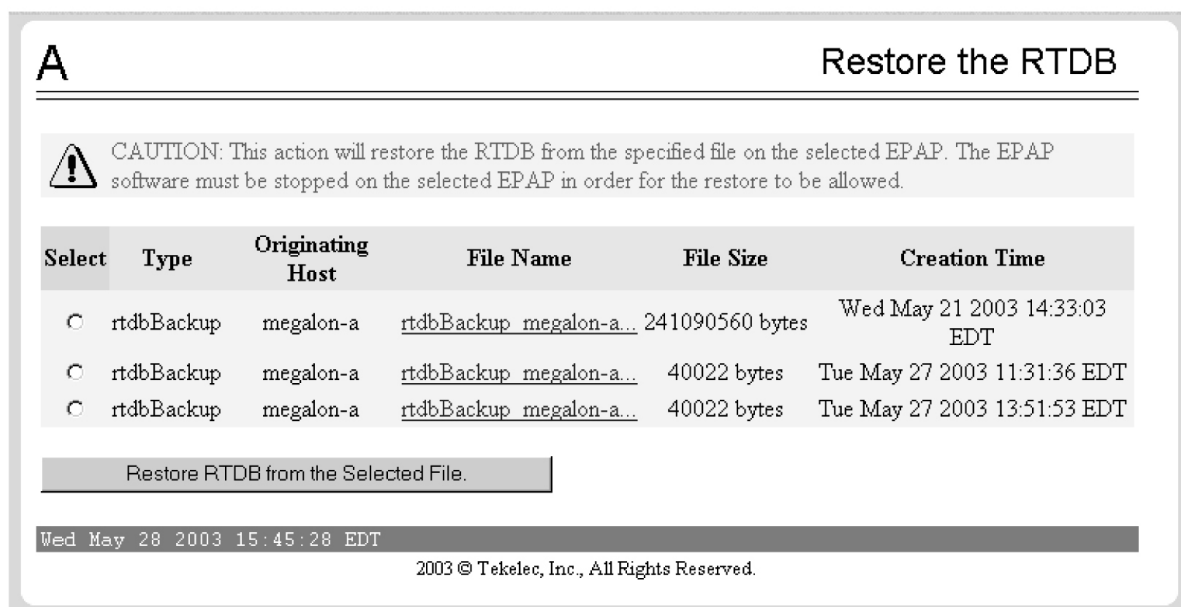


Restore the RTDB

The RTDB / Maintenance / Restore the RTDB screen allows the user to restore the RTDB from the specified file on the selected EPAP. The software must be stopped on the selected EPAP for the restore action to be allowed to ensure that no other updates are occurring. See [Figure 55: Restore the RTDB Screen](#) on page 78.

Note: If the RTDBs have different birthdates (as a result of this restore), you must perform a Reload RTDB from Remote on the mate EPAP (see [Reload RTDB from Remote](#) on page 76). RTDBs with different birthdates may not take updates or update the Service Module cards.

Figure 55: Restore the RTDB Screen



To restore the RTDB contents from a specified file on the selected EPAP, stop the selected EPAP software. Select the proper file and click the Restore RTDB from the Selected File button.

Configure Record Delay

The RTDB / Maintenance / Configure Record Delay screen allows the user to specify the time in minutes for new PDB records to appear in the RTDB. If records take longer to arrive at the RTDB than this amount of time, the records are considered late, and the RTDB triggers an alarm. See [Figure 56: Configure Record Delay Screen](#) on page 78.

Figure 56: Configure Record Delay Screen

A
Configure Record Delay

This parameter determines the number of minutes allowed for new PDB records to appear in the RTDB before they are considered late. If records take longer than this amount of time to arrive at the RTDB, the RTDB will trigger an alarm.

Maximum allowed record delay:

Fri January 11 2002 11:24:15 EST

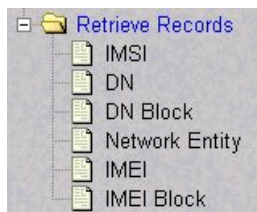
2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

To update the time period for the new PDB records to arrive at the RTDB, enter the desired value in the entry field, and click the Change Record Delay button.

Retrieve Records

The RTDB / Retrieve Records menu allows the user to query (from the web GUI) data that resides in the RTDB (Real-Time Database). The user can compare data in the PDB (Provisioning Database) with data in the RTDB to verify that they are consistent.

Figure 57: Retrieve Records Menu



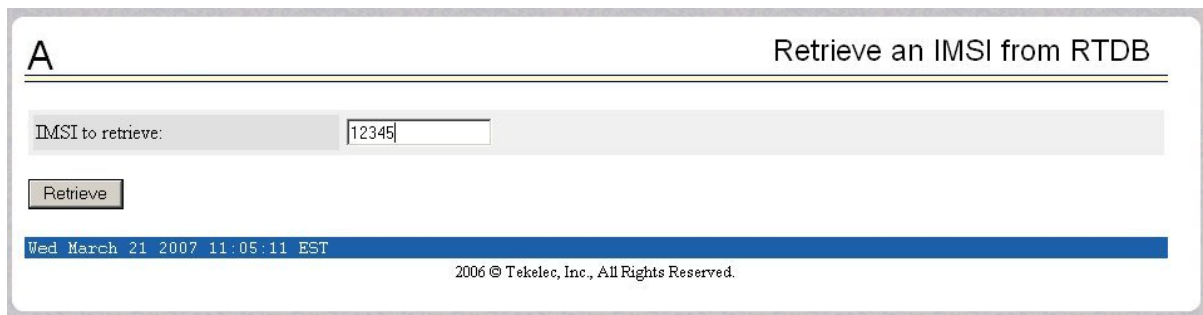
The RTDB / Maintenance menu allows the user to retrieve the following types of records:

- [IMSI](#) on page 79
- [Dialed Number](#) on page 80
- [DN Block](#) on page 81
- [Network Entity](#) on page 82
- [IMEI](#) on page 83
- [IMEI Block](#) on page 84

IMSI

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / IMSI screen allows the user to retrieve information about about an IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity).

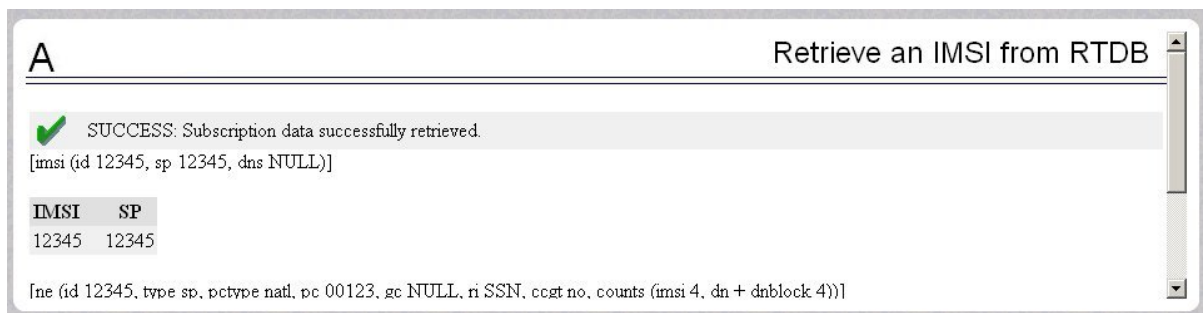
Figure 58: Retrieve an IMSI from RTDB



The output displays the following information about an IMSI, as shown in [Figure 59: Output for Retrieve an IMSI from RTDB](#) on page 80:

- IMSI ID
- SP
- NE data for the Service Provider of the IMSI (see [Network Entity](#) on page 82)
- IMEI data if the IMSI being retrieved is associated with an IMEI (see [IMEI](#) on page 83)

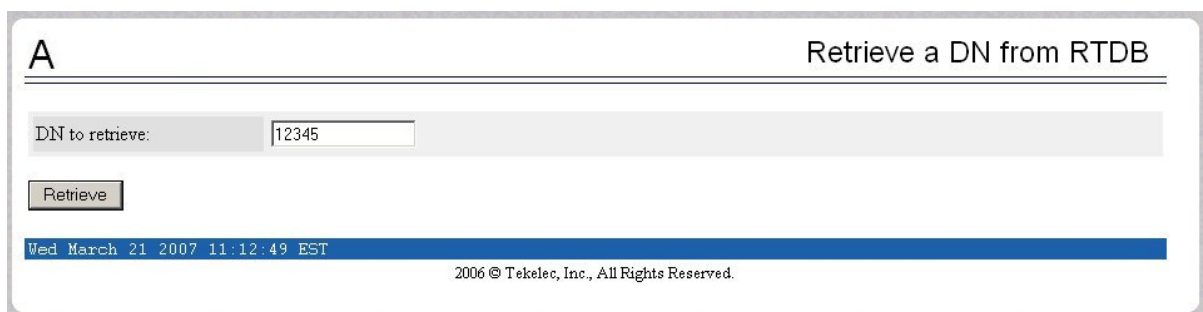
Figure 59: Output for Retrieve an IMSI from RTDB



Dialed Number

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / DN screen allows the user to retrieve information about a single Dialed Number (DN).

Figure 60: Retrieve Records Menu



The output displays the following information about single DNs:

- ID
- Portability type (PT)

- Associated SP or RN
- Network Entity (NE) data (if the DN being retrieved is associated with up to 2 NEs)

If a DN cannot be found in the single DN database, the DN Block database is searched.

Figure 61: Output for Retrieve a DN from RTDB

A Retrieve a DN from RTDB

✓ SUCCESS: Subscription data successfully retrieved.

DN	PT	Network Entities
1234567890		VMS FFF123, GRN AAA123

NE	Type	Point Code	RI	SSN	CCGT	NTT	NNAI	NNP	DA	SRF IMSI	Counts
FFF123	VMS	NONE									DN + DNBLOCK 2
AAA123	GRN	NONE									DN + DNBLOCK 2

Mon August 13 2007 13:21:42 EDT
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DN Block

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / DN Block screen allows the user to retrieve information about about a DN block..

Figure 62: Retrieve DN Block Information from RTDB

Siena-A Retrieve a DN Block from RTDB

First DN of the Blocks:

Last DN of the Blocks:

Wed March 21 2007 11:10:18 EST

The output displays the following information about a block DN:

- First DN
- Last DN
- PT

- Associated SP or RN
- NE data (if the DN Block being retrieved is associated with up to 2 NEs)

If a DN cannot be found in the single DN database, the DN Block database is searched.

Figure 63: Output for Retrieve DN Block Information from RTDB

A Retrieve a DN Block from RTDB

✓ SUCCESS: Subscription data successfully retrieved.

First DN	Last DN	PT	Network Entities
10000000	10005999		VMS FFF123, GRN AAA123

NE	Type	Point Code	RI	SSN	CCGT	NTT	NNAI	NNP	DA	SRF IMSI	Counts
FFF123	VMS	NONE									DN + DNBLOCK 2
AAA123	GRN	NONE									DN + DNBLOCK 2

Mon August 13 2007 13:23:08 EDT
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Network Entity

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / Network Entity screen allows the user to retrieve information about a network entity.

Figure 64: Retrieve an NE from RTDB

A Retrieve an NE from RTDB

NE to retrieve:

NE Type:

Retrieve

Wed August 08 2007 12:45:02 EDT
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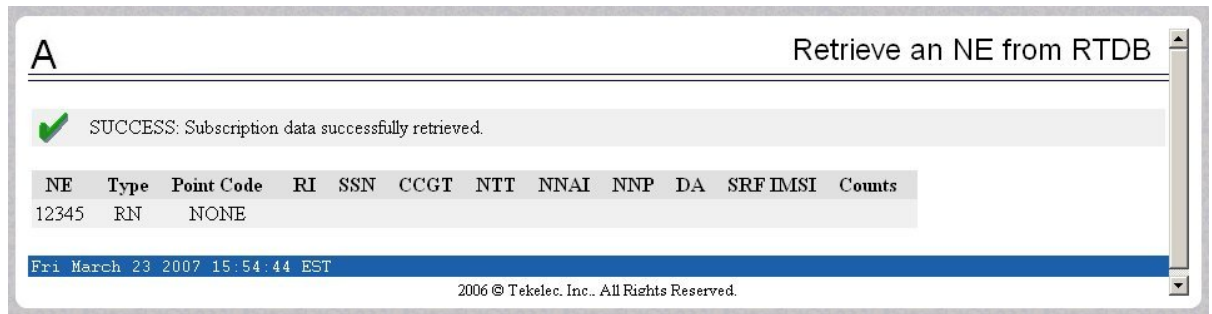
The output displays the following information about a network entity:

- ID
- Type (RN, SP, VMS, GRN)
- Point Code

- Routing indicator (RI)
- Subsystem Number (SSN)
- Cancel Called Global Title (CCGT)
- New Translation Type (NTT)
- New Nature of Address Indicator (NNAI)
- New Numbering Plan (NNP)
- Digit Action (DA)
- SRF IMSI (Signaling Relay Function International Mobile Subscriber Identity)
- DN Reference Count
- IMSI Reference Count

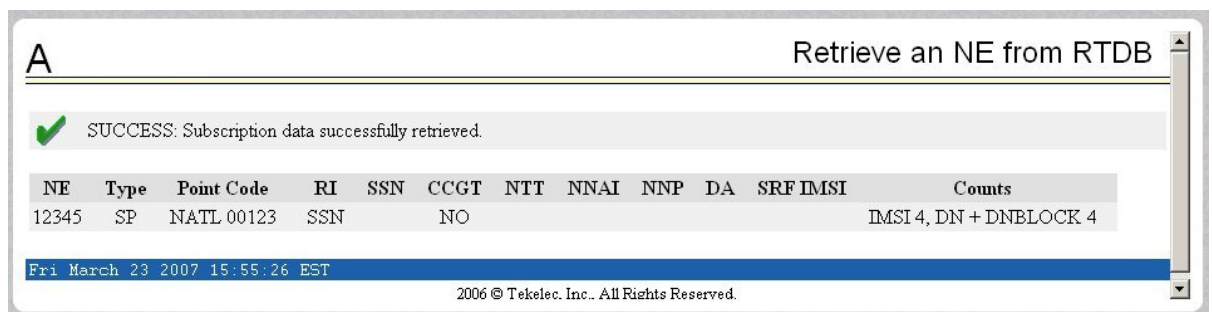
If the NE type is RN, the output displays the data shown in *Figure 65: Output for Retrieve an RN NE from RTDB* on page 83.

Figure 65: Output for Retrieve an RN NE from RTDB



If the NE type is SP, the output displays the data shown in *Figure 66: Output for Retrieve an SP NE from RTDB* on page 83.

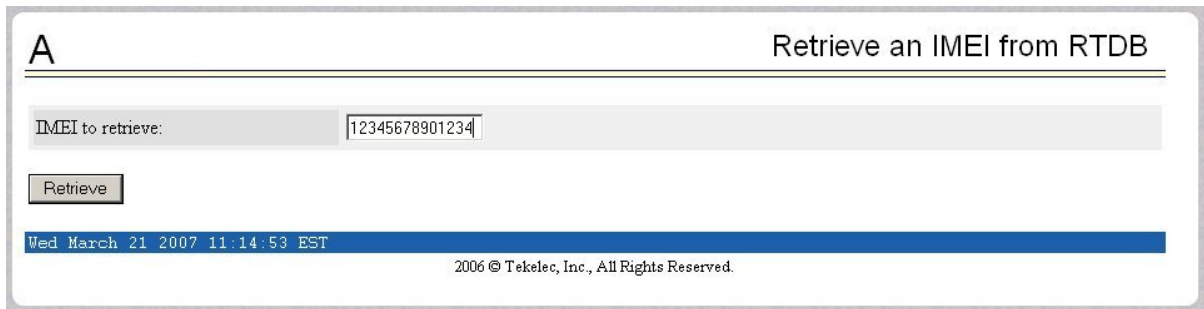
Figure 66: Output for Retrieve an SP NE from RTDB



IMEI

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / IMSI screen allows the user to retrieve information about about an IMSI.

Figure 67: Retrieve an IMEI from RTDB



The output displays the following information about an IMEI.

- IMEI ID
- Software Version (SVN)
- Black list indicator
- Gray list indicator
- White list indicator
- An IMSI reference count to show the number of IMSIs that are associated with an IMEI.

The IMEI lookup is performed on the IMEI blocks database when an IMEI is not present in the individual IMEI database.

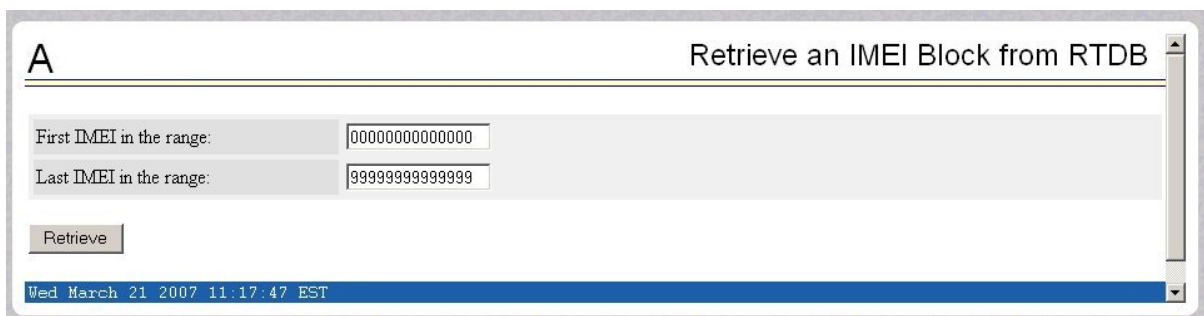
Figure 68: Output from Retrieve IMEI from RTDB



IMEI Block

The RTDB / Retrieve Records / IMEI Block screen allows the user to retrieve information about a single IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) block.

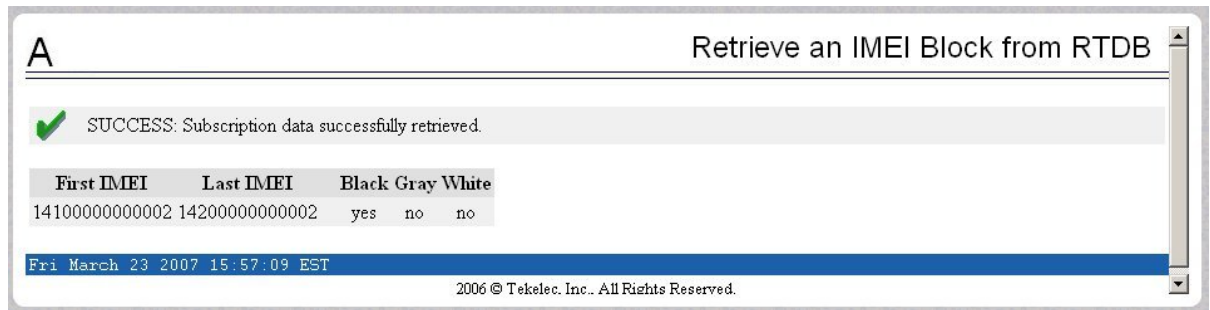
Figure 69: Retrieve an IMEI Block from RTDB



The output displays the following information about an IMEI block.

- First IMEI
- Last IMEI
- Black list indicator
- Gray list indicator
- White list indicator

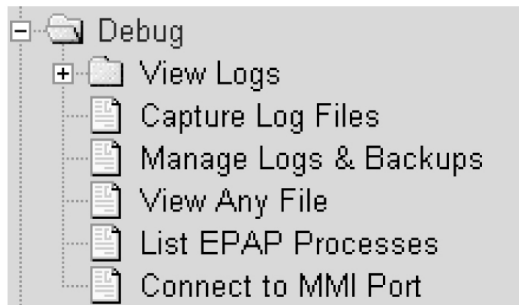
Figure 70: Output for Retrieve an IMEI Block from RTDB



Debug Menu

The Debug Menu allows the user to view logs, list running processes, and access the EAGLE 5 ISS MMI port. See the Debug Menu in [Figure 71: Debug Menu](#) on page 85.

Figure 71: Debug Menu



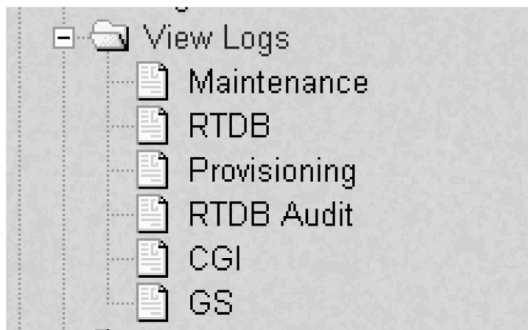
The Debug menu provides the following actions:

- [View Logs](#) on page 86
- [Capture Log Files](#) on page 89
- [Manage Logs and Backups](#) on page 89
- [View Any File](#) on page 90
- [List EPAP Software Processes](#) on page 91
- [Connect to EAGLE 5 ISS MMI Port](#) on page 92

View Logs

The Debug / View Logs menu allows the user to view such logs as the Maintenance, RTDB, Provisioning, RTDB audit, and UI logs. See the View Logs menu in [Figure 72: Debug / View Logs Menu](#) on page 86.

Figure 72: Debug / View Logs Menu



The View Logs menu provides the following actions:

- Maintenance Log
- RTDB Log
- Provisioning Log
- RTDB Audit Log
- CGI Log
- GS Log

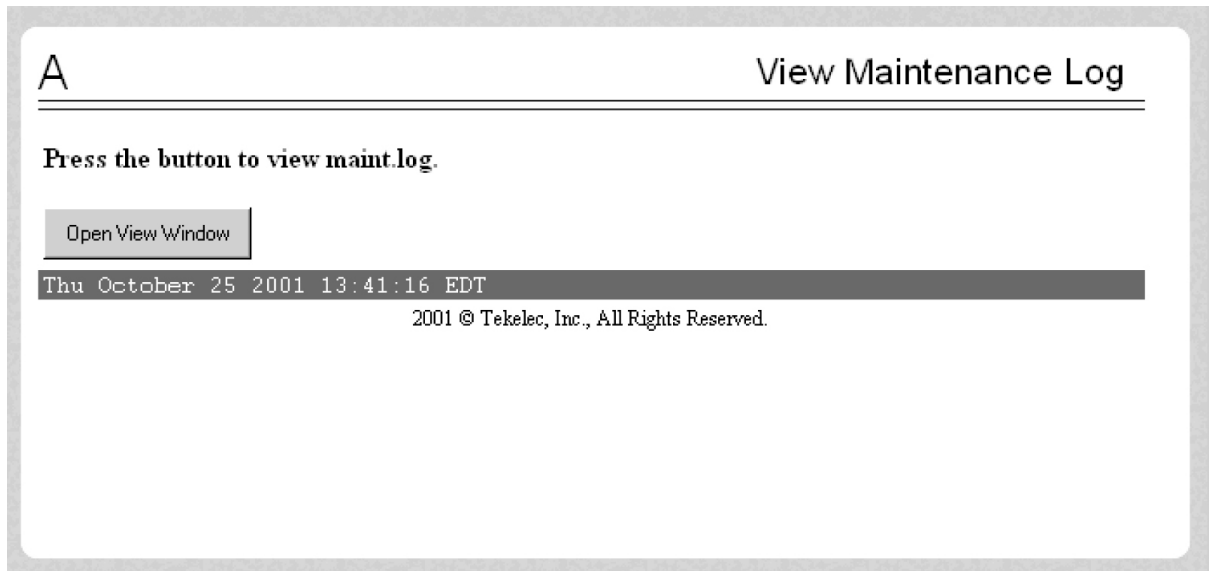
When any of the Debug / View Logs files are chosen, the process is the same. The chosen selection causes a screen similar to the View Maintenance Log screen in [Figure 73: Typical Log Viewer Request Screen](#) on page 86. Press the Open View Window button to activate the View Window viewer for the log file you have selected in the View Logs menu.

Opening any log in this window displays the requested log in the log viewer window. All log view screens require an authorized login and password. All log files are viewed with the EPAP Log Viewer utility.

EPAP Log Viewer

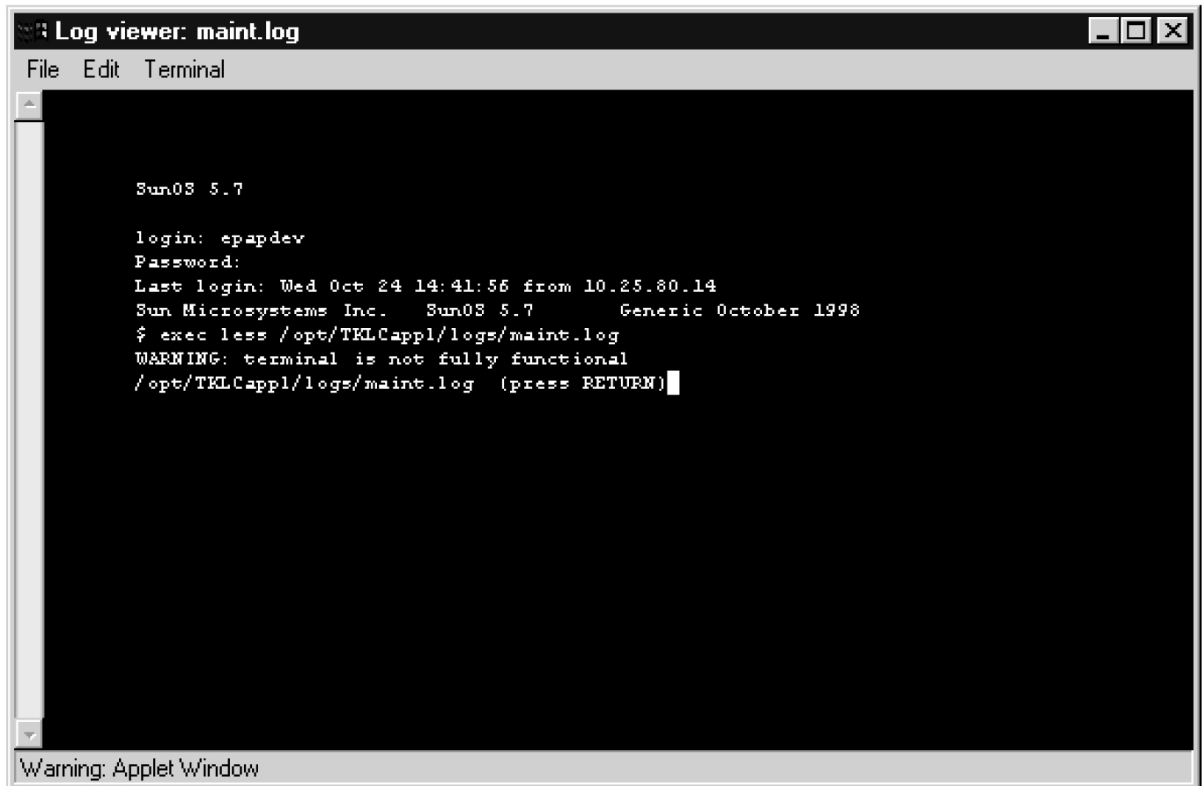
Viewing any log file involves using the Log Viewer. Menu options using the log viewer first display a request screen in the workspace, shown in [Figure 74: Log Viewer Window Example](#) on page 87.

Figure 73: Typical Log Viewer Request Screen



Invoke the log viewer by pressing the Open View Window button. This opens the SSH User Authentication window. A user name and Password word are required to login. Then the log viewer appears in its own window so you can continue using the user interface while viewing the selected file. See [Figure 74: Log Viewer Window Example](#) on page 87 for a sample Log Viewer window.

Figure 74: Log Viewer Window Example



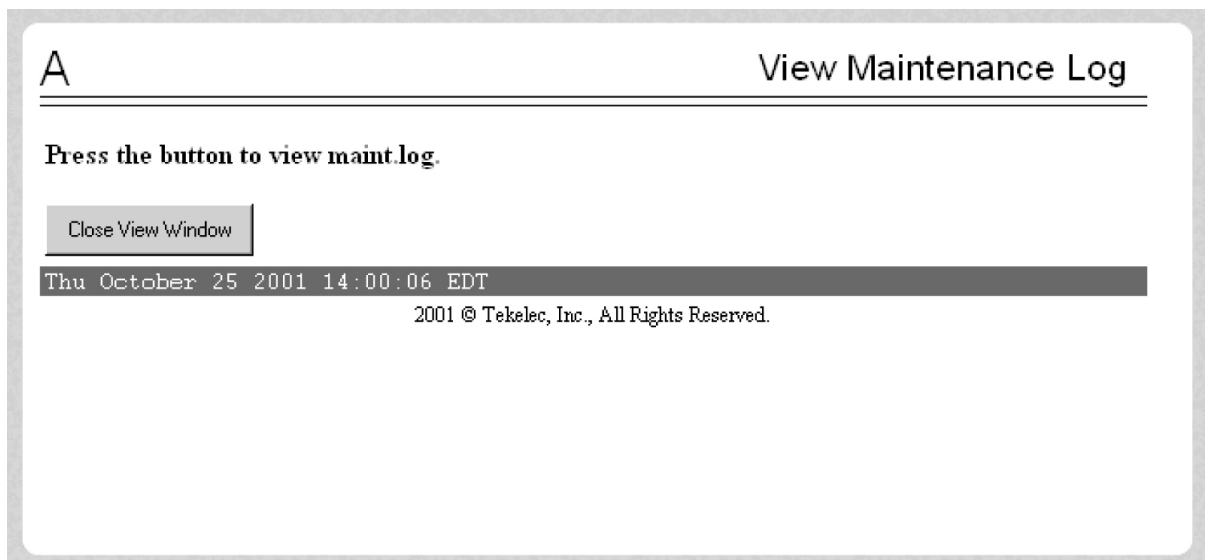
Use the log viewer navigation commands in [Table 13: Log Viewer Navigation Commands](#) on page 88 to navigate through the file displayed by the log viewer:

Table 13: Log Viewer Navigation Commands

Command	Action
<return>	Scroll down 1 line
<space>	Scroll down 1 page
b	Scroll up 1 page
G	Go to bottom of file
/ {pattern}	Search for {pattern} from current position in file
n	Repeat search
q	Exit log viewer

When you have finished viewing a log file, close the Log Viewer window by clicking the Close View Window button, shown in [Figure 75: Closing the Log Viewer Window](#) on page 88.

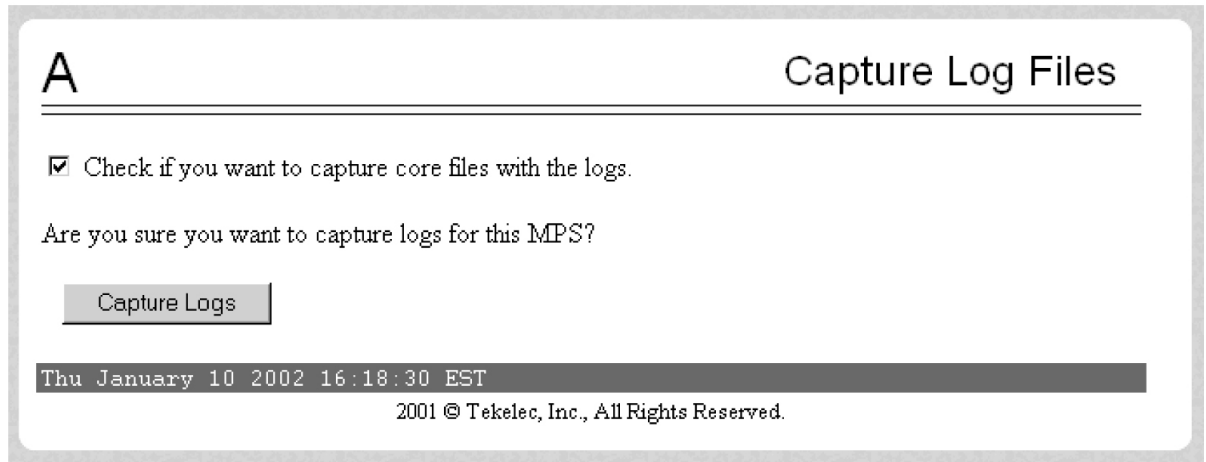
Figure 75: Closing the Log Viewer Window



Capture Log Files

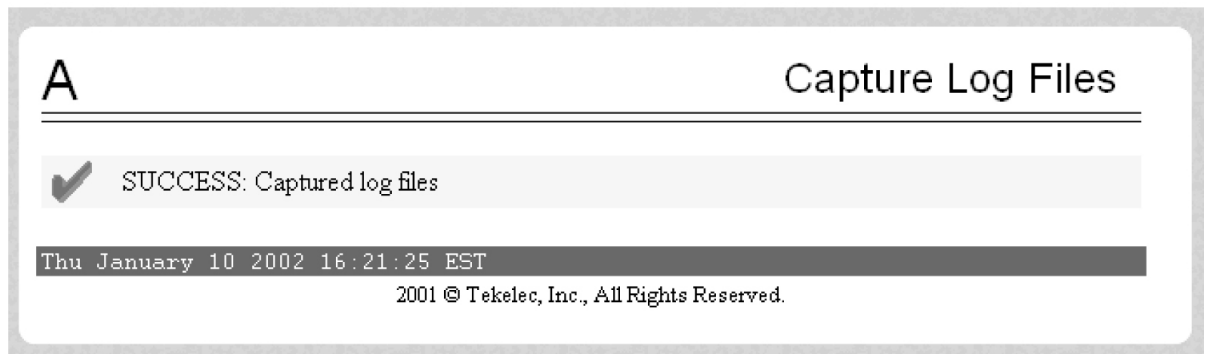
The Debug / Capture Log Files screen allows the user to make a copy of the logs for the current MPS. Optionally, you can capture files with the logs. See [Figure 76: Capture Log Files](#) on page 89 for the Capture Log Files screen.

Figure 76: Capture Log Files



When you click the Capture Logs button, the copy of the log files occurs, and a successful completion displays the message in [Figure 77: Example of Successfully Capturing Log Files](#) on page 89.

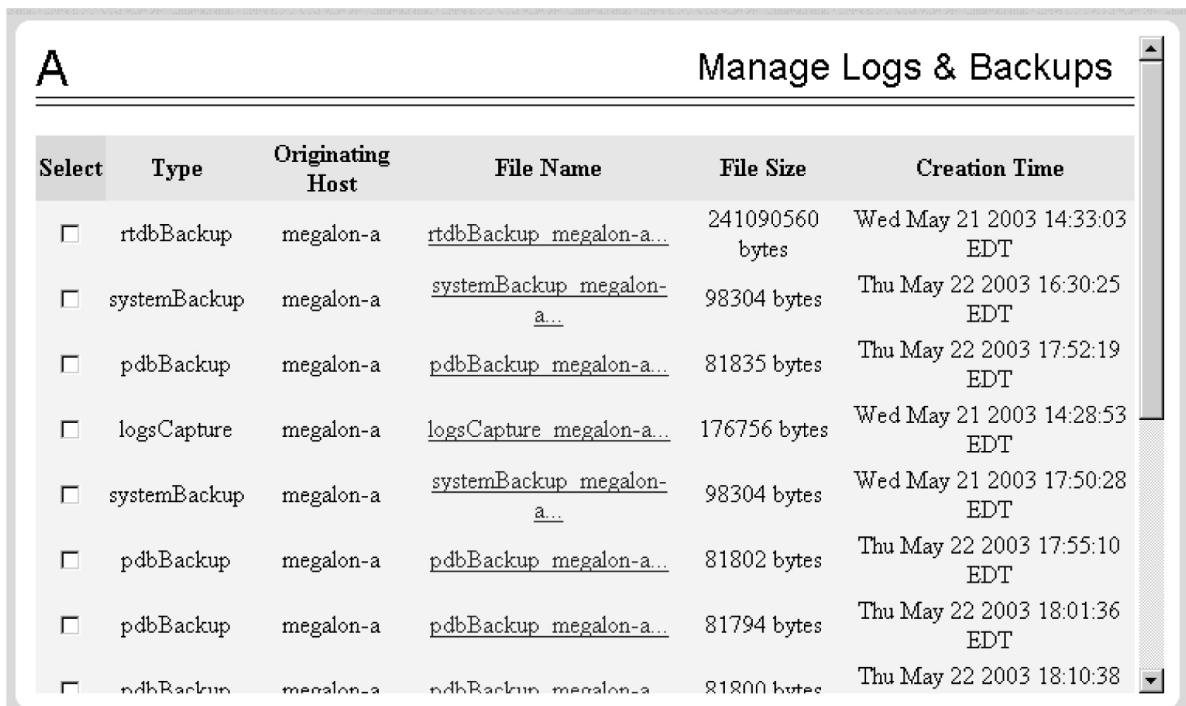
Figure 77: Example of Successfully Capturing Log Files



Manage Logs and Backups

The Debug / Manage Logs and Backups displays the captured log files and allows the user to delete the copies no longer wanted or copy the selected file to the mate. See [Figure 78: Manage Log Files](#) on page 89 with an example of one recorded log file on the Manage Log Files screen.

Figure 78: Manage Log Files



Select	Type	Originating Host	File Name	File Size	Creation Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	rtdbBackup	megalon-a	rtdbBackup_megalon-a...	241090560 bytes	Wed May 21 2003 14:33:03 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	systemBackup	megalon-a	systemBackup_megalon-a...	98304 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 16:30:25 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81835 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 17:52:19 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	logsCapture	megalon-a	logsCapture_megalon-a...	176756 bytes	Wed May 21 2003 14:28:53 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	systemBackup	megalon-a	systemBackup_megalon-a...	98304 bytes	Wed May 21 2003 17:50:28 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81802 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 17:55:10 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81794 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:01:36 EDT
<input type="checkbox"/>	pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81800 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:10:38 EDT

In the Manage Log Files screen, you can remove a log file by clicking the Delete? button and then the Delete Selected Capture File button. A successful removal message appears in [Figure 79: Example of Successfully Deleting a Log File](#) on page 90.

Figure 79: Example of Successfully Deleting a Log File



View Any File

The View Any File screen allows the user to view any file on the system using the Log Viewer. When the user enters a file, the Log Viewer is invoked. See the View Any File screen in [Figure 80: View Any File Screen](#) on page 90.

Figure 80: View Any File Screen



Opening any file in this window displays the requested file in the file viewer window. All files are viewed with the same file viewing utility. For details about this utility, see [Platform Menu](#) on page 95.

List EPAP Software Processes

The Debug / List EPAP Software Processes screen shows the EPAP processes started when the EPAP boots or with the “Start EPAP software” prompt. The `/usr/ucb/ps -auxw` command generates this list. (The operating system's manual page for the `ps` command thoroughly defines the output for this command.) [Figure 81: Example of View Any File](#) on page 91 shows an example of the format of the process list.

Figure 81: Example of View Any File

```

A
List EPAP Software Processes

----- topnode (2 of 2) -----
USER      PID %CPU %MEM  SZ  RSS TT      S   START  TIME COMMAND
epapdev   4609 0.0  1.5 5168 3728 ?    S   13:55:12 0:00 /opt/TKLCepap/b
epapdev   4611 0.0  1.5 5168 3728 ?    S   13:55:12 0:00 /opt/TKLCepap/b

----- maint (1 of 1) -----
USER      PID %CPU %MEM  SZ  RSS TT      S   START  TIME COMMAND
epapdev   4617 0.0  1.3 4536 3144 ?    S   13:55:16 0:51 /opt/TKLCepap/b

----- provrMTP (4 of 4) -----
USER      PID %CPU %MEM  SZ  RSS TT      S   START  TIME COMMAND
epapdev   4670 0.0  1.4 4896 3408 ?    S   13:55:22 0:00 /opt/TKLCepap/b
epapdev   4687 0.0  1.4 4896 3408 ?    S   13:55:23 0:01 /opt/TKLCepap/b
epapdev   4704 0.0  1.4 4896 3408 ?    S   13:55:24 0:00 /opt/TKLCepap/b
epapdev   4715 0.0  1.4 4896 3408 ?    S   13:55:25 0:00 /opt/TKLCepap/b

----- gs (1 of 1) -----
USER      PID %CPU %MEM  SZ  RSS TT      S   START  TIME COMMAND
epapdev   4666 0.1  2.6 6928 6488 ?    S   Oct 17   6:42 /opt/TKLCappl/b

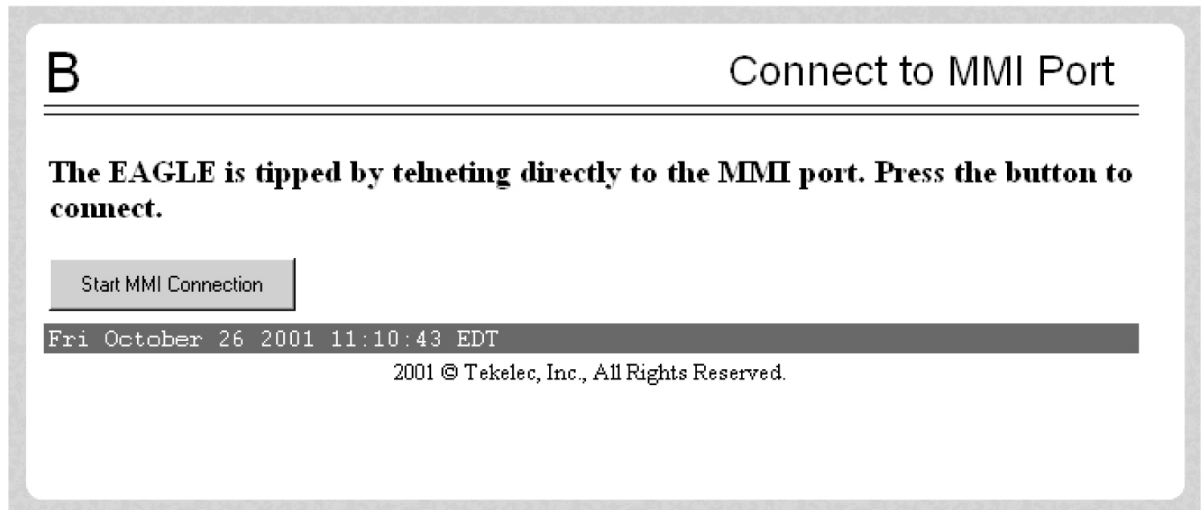
----- rtdb (1 of 1) -----
USER      PID %CPU %MEM  SZ  RSS TT      S   START  TIME COMMAND

```

Connect to EAGLE 5 ISS MMI Port

The Debug / Connect to EAGLE 5 ISS MMI Port screen lets the user interact with the EAGLE 5 ISS through the MMI port only from EPAP B. See the *Commands Manual* for a detailed listing of EAGLE 5 ISS commands and the input and output from the EAGLE 5 ISS MMI port. The MMI connection requires an authorized login and password. [Figure 82: Connect to MMI Port Screen](#) on page 92 shows the Connect to MMI Port screen.

Figure 82: Connect to MMI Port Screen



Press the Start MMI Connection button, and the SSH User Authentication window appears. Enter the User name (epapdev) and password to connect. [Figure 83: SSH User Authentication Screen](#) on page 93 has an example of the SSH User Authentication screen.

Figure 83: SSH User Authentication Screen



After a successful login, a new window appears with the MMI connection. Refer to the *Commands Manual* for details about the `chg-trm` and `rtrv-trm` commands.

See [Figure 84: MMI Connection Window](#) on page 93 for an example of the MMI window.

Figure 84: MMI Connection Window

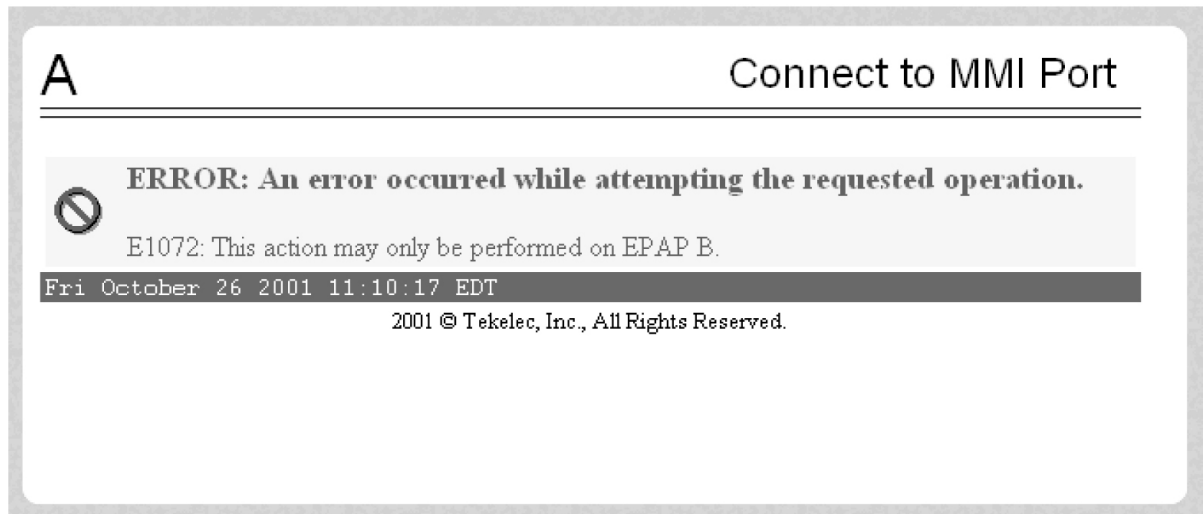


The window starts a `tip` session during which EAGLE 5 ISS commands can be issued. The session can be chosen by:

- Using the tilde character and the period (for example: `~.`) or
- Closing the window under the File menu, or
- Clicking on the X icon in the upper right corner of the window.

Remember that the MMI port is on only EPAP B, and you can connect to the port only when you are on EPAP B. If you were to forget and attempt to perform this command from EPAP A, you see the error screen in [Figure 85: Attempting to Connect to MMI Port from EPAP A](#) on page 94.

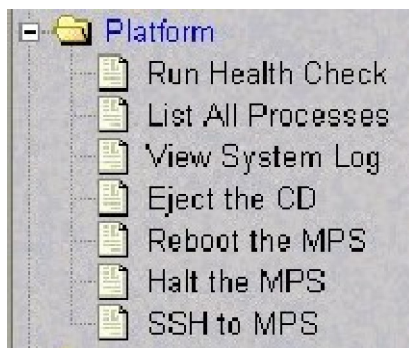
Figure 85: Attempting to Connect to MMI Port from EPAP A



Platform Menu

The Platform Menu allows the user to perform various platform-related functions, including running health checks, back ups, upgrades, shut downs, etc., shown in [Figure 86: Platform Menu](#) on page 95.

Figure 86: Platform Menu



The Platform menu provides these actions:

- [Run Health Check](#) on page 96
- [List All Running Processes](#) on page 98
- [View System Log](#) on page 98
- [Eject the CD](#) on page 99
- [Reboot the MPS](#) on page 100
- [Halt the MPS](#) on page 101
- [SSH to MPS](#) on page 103

Run Health Check

The Platform / Run Health Check screen allows the user to execute the health check routine on the selected EPAP. The *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual* describes the health check (also called System Health Check Procedure) in detail.

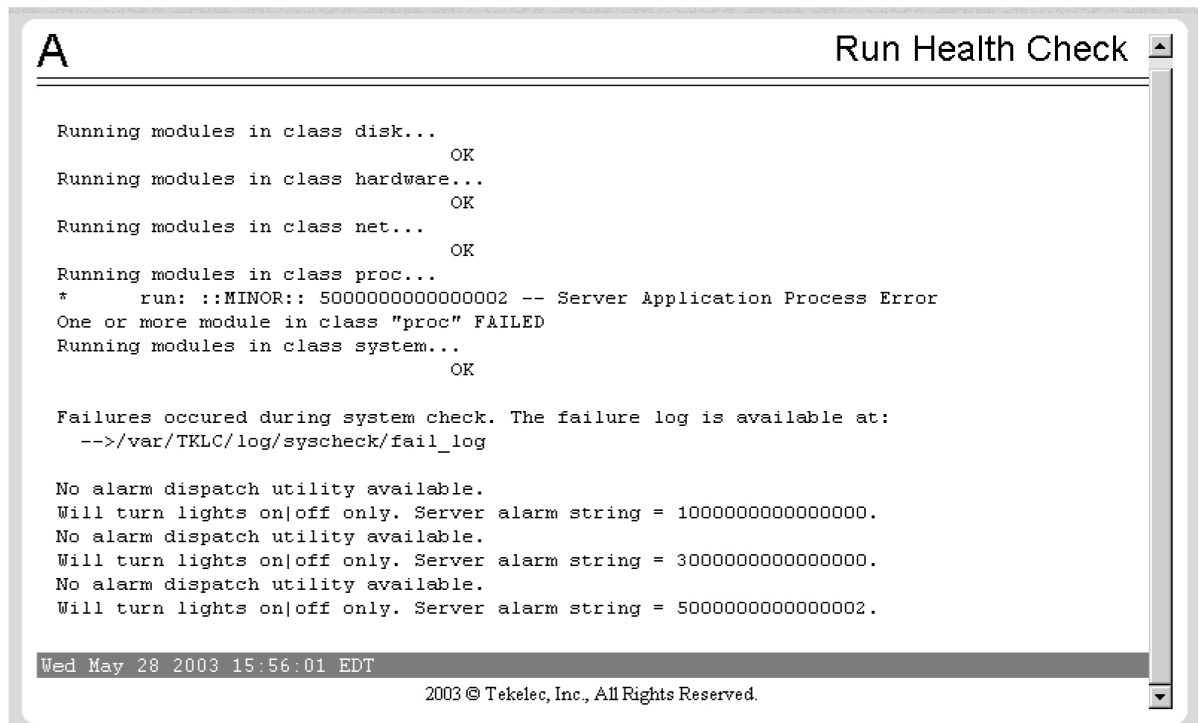
The first screen presented in the workspace frame lets the user select the “normal” or “verbose” mode of output detail. [Figure 87: Run Health Check Screen](#) on page 96 shows the Run Health Check screen that begins the execution of this diagnostic tool.

Figure 87: Run Health Check Screen



The EPAP system health check utility performs multiple tests of the server. For each test, check and balances verify the health of the MPS server and platform software. Refer to the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*, System Health Check, for the functions performed and how to interpret the results of the normal outputs ([Figure 88: Normal Health Check Output](#) on page 96) and verbose outputs ([Figure 89: Portion of Verbose Health Check Output](#) on page 97).

Figure 88: Normal Health Check Output



```

A
Run Health Check

Running modules in class disk...
                                OK
Running modules in class hardware...
                                OK
Running modules in class net...
                                OK
Running modules in class proc...
*   run: ::MINOR:: 5000000000000002 -- Server Application Process Error
One or more module in class "proc" FAILED
Running modules in class system...
                                OK

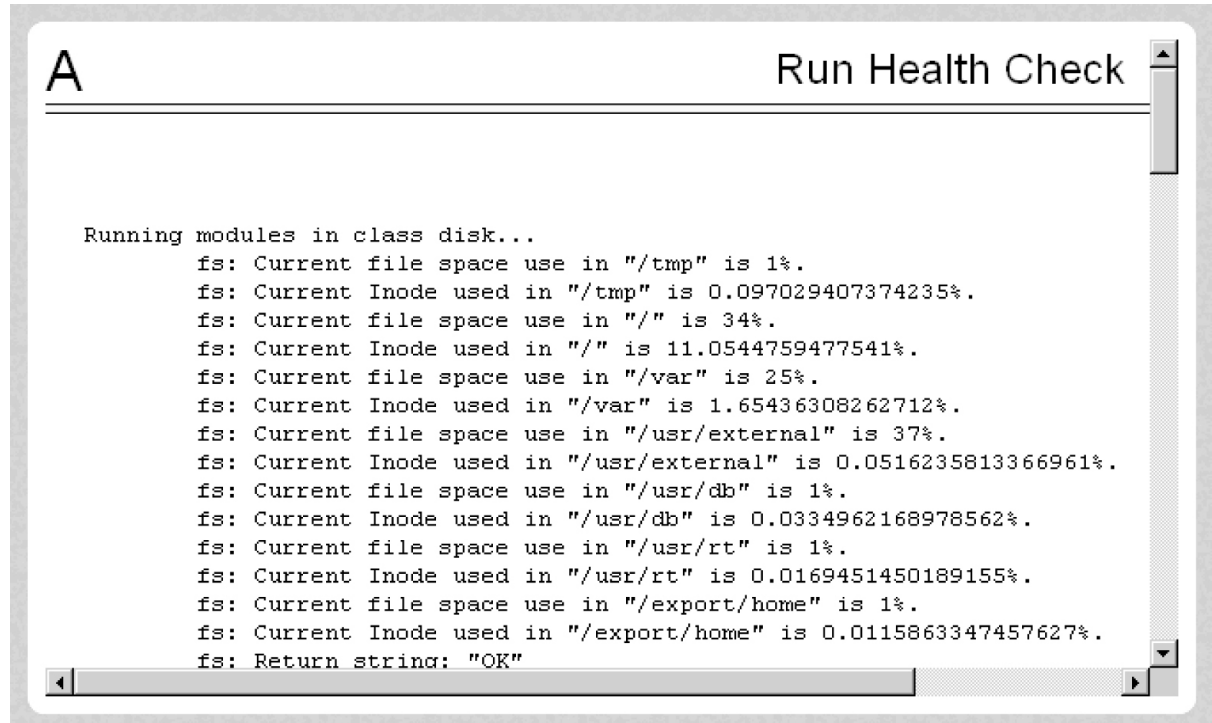
Failures occurred during system check. The failure log is available at:
-->/var/TKLC/log/syscheck/fail_log

No alarm dispatch utility available.
Will turn lights on/off only. Server alarm string = 1000000000000000.
No alarm dispatch utility available.
Will turn lights on/off only. Server alarm string = 3000000000000000.
No alarm dispatch utility available.
Will turn lights on/off only. Server alarm string = 5000000000000002.

Wed May 28 2003 15:56:01 EDT
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

```

Figure 89: Portion of Verbose Health Check Output



```

A
Run Health Check

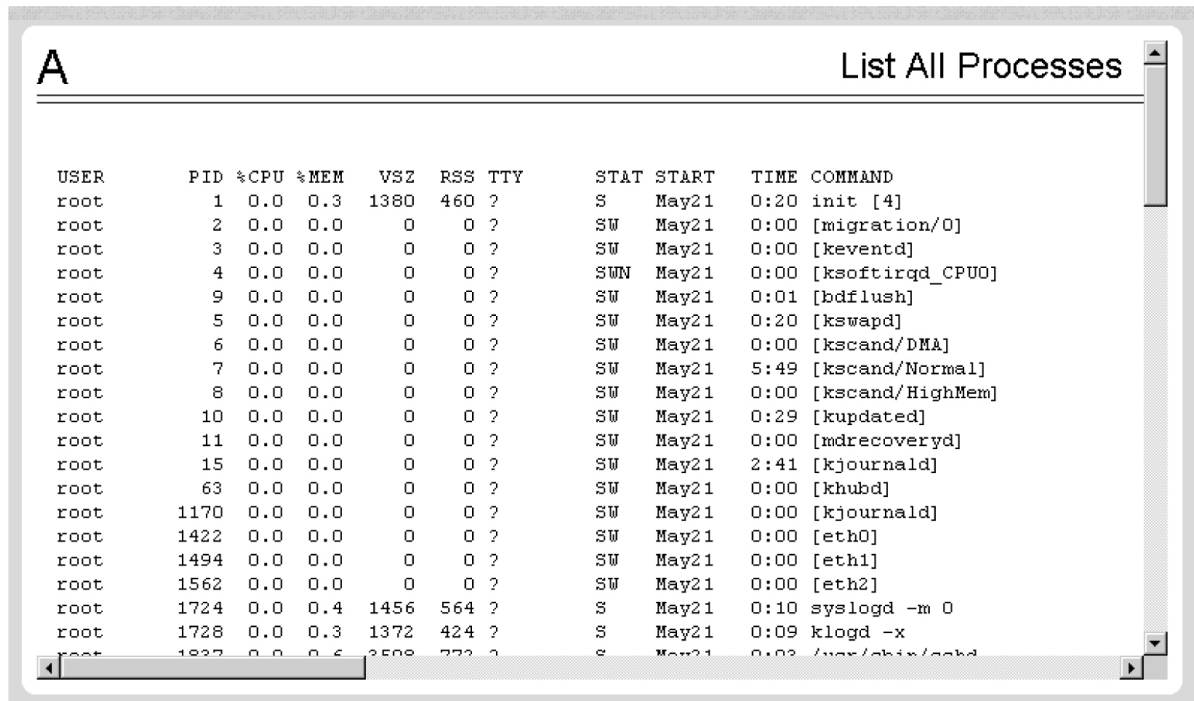
Running modules in class disk...
fs: Current file space use in "/tmp" is 1%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/tmp" is 0.097029407374235%.
fs: Current file space use in "/" is 34%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/" is 11.0544759477541%.
fs: Current file space use in "/var" is 25%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/var" is 1.65436308262712%.
fs: Current file space use in "/usr/external" is 37%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/usr/external" is 0.0516235813366961%.
fs: Current file space use in "/usr/db" is 1%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/usr/db" is 0.0334962168978562%.
fs: Current file space use in "/usr/rt" is 1%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/usr/rt" is 0.0169451450189155%.
fs: Current file space use in "/export/home" is 1%.
fs: Current Inode used in "/export/home" is 0.0115863347457627%.
fs: Return string: "OK"

```

List All Running Processes

The Platform / List All Running Processes screen lists all processes running on the selected EPAP. The `/usr/ucb/ps -auxw` command generates this list. The operating system's manual page for the `ps` command thoroughly defines the output for this command. [Figure 90: List All Running Processes Screen](#) on page 98 shows an example of the process list.

Figure 90: List All Running Processes Screen



USER	PID	%CPU	%MEM	VSZ	RSS	TTY	STAT	START	TIME	COMMAND
root	1	0.0	0.3	1380	460	?	S	May21	0:20	init [4]
root	2	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[migration/0]
root	3	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[keventd]
root	4	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[ksoftirqd_CPU0]
root	9	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:01	[bdflush]
root	5	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:20	[kswapd]
root	6	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[kscand/DMA]
root	7	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	5:49	[kscand/Normal]
root	8	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[kscand/HighMem]
root	10	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:29	[kupdated]
root	11	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[mdrecoveryd]
root	15	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	2:41	[kjournald]
root	63	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[khud]
root	1170	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[kjournald]
root	1422	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[eth0]
root	1494	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[eth1]
root	1562	0.0	0.0	0	0	?	SW	May21	0:00	[eth2]
root	1724	0.0	0.4	1456	564	?	S	May21	0:10	syslogd -m 0
root	1728	0.0	0.3	1372	424	?	S	May21	0:09	klogd -x
root	1827	0.0	0.6	3508	772	?	S	May21	0:03	/usr/sbin/cshd

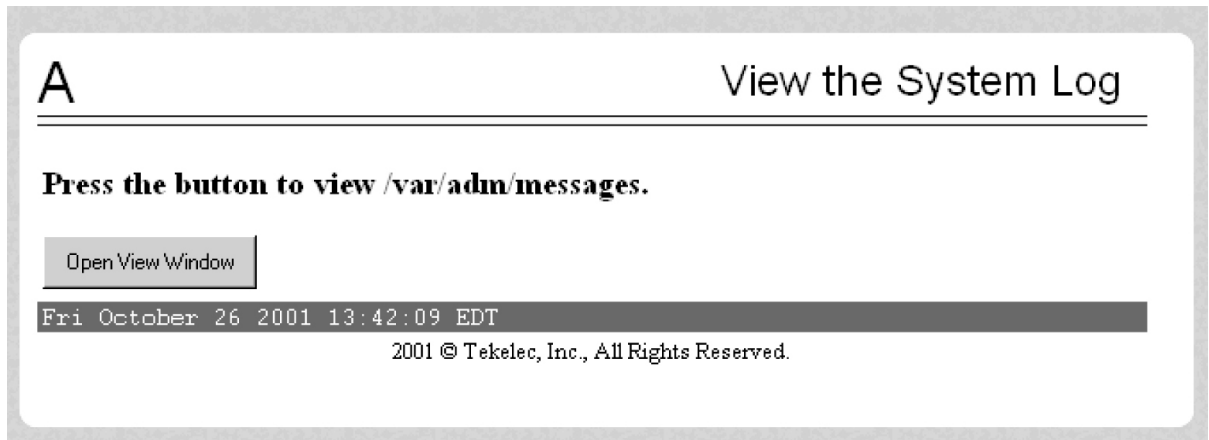
Note:

The exact processes shown here will not be the same on your EPAP servers. The output from this command is unique for each EPAP, depending on the EPAP software processes, the number of active EPAP user interface processes, and other operational conditions.

View System Log

The Platform / View System Log screen allows the user to display the System Log. Each time a system maintenance activity occurs, an entry is made in the System Log. When the user chooses this menu selection, the View the System Log screen appears, as shown in [Figure 91: View the System Log Screen](#) on page 98.

Figure 91: View the System Log Screen



When the user clicks the Open View Window button, the system shows the System Log in the Log Viewer window. (The use of the Log Viewer is described [Platform Menu](#) on page 249.) See [Figure 92: View System Log Format Example](#) on page 99 for an example of the System Log output.

Figure 92: View System Log Format Example

```
May 6 15:39:08 mate unix: WARNING: interrupt level 4 not serviced
May 7 10:13:00 mate unix: WARNING: interrupt level 4 not serviced
```

Eject the CD

The Platform / Eject the CD screen allows the user to eject the CD on the selected EPAP server. [Figure 93: Eject CD Screen](#) on page 99 shows the Eject CD screen.

Figure 93: Eject CD Screen



[Figure 94: Eject CD Screen Error Message](#) on page 99 shows an example of an error reporting that CD media is missing.

Figure 94: Eject CD Screen Error Message



Reboot the MPS

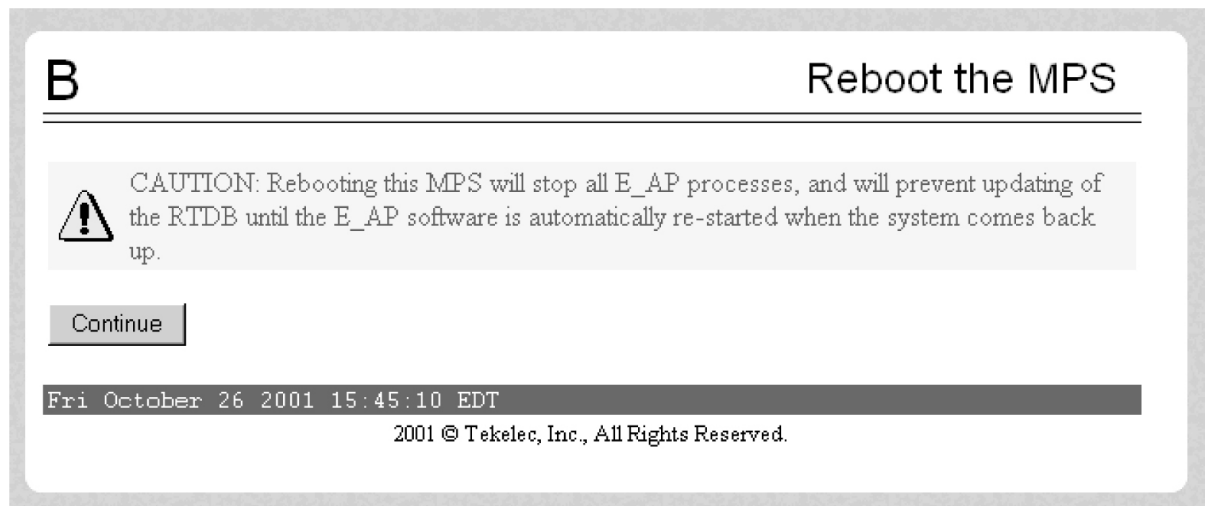
The Platform / Reboot the MPS screen allows the user to reboot the selected EPAP. All EPAP software processes running on the selected EPAP are shut down normally. [Figure 95: Reboot the MPS Screen](#) on page 100 shows the Reboot the MPS screen.

Figure 95: Reboot the MPS Screen



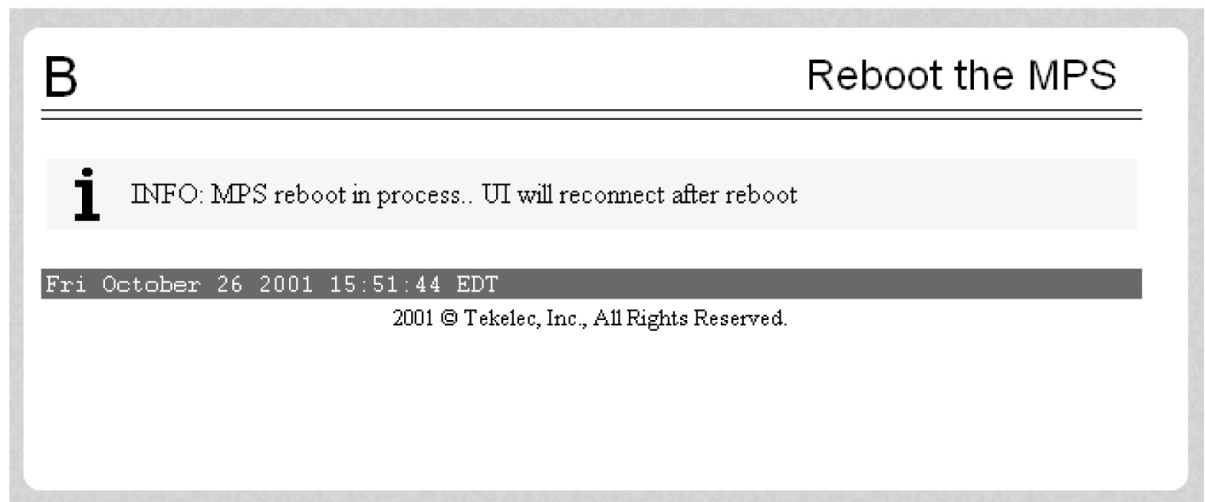
When you click the Reboot MPS button, a cautionary message appears, informing the user that this action instructs EPAP to stop all activity and to prevent the RTDB from being updated with new subscriber data. See [Figure 96: Caution about Rebooting the MPS](#) on page 100.

Figure 96: Caution about Rebooting the MPS



When you are certain that you want to reboot, click the Continue button. Another screen informs you that MPS is being rebooted and that the User Interface will be reconnected when the reboot is completed, as shown in [Figure 97: Rebooting the MPS in Process](#) on page 101.

Figure 97: Rebooting the MPS in Process



Halt the MPS

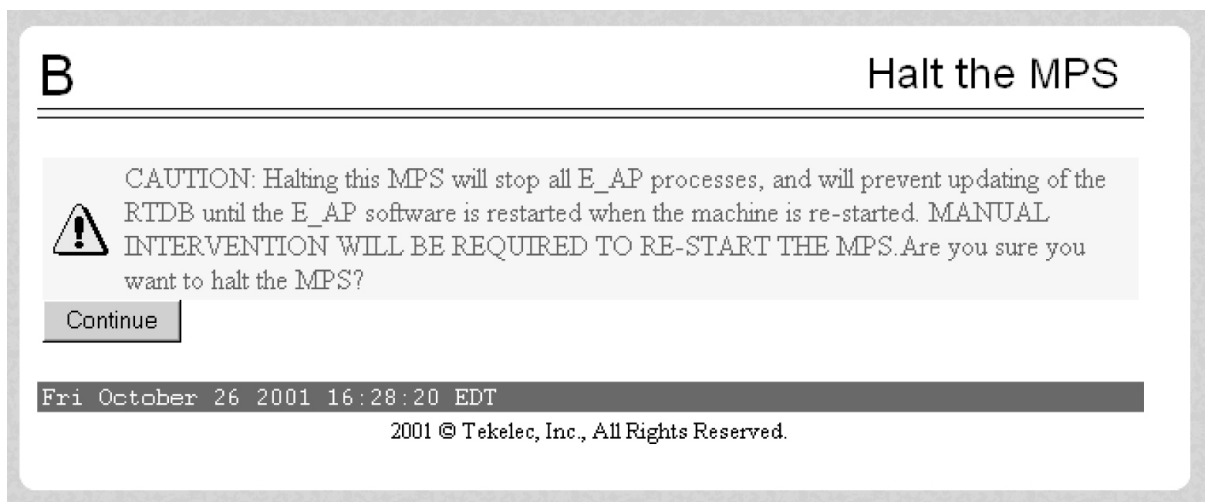
The Platform / Halt the MPS screen allows the user to halt the selected EPAP. All EPAP software processes running on the selected EPAP are shut down normally. [Figure 98: Halt the MPS Screen](#) on page 101 shows the Halt the MPS screen.

Figure 98: Halt the MPS Screen



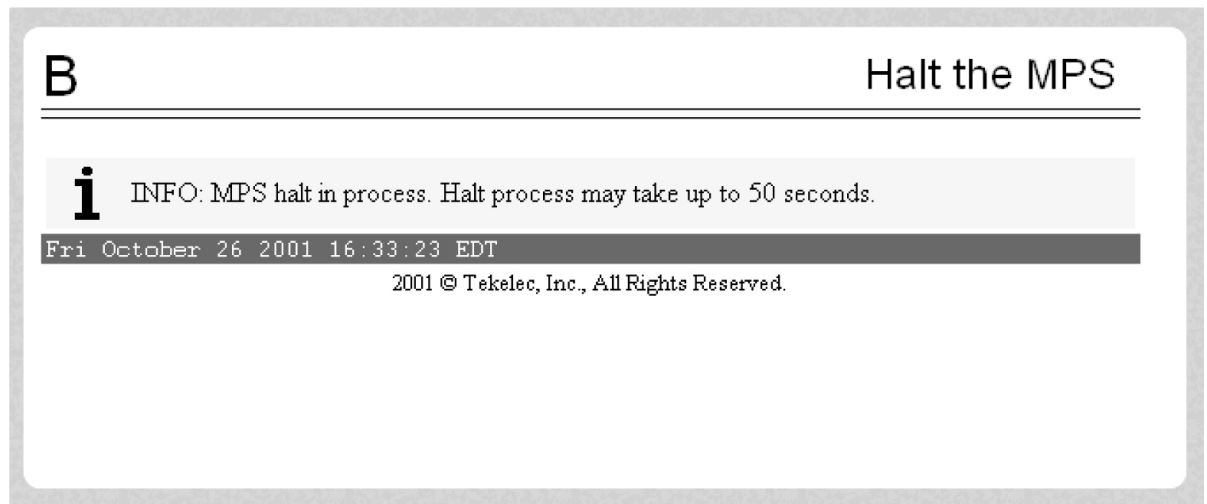
To perform this action, click the halt_MPS button. Next a cautionary message appears, informing the user that this action instructs EPAP to stop all activity and to prevent the RTDB from being updated with new subscriber data. See [Figure 99: Caution about Halting the MPS](#) on page 102.

Figure 99: Caution about Halting the MPS



When you are certain that you want to halt the MPS, click the Continue button. Another screen informs you that MPS is being halted and that the process may require up to 50 seconds. See [Figure 100: Rebooting the MPS in Process](#) on page 102.

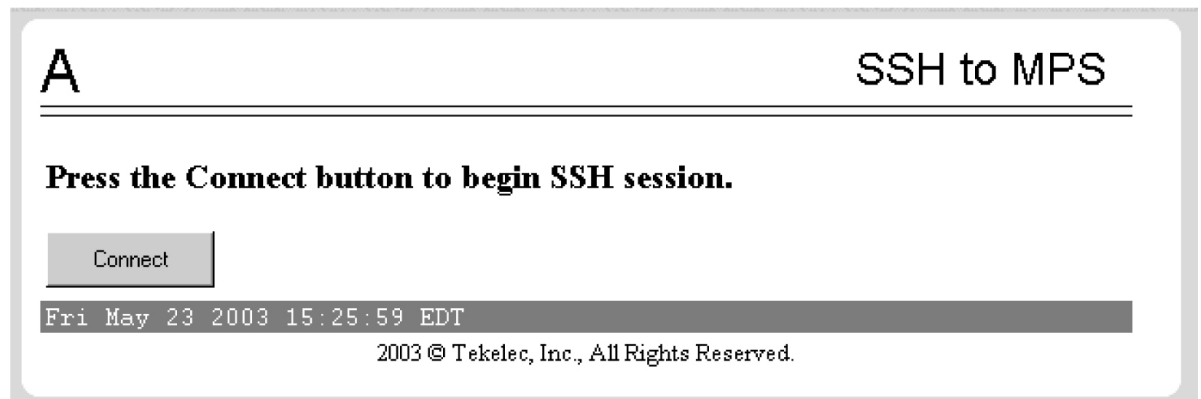
Figure 100: Rebooting the MPS in Process



SSH to MPS

The Platform / SSH to MPS screen allows the user to have a SSH window to the user interface user. Clicking on the Connect button, shown in [Figure 101: SSH to MPS Screen](#) on page 103, opens the SSH User Authentication window. A user name and Password word are required to login.

Figure 101: SSH to MPS Screen



After a successful login, the SSH window opens and is used to perform SSH communications. the screen is shown in [Figure 102: Example of a SSH Window](#) on page 103.

Figure 102: Example of a SSH Window



PDBA Menu

The PDBA (Provisioning Database Administration) menu allows the user to maintain and modify the PDBA. The user sees this menu only on EPAP A. See the PDBA menu in [Figure 103: Provisioning Database Administration Menu](#) on page 104.

Figure 103: Provisioning Database Administration Menu



The PDBA menu provides the control, management, and maintenance of the Provisioning Database Administration facility. This menu provides the following functions:

- [Select Other PDBA](#) on page 105

- [Switchover PDBA Status](#) on page 105
- [Process Control](#) on page 107
- [View PDBA Status](#) on page 109
- [Manage Data](#) on page 111
- [Authorized IP List](#) on page 141
- [DSM Info](#) on page 146
- [PDBA / Maintenance](#) on page 148

To schedule an export to be run one day each month, select the Monthly radio button, select a numeric day of the month, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in Figure 3-190.

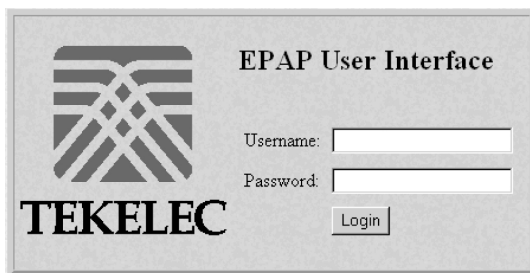
To schedule an export to be run one day each year, select the Yearly radio button, select a numeric day of the year, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in Figure 3-191.

Select Other PDBA

The PDBA / Select Other PDBA is an action performed from the PDBA menu screen (see [Figure 103: Provisioning Database Administration Menu](#) on page 104). It provides access to the remote PDBA GUI.

Access the user interface on the remote PDBA. When the action is successful, you see the logon screen of the remote PDBA pair, on which you can log in to the remote EPAP. See [Figure 104: EPAP UI Login Screen](#) on page 105.

Figure 104: EPAP UI Login Screen

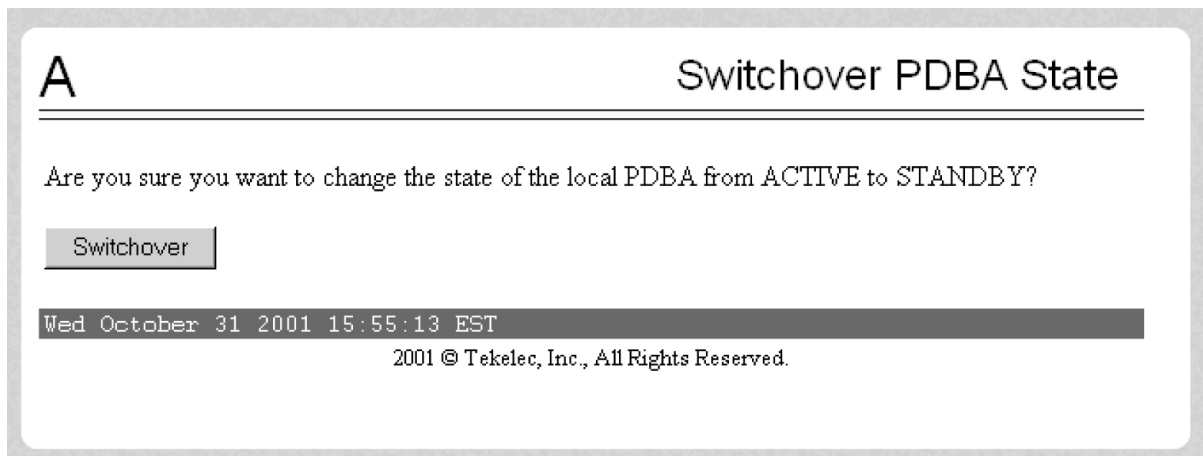


From this screen, you sign on and perform the PDBA actions that you want from the remote PDBA.

Switchover PDBA Status

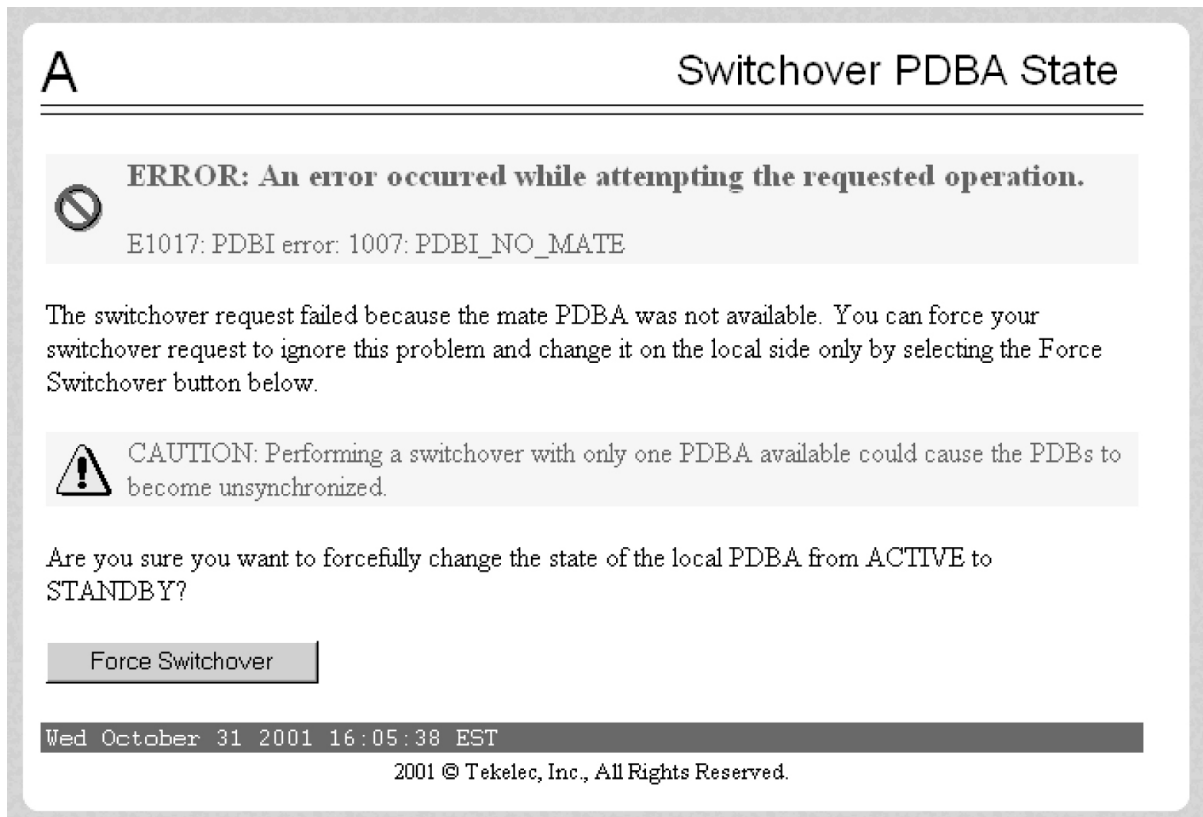
The PDBA / Switchover PDBA Status screen lets you switch the active and standby PDBAs. (This action toggles the states from one state to the other.) When you choose the Select Other PDBA menu item, a screen requires you to confirm the switchover from the Active to the Standby PDBA, or the reverse. See the Switchover PDBA Status screen in [Figure 105: Switchover PDBA Status Screen](#) on page 105.

Figure 105: Switchover PDBA Status Screen



Notice that if only one PDBA is available, you are warned that the action can cause synchronization problems. See the error displayed in the Switchover PDBA Status screen in [Figure 106: Error in Switching a PDBA State](#) on page 106.

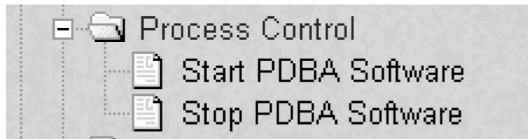
Figure 106: Error in Switching a PDBA State



Process Control

The PDBA / Process Control menu lets you to start and stop the PDBA application, shown in [Figure 107: Process Control Menu](#) on page 107.

Figure 107: Process Control Menu



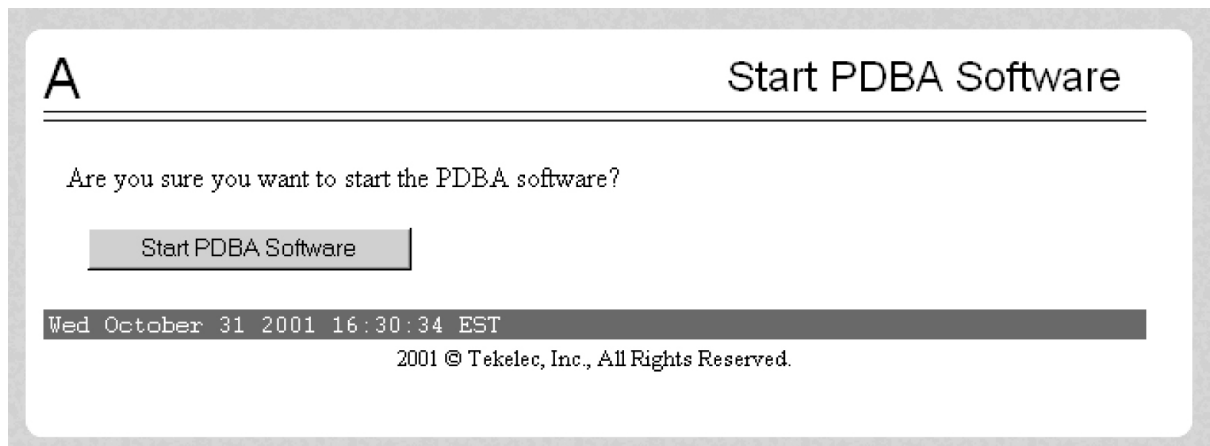
The PDBA / Process Control menu provides these actions:

- [Start PDBA Software](#) on page 107
- [Stop PDBA Software](#) on page 108

Start PDBA Software

The PDBA / Process Control / Start PDBA Software screen begins the execution of the PDBA software. When you click the Start PDBA Software button, the EPAP attempts to start the software. Starting the PDBA software from this menu item also clears the indicator that keeps the software from being automatically started on a reboot (refer to [Figure 110: Stop PDBA Software Screen](#) on page 108). See [Figure 108: Start PDBA Software Screen](#) on page 107 for the Start PDBA Software screen.

Figure 108: Start PDBA Software Screen



When you choose the Start PDBA Software screen, another screen requires to confirm your choice to start the PDBA software. Click the Start PDBA Software button, and see the confirmation shown in [Figure 109: Success in Starting PDBA Software](#) on page 107.

Figure 109: Success in Starting PDBA Software

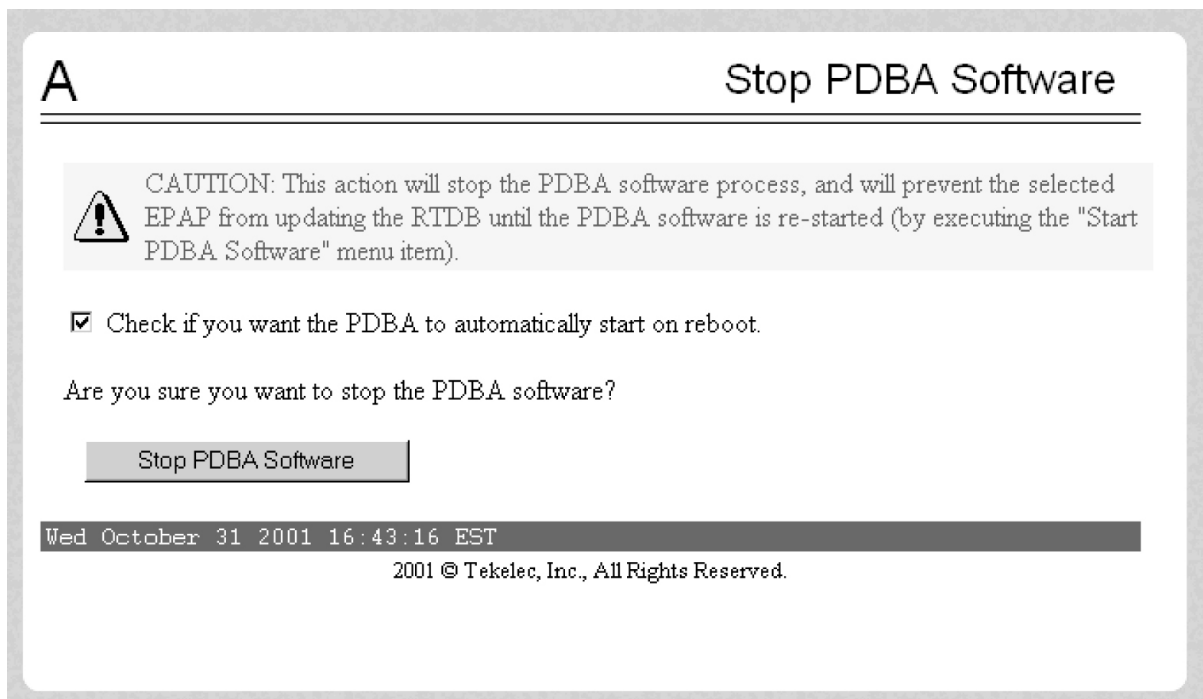


Stop PDBA Software

The PDBA / Process Control / Stop PDBA Software screen stops the PDBA software when you click the Stop PDBA Software button.

The screen also has a checkbox that lets you specify whether PDBA is to be automatically restarted when the machine boots. If you clear this checkbox, the only way to restart the software is via the Start PDBA menu. See [Figure 110: Stop PDBA Software Screen](#) on page 108 for the Stop PDBA Software screen.

Figure 110: Stop PDBA Software Screen



When you choose the Stop PDBA Software screen, another screen shows the successful stopping of the PDBA, shown in [Figure 111: Success in Stopping PDBA Software](#) on page 108.

Figure 111: Success in Stopping PDBA Software



View PDBA Status

The PDBA / View PDBA Status screen is used to display the current status of the selected PDBA. The PDBA Status refresh time can be viewed and changed with this screen. See two examples of the PDBA the View PDBA Status screen in [Figure 112: View PDBA Status Screen](#) on page 109 and [Figure 113: View PDBA Status Screen](#) on page 110.

Figure 112: View PDBA Status Screen

Magnus-A
View PDBA Status

PDBA@10.253.103.24 Status

Status:	STANDBY	Version:	1.0
Level:	63825	Birthday:	12/15/2005 11:16:22 GMT
DN Prefix:		IMSI Prefix:	
Counts:	IMSI=384740, DN=384740, DN Blocks=0, NE=116, IMEI=0, IMEI Blocks=0		
RTDB Clients:	Address	Level	Time Difference
	10.253.103.24	63825	0
	192.168.2.200 (mate)	63825	0

PDB@10.253.103.24 Status

Status: Database daemon is running

Counts: IMSI=384740, DN=384740, DNBlocks=0, NE=116, IMEI=0, IMEIBlocks=0
Resync Objects=63825

Free space: 12213248 kB

Local Proxy Status

Local PDBA Level:	63825	Local PDBA ABP:	No
Remote PDBA Level:	NOT CONNECTED	Remote PDBA ABP:	No
ABP Requested:	No	ABP Unrequested:	Yes

Refresh Options

View Pdba Status refresh time (seconds):

Tue December 20 2005 14:53:49 EST

2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Note: The Local Proxy Status items only appear if the PDBA Proxy feature is enabled.

Figure 113: View PDBA Status Screen

A View PDBA Status

PDBA@192.168.55.76 Status

Status:	ACTIVE	Version:	1.0
Level:	141850751	Birthday:	09/04/2003 19:09:38 GMT
DN Prefix:		IMSI Prefix:	
Counts:	IMSI=18197826, DN=24161663, DN Blocks=50000, NE=369, IMEI=6114046, IMEI Blocks=49993		

RTDB Clients:	Address	Level	Time Difference
	192.168.2.200 (mate)	141850751	0
	192.168.55.76	141850751	0

PDB@192.168.55.76 Status

Status:	Database daemon is running		
Counts:	IMSI=18197826, DN=24161663, DN Blocks=50000, NE=369, IMEI=6114046, IMEI Blocks=49993		
Free space:	7532544 kB		

PDBA@192.168.61.176 Status

Status:	STANDBY	Version:	1.0
Level:	141850751	Birthday:	09/04/2003 19:09:38 GMT
DN Prefix:		IMSI Prefix:	
Counts:	IMSI=18197826, DN=24161663, DN Blocks=50000, NE=369, IMEI=6114046, IMEI Blocks=49993		

RTDB Clients:	Address	Level	Time Difference
	192.168.61.176	141850751	0
	192.168.61.160	141850751	0
	192.168.2.200 (mate)	141850751	0
	192.168.61.170	141850751	0
	192.168.61.171	141850751	0
	192.168.61.159	141850751	0

PDB@192.168.61.176 Status

Status:	Database daemon is not running		
---------	--------------------------------	--	--

Refresh Options

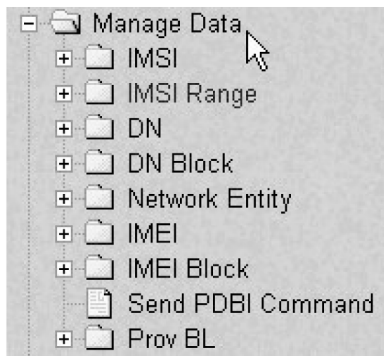
View Pdba Status refresh time (seconds):	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="button" value="Change refresh time"/>	<input type="button" value="Stop refresh"/>
--	--------------------------------	--	---

Note: The IMSI count returned from the RTDB and the IMSI count returned from the PDB may not match when there is both G-Flex and EIR data. Any IMSI created for EIR that does not have a G-Flex IMSI association is not included in the IMSI counts of the PDB. The PDB reports only G-Flex IMSIs. The RTDB reports the total of G-Flex and EIR IMSIs as one count.

Manage Data

The PDBA / Manage Data menu lets you add, update, delete, and view subscriptions in the Provisioning Database (PDB).

Figure 114: Manage Data Menu

**Note:**

Use this menu only for the emergency provisioning of individual subscriptions. This menu is not intended for provisioning large numbers of subscriptions. For normal provisioning activities, the user must create a separate provisioning application that communicates with the PDBA program.

The PDBA / Manage Data menu provides these actions:

- [IMSI](#) on page 112
- [IMSI Range](#) on page 115
- [Dialed Numbers \(DN\)](#) on page 118
- [DN Block](#) on page 122
- [Network Entity](#) on page 125
- [Individual IMEI](#) on page 128
- [Block IMEI](#) on page 132
- [Send Raw PDBI Command](#) on page 136
- [EPAP Provisioning Blacklist Menu](#) on page 138

IMSI

The PDBA / Manage Data / menu is used to add, update, delete, and view subscriptions in the Provisioning Database (PDB).

Figure 115: IMSI Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI menu provides these actions:

- [Add an IMSI](#) on page 113 screen
- [Update an IMSI](#) on page 114 screen
- [Delete an IMSI](#) on page 114 screen

- [Retrieve an IMSI](#) on page 114 screen

Add an IMSI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI / Add an IMSI screen prompts you for the fields needed to add an IMSI to the Provisioning Database (PDB). If there is a conflicting subscription in the PDB, you are prompted to confirm before overwriting the existing subscription.

Figure 116: Add an IMSI Screen

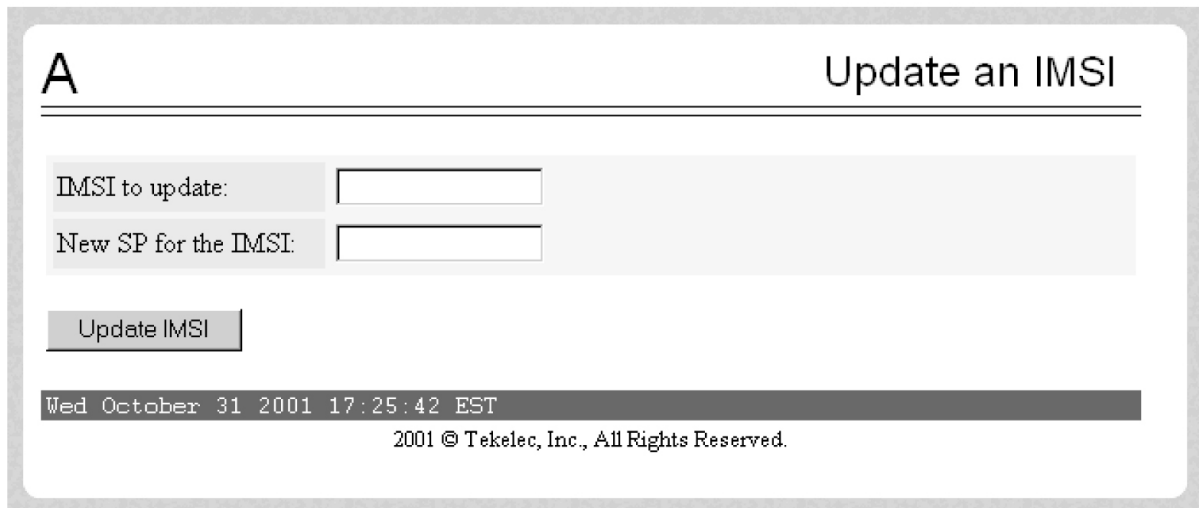
Figure 117: Error in Adding an IMSI on page 113 illustrates the error of no existing IMSI to update. It shows error E1017, resulting from not finding the specified IMSI number.

Figure 117: Error in Adding an IMSI

Update an IMSI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI / Update IMSI screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to change the SP for an IMSI in the Provisioning Database (PDB).

Figure 118: Update an IMSI Screen



A

Update an IMSI

IMSI to update:

New SP for the IMSI:

Update IMSI

Wed October 31 2001 17:25:42 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Delete an IMSI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI / Delete an IMSI screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to remove a subscription from the Provisioning Database (PDB)..

Figure 119: Delete IMSI Screen



A

Delete an IMSI

IMSI to delete:

Delete IMSI

Thu November 01 2001 12:33:55 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Retrieve an IMSI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI / Retrieve an IMSI screen prompts you for the fields necessary to retrieve subscriptions from the Provisioning Database (PDB). If you specify the 'last IMSI', all subscriptions from the 'first IMSI' and 'last IMSI' are shown.

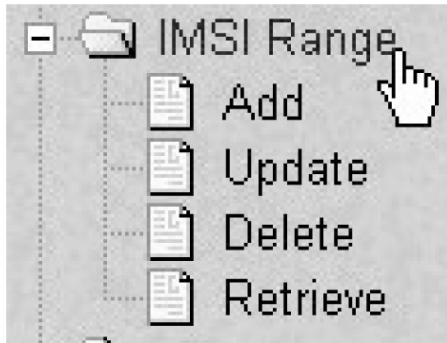
Figure 120: Retrieve IMSI Screen on page 115 shows a sample output form the Retrieve IMSI menu action. The choices for the drop down menu for the Display field are: All data elements, Network entries only, and Record counts only.

Figure 120: Retrieve IMSI Screen

IMSI Range

Note: The screens available under the IMSI Range Menu are only operational to SOG customers. The PDDB / Manage Data /IMSI Range menu is used to add, update, delete, and view subscription in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 121: IMSI Range Menu](#) on page 115 for the IMSI Range menu.

Figure 121: IMSI Range Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI Range menu provides these actions:

- [Add an IMSI Range](#) on page 116 screen
- [Update an IMSI Range](#) on page 117 screen
- [Delete an IMSI Range](#) on page 117 screen
- [Retrieve an IMSI Range](#) on page 118 screen

Add an IMSI Range

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI Range / Add an IMSI Range screen prompts you for the fields needed to add an IMSI range to the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 122: Add an IMSI Range Screen](#) on page 116 for an example of the Add IMSI Range screen.

Note: This screen is only operational to SOG customers.

Figure 122: Add an IMSI Range Screen

A screenshot of a web-based form titled "Parma-A" and "Add an IMSI Range". The form contains three input fields: "Beginning IMSI:", "Ending IMSI:", and "SP:". Below the input fields is a button labeled "Add IMSI Range". At the bottom of the form, there is a timestamp "Thu June 01 2006 13:30:35 EDT" and a copyright notice "2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."/>

Parma-A		Add an IMSI Range	
Beginning IMSI:	<input type="text"/>		
Ending IMSI:	<input type="text"/>		
SP:	<input type="text"/>		
<input type="button" value="Add IMSI Range"/>			
Thu June 01 2006 13:30:35 EDT			
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.			

Update an IMSI Range

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI Range / Update an IMSI Range screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to change the SP for an IMSI Range in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 123: Update an IMSI Range Screen](#) on page 117 for an example of the Update an IMSI Range screen.

Note: This screen is only operational to SOG customers.

Figure 123: Update an IMSI Range Screen



Parma-A Update an IMSI Range

Beginning IMSI:

SP:

Update IMSI Range

Thu June 01 2006 13:31:31 EDT

2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Delete an IMSI Range

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI Range / Delete an IMSI Range screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to remove a subscription range from the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 124: Delete IMSI Range Screen](#) on page 117 for an example of the Delete an IMSI Range screen.

Note: This screen is only operational to SOG customers.

Figure 124: Delete IMSI Range Screen

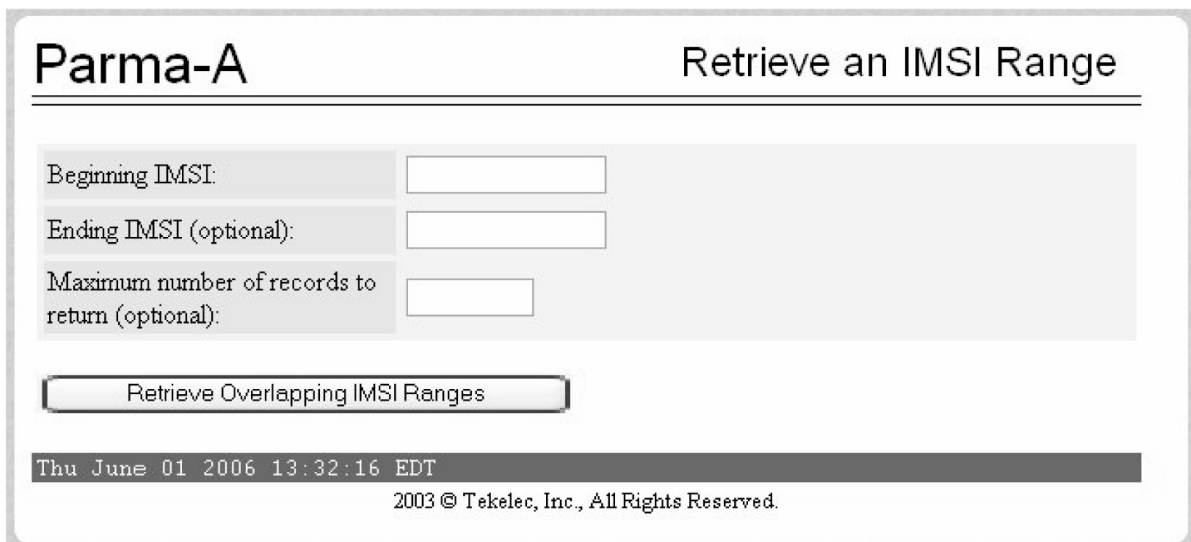


Retrieve an IMSI Range

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMSI Range / Retrieve an IMSI Range screen prompts you for the fields necessary to retrieve subscriptions from the Provisioning Database (PDB). All subscriptions overlapping the **Beginning IMSI** to the **Ending IMSI** are shown. The **Ending IMSI** is not required. [Figure 125: Retrieve an IMSI Range Screen](#) on page 118 shows an example of the Retrieve an IMSI Range screen.

Note: This screen is only operational to SOG customers.

Figure 125: Retrieve an IMSI Range Screen



Dialed Numbers (DN)

The PDBA / Manage Data / DN menu lets you add, update, delete, and view dialed numbers (DNs) in the Provisioning Database (PDB). A 'dialed number' can refer to any mobile or wireline

subscriber number and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number. See [Figure 126: Manage Data Screen / DN Menu](#) on page 119 for the PDBA / Manage Data / DN screen.

Figure 126: Manage Data Screen / DN Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / DN menu provides these actions:

- [Add a DN](#) on page 119
- [Update a DN](#) on page 120
- [Delete a DN](#) on page 120
- [Retrieve a DN](#) on page 121

Add a DN

The PDBA / Manage Data / DN / Add a DN screen prompts you for the fields needed to add a DN to the Provisioning Database (PDB). If there is a conflicting subscription in the PDB, you are prompted to confirm before overwriting the existing subscription. See [Figure 127: Add a DN Screen](#) on page 119 for an example of the Add a DN screen.

Figure 127: Add a DN Screen

 A screenshot of the 'Add a DN' web form. The form is titled 'A' in the top left and 'Add a DN' in the top right. It contains several input fields:

- 'DN to add:' followed by a text input box.
- 'Enter a maximum of 2 Network Entities (optional):' followed by two rows of radio buttons for 'RN', 'SP', 'VMS', and 'GRN', each with an associated text input box.
- 'Portability Type:' followed by a dropdown menu showing 'No portability type (PT=none)'.
- 'Enter up to 7 additional DN's to add (optional):' followed by two rows of four text input boxes each.
- 'Force:' followed by a dropdown menu showing 'No'.

 At the bottom left is an 'Add DN' button. At the bottom of the form is a status bar showing the date and time: 'Wed August 08 2007 10:24:08 EDT' and the copyright notice: '2006 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.'

Update a DN

The PDBA / Manage Data / DN / Update a DN screen prompts you for the fields necessary to change the SP or RN for a DN in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 128: Update a DN Screen](#) on page 120 for an example of the Update a DN menu.

Figure 128: Update a DN Screen

The screenshot shows a web-based form titled "Update a DN". The form is contained within a window with a title bar that says "Update a DN". The form has a light gray background and a white border. At the top left of the form area is a large letter "A". The form contains the following elements:

- A text input field labeled "DN to update:" containing the value "4599967890".
- Two radio button options:
 - Move the existing DN to IMSI:
 - Modify as a Standalone DN:
- A text input field labeled "New IMSI for the DN:" which is currently empty.
- The word "OR" centered between the two radio button options.
- Two sets of radio button options for modifying the DN:
 - Set 1: Make no change to the existing value, RN, SP, VMS, GRN. The GRN field contains the value "FFF673".
 - Set 2: Make no change to the existing value, RN, SP, VMS, GRN. The GRN field contains the value "AAA237".
- A dropdown menu labeled "Portability Type:" with the selected value "Make no change to the existing value".
- An "Update DN" button at the bottom left.
- A status bar at the bottom of the window showing the date and time: "Mon August 13 2007 12:14:10 EDT" and the copyright notice: "2006 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

Delete a DN

The PDBA / Manage Data / DN / Delete a DN screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to remove a DN from the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 129: Delete a DN Screen](#) on page 120 for an example of the Delete a DN screen.

Figure 129: Delete a DN Screen

A
Delete a DN

DN to delete:

Thu November 01 2001 13:45:27 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Retrieve a DN

The PDBA / Manage Data / DN / Retrieve a DN screen prompts you for the fields necessary to retrieve subscriptions from the Provisioning Database (PDB) by DN. See [Figure 130: Retrieve a DN Screen](#) on page 121 for an example of the Retrieve a DN screen.

Figure 130: Retrieve a DN Screen

A
Retrieve a DN

Retrieve information for a single DN:

DN to retrieve:

OR

Retrieve information for an DN range:

First DN in the range:

Last DN in the range:

Only Show DNs with maximum of 2 Network Entities(optional):

RN SP VMS GRN

RN SP VMS GRN

Only show DNs of this Portability Type:

Maximum number of records to return (optional):

Type of information to return:

Wed August 08 2007 10:25:35 EDT

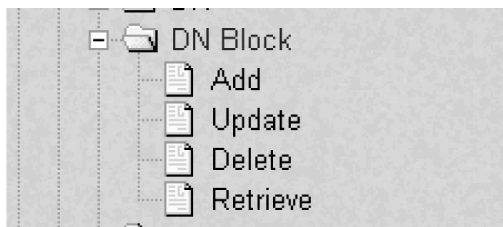
2006 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

DN Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / DNBlock menu lets you add, update, delete, and view DN Blocks in the Provisioning Database (PDB). A 'dialed number' can refer to any mobile or wireline subscriber number, and can include MSISDN, MDN, MIN, or the wireline Dialed Number. A DN Block is a grouping of DN numbers that is treated as a continuous sequence of DNs.

See [Figure 131: PDBA / Manage Data Screen / DN Block Menu](#) on page 122 for the PDBA / Manage Data / DN Block menu.

Figure 131: PDBA / Manage Data Screen / DN Block Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / DN Block menu provides these actions:

- [Add a DN Block](#) on page 122
- [Update a DN Block](#) on page 123
- [Delete a DN Block](#) on page 124
- [Retrieve DN Blocks](#) on page 125

Add a DN Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / DNBlock / Add a DN Block screen prompts you for the fields needed to add a DN block to the Provisioning Database (PDB). If there is a conflicting subscription in the PDB, you are prompted to confirm before overwriting the existing subscription.

See [Figure 132: Add a DN Block Screen](#) on page 122 for an example of the Add a DN Block screen.

Figure 132: Add a DN Block Screen

A
Add a DN Block

First DN in the DN Block:

Last DN in the DN Block:

Enter a maximum of 2 Network Entities (optional):

RN
 SP
 VMS
 GRN

RN
 SP
 VMS
 GRN

Portability Type:

Ved August 08 2007 10:28:48 EDT

2006 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Update a DN Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / DNBlock / Update a DN Block screen prompts you for the fields necessary to change the SP or RN for an DN block in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 133: Update a DN Block Screen](#) on page 123 for an example of the Update a DN Block screen.

Figure 133: Update a DN Block Screen

A
Update a DN Block

First DN in the DN Block:

Last DN in the DN Block:

Enter a maximum of 2 Network Entities (optional):

Make no change to the existing value
 RN SP VMS GRN

Disassociate from this Network Element

Make no change to the existing value
 RN SP VMS GRN

Disassociate from this Network Element

Portability Type:

Mon August 13 2007 12:18:44 EDT
 2006 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Delete a DN Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / DNBlock / Delete a DN Block screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to remove a DN block from the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 134: Delete a DN Block Screen](#) on page 124 for an example of the Delete a DN Block screen.

Figure 134: Delete a DN Block Screen

A
Delete a DN Block

First DN in the DN Block:

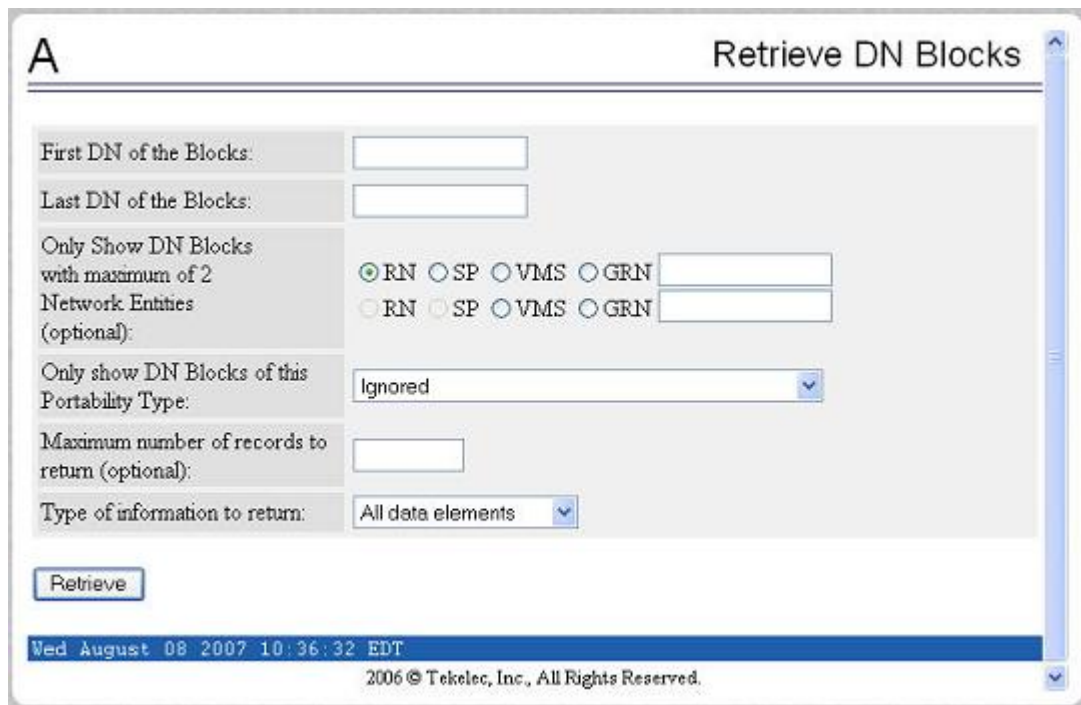
Last DN in the DN Block:

Thu November 01 2001 14:05:39 EST
 2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Retrieve DN Blocks

The PDBA / Manage Data / DNBlock / Retrieve DN Blocks screen prompts you for the fields necessary to retrieve subscriptions from the Provisioning Database (PDB) by DN. You must specify a block of DNs. See [Figure 135: Retrieve DN Blocks Screen](#) on page 125 for an example of the Retrieve DN Blocks screen.

Figure 135: Retrieve DN Blocks Screen



Network Entity

The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity menu lets you add, update, delete, and retrieve network entities in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 136: PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity Menu](#) on page 125 for the PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity menu.

Figure 136: PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity menu provides these actions:

- [Add Network Entity](#) on page 126
- [Update Network Entity](#) on page 126
- [Delete Network Entity](#) on page 127

- [Retrieve Network Entity](#) on page 127

Add Network Entity

The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity / Add Network Entity menu selection prompts for the fields needed to add a network entity to the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 137: Add an NE Screen](#) on page 126 for an example of the Add an NE screen.

Figure 137: Add an NE Screen

Update Network Entity

The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity / Update Network Entity screen prompts for the fields necessary to change a Network Entity in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 138: Update an NE Screen](#) on page 126 for an example of the Update an NE screen.

Figure 138: Update an NE Screen

Delete Network Entity

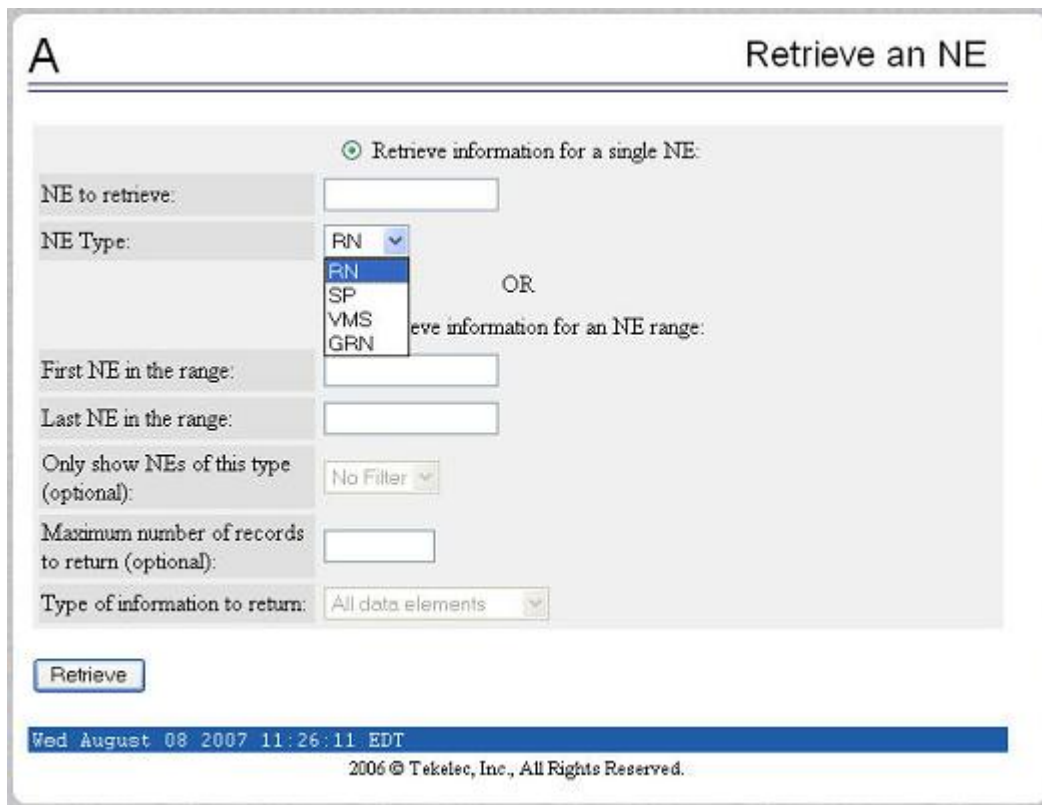
The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity / Delete Network Entity screen prompts the user for the fields necessary to remove a Network Entity from the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 139: Delete an NE Screen](#) on page 127 for an example of the Delete an NE screen.

Figure 139: Delete an NE Screen

Retrieve Network Entity

The PDBA / Manage Data / Network Entity / Retrieve Network Entity screen prompts you for the fields necessary to retrieve a Network Entity from the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 140: Retrieve an NE Screen](#) on page 127 for an example of the Retrieve an NE screen.

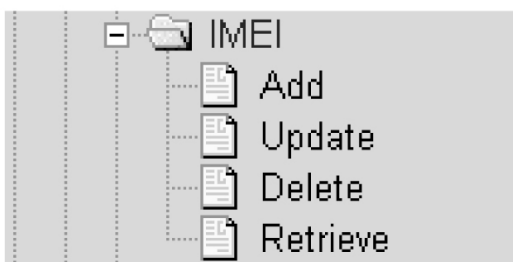
Figure 140: Retrieve an NE Screen



Individual IMEI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI menu is used to add, update, delete, and view individual IMEI entries in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 141: IMEI Menu](#) on page 128 for the IMEI menu.

Figure 141: IMEI Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI menu provides these actions:

- [Add an IMEI](#) on page 129
- [Update an IMEI](#) on page 129
- [Delete an IMEI](#) on page 130
- [Retrieve an IMEI](#) on page 131

Add an IMEI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Add an IMEI screen is used to create new IMEI entries in the Provisioning Database (PDB). The following functions are performed from this screen:

- Add a new IMEI, its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL), SVN, and 0 to 8 IMSIs. An IMEI and at least one List Type must be specified.
- Overwrite an existing IMEI. The IMEI and any other parameters and Force must be specified.
- Add a new IMSI to an existing IMEI. Existing IMEI and IMSI must be specified.

The SVN is an optional field. If no value is entered the default is 0. See [Figure 142: Add an IMEI Screen](#) on page 129 for an example of the Add a IMEI screen.

Figure 142: Add an IMEI Screen

Update an IMEI

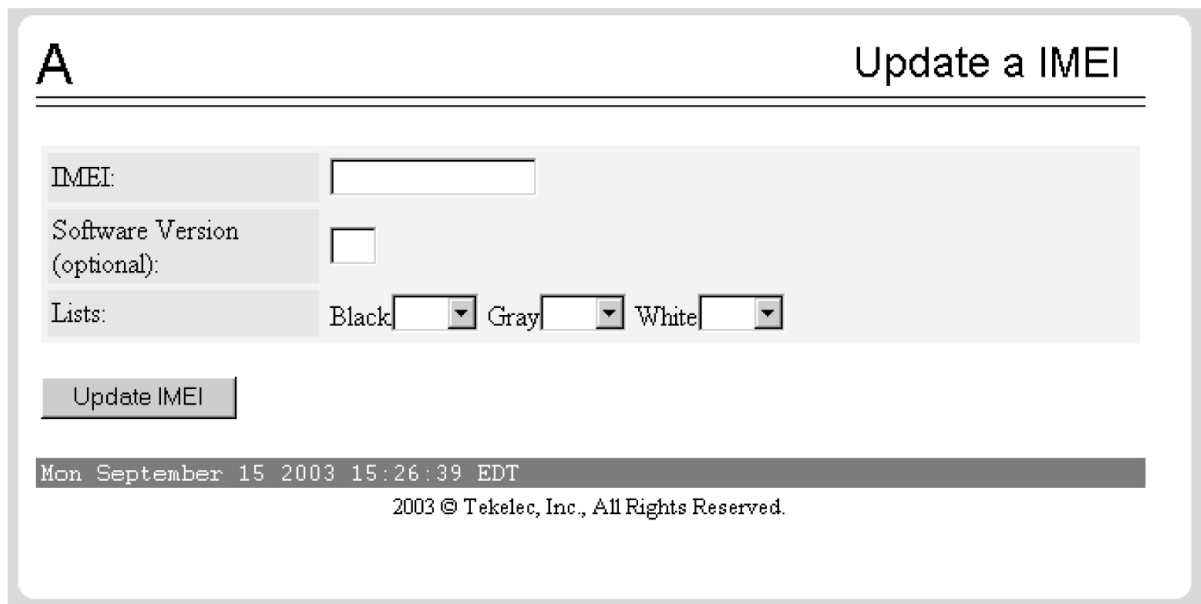
The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Update IMEI screen is used to update/modify individual IMEI entries in the PDB. The following functions are performed from this screen:

- Update an IMEI with its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL). An IMEI and at least one List Type must be specified. At least one List Type must be set to yes. Unless specified, the List types will not change.
- Overwrite an existing SVN. An IMEI and SVN must be specified.

IMSI's cannot be updated with this screen. ENT_EIR and DLT_EIR are used to define IMSI's. To change the List Types, use the yes/no options for the various lists.

See [Figure 143: Update an IMEI Screen](#) on page 129 for an example of the Update a IMEI screen.

Figure 143: Update an IMEI Screen



A Update a IMEI

IMEI:	<input type="text"/>
Software Version (optional):	<input type="text"/>
Lists:	Black <input type="text"/> Gray <input type="text"/> White <input type="text"/>

Mon September 15 2003 15:26:39 EDT
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Delete an IMEI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Delete an IMEI screen is used to remove IMEI entries from the Provisioning Database (PDB). The following functions are performed from this screen:

- Delete an IMEI and its associated list types, SVN, and any associated IMSIs. The IMEI must be specified.
- Delete an IMSI from a specific IMEI. The IMSI and IMEI must be specified.
- Delete an IMSI from all IMEIs. The IMSI must be specified.

See [Figure 144: Delete an IMEI Screen](#) on page 130 for an example of the Delete a IMEI screen.

Figure 144: Delete an IMEI Screen

A
Delete a IMEI

IMEI to delete:

Enter up to 8 IMST's to diassociate from the IMEI (optional):

Mon September 15 2003 15:30:21 EDT
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Retrieve an IMEI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Retrieve is used to retrieve IMEI data from the Provisioning Database (PDB). The following functions are performed from this screen:

- Retrieve an IMEI and its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL), SVN, and 0 to 8 IMSIs. The IMEI must be specified.
- Retrieve a range (1 through 10,000) of IMEIs that match either of the following using filters:
 - Have a specific List Type set to YES.
 - Have an IMSI that matches the requested IMSI.
- Retrieve the beginning and ending IMEI. At least one optional filter type must be specified.

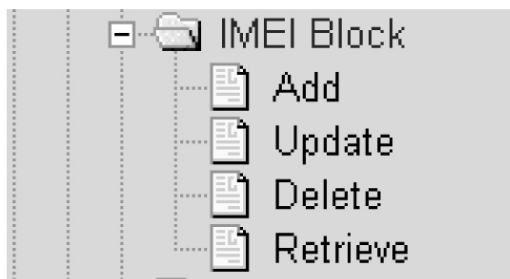
See [Figure 145: Retrieve an IMEI Screen](#) on page 131 for an example of the Retrieve a IMEI screen.

Figure 145: Retrieve an IMEI Screen

Block IMEI

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI Block menu is used to add, update, delete, and view individual IMEI entries in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 146: IMEI Block Menu](#) on page 132 for the IMEI Block menu.

Figure 146: IMEI Block Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI Block menu provides these actions:

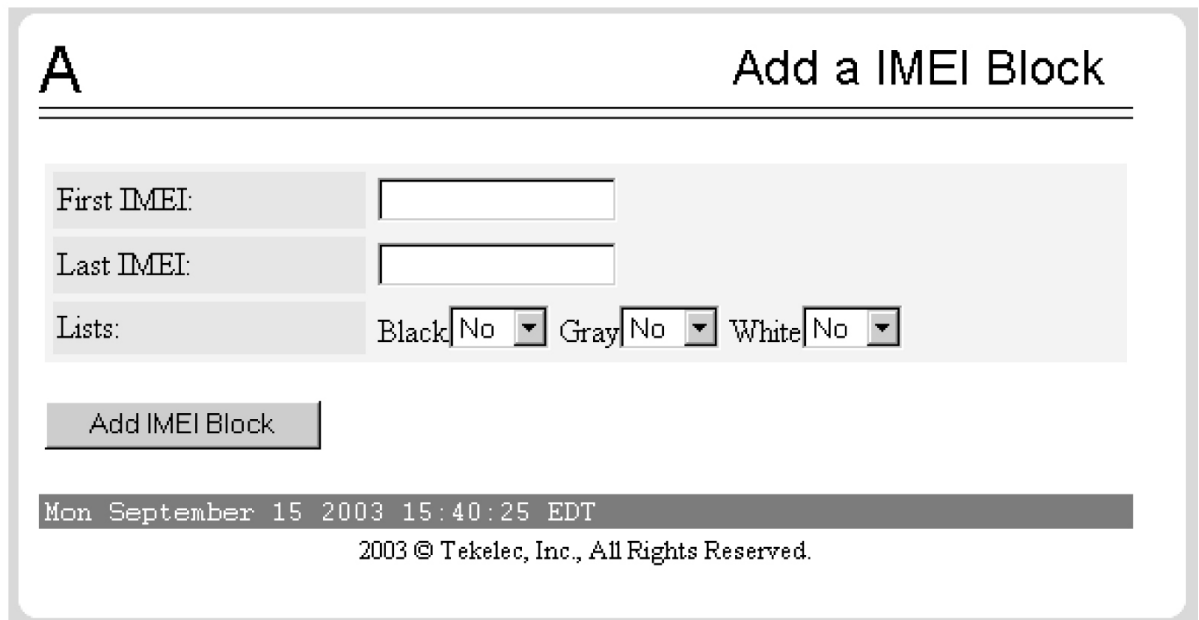
- [Add an IMEI Block](#) on page 133
- [Update an IMEI Block](#) on page 133
- [Delete an IMEI Block](#) on page 134
- [Retrieve an IMEI Block](#) on page 135

Add an IMEI Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Add an IMEI Block screen is used to create new IMEI entries in the Provisioning Database (PDB). This screen is used to add a new IMEI block with its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL). The First IMEI, Last IMEI, and at least one List Type must be specified.

See [Figure 147: Add an IMEI Block Screen](#) on page 133 for an example of the Add an IMEI screen.

Figure 147: Add an IMEI Block Screen



A Add a IMEI Block

First IMEI:

Last IMEI:

Lists: Black Gray White

Add IMEI Block

Mon September 15 2003 15:40:25 EDT

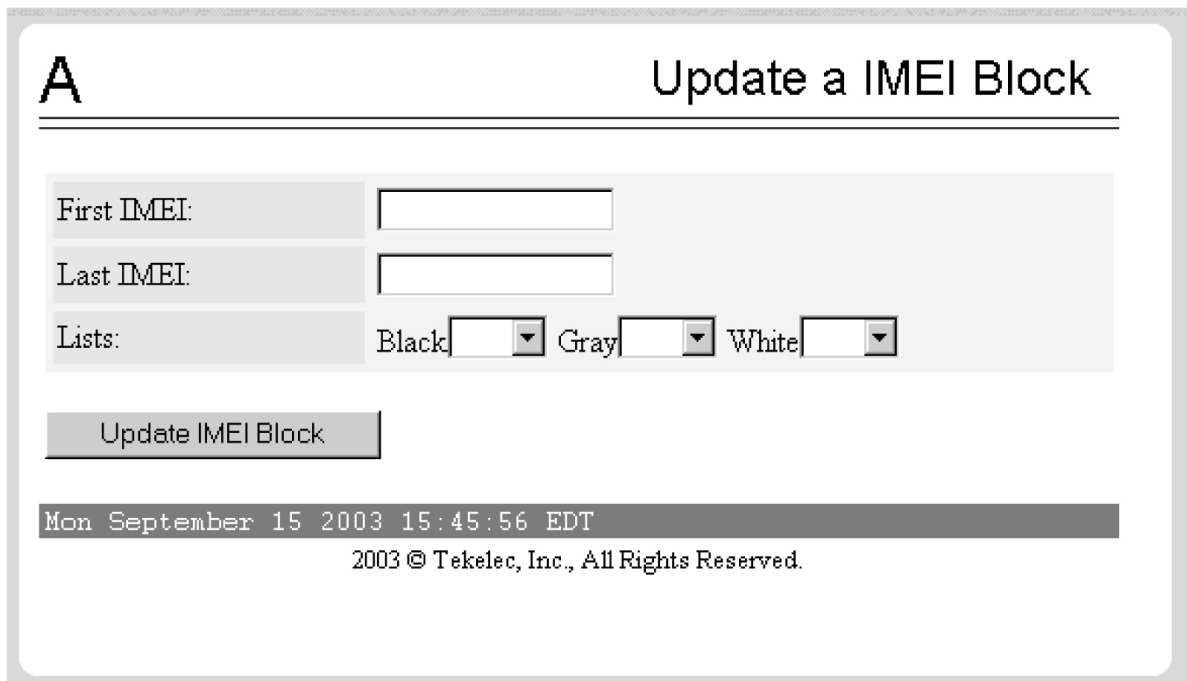
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Update an IMEI Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Update IMEI Block screen is used to update/modify IMEI entries in the PDB. This screen is used to update an IMEI block with its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL). The First IMEI, Last IMEI, and at least one List Type must be specified. At least one List Type must be set to yes. Unless specified, the List types will not change.

See [Figure 148: Update an IMEI Block Screen](#) on page 133 for an example of the Update an IMEI Block screen.

Figure 148: Update an IMEI Block Screen



A Update a IMEI Block

First IMEI:

Last IMEI:

Lists: Black Gray White

Update IMEI Block

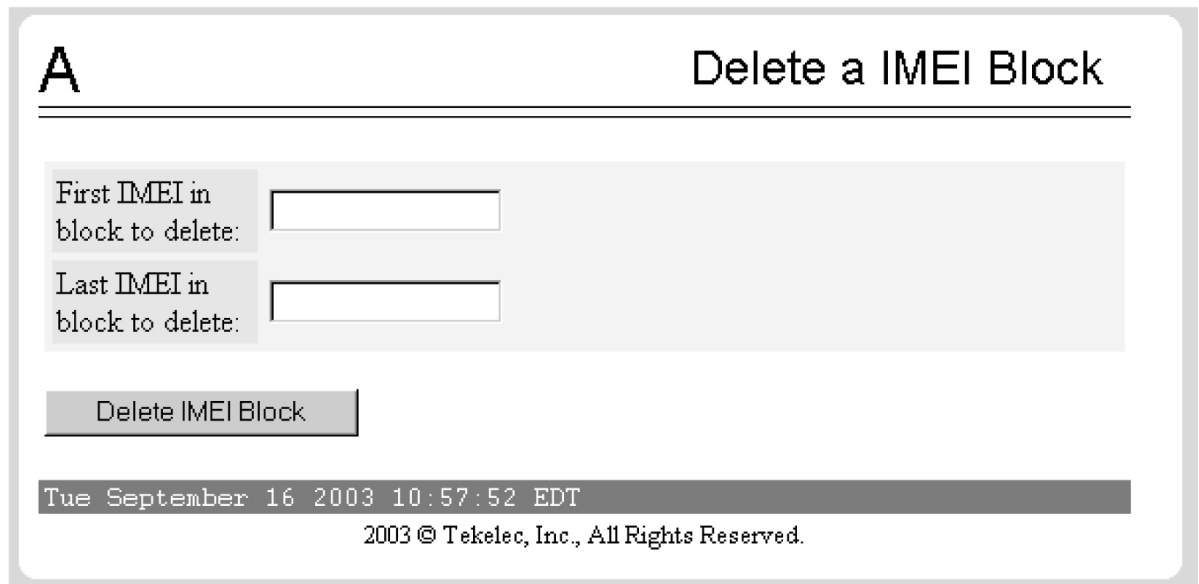
Mon September 15 2003 15:45:56 EDT
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Delete an IMEI Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Delete an IMEI Block screen is used to remove IMEI entries from the Provisioning Database (PDB). This screen is used to delete an IMEI block and its associated list types, SVN, and any associated IMSIs. The First IMEI in the block and Last IMEI in the block must be specified.

See [Figure 149: Delete an IMEI Block Screen](#) on page 134 for an example of the Delete an IMEI Block screen.

Figure 149: Delete an IMEI Block Screen



A Delete a IMEI Block

First IMEI in block to delete:

Last IMEI in block to delete:

Delete IMEI Block

Tue September 16 2003 10:57:52 EDT

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Retrieve an IMEI Block

The PDBA / Manage Data / IMEI / Retrieve is used to retrieve IMEI Block data from the Provisioning Database (PDB). The following functions are performed from this screen:

- Retrieve an IMEI Block and its associated List Types (WL,GL,BL), SVN, and 0 to 8 IMSIs. First IMEI in the range must be specified.
- Retrieve a range of IMEIs that match either of the following using filters:
 - Have a specific List Type set to YES.
 - Have an IMSI that matches the requested IMSI

See [Figure 150: Retrieve an IMEI Block Screen](#) on page 135 for an example of the Retrieve an IMEI Block screen.

Figure 150: Retrieve an IMEI Block Screen

A
Retrieve IMEI Blocks

First IMEI in the range:

Last IMEI in the range:

Black List filter value: ▼

Gray List filter value: ▼

White List filter value: ▼

Maximum number of records to return: (optional)

Type of information to return: ▼

Tue September 16 2003 11:03:22 EDT

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See [Figure 151: Retrieve an IMEI Block Output Screen](#) on page 136 for an example of the output of a Retrieve an IMEI Block screen.

Figure 151: Retrieve an IMEI Block Output Screen

A
Retrieve IMEI Blocks

✓ SUCCESS: Subscription successfully retrieved.

First IMEI	Last IMEI	Black	Gray	White
33557777888777	33557788899777	yes	no	no

Tue September 16 2003 15:29:07 EDT

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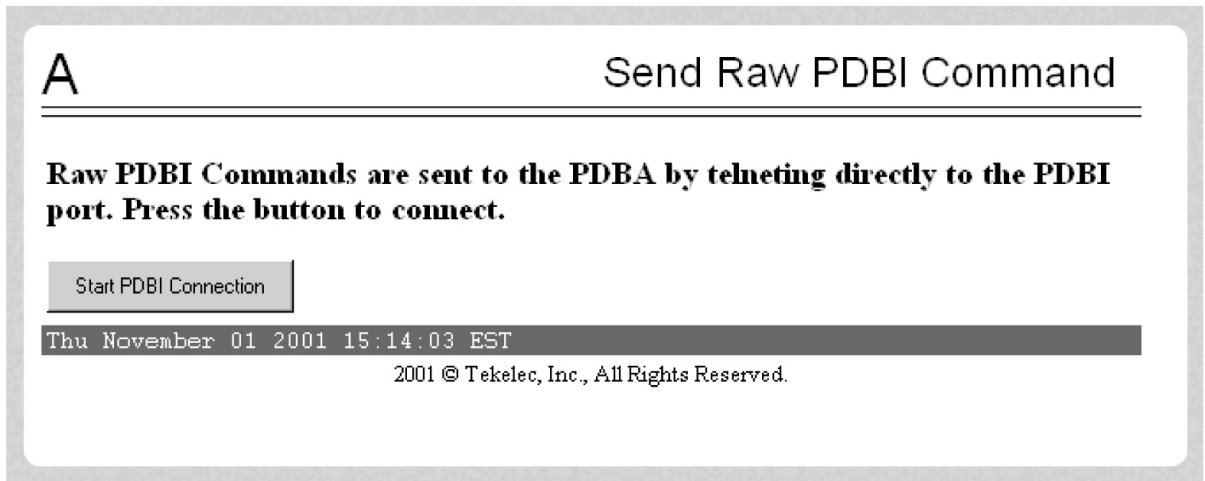
Send Raw PDBI Command

The PDBA / Manage Data / Send Raw PDBI Command screen lets you type PDBI (Provisioning Database Interface) commands that are not explicitly covered by the menu set. (The Send Raw

PDBI Command screen appears under the PDBA / Manage Data menu; see [Figure 114: Manage Data Menu](#) on page 111.)

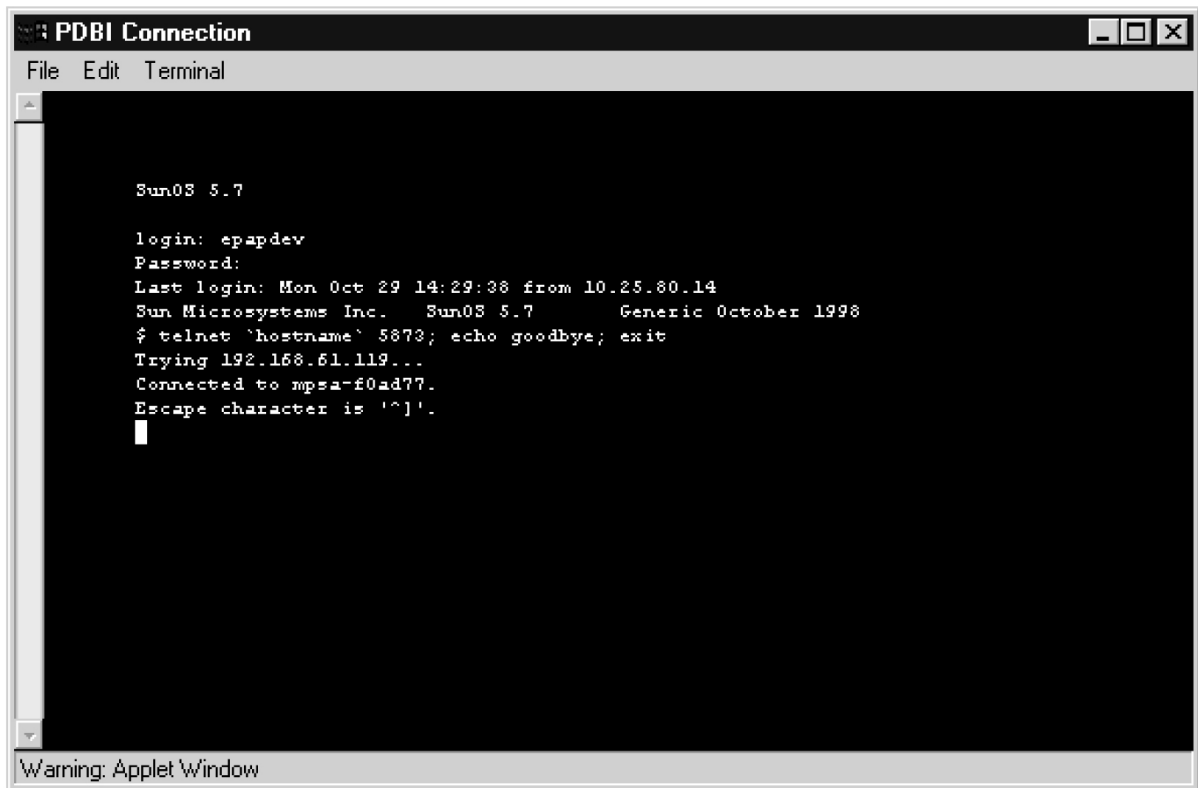
A socket connection to the PDBI is available; however, all other functions, including creating and ending transactions, must be entered by hand. For additional information about the PDBI commands, refer to the *EAGLE Provisioning Database Interface Manual*. See [Figure 152: Send Raw PDBI Command Screen](#) on page 137 for the Send Raw PDBI Command screen.

Figure 152: Send Raw PDBI Command Screen



Press the Start PDBI Connection button, and a new window appears with the PDBI connection. [Figure 153: PDBI Connection Window](#) on page 137 shows an example of the PDBI Connection window.

Figure 153: PDBI Connection Window



You can close the session by:

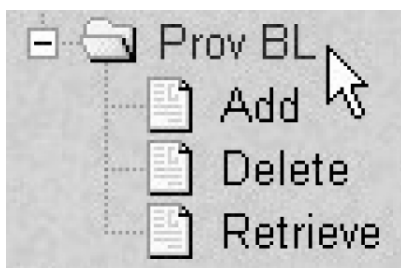
- Closing the window under the File menu, or
- Clicking on the X icon in the upper right of the window, or
- Clicking the Close PDBI Connection button in the EPAP network window.

Refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual* for the rules about syntax, usages, commands, etc.

EPAP Provisioning Blacklist Menu

The PDBA / Manage Data / Prov BL menu is used to add, delete, and view blacklist entries in the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 154: Provisioning Blacklist Menu](#) on page 138 for the IMEI menu.

Figure 154: Provisioning Blacklist Menu



The PDBA / Manage Data / Prov BL menu provides these actions:

- [Add Provisioning Blacklist](#) on page 139
- [Delete Provisioning Blacklist](#) on page 139
- [Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist](#) on page 140

Add Provisioning Blacklist

The PDBA / Manage Data / Prov BL / Add Provisioning Blacklist screen is used to add Blacklist data to prevent certain address ranges from being used as DN, DN Block, and IMSI address strings. The following criteria must be followed when entering the blacklist data:

- The address strings are defined as two digit strings of 5-15 hexadecimal digits, where the ending address is greater than or equal to the beginning address.
- The beginning blacklist value and ending blacklist value must be of the same length.
- The address strings cannot conflict with DN, DN block, or IMSI values in the PDB.

See [Figure 155: Add Provisioning Blacklist Screen](#) on page 139 for an example of the Add Provisioning Blacklist screen.

Figure 155: Add Provisioning Blacklist Screen



Parma-A Add Provisioning Blacklist

Beginning Address:

Ending Address:

Add Provisioning Blacklist

Thu June 01 2006 14:25:34 EDT

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Delete Provisioning Blacklist

The PDBA / Manage Data / Prov BL / Delete Provisioning Blacklist screen is used to delete the EPAP Blacklist range from the Provisioning Database (PDB). The beginning address string is defined as a string of 5-15 hexadecimal digits.

See [Figure 156: Delete Provisioning Blacklist Screen](#) on page 139 for an example of the Delete Provisioning Blacklist screen.

Figure 156: Delete Provisioning Blacklist Screen

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Parma-A" and "Delete Provisioning Blacklist". It features a form with a label "Beginning Provisioning Blacklist Address:" and an adjacent empty text input field. Below the form is a button labeled "Delete Provisioning Blacklist". At the bottom of the page, there is a timestamp "Thu June 01 2006 14:27:47 EDT" and a copyright notice "2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist

The PDBA / Manage Data / Prov BL / Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist screen is used to retrieve Blacklist data from the Provisioning Database (PDB). The address strings are defined as two digit strings of 5-15 hexadecimal digits of the same length, where the ending address is greater than or equal to the beginning address.

See [Figure 157: Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist Screen](#) on page 140 for an example of the Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist screen.

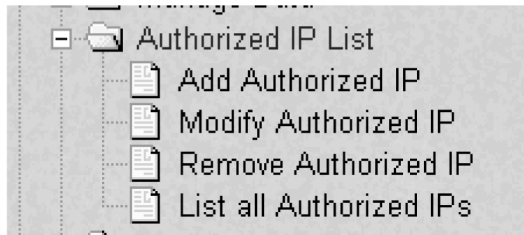
Figure 157: Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist Screen

The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Parma-A" and "Retrieve Provisioning Blacklist". It features two radio button options. The first option, "Retrieve Overlapping Provisioning Blacklist Ranges:", is selected. Below this option are three text input fields: "Beginning Address:", "Ending Address (optional):", and "Maximum number of records to return (optional):". The second option, "Retrieve All Provisioning Blacklist Ranges:", is unselected. The word "OR" is centered between the two options. A vertical scrollbar is visible on the right side of the form area.

Authorized IP List

The PDBA / Authorized IP List menu allows you add, modify, remove, and list the IP addresses authorized to connect to the PDBA through the Provisioning Database (PDB). This menu also allows you specify whether an SSH (secure shell) tunnel should be created between the that IP address and the EPAP, and if so, specify what username, password and port number to use on the machine represented by the IP address. [Figure 158: Authorized IP List](#) on page 141 shows the Authorized IP List menu.

Figure 158: Authorized IP List



For more information about SSH tunneling, refer to the Provisioning Database Interface Manual. The PDBA / Authorized IP List menu provides these actions:

- [Add Authorized IP](#) on page 141
- [Modify Authorized IP](#) on page 143
- [Remove Authorized IP](#) on page 144
- [List All Authorized IPs](#) on page 146

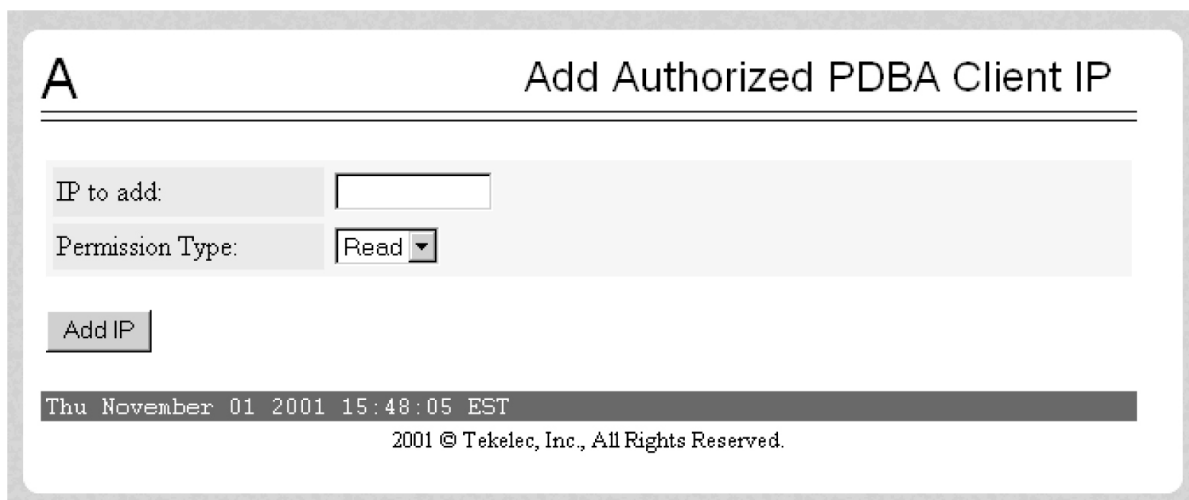
Add Authorized IP

The PDBA / Authorized IP List / Add Authorized PDBA Client IP screen allows you to:

- Add an IP address to the list of authorized IP addresses
- Specify a **Permission Type** of Read or Write for that IP address
- Decide if an SSH (secure shell) tunnel should be created between that IP address and the EPAP
- Specify a username, password, and port number to use on the machine represented by the IP address

See [Figure 159: Add Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen](#) on page 141 for the Add Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen.

Figure 159: Add Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen



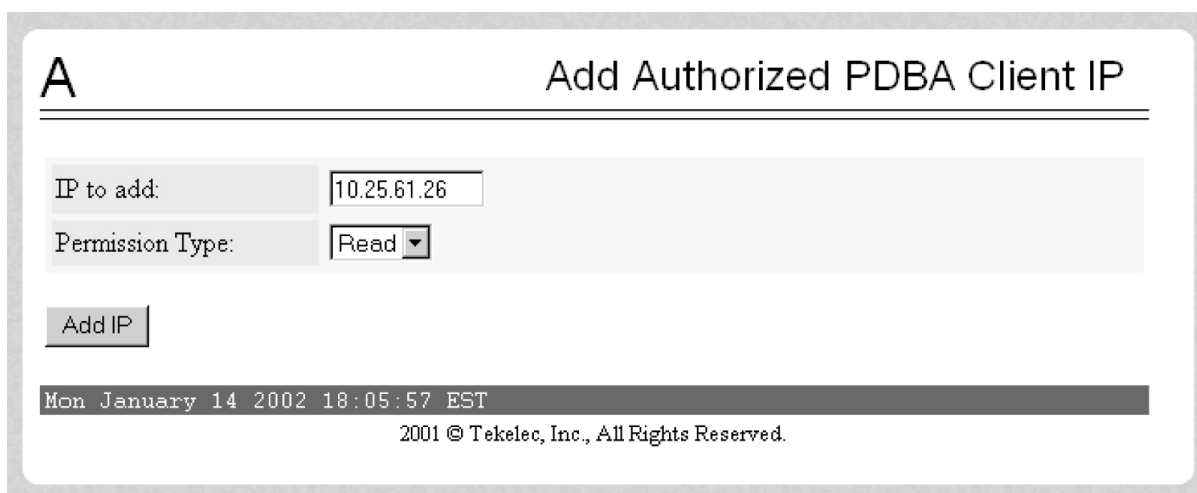
The screenshot shows a web form titled "Add Authorized PDBA Client IP". It features two input fields: "IP to add:" which is empty, and "Permission Type:" which is set to "Read". Below these fields is an "Add IP" button. At the bottom of the form, a status bar displays the date and time "Thu November 01 2001 15:48:05 EST" and the copyright notice "2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

To add an authorized PDBA client IP address:

1. Enter an IP address in the **IP to add** field
2. Select a **Permission Type**
3. If you want an SSH tunnel between that IP address and the EPAP, select the **Client User Information** checkbox (enter the username, password, and port to be used)
4. Click the **Add IP** button

Note: Only IP addresses with WRITE permission are allowed to create an SSH tunnel. The EPAP does not store the password of the client machine. The password is used only one time for SSH key exchange.

Figure 160: Example of Adding an Authorized PDBA Client IP



This screenshot is identical to Figure 160, but the "IP to add:" field now contains the IP address "10.25.61.26". The "Permission Type:" remains "Read". The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time "Mon January 14 2002 18:05:57 EST" and the copyright notice "2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

When the IP address is accepted, a message indicating a successful acceptance of the address appears, as shown in [Figure 161: Successfully Adding an Authorized PDBA Client IP](#) on page 142.

Figure 161: Successfully Adding an Authorized PDBA Client IP



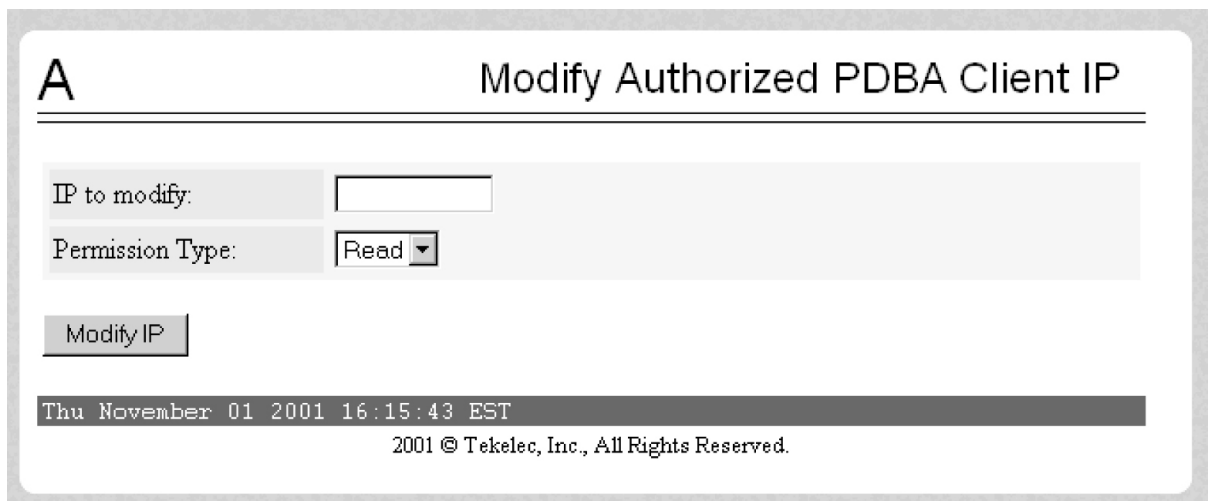
Modify Authorized IP

The PDBA / Authorized IP List / **Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP** screen allows you to:

- Change the **Permission Type** of an authorized PDBA client IP address
- Decide to change SSH tunnel status
- Change username, password, and port number

See [Figure 162: Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen](#) on page 143 for the **Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen**.

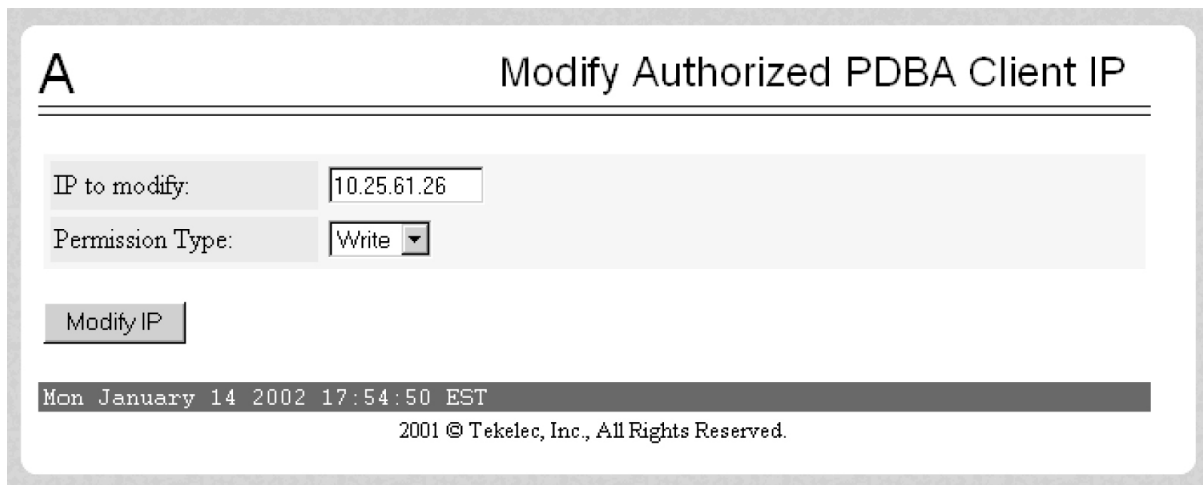
Figure 162: Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen



To modify an authorized PDBA client IP address:

1. Enter an IP address in the **IP to modify** field
2. Select a **Permission Type**
3. Make a selection for the **Client User Information** checkbox
4. Enter username, password, or port number
5. Click the **Modify IP** button

Figure 163: Example of Modifying an Authorized PDBA Client IP



A Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP

IP to modify:

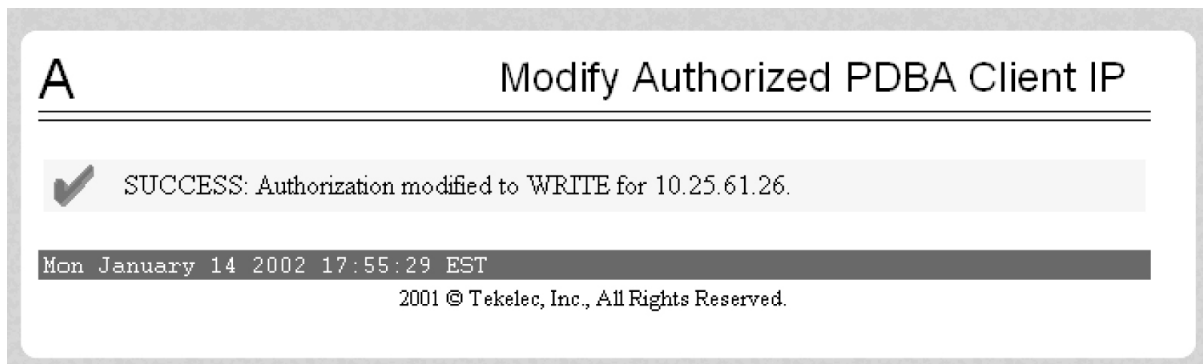
Permission Type:

Mon January 14 2002 17:54:50 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

When the modification of the IP address is accepted, you see the message indicating a successful acceptance of the altered permission type in [Figure 164: Successfully Modifying an Authorized PDBA Client IP](#) on page 144.

Figure 164: Successfully Modifying an Authorized PDBA Client IP



A Modify Authorized PDBA Client IP

SUCCESS: Authorization modified to WRITE for 10.25.61.26.

Mon January 14 2002 17:55:29 EST

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Remove Authorized IP

The PDBA / Authorized IP List / Remove Authorized PDBA Client IP screen allows you remove an IP address from the list of authorized addresses. A CAUTION message informs you that removing an IP will stop any SSH tunnel that is currently connected with that IP. See [Figure 165: Remove Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen](#) on page 144 for the **Remove Authorized PDBA Client IP** screen.

Figure 165: Remove Authorized PDBA Client IP Screen



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Remove Authorized PDBA Client IP". At the top left is a large letter "A". Below the title is a horizontal line. The form contains a label "IP to remove:" followed by an empty text input field. Below the input field is a button labeled "Remove IP". At the bottom of the form, there is a dark grey status bar containing the text "Thu November 01 2001 16:21:28 EST" and "2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

To remove an authorized PDBA client IP address, enter the desired IP address in the **IP to remove:** field, and click the **Remove IP** button, shown in [Figure 166: Example of Removing an Authorized PDBA Client IP](#) on page 145.

Figure 166: Example of Removing an Authorized PDBA Client IP



The screenshot shows the same web form as Figure 166, but with the IP address "10.25.61.26" entered in the "IP to remove:" field. The "Remove IP" button is still present. The status bar at the bottom now displays "Mon January 14 2002 18:00:51 EST" and "2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved."

When the removal of the IP address is accepted, a message appears indicating a successful completion of the action in [Figure 167: Successfully Removing an Authorized PDBA Client IP](#) on page 145.

Figure 167: Successfully Removing an Authorized PDBA Client IP



List All Authorized IPs

The PDBA / Authorized IP List / List All Authorized PDBA Client IPs screen allows you display all authorized IP addresses. See [Figure 168: List All Authorized PDBA Client IPs Screen](#) on page 146 for the List All Authorized PDBA Client IPs screen.

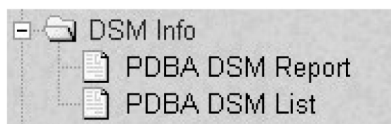
Figure 168: List All Authorized PDBA Client IPs Screen



DSM Info

The PDBA / DSM Info menu is used to request information on the Service Module cards in the network. [Figure 169: DSM Info](#) on page 146 shows the DSM Info menu.

Figure 169: DSM Info



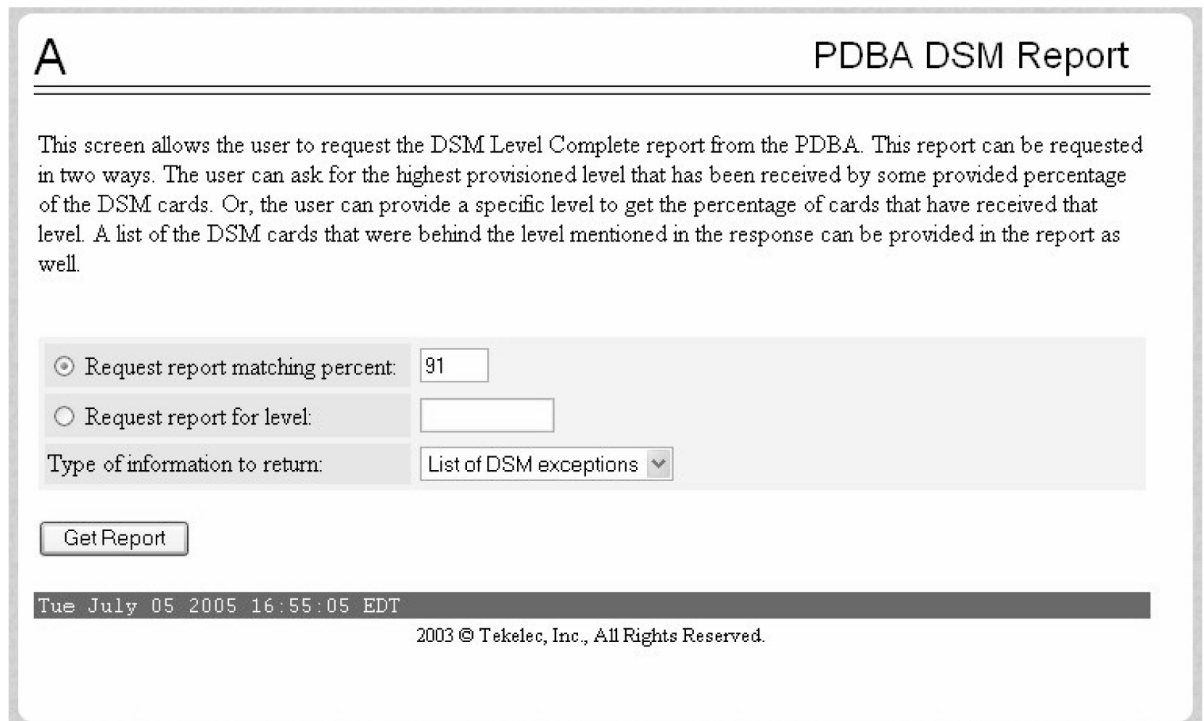
The PDBA / DSM Info menu provides these actions:

- [PDBA DSM Report](#) on page 147
- [PDBA DSM List](#) on page 147

PDBA DSM Report

The PDBA / DSM Info / PDBA DSM Report screen is used request the DSM Level complete report from the PDBA. This report can be requested in two ways. The user can ask for the highest provisioned level that has been received by some provided percentage of the Service Module cards. Or the user can provide a specific level to get the percentage of cards that have received that level. A list of the Service Module cards that were behind the level mentioned in the response can be provided in the report as well. See [Figure 170: PDBA DSM Report Screen](#) on page 147 for the PDBA DSM Report screen.

Figure 170: PDBA DSM Report Screen



A PDBA DSM Report

This screen allows the user to request the DSM Level Complete report from the PDBA. This report can be requested in two ways. The user can ask for the highest provisioned level that has been received by some provided percentage of the DSM cards. Or, the user can provide a specific level to get the percentage of cards that have received that level. A list of the DSM cards that were behind the level mentioned in the response can be provided in the report as well.

Request report matching percent:
 Request report for level:
 Type of information to return:

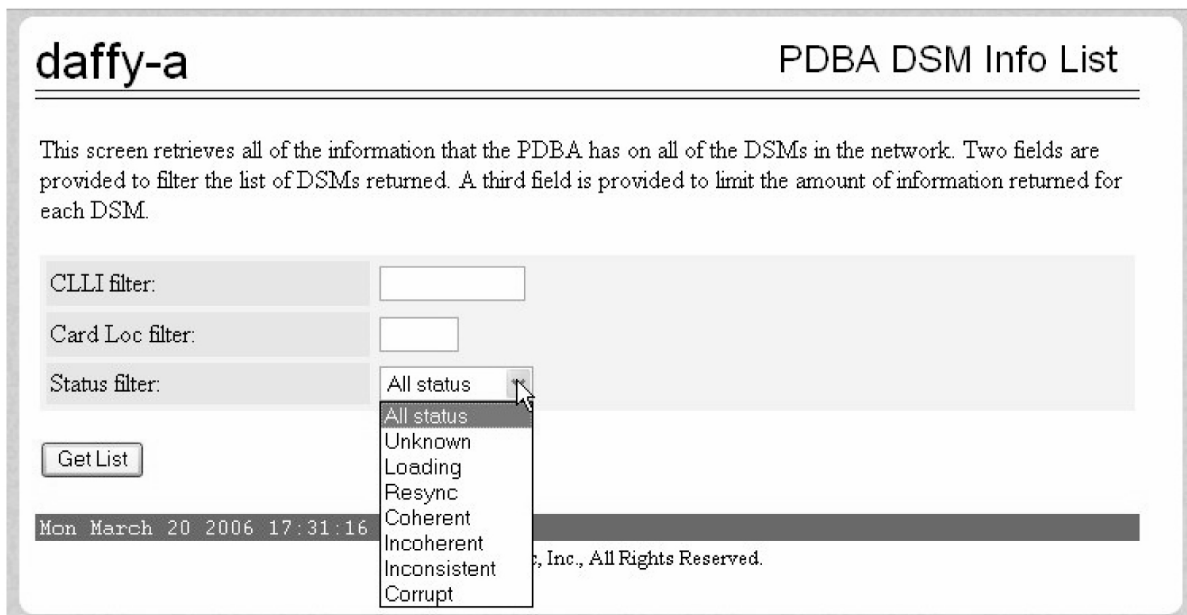
Tue July 05 2005 16:55:05 EDT

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PDBA DSM List

This screen retrieves all of the information that the PDBA has on all of the Service Module cards in the network. Two fields are provided to filter the list of Service Module cards returned. A third field is provided to limit the amount of information returned for each Service Module card. Refer to [Figure 171: PDBA DSM Info List Screen \(with Status filter pulldown\)](#) on page 147 for an example of the PDBA DSM Info List.

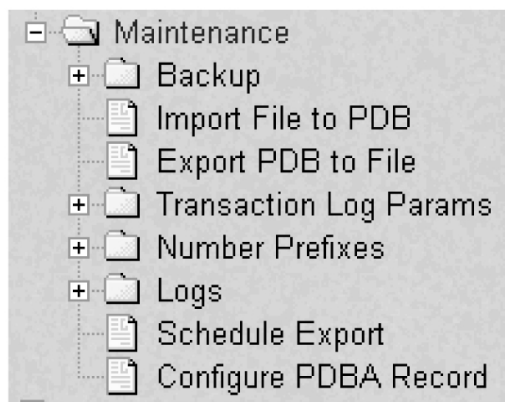
Figure 171: PDBA DSM Info List Screen (with Status filter pulldown)



PDBA / Maintenance

The PDBA / Maintenance menu lets you perform various PDB maintenance operations for the Provisioning Database (PDB). See [Figure 172: PDBA / Maintenance Menu](#) on page 148.

Figure 172: PDBA / Maintenance Menu



The PDBA / Maintenance menu provides these actions:

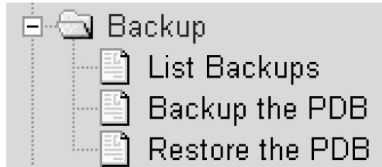
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Backup](#) on page 149
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Import File to PDB](#) on page 152
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Export PDB to File](#) on page 153
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params](#) on page 155
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes](#) on page 157
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Logs](#) on page 159
- [PDBA / Maintenance / Schedule PDB Export](#) on page 160

- [PDBA / Maintenance / Configure PDBA Record Delay](#) on page 164

PDBA / Maintenance / Backup

The PDBA / Maintenance / Backup menu lets you perform backup actions, including listing backups and backup on device, backing up the PDB, and restoring the PDB. See [Figure 173: Backup Menu](#) on page 149 for the PDBA / Maintenance / Backup menu.

Figure 173: Backup Menu



The PDBA / Maintenance / Backup menu provides these actions:

- [List Backups](#) on page 149
- [Backup the PDB](#) on page 150
- [Restore the PDB](#) on page 151

List Backups

The PDBA / Maintenance / Backup / List PDB Backups screen lists the details of the backup. See [Figure 174: List PDB Backups Screen](#) on page 149 for an example of the List PDB Backups screen.

Figure 174: List PDB Backups Screen

A		List PDB Backups		
Type	Originating Host	File Name	File Size	Creation Time
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81835 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 17:52:19 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81802 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 17:55:10 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81794 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:01:36 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81800 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:10:38 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81800 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:15:26 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81797 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:19:38 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81840 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 17:49:02 EDT
pdbBackup	megalon-a	pdbBackup_megalon-a...	81842 bytes	Thu May 22 2003 18:23:22 EDT

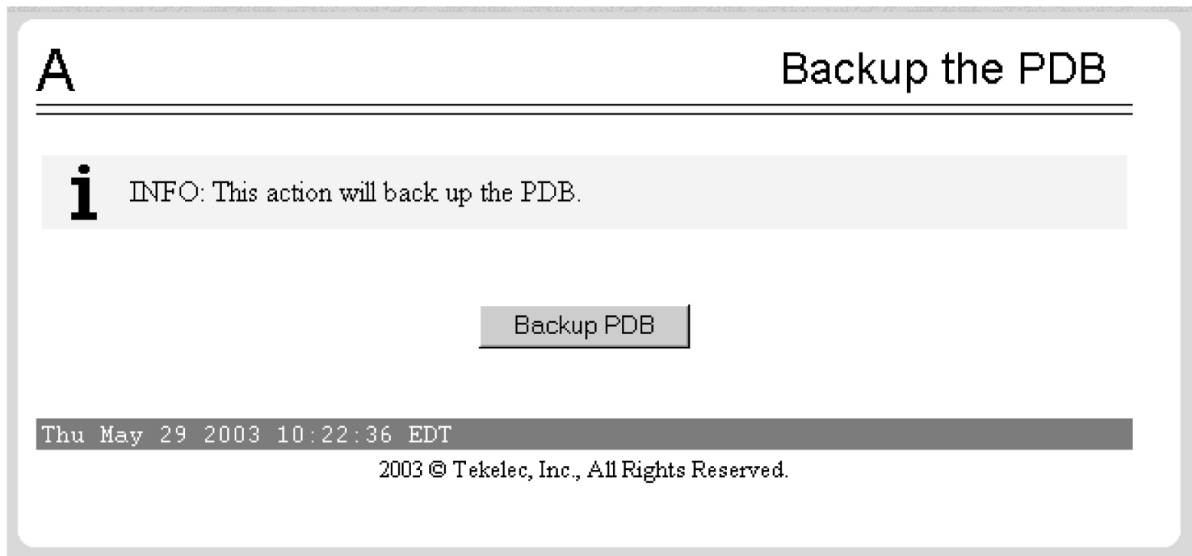
Thu May 29 2003 10:16:30 EDT

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Backup the PDB

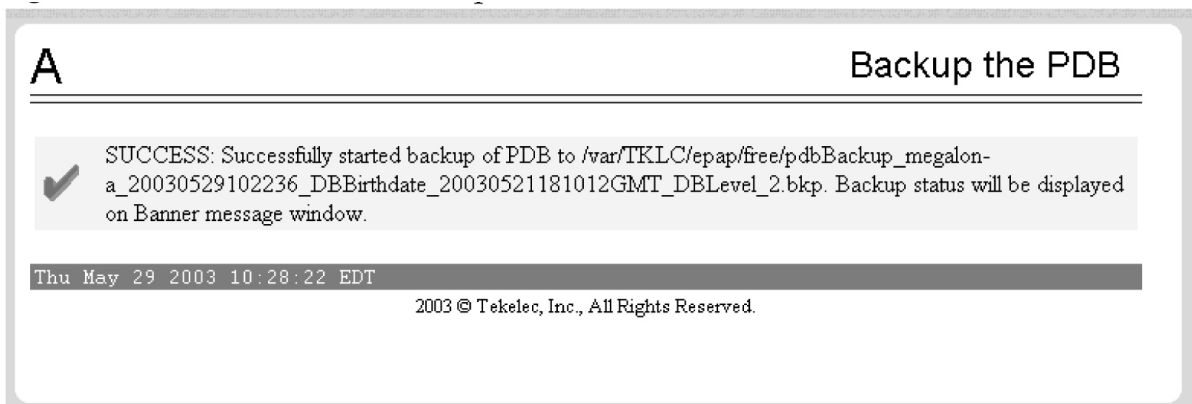
The PDBA / Maintenance / Backup / Backup the PDB screen makes a copy of the database, from which it can restore the PDB, in case of emergency. The screen is shown in [Figure 175: Backup the PDB Screen](#) on page 150.

Figure 175: Backup the PDB Screen



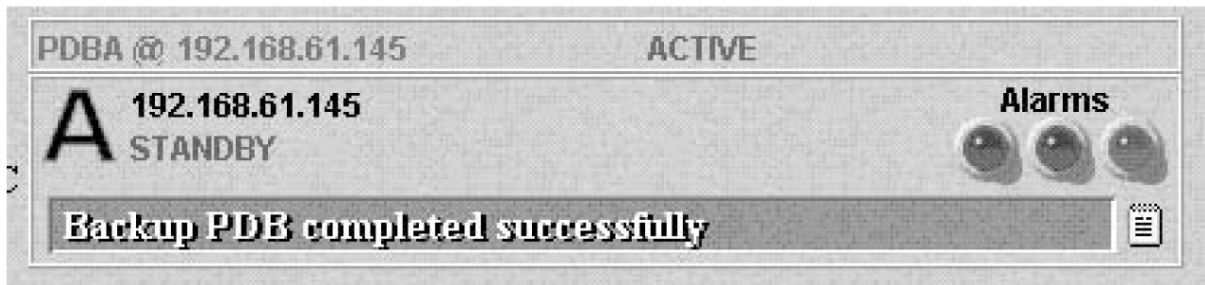
The successful backup of the database results in this screen, shown in [Figure 176: Successful Backup of the PDB](#) on page 150.

Figure 176: Successful Backup of the PDB



The completed successful backup results in the Banner Message Window as shown in [Figure 177: PDB Backup Successful Banner Message](#) on page 150.

Figure 177: PDB Backup Successful Banner Message

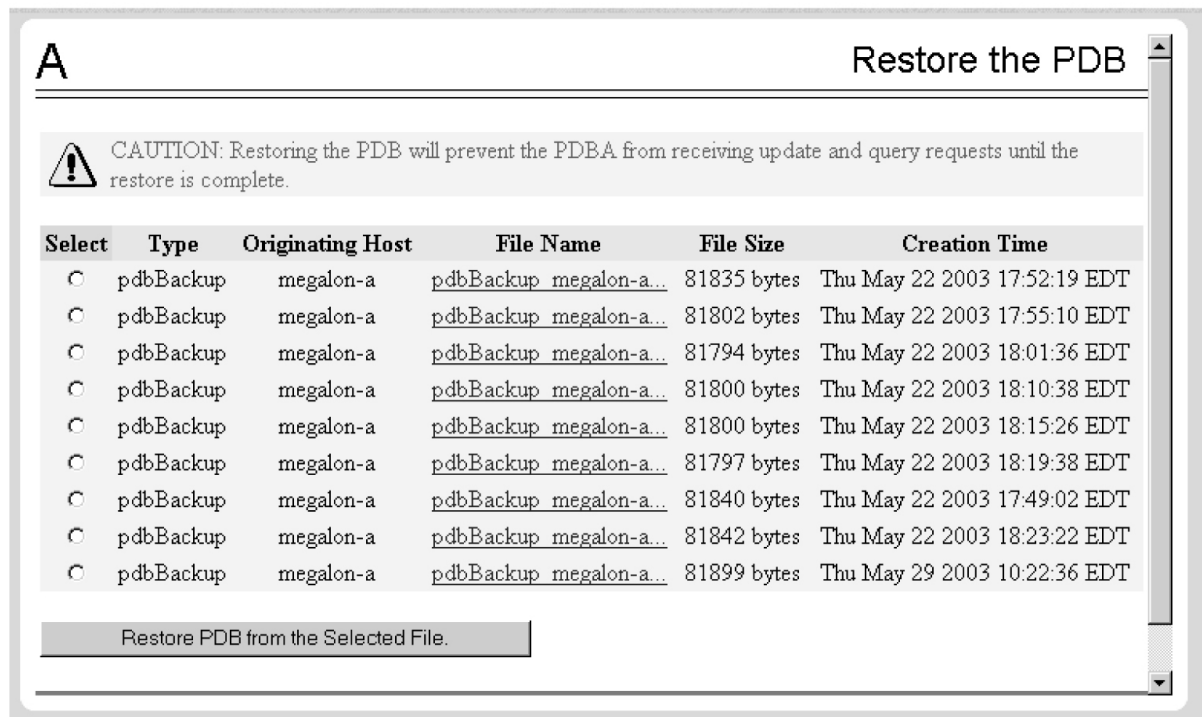


Restore the PDB

rwb: update screen when Rhew/Rice repair it - already PRed

The PDBA / Maintenance / Backup / Restore the PDB screen lets you restore the PDB (Provisioning Database) from a previous backup. See *Figure 178: Restore the PDB Screen* on page 151 for the Restore the PDB screen.

Figure 178: Restore the PDB Screen



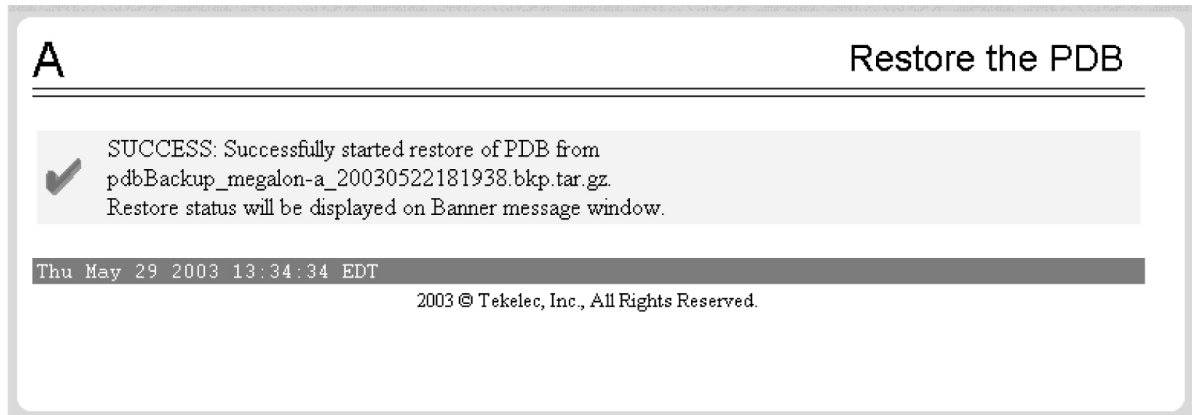
This screen is used in the “Restoring the PDB” procedure in the *EAGLE 5 ISS with T1000 AS MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*.



CAUTION: Do not attempt to use this screen until you have contacted Technical Services and Support for assistance. Restoring the PDB is service-affecting.

When the Restore the PDB process has started, the in-process screen will be displayed as shown in [Figure 179: Restore the PDB Started Screen](#) on page 152. The status will be displayed in the Banner Message Window.

Figure 179: Restore the PDB Started Screen



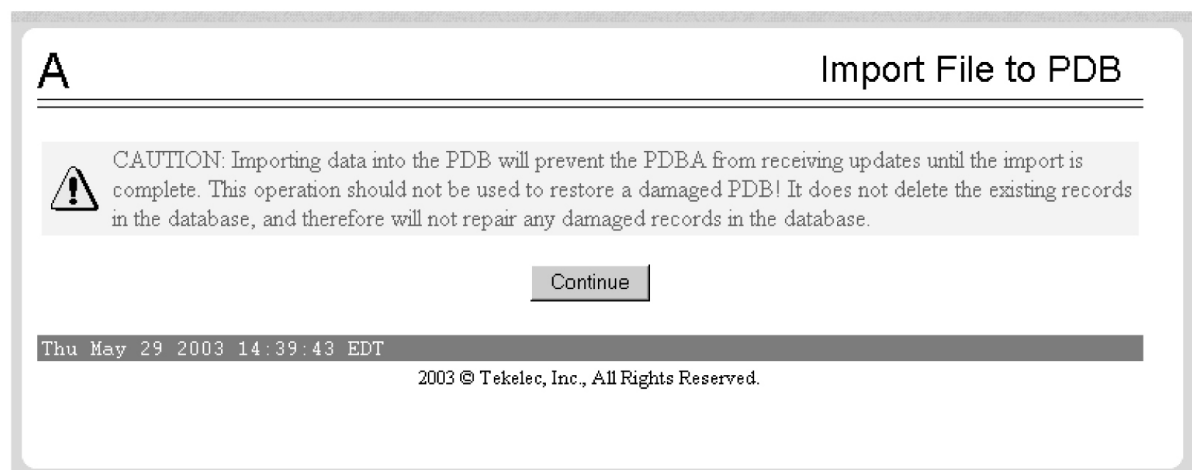
PDBA / Maintenance / Import File to PDB

The PDBA / Maintenance / Import File to PDB screen prompts you to import a file into the PDB. This action inserts new database records into the PDB by reading PDBI commands (refer to *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*) from the input file.

Note: Do not use this action to restore a damaged PDB! This action does not delete the existing records in the database, and consequently does not repair any damaged records in the database. To repair a damaged database, contact Technical Services for information and assistance; see [Customer Care Center](#) on page 4 for more information.

Although the input file is normally generated by the customer's provisioning application, the [PDBA / Maintenance / Export PDB to File](#) on page 153 action also generates a file suitable for importing with this command. See [Figure 180: Import File to PDB Screen](#) on page 152 for the PDBA / Maintenance / Import File to PDB menu.

Figure 180: Import File to PDB Screen



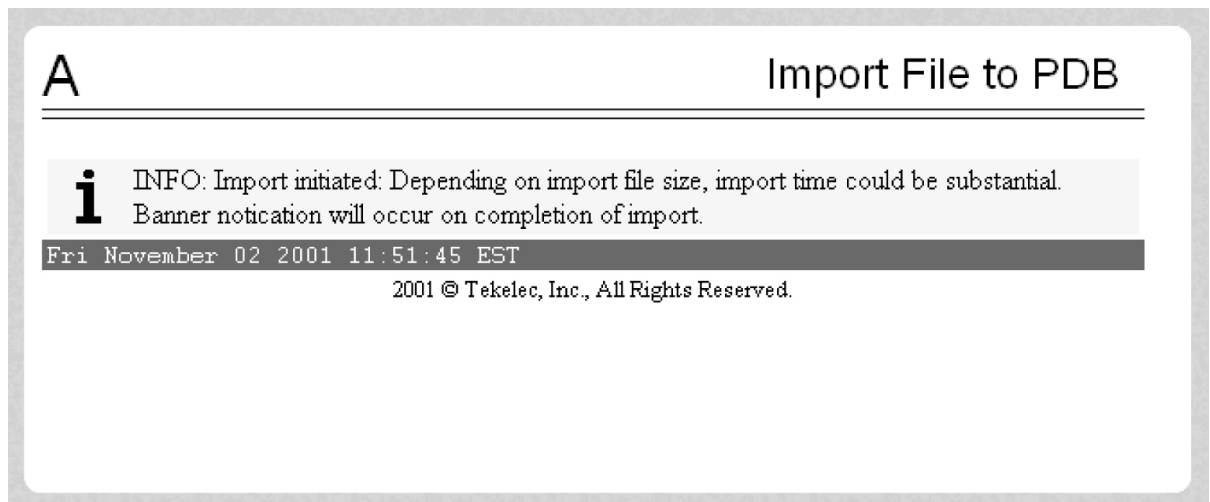
When you decide to import a file to the PDB, click the Continue button, and see the screen in [Figure 181: Naming the File to Import to PDB](#) on page 153 that names the file to import.

Figure 181: Naming the File to Import to PDB



Specify the path and name of the file to import, and click the Import button. See the screen in [Figure 182: Confirming Start of Import File to PDB](#) on page 153 that shows the file import has started.

Figure 182: Confirming Start of Import File to PDB



For additional information about Importing Files to the PDB, refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*, “Import/Export Files.”

PDBA / Maintenance / Export PDB to File

This screen is used to export data to a specified location. The PDBA / Maintenance / Export PDB to File screen menu prompts for a file to export the PDB. This action writes the commands required to re-create each IMSI, IMEI, DN, DN Block, SP and RN to the specified file in a PDBI or CSV format. For additional information about PDBI format, refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*, “PDBI Format.”

Note: Do not use this action as a substitute for “Backup the PDB”. Do not use a file generated by this action to restore a damaged database! Use this action only a starting point for creating a file suitable for [PDBA / Maintenance / Import File to PDB](#) on page 152.

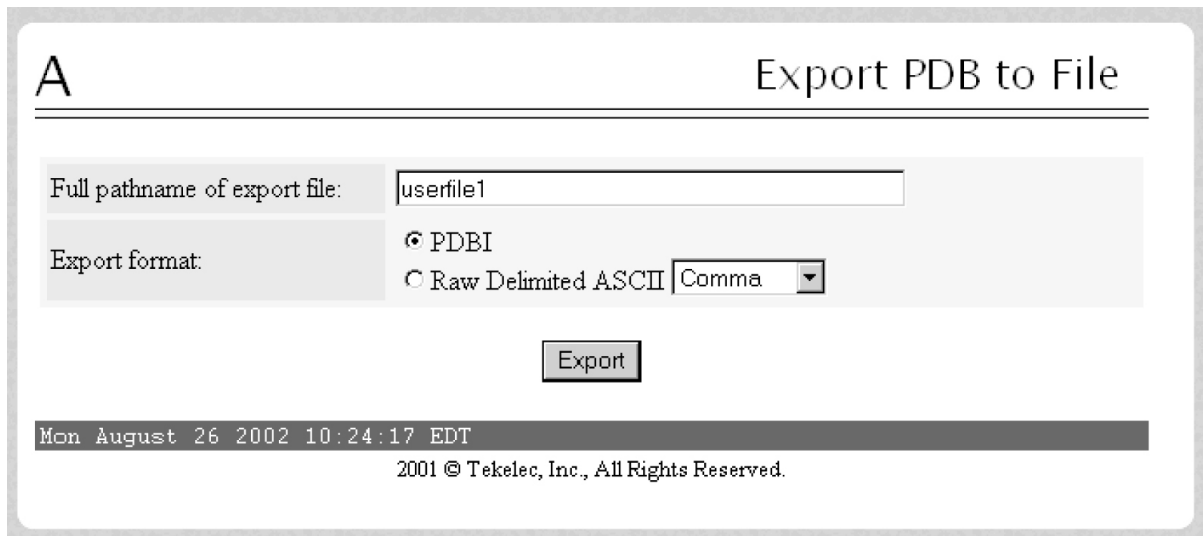
To export the PDB to a user file, enter a user filename of your choice. The EPAP automatically uses the default path `/usr/external/logs/<user file name>`. [Figure 183: Export PDB to File Screen](#) on page 154 and [Figure 184: Naming the File to Export to PDB](#) on page 154 show the screens to perform the PDBA / Maintenance / Export PDB to File screen.

Figure 183: Export PDB to File Screen



When you want to export a PDB to File, click the Continue button, and see the screen in [Figure 184: Naming the File to Export to PDB](#) on page 154 that names the file to export.

Figure 184: Naming the File to Export to PDB



In the input field called 'Full pathname of export file', specify the filename of your choice for the PDB you want to export to file; the example uses the name 'userfile1'. Select an export format, either the PDBI or raw delimited ASCII format; if the ASCII, select a delimiter from the drop-down menu. When you have made your selections, click the Export button.

The path to your copy of the exported file will be the EPAP default path `/usr/external/logs/<user file name>`.

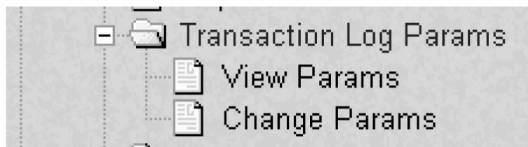
For more information about the PDBI and ASCII formats, refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*, “PDBI Format” and “Raw Delimited ASCII Format.”

For additional information about Importing Files to the PDB, refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*, “Import/Export Files.”

PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params

The PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params menu lets you view and change the parameters of the transaction log for a file to which it can export the PDB. See [Figure 185: Transaction Log Params Menu](#) on page 155 for the Transaction Log Params menu.

Figure 185: Transaction Log Params Menu



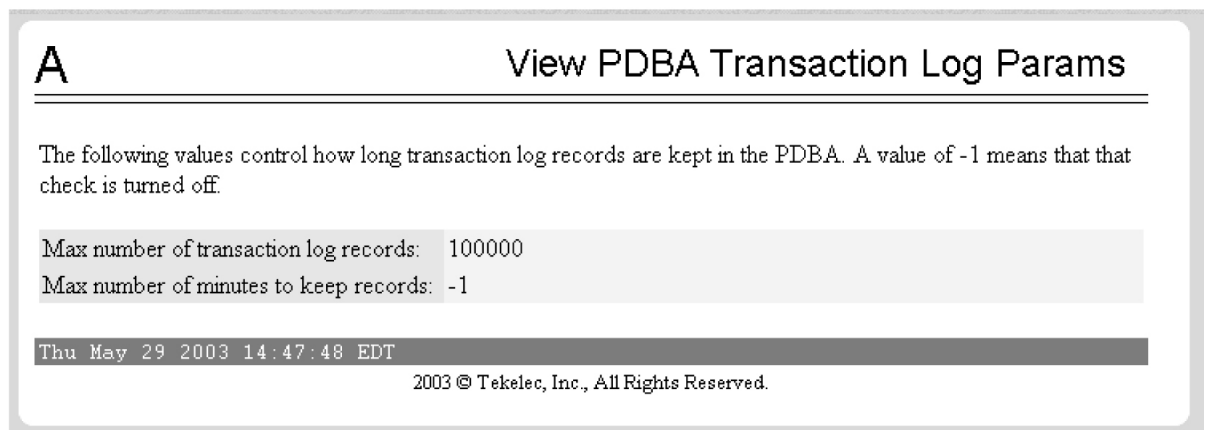
The PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params menu provides these actions:

- [View Params](#) on page 155
- [Change Params](#) on page 155

View Params

The PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params / View Params screen lets you display the current values of the PDBA Transaction Log parameters. These parameters control how frequently the PDBA transaction log is cleaned up. See [Figure 186: View Params Screen](#) on page 155 for the View PDBA Transaction Log Params screen.

Figure 186: View Params Screen



See [Change Params](#) on page 155 for details about the parameters.

Change Params

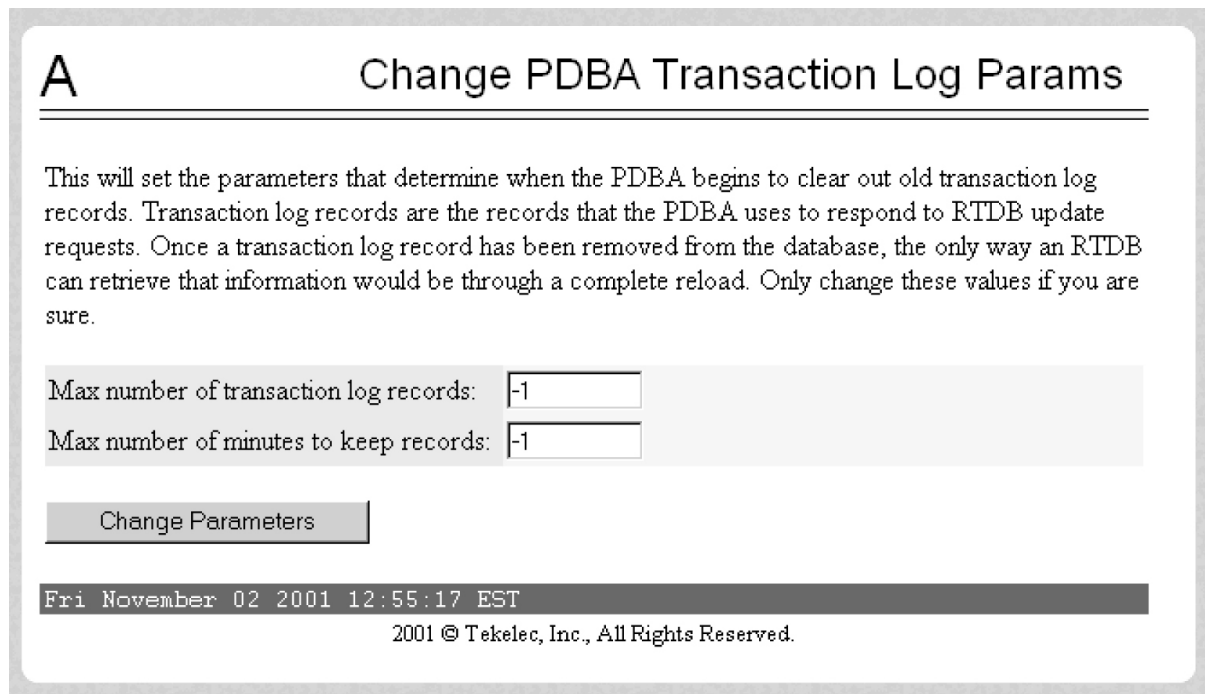
The PDBA / Maintenance / Transaction Log Params / Change Params screen lets you change the frequency that old transaction log records are removed.

As described in the Change PDBA Transaction Log Params screen, you can change parameters that control when the PDBA removes old transaction log records. (Transaction log records are the records of PDBA responses to RTDB update requests.) You can specify the maximum number of records to keep or the length of time (expressed in minutes) to keep records. When either limit is reached, the oldest records are automatically deleted.

When a transaction log record has been removed from the database, the RTDB can retrieve that information only through a complete reload. Therefore, change these values only if you are certain.

See [Figure 187: Change PDBA Transaction Log Params Screen](#) on page 156 for the Change PDBA Transaction Log Params screen.

Figure 187: Change PDBA Transaction Log Params Screen



A Change PDBA Transaction Log Params

This will set the parameters that determine when the PDBA begins to clear out old transaction log records. Transaction log records are the records that the PDBA uses to respond to RTDB update requests. Once a transaction log record has been removed from the database, the only way an RTDB can retrieve that information would be through a complete reload. Only change these values if you are sure.

Max number of transaction log records:

Max number of minutes to keep records:

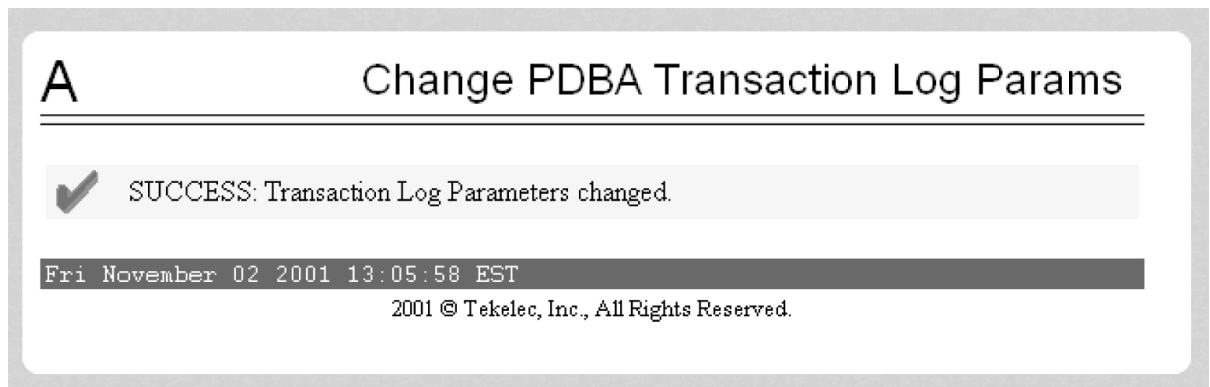
Fri November 02 2001 12:55:17 EST

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You should enter the maximum number of transactions log record and the maximum number of minutes to keep record. The maximum number is specified as '-1'.

When you change either the number of records or number of minutes to keep in the Transaction Log, click the Change Parameters button, and see the screen in [Figure 188: Confirming Change of PDBA Transaction Log Params](#) on page 156 that confirms the change of parameters.

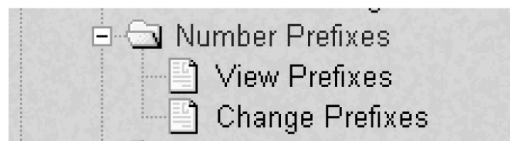
Figure 188: Confirming Change of PDBA Transaction Log Params



PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes

The PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes menu lets you view and change the parameters of the PDBA prefixes. See [Figure 189: PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes Menu](#) on page 157 for the PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes menu.

Figure 189: PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes Menu



The handling of number prefixes is a convention followed by EPAP, PDBI, and the G-Flex, G-Port, and INP systems. For more information about "Number Prefixes," refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*.

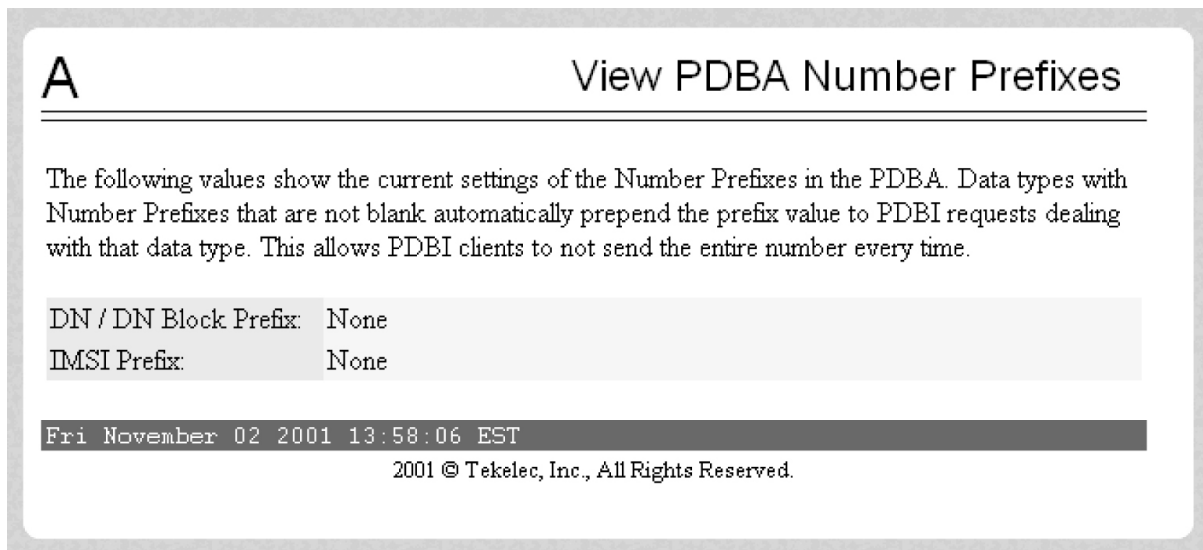
The PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes menu provides these actions:

- [View Prefixes](#) on page 157
- [Change Prefixes](#) on page 158

View Prefixes

The PDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes / View PDBA Number Prefixes screen lets you display the current values for the PDBA number prefixes. See the Change PDBA Number Prefixes screen ([Figure 191: Change PDBA Number Prefixes Screen](#) on page 158) for a detailed description of those parameters. See [Figure 190: View PDBA Number Prefixes Screen](#) on page 157 for the View PDBA Number Prefixes screen.

Figure 190: View PDBA Number Prefixes Screen

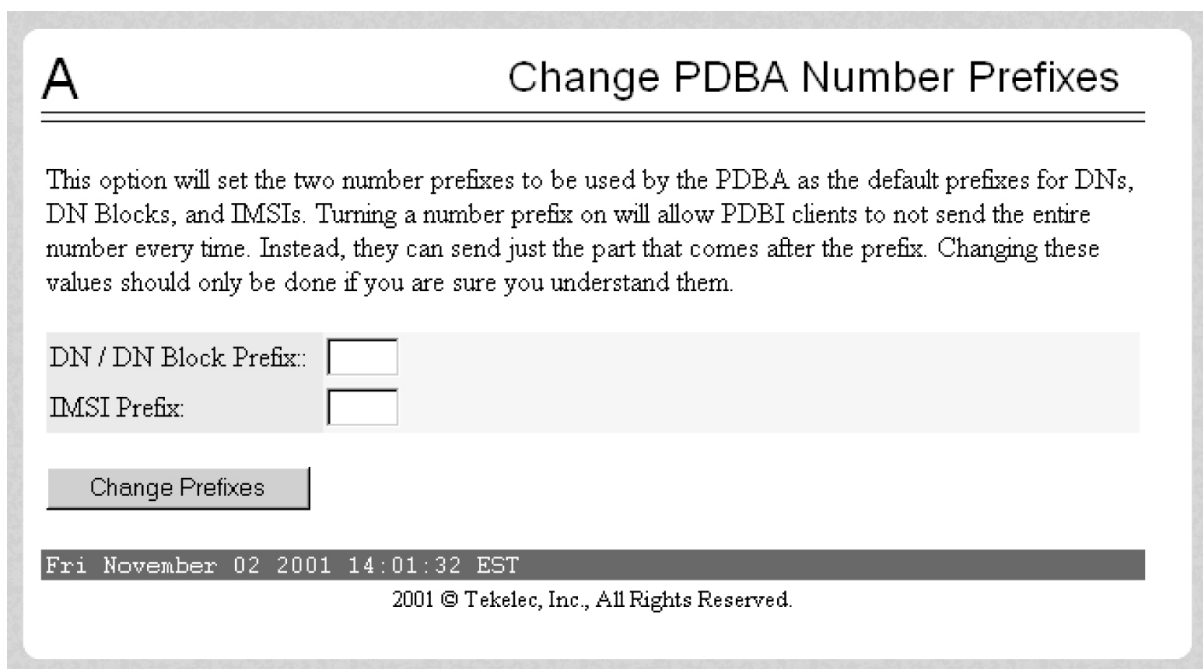


Change Prefixes

The PDDBA / Maintenance / Number Prefixes / Change PDDBA Number Prefixes screen lets you set the two number prefixes used by the PDDBA as default prefixes for DNs, DN blocks, and/or IMSIs. Turning on a number prefix allows PDDBI clients to avoid sending an entire number on every transmission; instead, only the portion following the prefix is sent. For details about the concept of “Number Prefixes,” refer to the *Provisioning Database Interface Manual*.

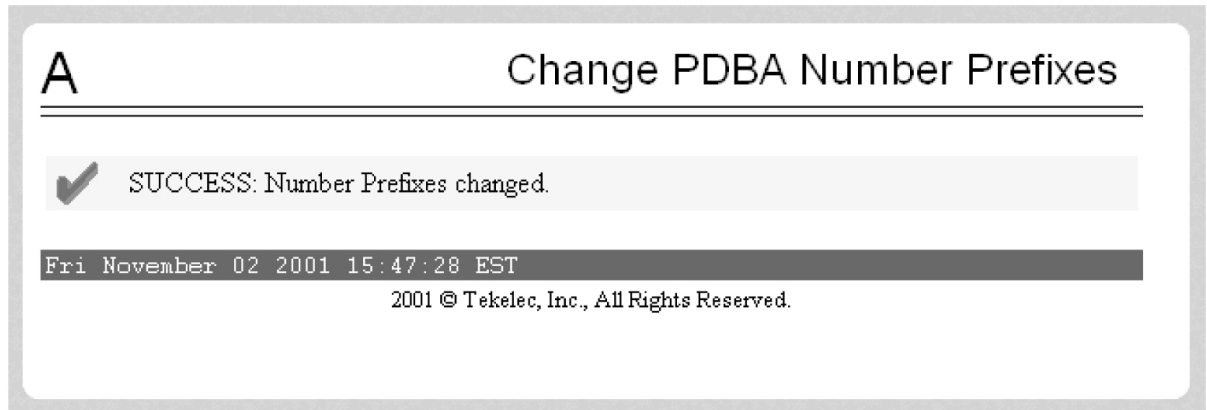
See [Figure 191: Change PDDBA Number Prefixes Screen](#) on page 158 for the Change PDDBA Number Prefixes screen.

Figure 191: Change PDDBA Number Prefixes Screen



You can enter either the DN or DN block prefix and/or the IMSI prefix. When you have entered the values to specify, click the Change Prefixes button, and see the screen in [Figure 192: Confirmed Change of PDBA Number Prefixes](#) on page 159 that confirms the change of parameters.

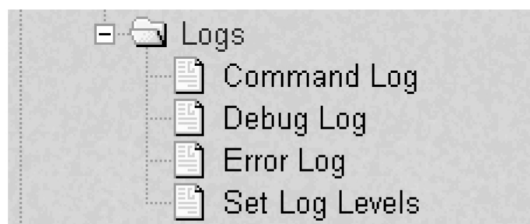
Figure 192: Confirmed Change of PDBA Number Prefixes



PDBA / Maintenance / Logs

The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs menu allows the user to view the PDB error, command, and debug logs, as well as set log threshold values. See [Figure 193: PDBA / Maintenance / Logs Menu](#) on page 159 for the PDBA / Maintenance / Logs menu.

Figure 193: PDBA / Maintenance / Logs Menu



Note: The contents of these logs are intended for the use of Technical Services in diagnosing system operation and problems. If you require assistance with your system involving the use of the Logs menu, contact Technical Services. See [Customer Care Center](#) on page 4 for more information.

The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs menu provides these actions:

- [View Command Log](#) on page 159
- [View Debug Log](#) on page 160
- [View Error Log](#) on page 160
- [Set Log Levels](#) on page 160

View Command Log

The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs / View Command Log menu selection lets you view the current PDBA Command Log. To be able to see historic PDBA command logs, use the View Any File action. Refer to [View Any File](#) on page 90.

View Debug Log

The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs / View PDBA Debug Log menu selection lets you view the current PDBA Debug Log. To be able to see historic PDBA Debug logs, you must use the View Any File action. Refer to [View Any File](#) on page 90.

View Error Log

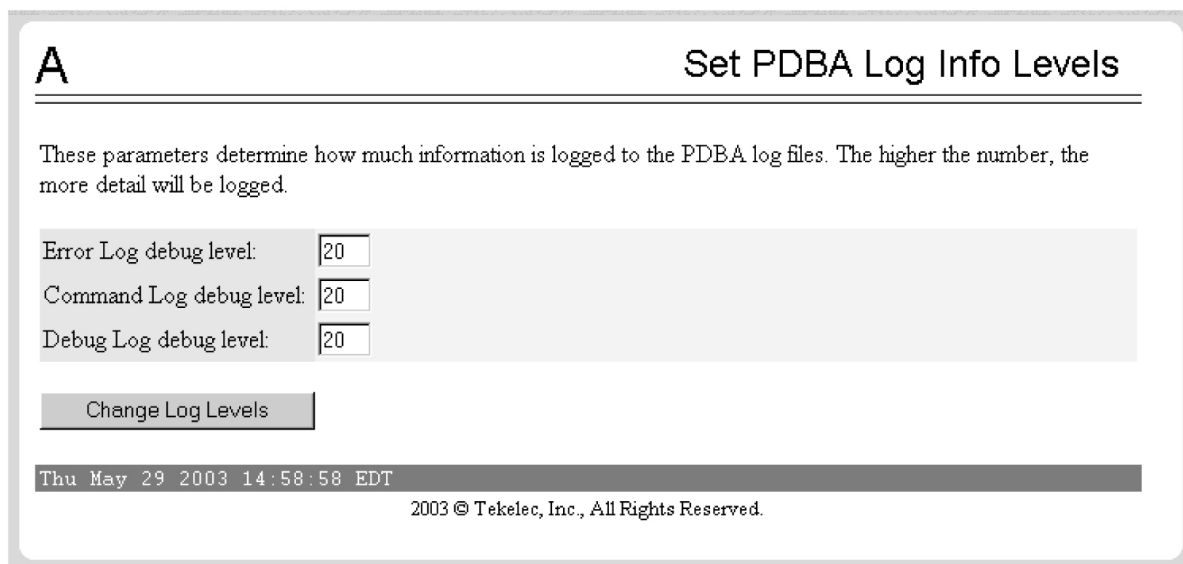
The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs / View PDBA Error Log menu selection lets you view the current PDBA Error Log. To be able to see historic PDBA Error logs, you must use the View Any File action. Refer to [View Any File](#) on page 90.

Set Log Levels

The PDBA / Maintenance / Logs / Set PDBA Log Info Levels screen prompts you for the level of detail to be written to the error, debug, and command logs. Setting a higher debug level results in logs being recorded with more detail, while a lower level contains less detail. Setting the debug level to a value of 0 turns logging off.

See [Figure 194: Set PDBA Log Info Levels Screen](#) on page 160 for the Set PDBA Log Info Levels screen.

Figure 194: Set PDBA Log Info Levels Screen



A Set PDBA Log Info Levels

These parameters determine how much information is logged to the PDBA log files. The higher the number, the more detail will be logged.

Error Log debug level:

Command Log debug level:

Debug Log debug level:

Thu May 29 2003 14:58:58 EDT

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Note: The levels for error, command and debug logs should be set only under the guidance of Technical Services. See [Customer Care Center](#) on page 4 for more information.

PDBA / Maintenance / Schedule PDB Export

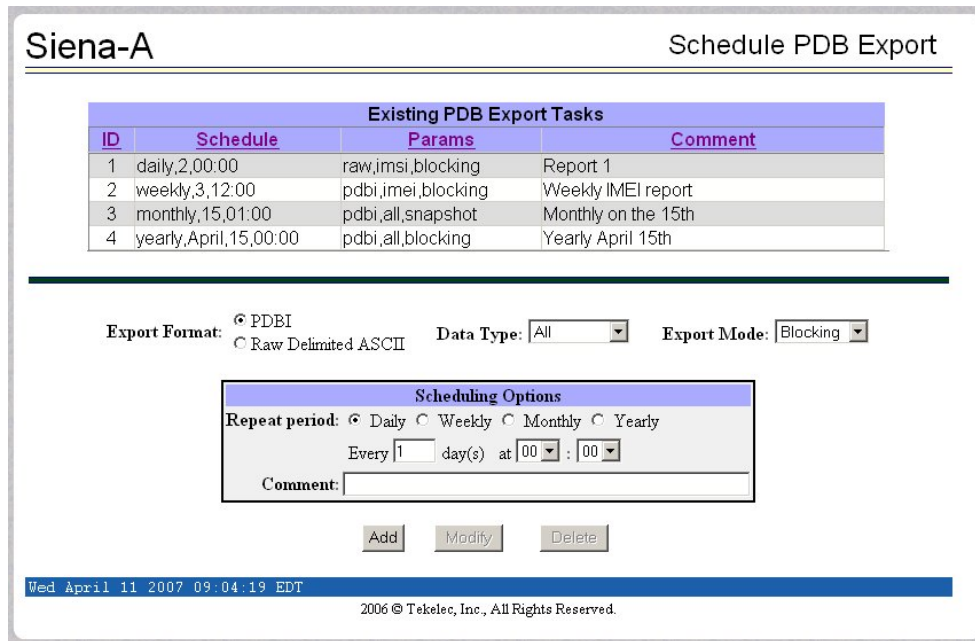
This screen is used for the the Automatic/Schedule Export Mode. This screen is used to automatically export PDB data to a file that is then available to a client SFTP. This screen allows the user to export a single object type rather than the complete database. By default, all object types are exported. Through this screen the customer has a choice of what data to be exported as well as the day and time of day the data is exported.

The export can be scheduled at a specific time for each of the following repeat periods: every N number of days (N can be up to 365) on specific days of the week, on a specified day of the month,

or on a specified day of the year. The schedule export screen is used to display any existing PDB support tasks and to create a task by specifying the data type, the export format (PDBI or CSV), the export mode (blocking, snapshot, or real-time) as well as the time and repeat period. In addition, a Comment field is available to describe the task..

See *Figure 195: Schedule PDB Export Screen* on page 161 for an example of the Schedule PDB Export screen.

Figure 195: Schedule PDB Export Screen



Existing PDB Export Tasks

The Existing PDB Export Tasks portion at the top of the screen displays all currently scheduled exports in table format. Clicking on a column heading causes the entries in that column to be sorted, either alphabetically or numerically, depending on whether the column entries start with a letter or a number. Clicking the column again sorts the entries in the opposite order.

Clicking on a row causes the data contained in that task to be displayed in the data entry fields below the table, for viewing, modification, or deletion.

Export Format, Data Type, and Export Mode

For more information about the Export Format, Data Type, and Export Mode choices, refer to the Provisioning Database Interface Manual.

Scheduling Options

The Scheduling Options section of the **Schedule PDB Export** screen allows the user to choose how often to repeat the scheduled export and to specify the exact day and time. The appearance of this section changes depending on which **Repeat Period** radio button is selected:

The following fields are the same among the various Repeat Period selections (for more information about fields that differ depending on the Repeat Period selected, see [Variable Fields in Scheduling Options](#) on page 162):

- Repeat period:** Select the values for the hour and minute to start the scheduled export from the two drop-down boxes at the right of the Scheduling Options section. The hour drop-down uses a 24-hour clock. For example, if you want the export to start at 10:30 PM, select 22 from the left drop-down box and select 30 from the right drop-down box.
- Comment:** Use this optional field to add comments about this export. The content of this field is stored and displayed on the GUI, but it is not used otherwise.

Variable Fields in Scheduling Options

The following sections describe how the Scheduling Options fields change depending on the Repeat Period that is selected.

Daily Repeat Period

To schedule an export to be run every N days, select the Daily radio button, specify a number (N) to indicate that the export should be run every N days, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in [Figure 196: Daily Scheduling Options](#) on page 162.

Note: Although the maximum value allowed in the day(s) field is 365, if an export is desired to run once a year, it is recommended to use the yearly repeat period so that leap years are properly treated (see [Yearly Repeat Period](#) on page 163).

Figure 196: Daily Scheduling Options

Scheduling Options

Repeat period: Daily Weekly Monthly Yearly

Every day(s) at :

Comment:

Weekly Repeat Period

To schedule an export to be run each week, select the Weekly radio button, select one or more days of the week, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in [Figure 197: Weekly Scheduling Options](#) on page 162.

Figure 197: Weekly Scheduling Options

Scheduling Options

Repeat period: Daily Weekly Monthly Yearly

Sun Mon Tues Wed Thur Fri Sat at :

Comment:

Monthly Repeat Period

To schedule an export to be run one day each month, select the Monthly radio button, select a numeric day of the month, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in [Figure 198: Monthly Repeat Options](#) on page 163.

Note: For months that do not contain the number of days specified in the Day field, the export will run on the first day of the following month. (For example, if the Day field value is 29, the export will run on March 1 rather in February for any year that is not a leap year.)

Figure 198: Monthly Repeat Options

Yearly Repeat Period

To schedule an export to be run one day each year, select the Yearly radio button, select a numeric day of the year, select the time, and optionally enter a comment, as shown in [Figure 199: Yearly Repeat Options](#) on page 163.

Figure 199: Yearly Repeat Options

Add, Modify, and Delete Buttons

The **Add**, **Modify**, and **Delete** buttons are located at the bottom of the Schedule PDB Export screen.

Add To add a scheduled PDB export, enter all the data to describe the export, and click the **Add** button.
If the task, as described by the current data in the data entry fields, does not exactly match an existing task, a new task is scheduled. If the task exactly matches an existing task, an error message is displayed.

Modify To modify a scheduled PDB export, click that export task in the Existing PDB Export Tasks table, change any data that describes the export, and click the **Modify** button.
The **Modify** button is selectable only when an entry in the Existing PDB Export Tasks table at the top of the screen has been selected and one or more fields on the screen has been changed.

If the task, as described by the current data in the data entry fields, does not exactly match an existing task, a new task is scheduled. If the task exactly matches an existing task, an error message is displayed.

Delete To delete a scheduled PDB export, click that export in the Existing PDB Export Tasks table, and click the **Delete** button.

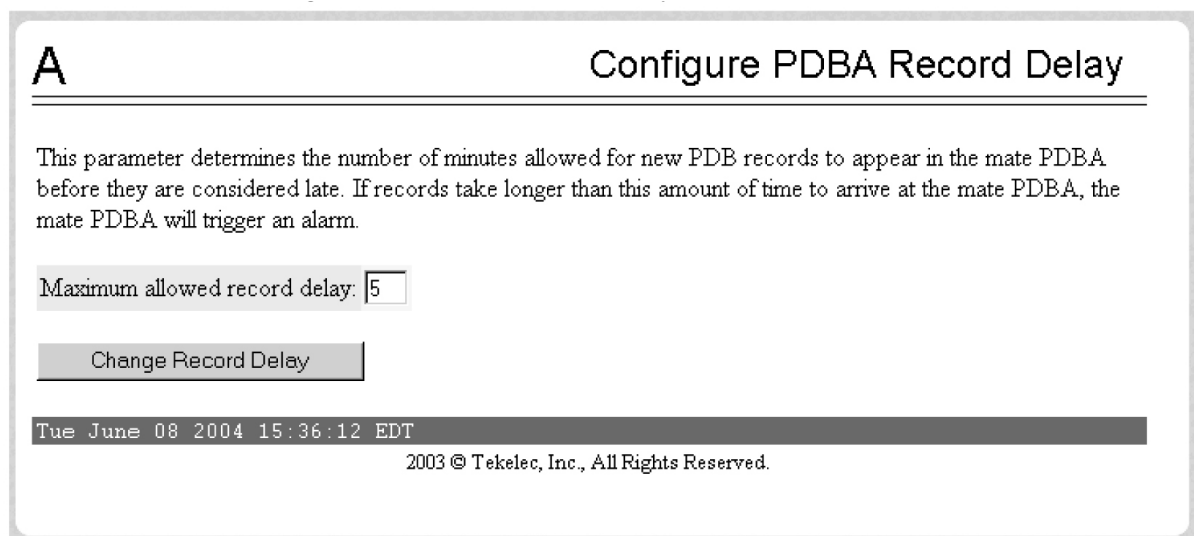
The **Delete** button is selectable only when an entry in the Existing PDB Export Tasks table at the top of the screen has been selected.

PDBA / Maintenance / Configure PDBA Record Delay

This screen is used to configure the amount of time (in minutes) allowed for new PDB records to appear in the mate PDBA before they are considered late. If records take longer than this amount of time to arrive at the mate PDBA, the mate PDBA will trigger an alarm. This value can be set from 1 to 300. The default value is 15.

See [Figure 200: Configure PDBA Record Delay Screen](#) on page 164 for an example of the Configure PDBA Record Delay screen.

Figure 200: Configure PDBA Record Delay Screen



A Configure PDBA Record Delay

This parameter determines the number of minutes allowed for new PDB records to appear in the mate PDBA before they are considered late. If records take longer than this amount of time to arrive at the mate PDBA, the mate PDBA will trigger an alarm.

Maximum allowed record delay:

Tue June 08 2004 15:36:12 EDT

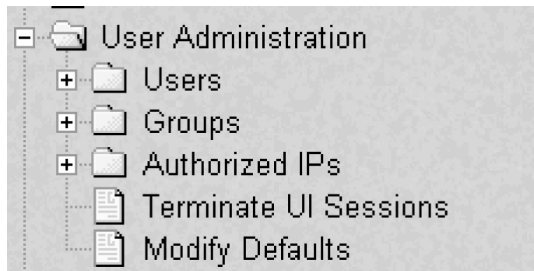
2003 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

User Administration Menu

The User Administration menu allows the user to perform various platform tasks, including administering users and groups, terminating active sessions, and modifying system defaults. The user interface allows for many users with multiple and varied configurations of permissions. It is designed for convenience and ease of use while supporting complex user set-ups where required.

See the User Administration menu in [Figure 201: User Administration Menu](#) on page 164.

Figure 201: User Administration Menu



When a user successfully logs into the UI, he is considered to have a session open. These rules apply to session management and security.

- **Idle Port Logout:** If no messages are exchanged with the UI client session for a configurable amount of time, the session is automatically closed on the server side. The default length of the timeout is a system-wide value, configurable by the administrator. The administrator can also set a different timeout length for an individual user, if desired.
- **Multiple Sessions per User:** The administrator can turn off multiple sessions allowed per user on a global system wide basis.
- **Revoke/Restore User:** The administrator can revoke a userid. A revoked userid remains in the database but can no longer log in. Likewise, the administrator can restore a userid that was previously revoked.
- **Manage Unused UserIDs:** The EPAP UI automatically revokes userids that are not accessed within a specified number of days. The number of days is a system-wide value that is definable by the administrator.
- **Login Tracking:** When a user successfully logs in, the UI displays the time of the last successful login and the number of failed login attempts for that userid.
- **Intrusion Alert:** When the number of successive failed login attempts from a specific IP address reaches 5 (five), the EPAP automatically writes a message to the UI security log and displays a message on the banner applet to inform any administrator logged in at that time.
- **Revoke Failed User:** The UI automatically revokes any user who has N successive login failures within 24 hours. N is a system-wide configurable number, with a default of 3 (three). This restriction is turned off if N is set to 0 by the administrator.

The User Administration menu performs administration functions for users and groups, and handles terminating active sessions and modifying system defaults. See these topics discussed:

- [Users](#) on page 165
- [Groups](#) on page 181
- [Authorized IPs](#) on page 188
- [Terminate UI Sessions](#) on page 192
- [Modify Defaults](#) on page 193

Users

The User Administration / Users menu allows the system administrator to administer users functions such as add, modify, delete, retrieve, and reset user password. See the User menu in [Figure 202: Users Menu](#) on page 165.

Figure 202: Users Menu



A user is someone who has been given permission with system administrator authority to log in to the user interface. The administrator creates these user accounts and associates them with the groups to which they belong. A user automatically has access to all actions allowed to the groups he is a member. In addition to the user's groups, the administrator can set other user-specific permissions or restrictions to any user's set of individual permissions.

The EPAP user interface comes pre-defined with user interface users in order to provide a seamless transition to the graphical user interface. This is done by duplicating the Unix user logins and permissions that existed on the original (version 1.0) text-based UI. Refer to [Table 14: EPAP UI Logins](#) on page 166 for the current login names.

Table 14: EPAP UI Logins

Login Name	Access Granted
epapmaint	Maintenance menu and all submenus
epapdatabase	Database menu and all submenus
epapdebug	Debug menu and all submenus
epapplatform	Platform menu and all submenus
uiadmin	User Administration menu
epapall	All of the above menus
epapconfig	Configuration menu and all submenus (text-based UI)

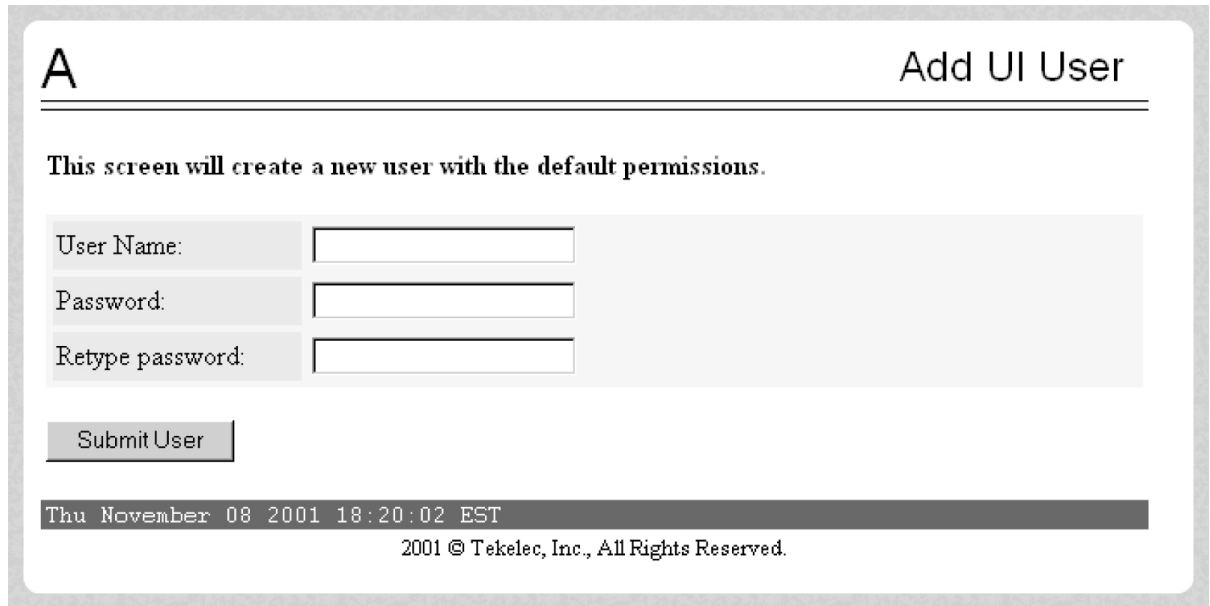
The Users menu performs the following actions:

- [Add User](#) on page 167
- [Modify User](#) on page 167
- [Delete User](#) on page 174
- [Retrieve User](#) on page 176
- [Reset Password](#) on page 180

Add User

The User Administration / Users / Add UI User screen is used to add a new user interface user name and a default password. [Figure 203: Add UI User Screen](#) on page 167 shows the Add UI User screen.

Figure 203: Add UI User Screen



A Add UI User

This screen will create a new user with the default permissions.

User Name:

Password:

Retype password:

Thu November 08 2001 18:20:02 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

See [Figure 204: Success in Adding UI User](#) on page 167 for the screen confirmation of the newly added user.

Figure 204: Success in Adding UI User



A Add UI User

SUCCESS: New User Successfully Added.

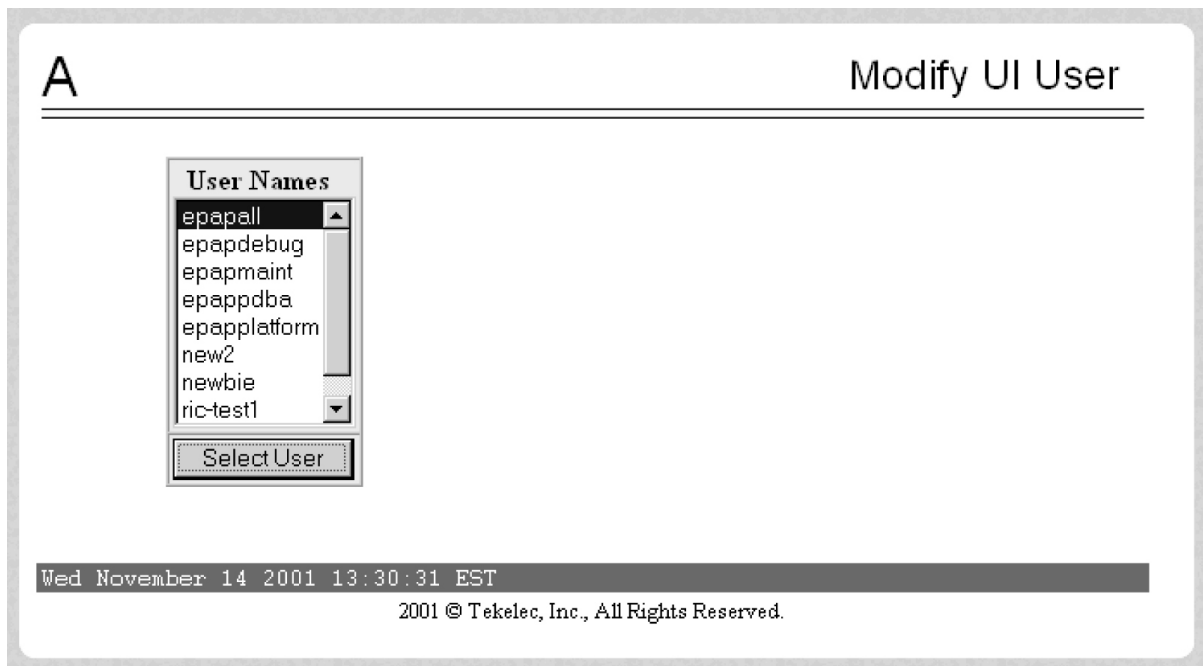
Thu November 08 2001 18:21:41 EST

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Modify User

The User Administration / Users / Modify UI User screen is used to change a user permission profile. The administrator must first select a user name from the list of current users, as shown in [Figure 205: Modify UI User Screen](#) on page 167.

Figure 205: Modify UI User Screen



After selecting a User Name in the previous screen, the screen to specify the user permissions appears, as shown in [Figure 206: Specify the Modify UI User Screen](#) on page 168. In this screen, the permissions allowed to the user can viewed and specified.

You can directly specify the number of concurrent log-ins, an inactivity time limit, and a password age limit. In addition, you can modify group membership data and specific actions that the user is permitted. See [Figure 206: Specify the Modify UI User Screen](#) on page 168 to see how to specify user modifications.

Figure 206: Specify the Modify UI User Screen

A
Modify UI User

Debug User:

User Name:	epapall	User ID:	2
Administrator:	<input type="checkbox"/>	User Revoked:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reset Password:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Maximum Concurrent Logins:	<input type="radio"/> System Default (1) <input type="radio"/> Infinite <input checked="" type="radio"/> User Specific <input style="width: 40px; text-align: center;" type="text" value="20"/>		
Session Inactivity Limit:	<input type="radio"/> System Default (Infinite) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Infinite <input type="radio"/> User Specific <input style="width: 40px; text-align: center;" type="text"/> in minutes		
Maximum Password Age:	<input type="radio"/> System Default (Infinite) <input checked="" type="radio"/> Infinite <input type="radio"/> User Specific <input style="width: 40px; text-align: center;" type="text"/> in days		

Wed November 14 2001 13:36:42 EST
 2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

When modifying any of the direct entries, such as concurrent logins or inactivity, and click the Submit Profile Changes, the following screen [Figure 207: Confirming Modify UI User Profile Changes](#) on page 169 is displayed.

Figure 207: Confirming Modify UI User Profile Changes

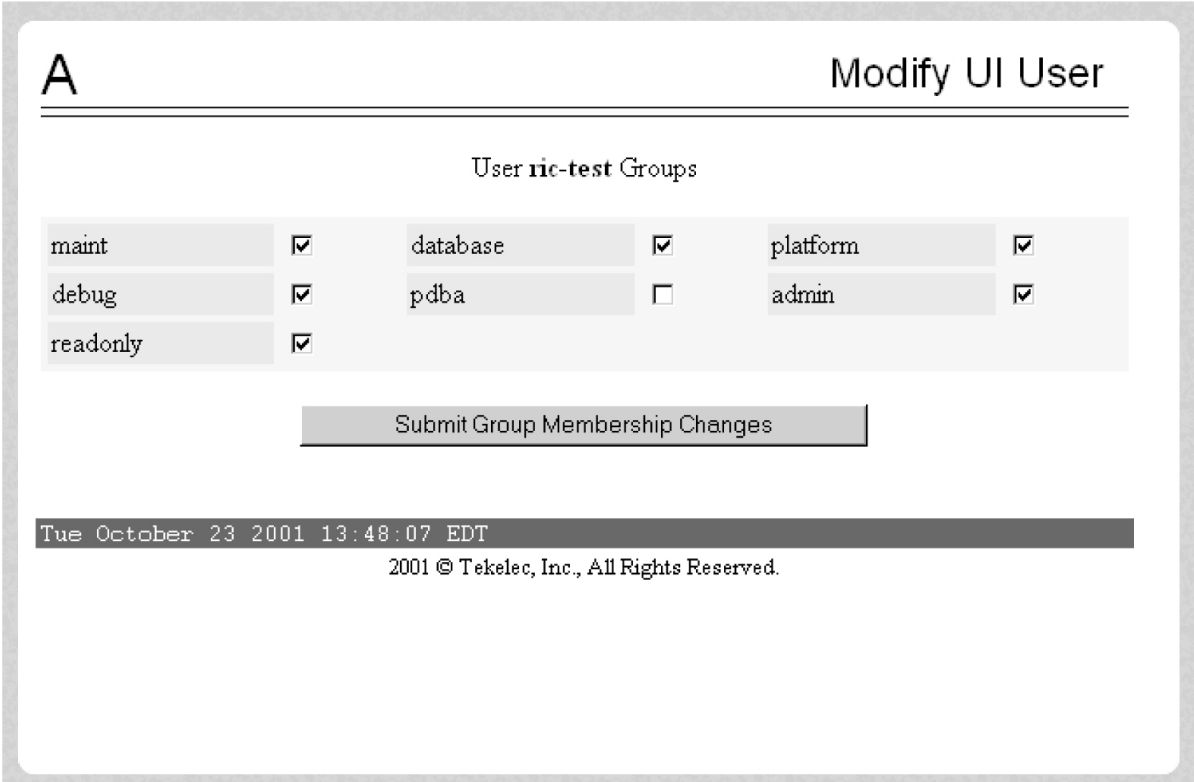
A
Modify UI User

SUCCESS: User profile data modified.

Wed November 14 2001 13:38:35 EST
 2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

After clicking the Modify Group Membership in [Figure 206: Specify the Modify UI User Screen](#) on page 168, the screen displays the group membership choices available for the user. See [Figure 208: Modify UI User's Group Membership](#) on page 169.

Figure 208: Modify UI User's Group Membership



A Modify UI User

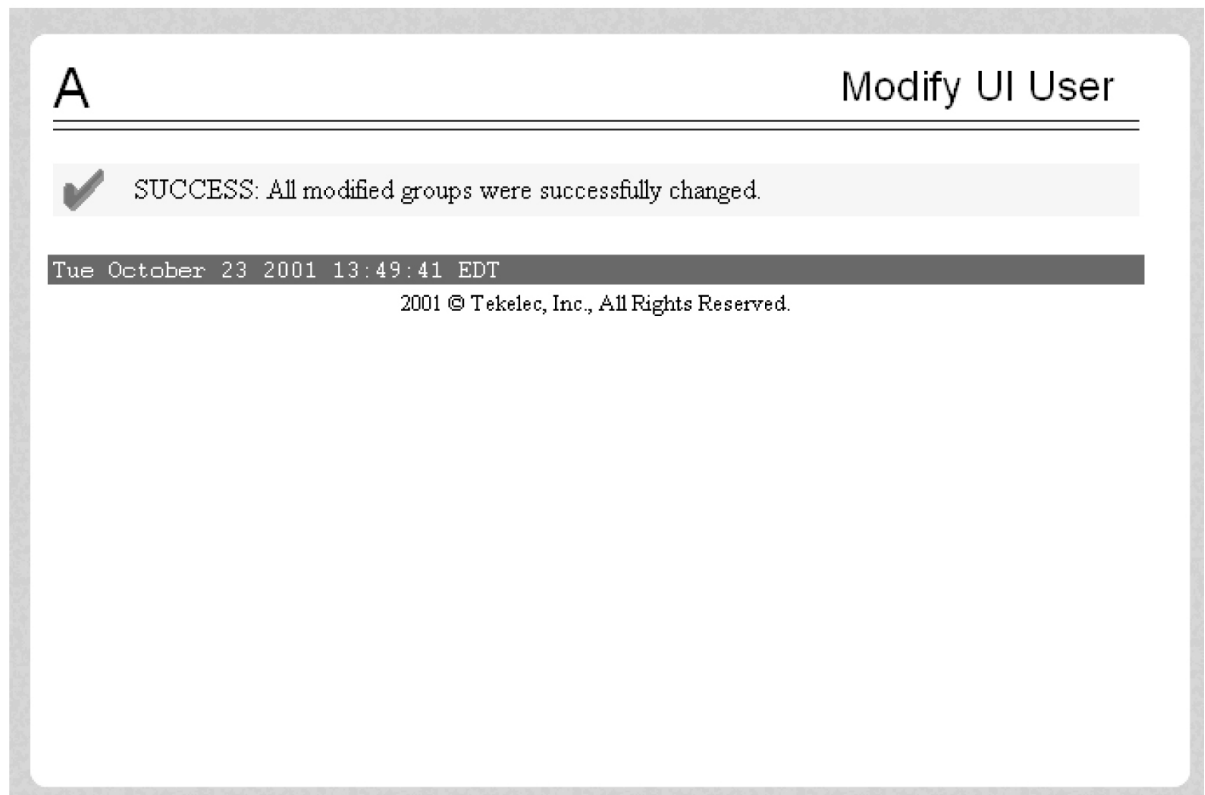
User **ric-test** Groups

maint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	platform	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
debug	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	pdba	<input type="checkbox"/>	admin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
readonly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Tue October 23 2001 13:48:07 EDT
2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

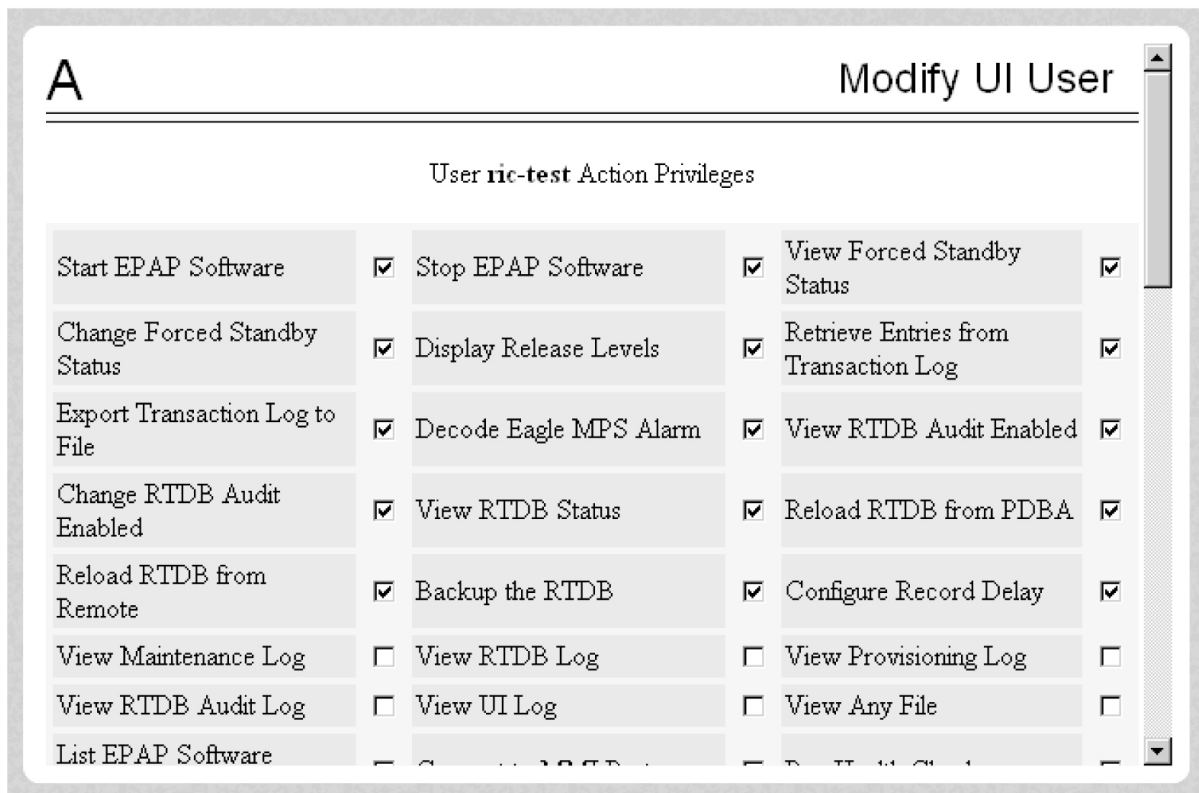
Figure 209: Confirming Modify UI User Group Changes on page 170 illustrates the confirmation screen used to submit changes for group membership.

Figure 209: Confirming Modify UI User Group Changes



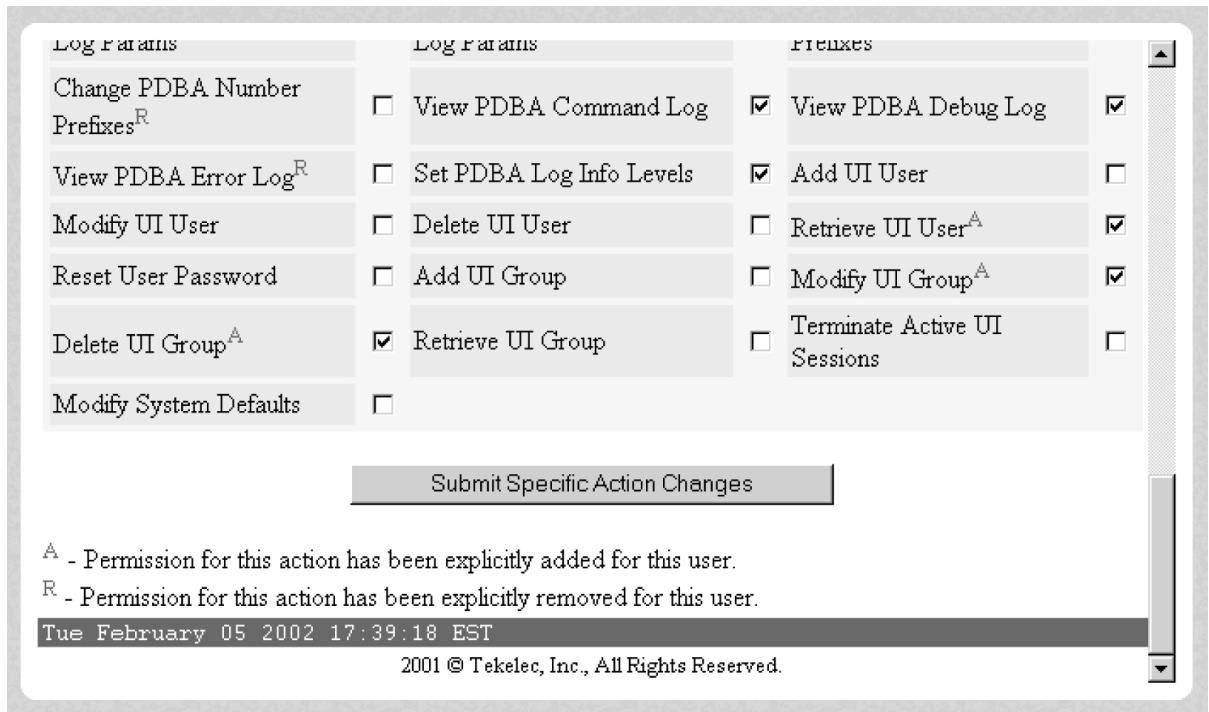
When you click Modify Specific Actions in [Figure 206: Specify the Modify UI User Screen](#) on page 168, the screen displays Action Privileges you can specify for the user you are modifying. See [Figure 210: Modify UI User's Specific Actions](#) on page 171.

Figure 210: Modify UI User's Specific Actions



This screen contains many selections from which to choose. [Figure 211: Continuing Modify UI User's Specific Actions](#) on page 172 shows the continuation of the screen and the Submit button to press when you are done.

Figure 211: Continuing Modify UI User's Specific Actions



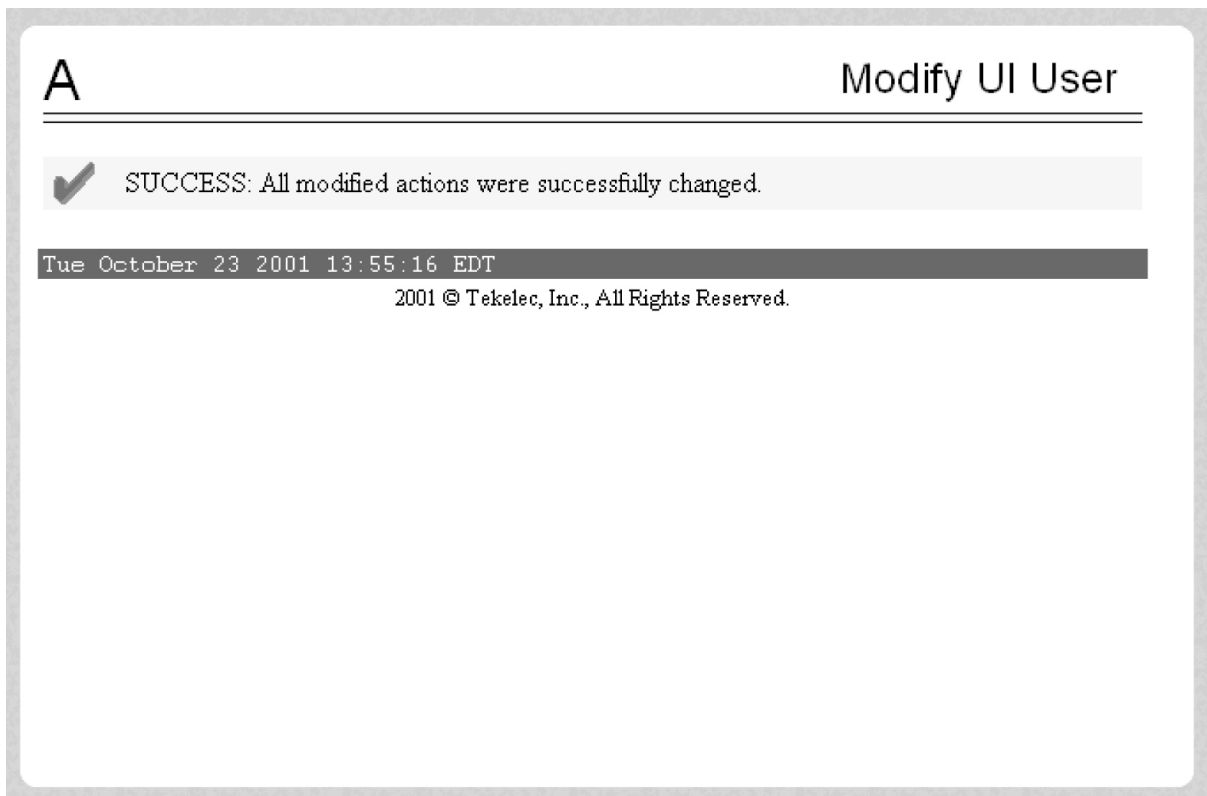
The bottom of the Modify UI User’s Special Actions screen contains these explanatory notes:

- ^A - Permission for this action has been explicitly added for this user.
- ^R - Permission for this action has been explicitly removed for this user.

These notes indicate the privileges specifically added or removed for an individual user from the groups to which he/she is a member. This allows discrete refinement of user privileges even though he/she may be a member of groups.

When you submit the changes for specific actions, [Figure 212: Confirming Modify UI User Specific Actions Changes](#) on page 173 shows the system accepting your change in action privileges for the specified user.

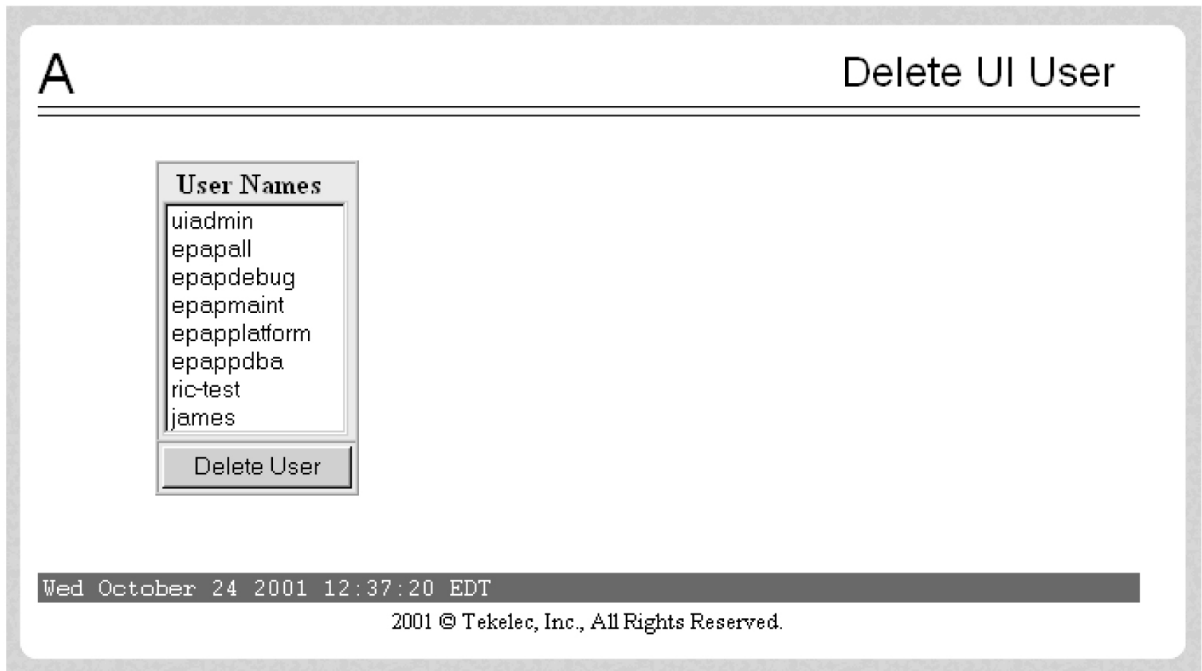
Figure 212: Confirming Modify UI User Specific Actions Changes



Delete User

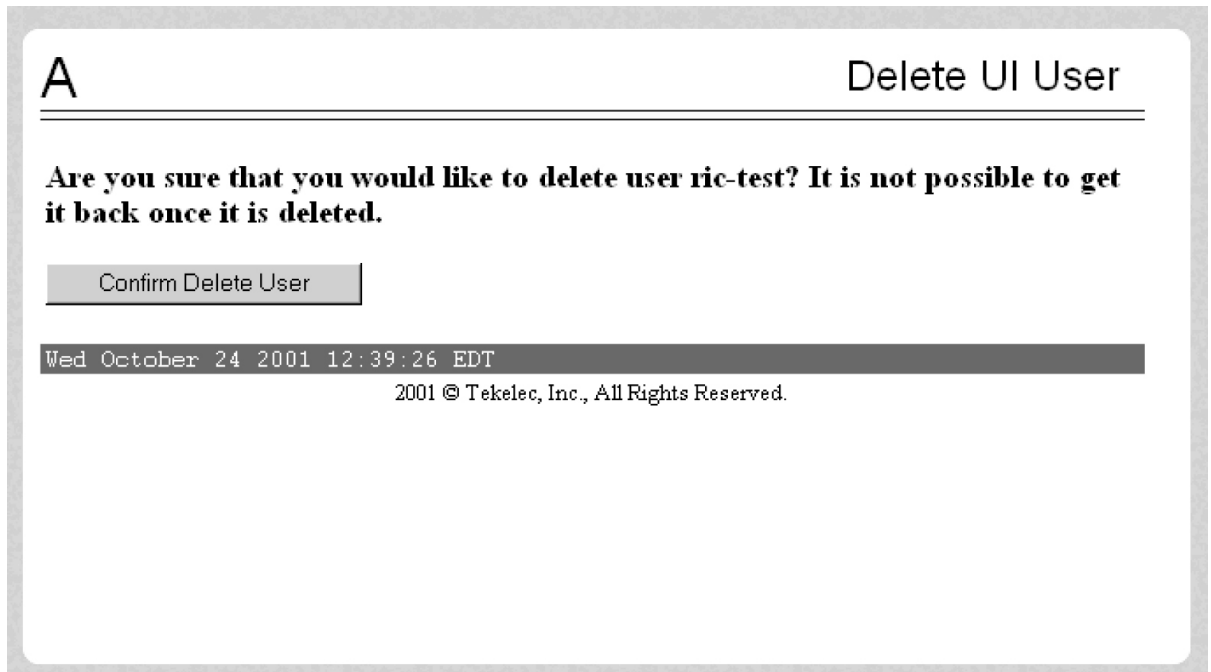
The User Administration / Users / Delete UI User screen lets an administrator remove a user name from the list of user interface names. First you select the user name to be deleted and click the Delete User button, shown in [Figure 213: Delete UI User Screen](#) on page 174.

Figure 213: Delete UI User Screen



Next a confirmation screen appears, as shown in [Figure 214: Requesting Confirmation of User Deletion](#) on page 175.

Figure 214: Requesting Confirmation of User Deletion



Finally, the screen shows the user has been successfully removed as shown in [Figure 215: Confirming Deletion of the User](#) on page 175.

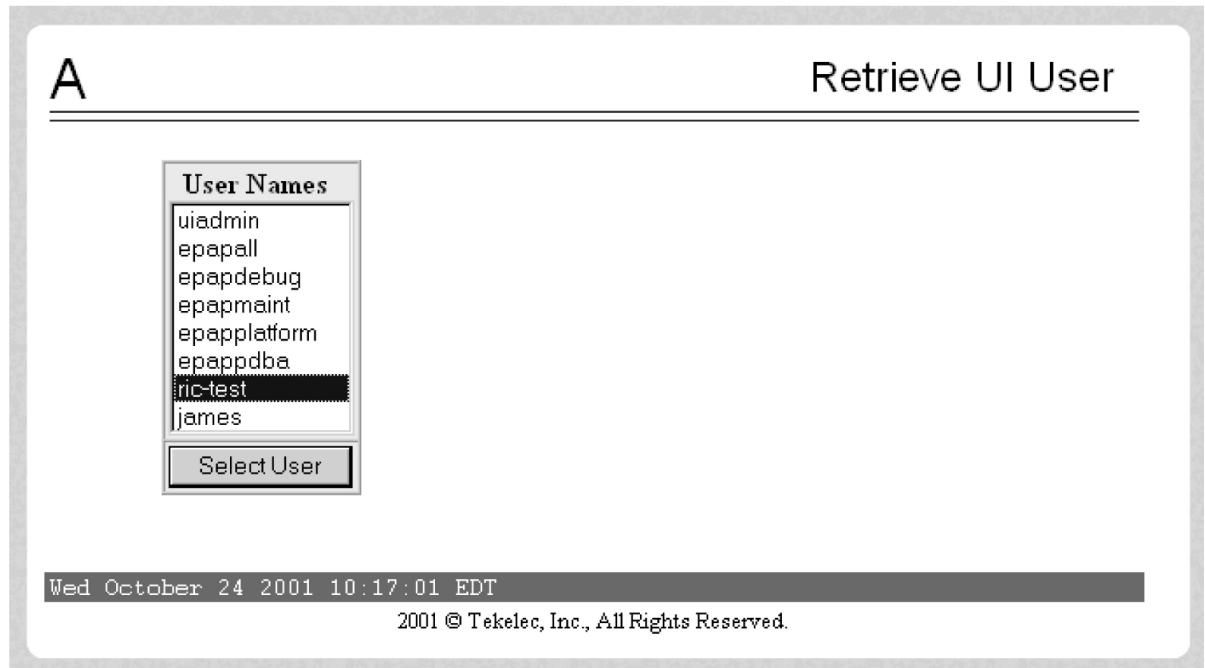
Figure 215: Confirming Deletion of the User



Retrieve User

The User Administration / Users / Retrieve UI User screen lets you display the user name permission profiles from the user interface information. First select a user name to be retrieved, and click the Select User button, as shown in [Figure 216: Select a User to Retrieve Screen](#) on page 176.

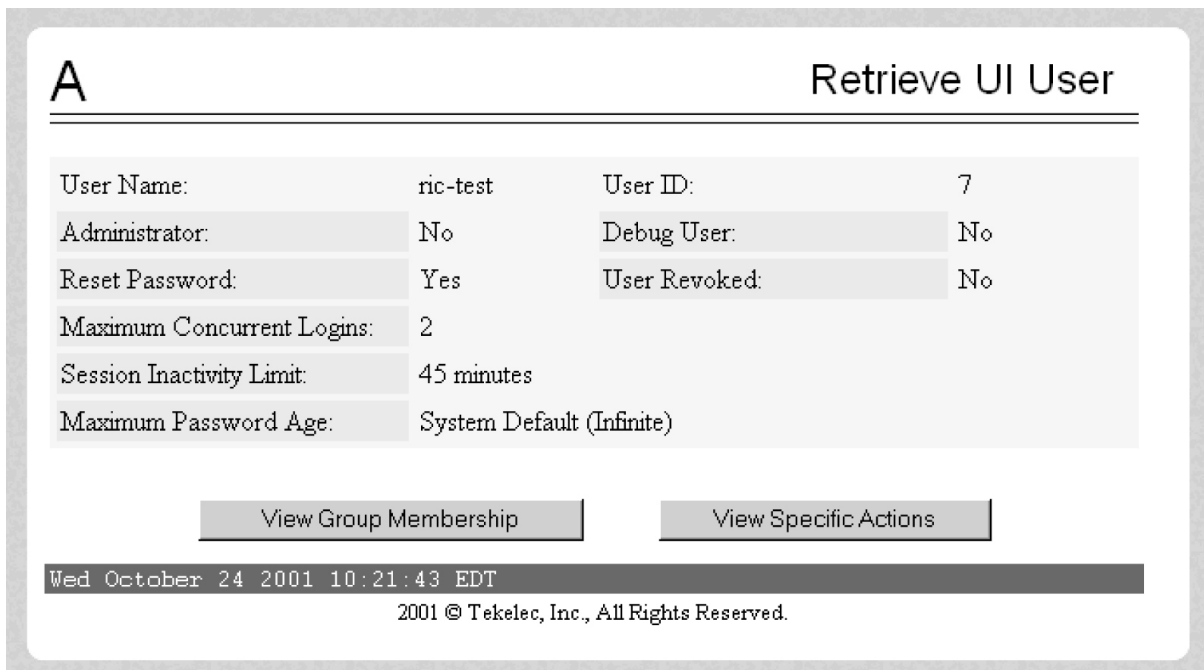
Figure 216: Select a User to Retrieve Screen



After you select a User Name in the screen above, the screen to view the user permissions appears, as shown in [Figure 217: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen](#) on page 177. There you can view the permissions allowed to this user.

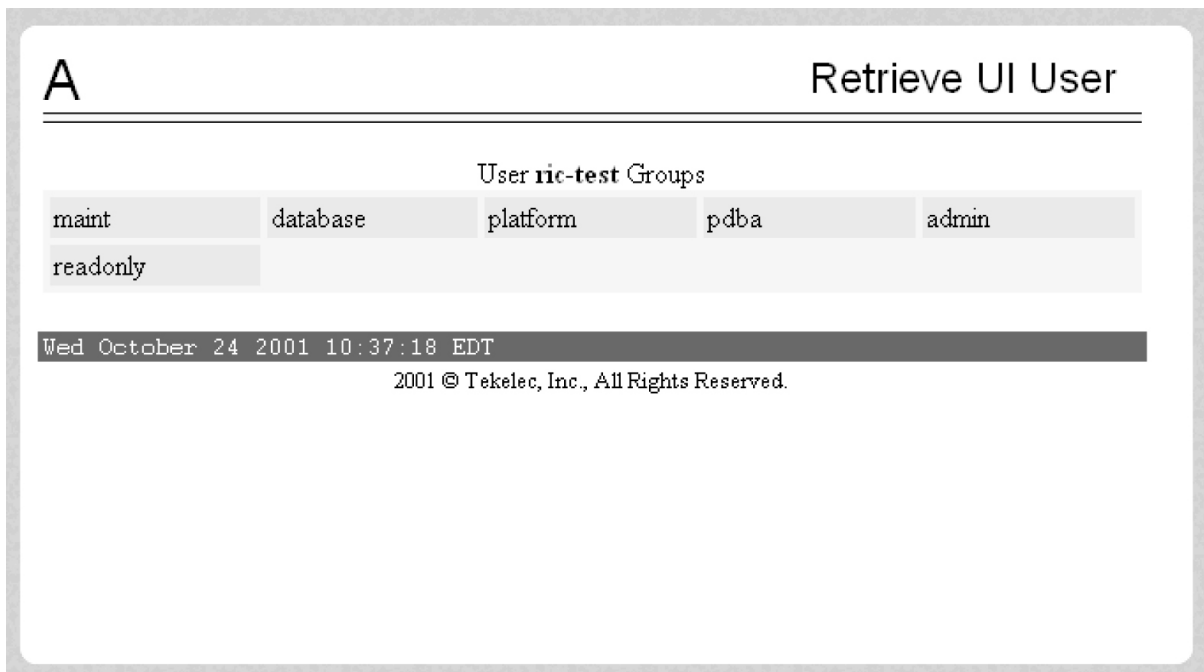
You can directly see certain information such as the maximum allowed number of concurrent log-ins and the inactivity time limit. In addition, you can go on to view the user's group membership data and specific actions (privileges). See [Figure 217: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen](#) on page 177 for the user's permissions and privileges.

Figure 217: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen



After you examine this screen, you can also continue to view the group membership by clicking the View Group Membership button. You see the user’s memberships in [Figure 218: Viewing the UI User’s Group Membership Screen](#) on page 178.

Figure 218: Viewing the UI User’s Group Membership Screen



When you click the View Specific Actions in the Retrieve UI User screen in [Figure 217: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen](#) on page 177, you see the user privileges shown in [Figure 218: Viewing](#)

the UI User's Group Membership Screen on page 178. This screen contains many privileges to display. *Figure 219: Viewing User Privileges* on page 179 shows the continuation of the screen.

Figure 219: Viewing User Privileges

The screenshot shows a window titled "Retrieve UI User" with a large letter "A" in the top left corner. The window displays a table of "User ric-test Action Privileges". The table has four columns and eight rows of privilege actions.

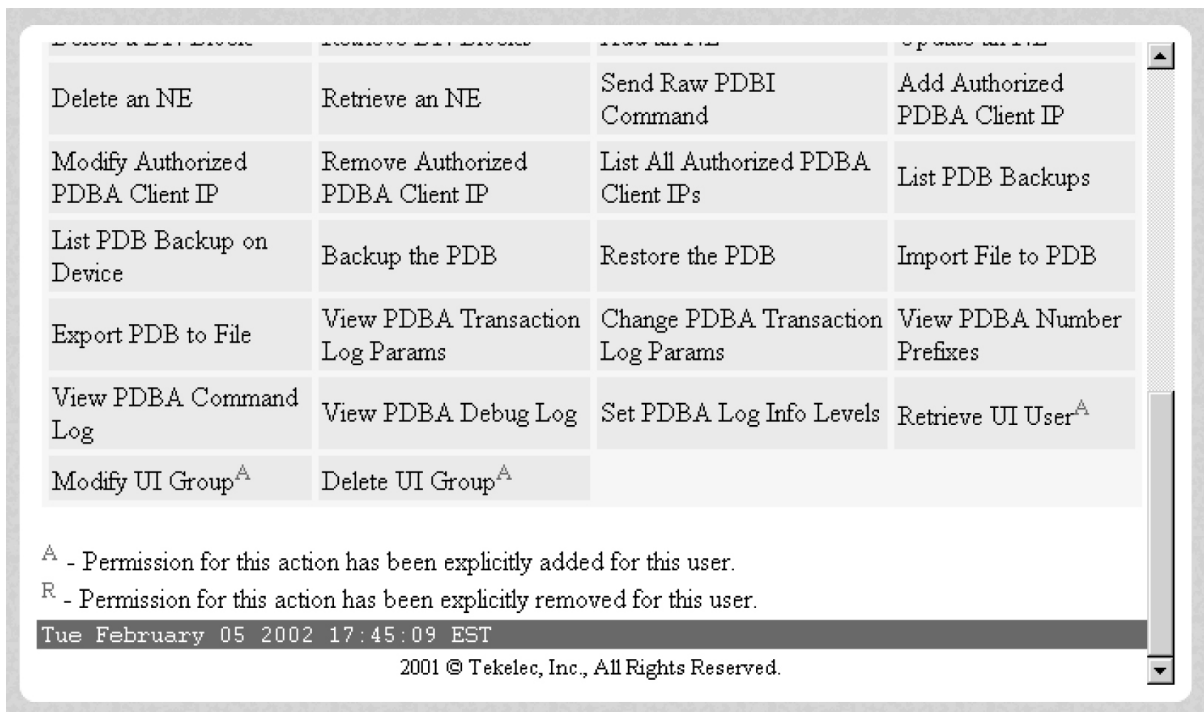
User ric-test Action Privileges			
Start EPAP Software	Stop EPAP Software	View Forced Standby Status	Change Forced Standby Status
Display Release Levels	Retrieve Entries from Transaction Log	Export Transaction Log to File	Decode Eagle MPS Alarm
View RTDB Audit Enabled	Change RTDB Audit Enabled	View RTDB Status	Reload RTDB from PDBA
Reload RTDB from Remote	Backup the RTDB	Configure Record Delay	Run Health Check
List All Processes	View the System Log	Eject the CD	Backup the Filesystem
Reboot the MPS	Halt the MPS	Run Modem Script	Telnet to MPS
Select Other PDBA	Switchover PDBA State	Start PDBA Software	Stop PDBA Software

The bottom of *Figure 219: Viewing User Privileges* on page 179 also can have explanatory notes:

- ^A - Permission for this action has been explicitly added for this user.
- ^R - Permission for this action has been explicitly removed for this user.

These notes indicate the privileges specifically added or removed for an individual user from the group to which he/she is a member. These permissions allow individual variations to user privileges even though the user is a member of a group. See *Figure 220: Continue Viewing User Privileges* on page 179.

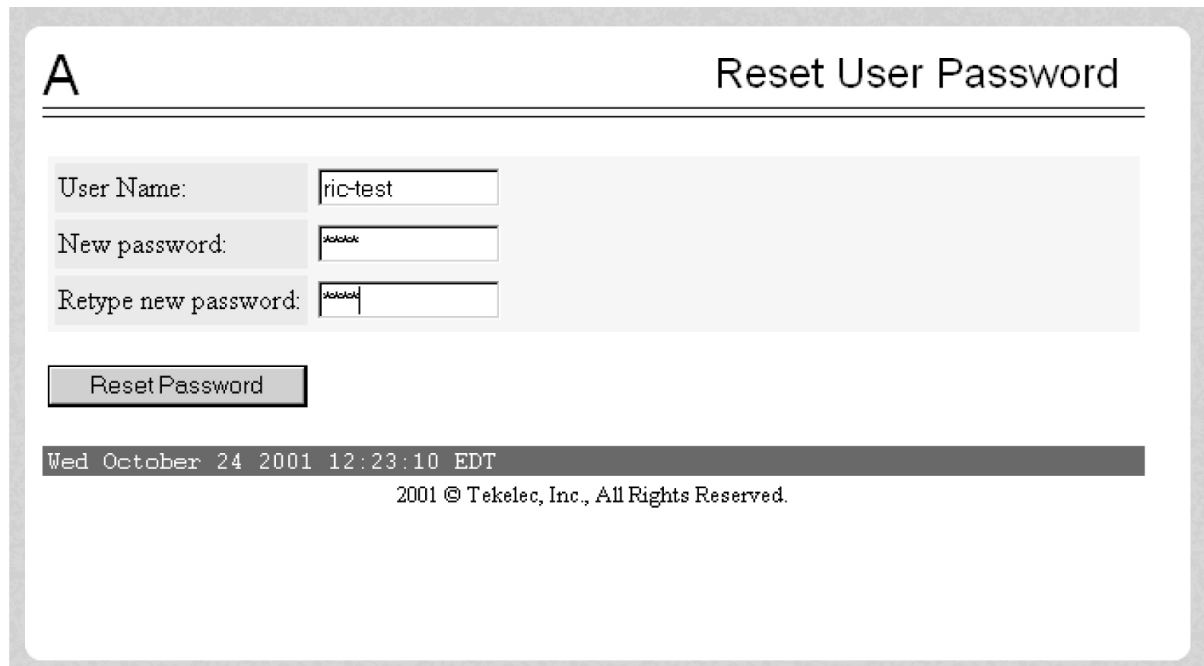
Figure 220: Continue Viewing User Privileges



Reset Password

The User Administration / Users / Reset User Password screen lets you select a user name and change the password. See [Figure 221: Reset User Password Screen](#) on page 180.

Figure 221: Reset User Password Screen



Next, a confirmation screen appears when you correctly update the user's password, shown in [Figure 222: Confirming the Reset User Password](#) on page 181.

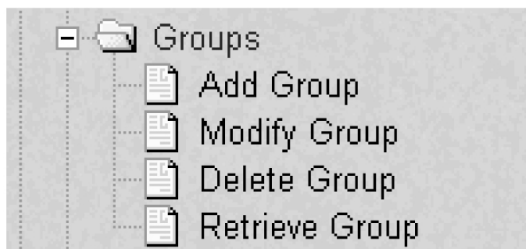
Figure 222: Confirming the Reset User Password



Groups

The User Administration / Groups menu allows the user to administer group functions such as add, modify, delete, and retrieve. See the Groups menu in [Figure 223: Groups Menu](#) on page 181.

Figure 223: Groups Menu



For your convenience, actions can be grouped together. These groups can be used when assigning permissions to users. The groups can consist of whatever combinations of actions that system administrators deem reasonable. Group permissions allow any given action to be employed by more than one group.

Groups can be added, modified, deleted, and viewed through the menu items in the User Administration menu.

Note: The EPAP User Interface concept of groups should not be confused with the Unix concept of groups. The two are not related.

The EPAP user interface comes with six groups pre-defined with the same names and action permissions used in the text-based (EPAP version 1.0) user interface:

- maint
- database
- platform
- debug
- pdba
- admin

One additional pre-defined group used is introduced to EPAP (at version 2.0). This group is called `readonly`. The `readonly` group contains only actions that view status and information. The `readonly` group is the default group for new users.

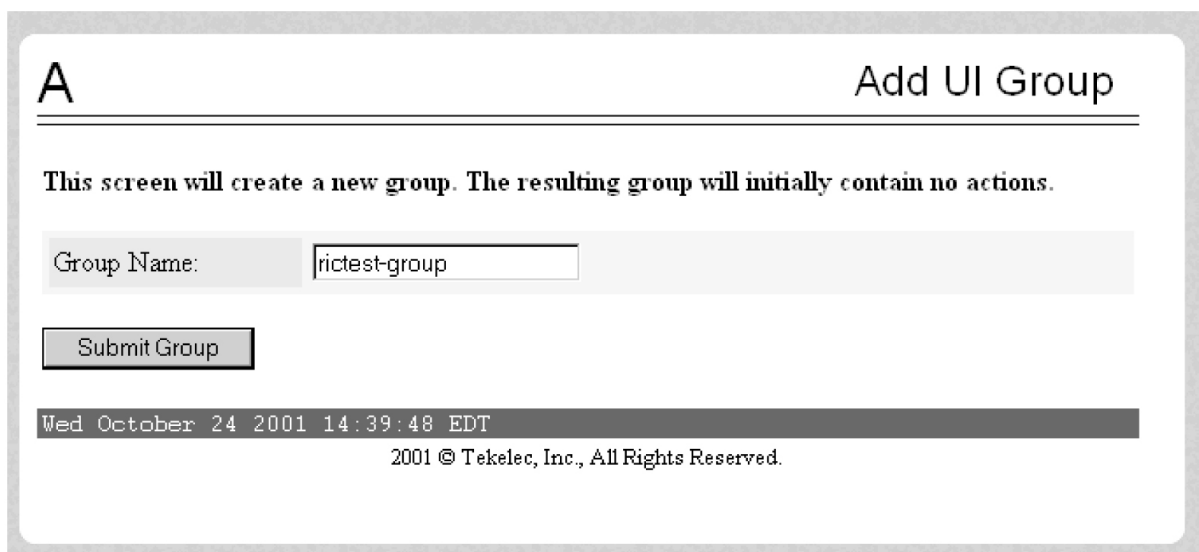
The Groups menu performs the following actions:

- [Add Group](#) on page 182
- [Modify Group](#) on page 183
- [Delete Group](#) on page 185
- [Retrieve Group](#) on page 186

Add Group

The User Administration / Groups / Add UI Group screen lets you enter a new group and assign action privileges with the new group. See [Figure 224: Add UI Group Screen](#) on page 182 for the Add UI Group screen.

Figure 224: Add UI Group Screen



A Add UI Group

This screen will create a new group. The resulting group will initially contain no actions.

Group Name:

Wed October 24 2001 14:39:48 EDT

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

[Figure 225: Confirming a New Group](#) on page 182 shows the screen confirmation of the newly added group.

Figure 225: Confirming a New Group

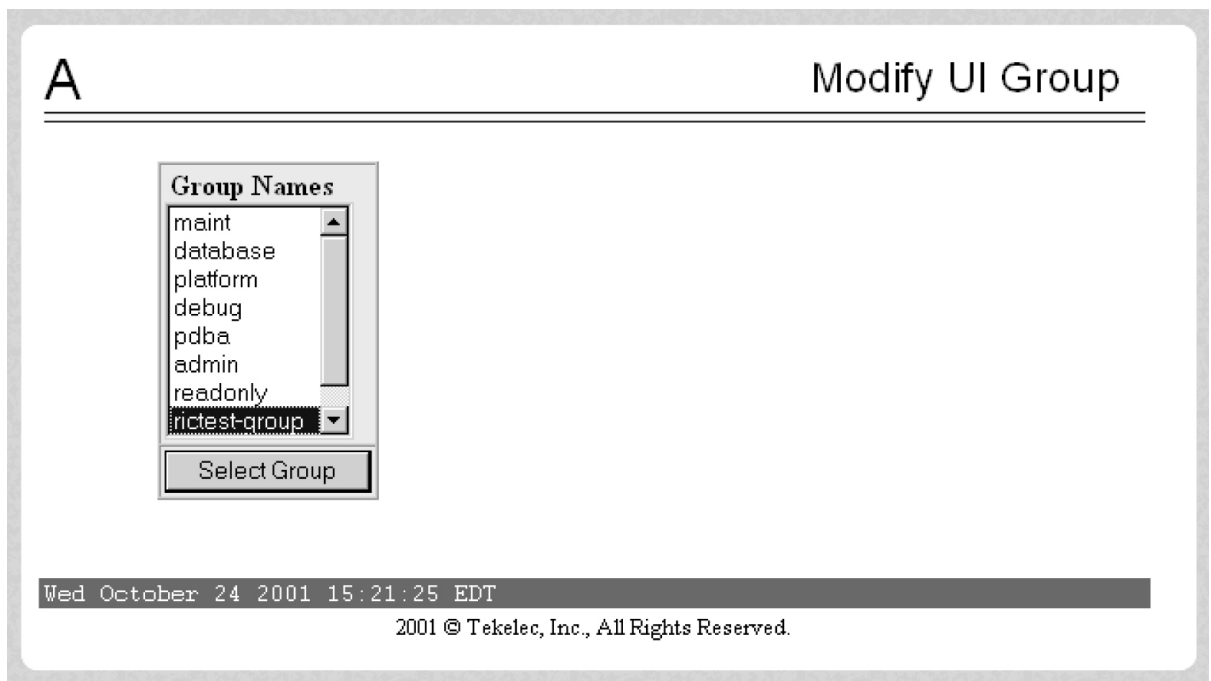


When you receive the successful group added message, you should proceed to the [Figure 226: Modify UI Group Screen](#) on page 183 and assign the Action Privileges for the new group.

Modify Group

The User Administration / Group / Modify UI Group screen lets you administer group permission profiles. Select the Group Name, and click the Select Group button. [Figure 226: Modify UI Group Screen](#) on page 183 shows sample Modify UI Group screen.

Figure 226: Modify UI Group Screen



When you have selected the group, the Modify Group Permission Profiles screen shows the current action privileges assigned to the group. See *Figure 227: Viewing a Group for Modification* on page 184 and *Figure 228: Continuing to View a Group for Modification* on page 184 for the beginning and end of the Action Privileges, with some sample privileges chosen.

Figure 227: Viewing a Group for Modification

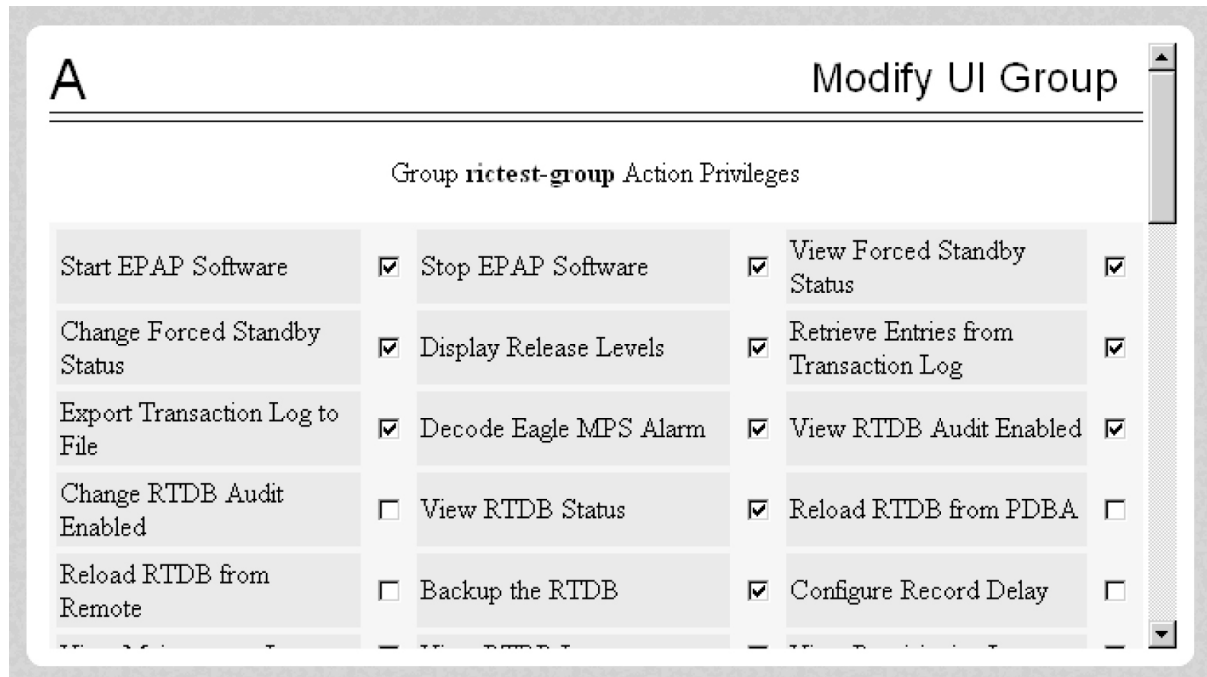
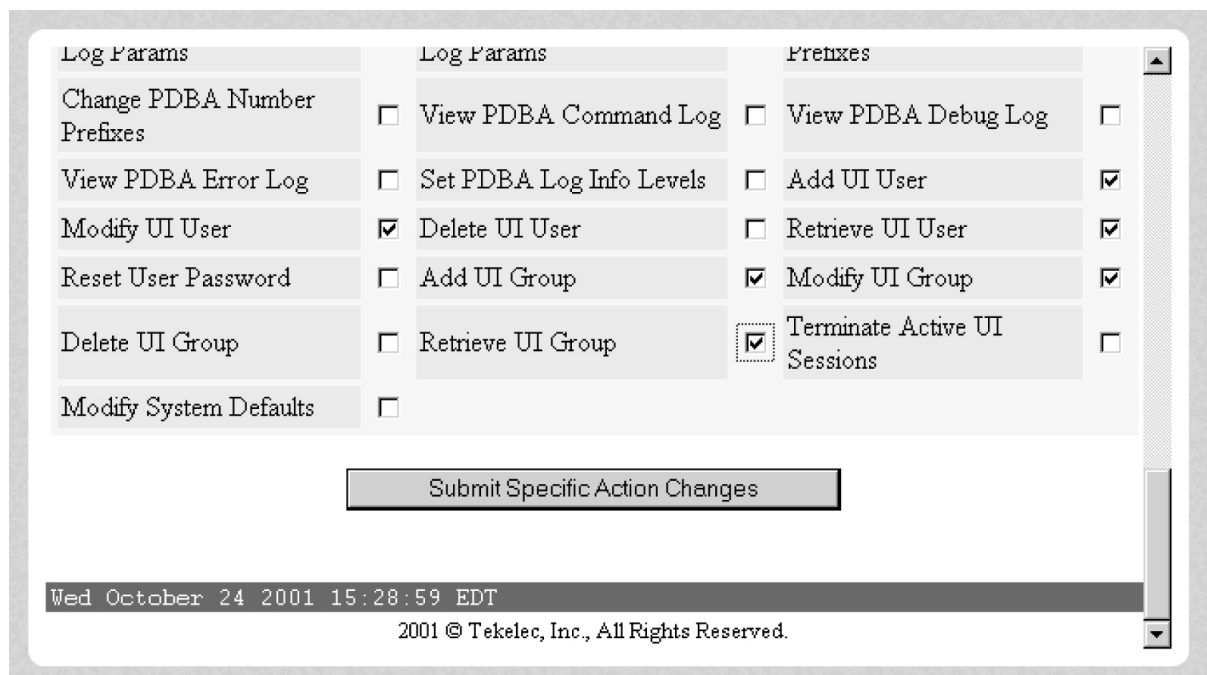


Figure 228: Continuing to View a Group for Modification



When you specify the Action Privileges you want to assign to this group and click the Submit Specific Action Changes, you see the screen confirming the changes, as in [Figure 229: Confirming Modify UI Group Action Privileges](#) on page 185.

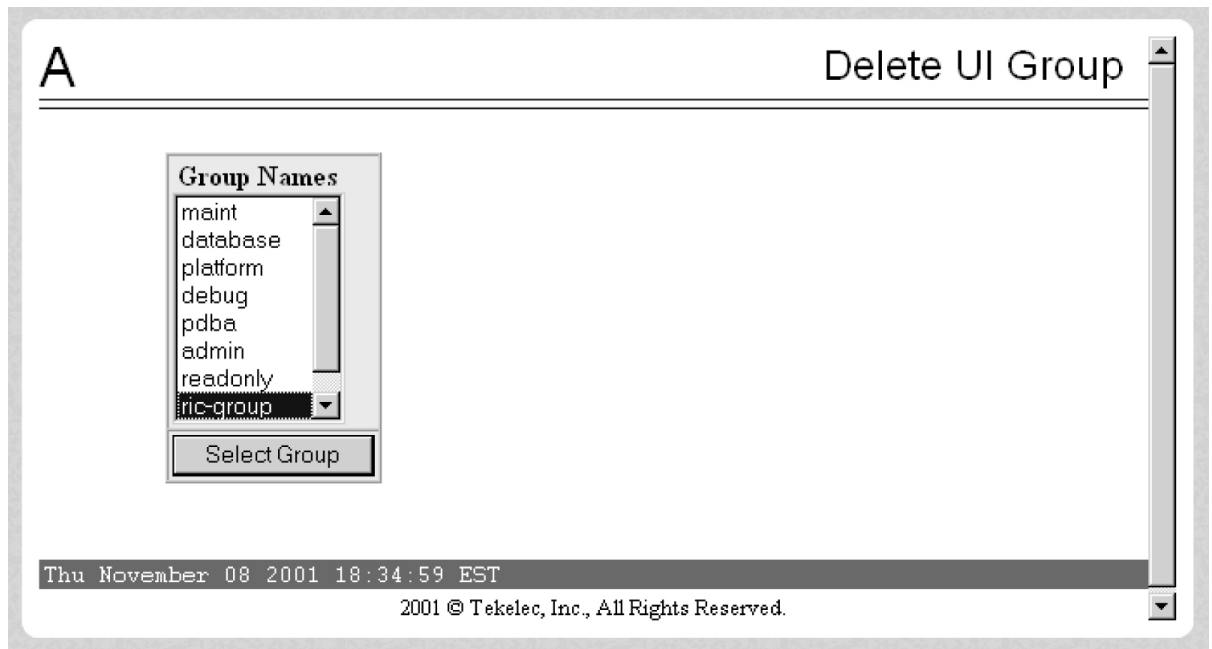
Figure 229: Confirming Modify UI Group Action Privileges



Delete Group

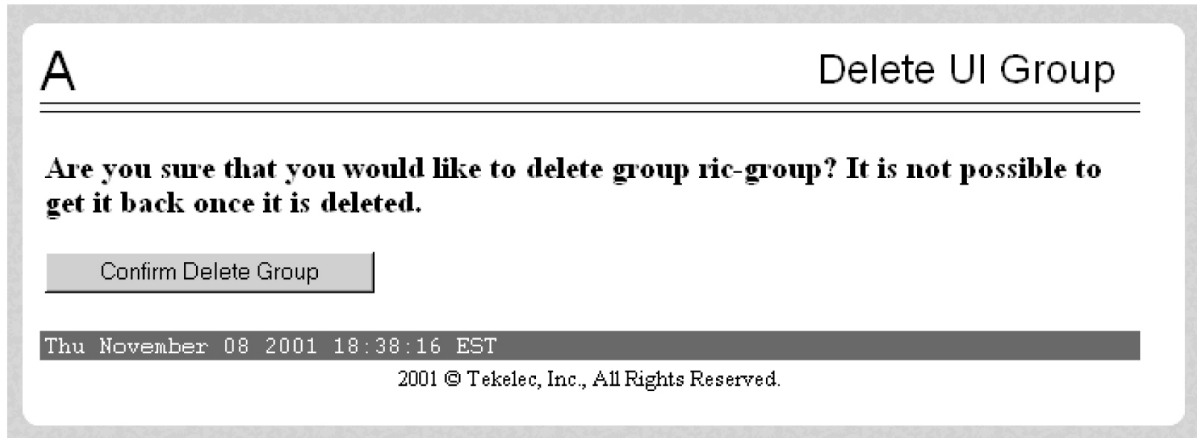
The User Administration / Group / Delete UI Group Profile screen lets you remove a group from the user interface information. The administrator must first select the group name for deletion, as shown in [Figure 230: Delete UI Group Screen](#) on page 185.

Figure 230: Delete UI Group Screen



When you click the Select Group button, a confirmation banner and button appear, as shown in [Figure 231: Confirming the Delete UI Group](#) on page 186.

Figure 231: Confirming the Delete UI Group



Finally, select the Confirm Delete Group button to delete the group name and its permissions. See [Figure 232: Success in Delete UI Group](#) on page 186.

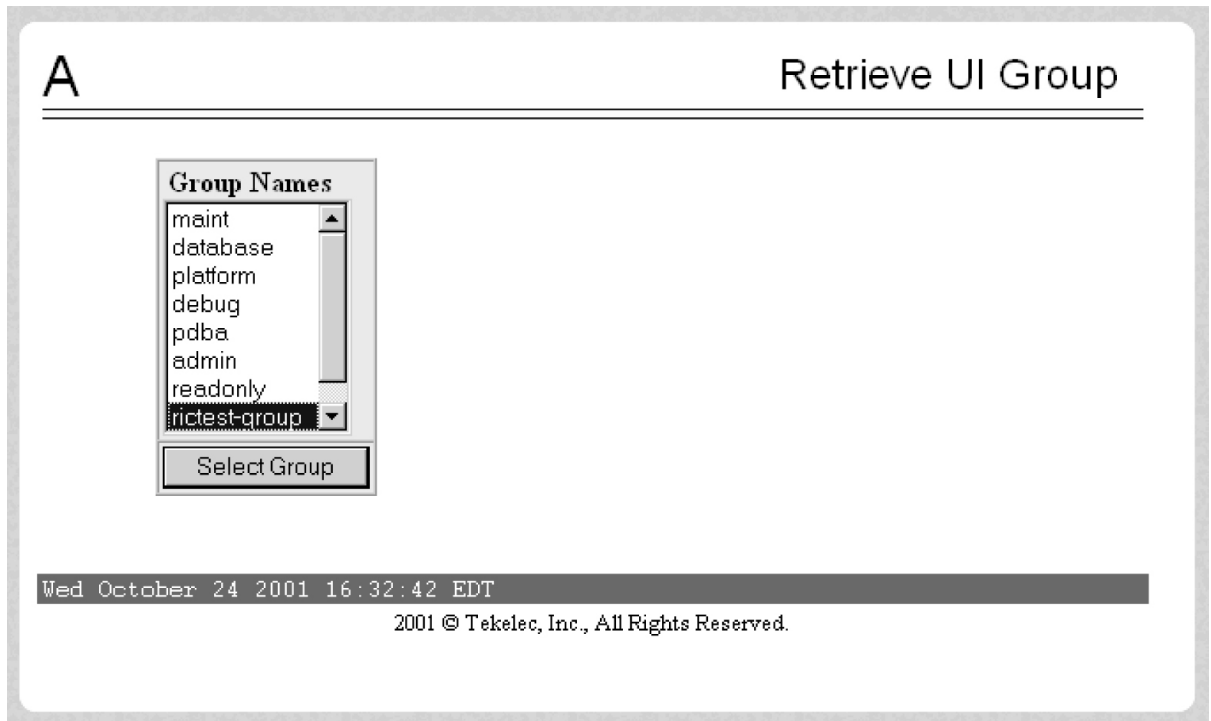
Figure 232: Success in Delete UI Group



Retrieve Group

The User Administration / Users / Retrieve UI Group screen lets you display the permission profiles for groups from the user interface information. First select a group name to be retrieved, and click the Select Group button, as shown in [Figure 233: Retrieve UI Group Screen](#) on page 186.

Figure 233: Retrieve UI Group Screen



After you select a Group Name in the screen above, the screen to view the group permissions appears, as shown in [Figure 234: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen](#) on page 187. There you can view the permissions allowed to this group. All you see is the actions supported for the group, as illustrated in [Figure 234: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen](#) on page 187.

Figure 234: Retrieval of UI User Information Screen

A
Retrieve UI Group

Group **rictest-group** Action Privileges

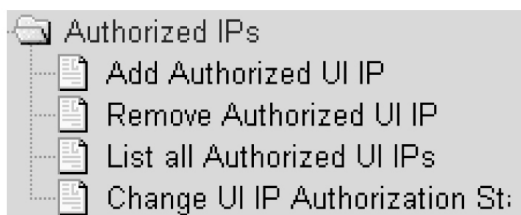
Start EPAP Software	Stop EPAP Software	View Forced Standby Status	Change Forced Standby Status
Display Release Levels	Retrieve Entries from Transaction Log	Export Transaction Log to File	Decode Eagle MPS Alarm
View RTDB Audit Enabled	View RTDB Status	Backup the RTDB	Add UI User
Modify UI User	Retrieve UI User	Add UI Group	Modify UI Group
Retrieve UI Group			

Wed October 24 2001 17:28:51 EDT
 2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

Authorized IPs

The User Administration / Authorized IP menu lets you add, remove, and list all authorized UI IP addresses and also change the UI IP address authorization status. [Figure 235: Authorized IP Menu](#) on page 188 shows the Authorized IP menu.

Figure 235: Authorized IP Menu



The PDBA / Authorized IP List menu provides these actions:

- [Add Authorized UI IP](#) on page 188
- [Remove Authorized UI IP](#) on page 189
- [List All Authorized UI IPs](#) on page 190
- [Change UI IP Authorization Status](#) on page 191

Add Authorized UI IP

The User Administration / Authorized IP / Add Authorized UI IP screen lets you add a new IP address to the list of authorized IP addresses. Note that a pop-up syntax box appears when the

cursor is positioned over the input field. See [Figure 236: Add Authorized UI IP Screen](#) on page 189 for the Add Authorized UI IP screen.

Figure 236: Add Authorized UI IP Screen



Enter the IP address you want authorized and press the Allow IP button. When an authorized IP address is accepted, you see the message indicating a successful acceptance of the address in [Figure 237: Successfully Adding an Authorized UI IP Address](#) on page 189.

Figure 237: Successfully Adding an Authorized UI IP Address



An error notification screen appears when a duplicate IP address is entered (the address already exists), when an attempt to add more than the maximum allowable number of addresses (i.e., more than 1,000), or when any internal failure is detected.

Remove Authorized UI IP

The User Administration / Authorized IP / Remove Authorized UI IP screen lets you remove an IP address from the list of authorized IP addresses. You must enter the individual IP address or CIDR IP format in the 'IP to Remove' input field. A pop-up syntax box appears when the cursor is positioned over that input field. See [Figure 238: Remove Authorized UI IP Screen](#) on page 189 for an example of the Remove Authorized UI IP screen.

Figure 238: Remove Authorized UI IP Screen



A

Remove Authorized UI IP

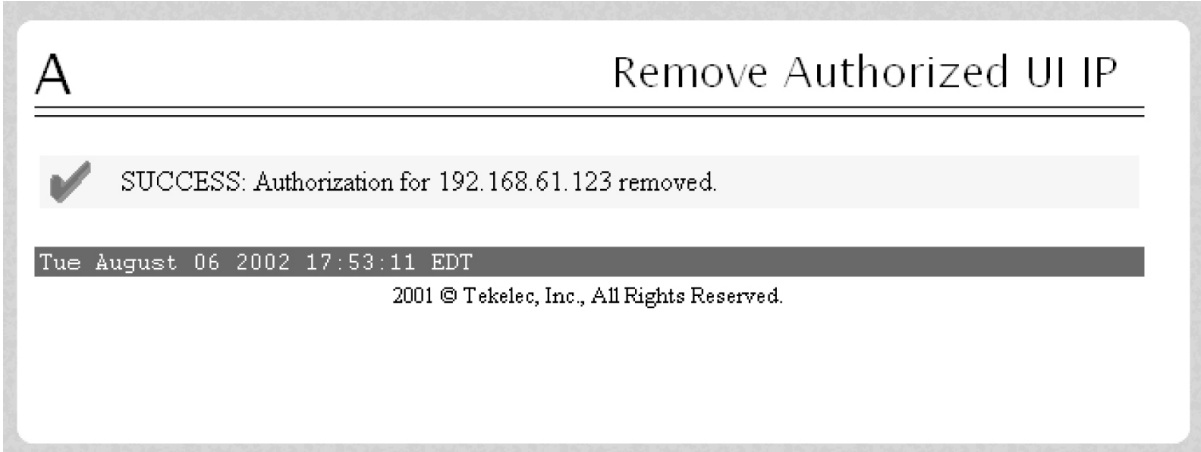
IP to remove:

Tue August 06 2002 17:50:16 EDT

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

When the authorized IP address is deleted, you see the message confirming the removal of the specified address, as shown in [Figure 239: Successfully Removing an Authorized UI IP Address](#) on page 190.

Figure 239: Successfully Removing an Authorized UI IP Address



A

Remove Authorized UI IP

SUCCESS: Authorization for 192.168.61.123 removed.

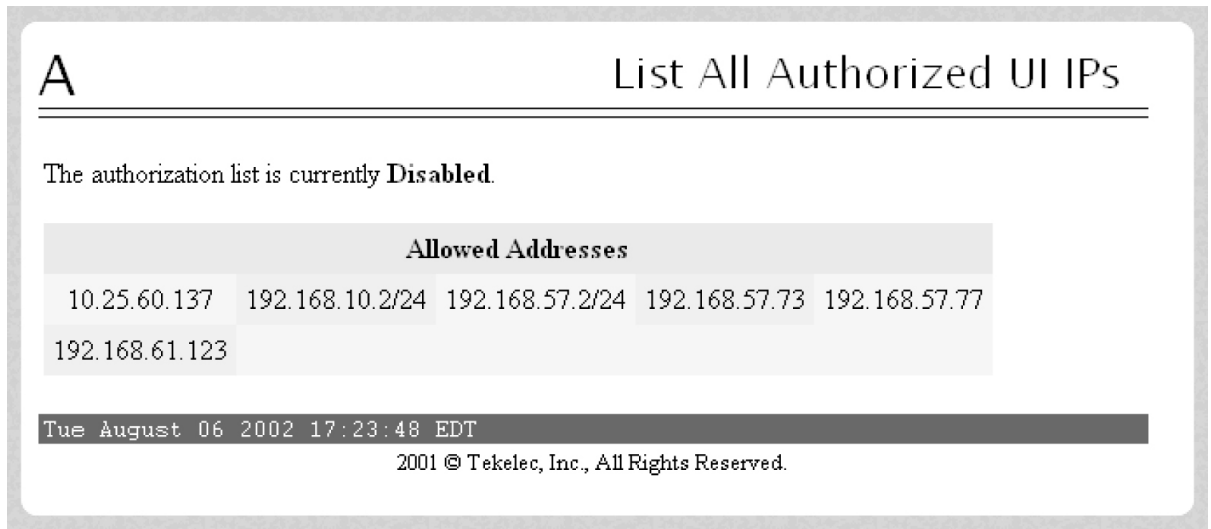
Tue August 06 2002 17:53:11 EDT

2001 © Tekelec, Inc., All Rights Reserved.

List All Authorized UI IPs

The User Administration / Authorized IP / List All Authorized UI IPs screen retrieves and displays all authorized IP addresses. The screen also shows whether the authorization list is Enabled or Disabled. See [Figure 240: List All Authorized UI IP Addresses Screen](#) on page 190 for an example of the List All Authorized UI IP address screen.

Figure 240: List All Authorized UI IP Addresses Screen



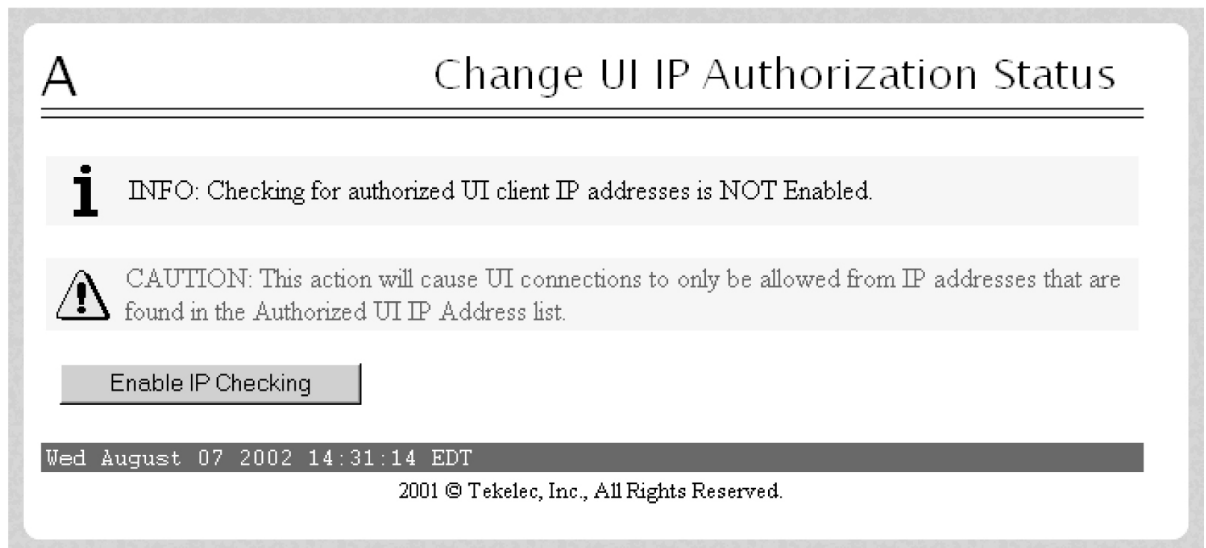
For information about enabling and disabling the authorization list, see [Change UI IP Authorization Status](#) on page 191.

Change UI IP Authorization Status

The User Administration / Authorized IP / Change UI IP Authorization Status screen permits toggling (that is, alternating) the state of authorization list between ‘enabled’ and ‘not enabled.’

When this menu option is chosen, the current authorization state is displayed in the INFO field. See [Figure 241: Change UI IP Authorization Status Screen](#) on page 191 for an example of the Change UI IP Authorization Status screen.

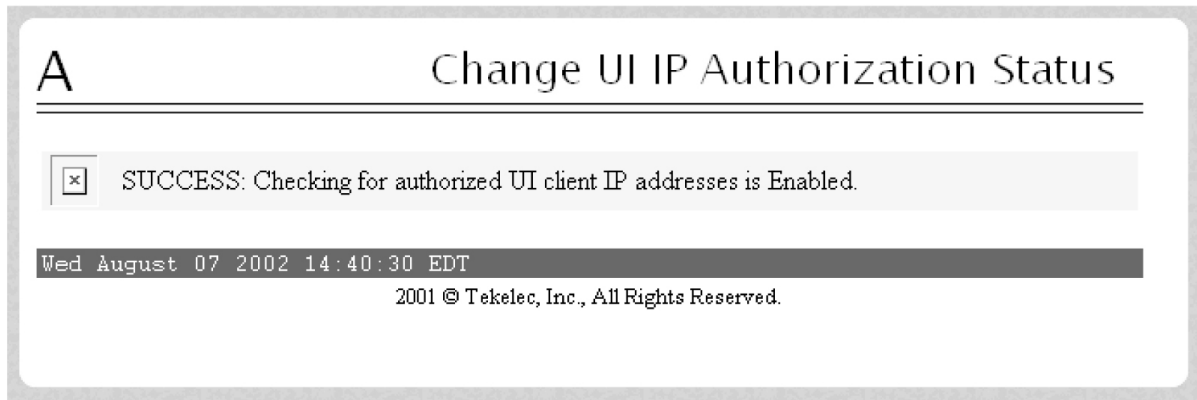
Figure 241: Change UI IP Authorization Status Screen



In the example above, the figure shows the authorization state is ‘NOT Enabled.’ To toggle the state to Enabled, click the Enable IP Checking button. See [Figure 242: Toggling the UI IP Authorization](#)

[Status](#) on page 192 for an example of the authorization status having been successfully toggled to the opposite state, now 'Enabled.'

Figure 242: Toggling the UI IP Authorization Status

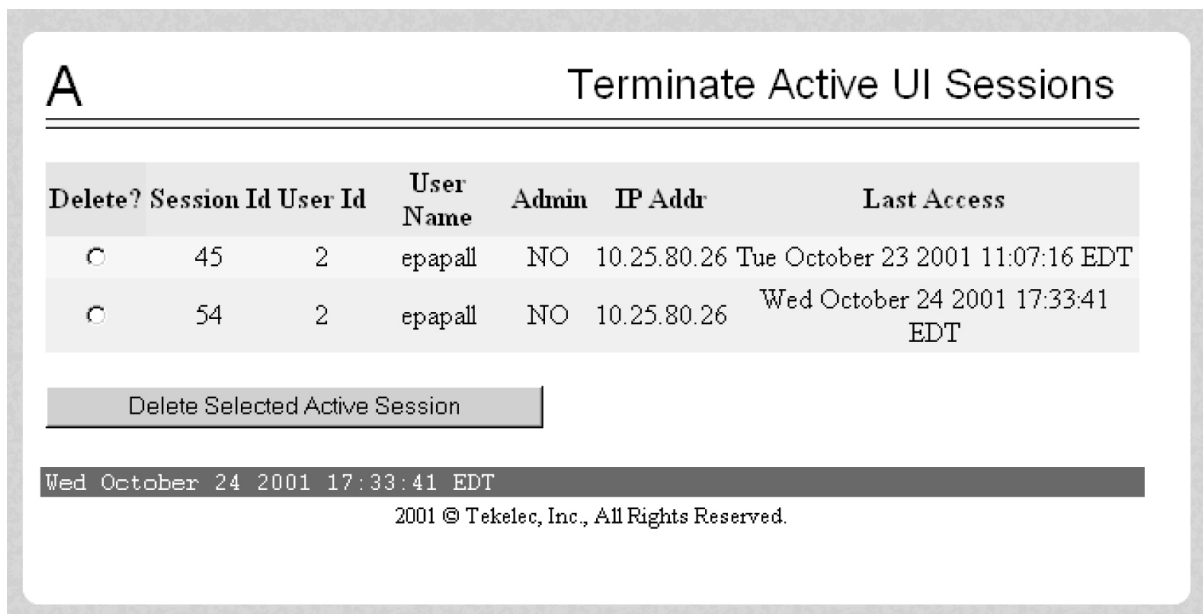


The enforcement of the checking for authorization status is immediate. The IP address of every message of every IP device using the GUI is checked as soon as the authorization status is enabled. The checking for authorized IPs does not occur only when devices log in.

Terminate UI Sessions

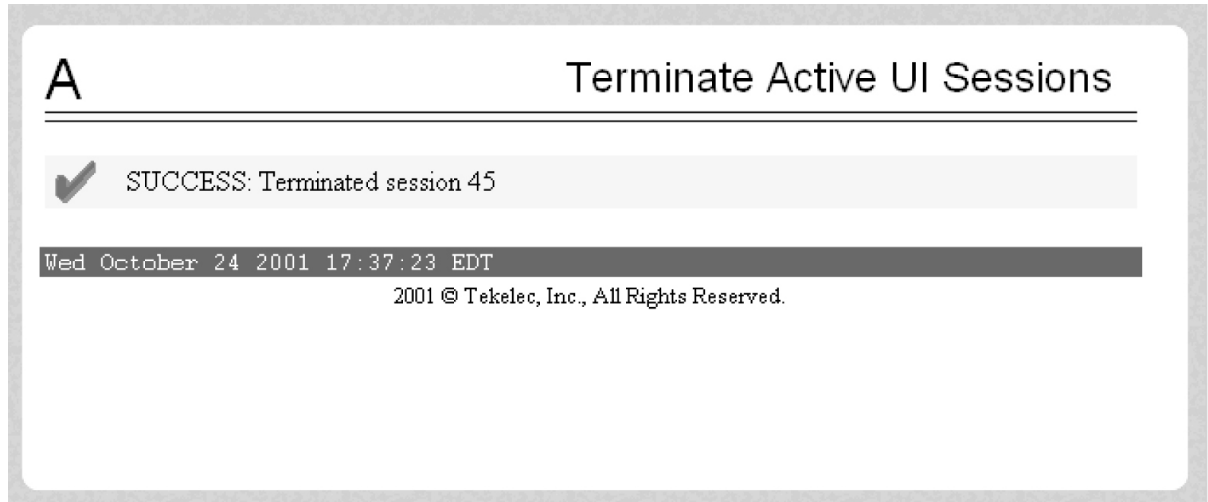
The User Administration / Terminate Active UI Sessions screen allows the administrator to selectively close individual active sessions. See the Terminate Active UI Sessions screen in [Figure 243: Terminate Active UI Sessions Screen](#) on page 192.

Figure 243: Terminate Active UI Sessions Screen



The administrator can terminate sessions by clicking the **Delete?** radio button for the sessions and clicking the **Delete Selected Active Session** button. A successful termination is shown in [Figure 244: Confirmation of UI Session Termination](#) on page 193.

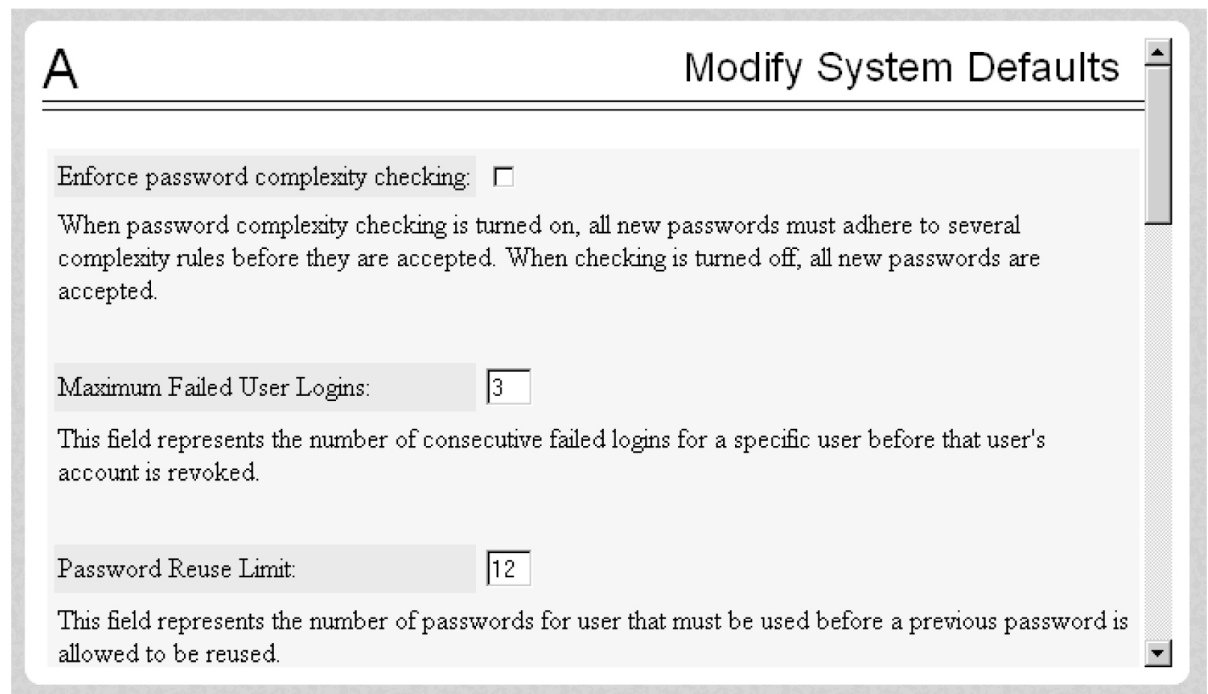
Figure 244: Confirmation of UI Session Termination



Modify Defaults

The User Administration / Modify System Defaults screen allows the administrator to manage the systems defaults from this screen. See the start of the Modify System Defaults screen in [Figure 245: Modify System Defaults Screen](#) on page 193.

Figure 245: Modify System Defaults Screen

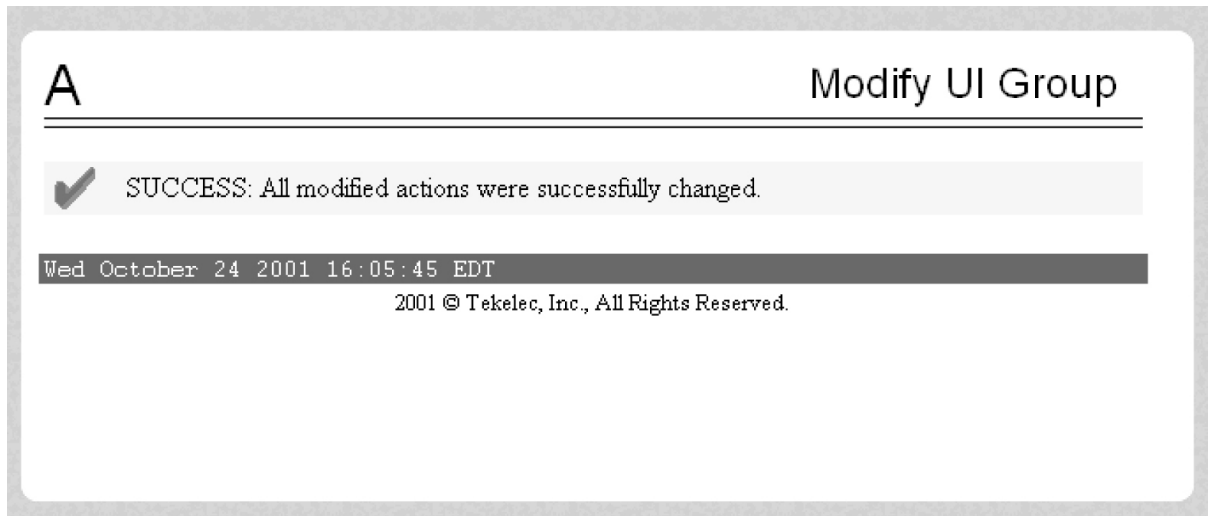


The System Defaults for you to modify are specifically the following.

- **Enforce password complexity checking:** When password complexity checking is enforced, all new passwords must adhere to several complexity rules before they are accepted. When checking is not enforced, all new passwords are accepted.
- **Maximum Failed User Logins:** This field specifies the number of consecutive failed logins allowed for a specific user before that user's account is revoked.
- **Password Reuse Limit:** This field requires a specified number of unique passwords that a user must use before accepting a previous password.
- **Maximum Account Inactivity:** This field specifies the maximum number of days that a user account can be idle before the account is automatically revoked.
- **Session Idle Timeout:** This field limits the number of minutes that an open session can remain idle before the server automatically closes the session.
- **Maximum Password Age:** This field limits the number of days that a user can have the same password before requiring him/her to change it.
- **Maximum Concurrent User Logins:** This field limits the number of concurrent login sessions that each user can have. This limitation does not apply to users with Administrative privileges.
- **Maximum Concurrent Logins:** This field limits the number of concurrent login sessions that can exist on the EPAP pair. Users with Administrative privileges are excluded from this total session count.
- **Login Message Text:** This field contains the text message displayed in the initial work area at login. The field is limited to 255 characters. The default text is as follows:
`NOTICE: This is a private computer system. Unauthorized access or use may lead to prosecution.`
- **New User Default Groups:** This field contains a list of group names (comma-delimited) with which newly created users are automatically assigned. The default group name is `readonly`.
- **Unauthorized IP Access Message:** This field contains the text message that will be displayed to the user when a connection is attempted from an IP address that does not have permission to use the UI. The default text is as follows:
`NOTICE: This workstation is not authorized to access the GUI.`
- **Status Refresh Time:** This field contains the system default for the refresh time used for the View RTDB Status and View PDBA Status screens. Time must be either 5-600 seconds or 0 (no refreshing).

When you complete the changes to the Modify System Defaults, click the Submit Defaults button. [Figure 246: Confirming Modify System Defaults Screen](#) on page 194 shows your actions successfully changed.

Figure 246: Confirming Modify System Defaults Screen

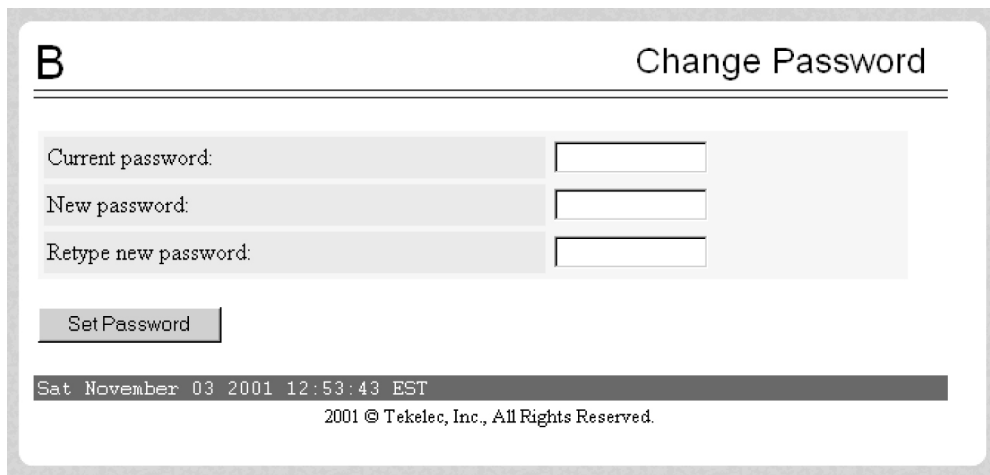


Change Password

The Change Password screen provides you, the EPAP user, with a screen to change your password. This basic action is available to all users and is accessible from the main menu ([Figure 27: EPAP Menu](#) on page 59).

To change the password, you must enter the current password, enter the new password, and retype the new password. Click the Set Password button, as shown in [Figure 247: Change Password Screen](#) on page 195.

Figure 247: Change Password Screen



With the ability to support many users comes the need for tighter security. The user interface addresses security concerns with various restrictions and controls. In many cases, the frequency or severity of these checks is configurable by the administrator at both a user specific and system-wide level.

Users are required to use a password to log in to the UI. The following rules govern EPAP passwords.

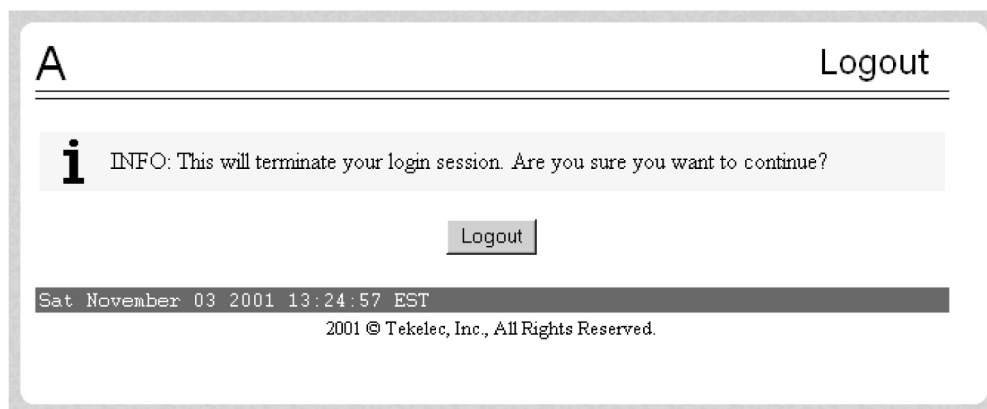
- **Complexity:** Tekelec recommends that the password consist of at least five alphanumeric characters. It must include at least one alphabetic, one numeric, and one special (that is, punctuation) character. The password can contain a maximum of eight characters. It cannot include the user id. Note: The default value for this password complexity rule is not required.
- **Aging:** Users can be forced to change their passwords after a certain number of days. The administrator can set a maximum password age as a default for the system. The administrator can also specify a different maximum password age for any individual user, if that is desired.
- **Force Change on Initial Login:** Users can be forced to change their password the first time that they log in. The administrator can assign a password to a user, either when the user is first created or when the password of an existing user is reset, and the user must change the password the first time that he/she logs in.
- **Inactivity:** Users can be forced to change their password if it is not used within the Maximum Account Inactivity time. The administrator can set a Maximum Account Inactivity time as a default for the system.
- **Password Reuse:** Users cannot reuse their last N passwords. N is a system-wide configurable number, with the default of 5 (five). The administrator can turn off this restriction by setting N to 0 (zero).

Logout

The Logout menu selection allows you to confirm logging out of the current session. This basic action is available to all users and is accessible from the main menu ([Figure 27: EPAP Menu](#) on page 59).

To logout, you are notified by the screen that this terminates your current session and gives you the opportunity to continue or not. Click the Logout button to complete the logout, shown in [Figure 248: Logout Screen](#) on page 196.

Figure 248: Logout Screen



When you have continued with the logout, the screen returns to the screen showing the Tekelec EPAP User Interface login ([Figure 17: EPAP UI Login Screen](#) on page 52).

EPAP Messages

This section includes tables with the EPAP error messages ([Table 15: EPAP Error Messages](#) on page 197), the EPAP informational messages ([Table 16: EPAP Informational Banner Messages](#) on page 201), and the EPAP alarm related banner messages ([Table 17: EPAP Alarm Related Banner Messages](#) on page 204).

EPAP Error Messages

[Table 15: EPAP Error Messages](#) on page 197 lists all of the error codes and associated text that are generated by the EPAP user interface. The <> fields indicate values that are different for each error; they are filled in at run time. possible

Table 15: EPAP Error Messages

E1000	Unknown error <error number>. No error text is available.
E1001	Invalid menu selection: <menu selection>
E1002	Invalid syntax: <input>
E1003	Mate EPAPs may not have the same designation.
E1004	EPAP software is running. You must stop the EPAP software before performing this operation.
E1005	EPAP software is not running. You must start the EPAP software before performing this operation.
E1006	Mate EPAP not available
E1007	Could not eject media: <device>
E1008	Could not read file: <file name>
E1009	Active PDBA is not available.
E1010	This host is not an EPAP.
E1011	Cannot find EPAP <A B> (host name <host name>)
E1012	Subscription (SP= <subscription number>) does not exist.
E1013	Subscription (SP= <subscription number>) already exists.

E1014	SP <i><identifier></i> does not exist.
E1015	IMSI <i><identifier></i> does not exist.
E1016	DN <i><identifier></i> does not exist.
E1017	PDBI error: <i><error text></i>
E1018	DN <i><identifier></i> already associated with IMSI <i><identifier></i> .
E1019	Device <i><device></i> unavailable.
E1020	Remote PDB unavailable.
E1021	IP address <i><address></i> is not authorized for PDB access.
E1022	RN <i><identifier></i> does not exist.
E1023	Invalid value for <i><prompt ></i> : <i><value></i> : Valid values are <i><range></i> . Hit the Escape key to abort the command.
E1024	MTSU error: <i><error text></i>
E1025	File lock failed: <i><file name></i>
E1026	Environment variable <i><variable name></i> not defined.
E1027	ssh error: <i><error text></i>
E1028	IP address <i><IP address></i> is already authorized for PDBI access.
E1029	IP address <i><IP address></i> is not authorized for PDBI access.
E1030	Operation timed out waiting for a response from the PDBA.
E1031	Operation timed out waiting for a response from the RTDB.
E1032	Operation aborted by user.
E1033	Unexpected response received from the PDBA: id= <i><txid></i> , return code= <i><return code></i>
E1034	Unexpected response received from the RTDB: id= <i><txid></i> , return code= <i><return code></i>

E1035	Script <i><script name></i> failed: status= <i><status></i>
E1036	EPAP configuration failed. Please use the configuration menu to manually configure the EPAP sync and DSM networks.
E1037	One or more EPAP software processes did not start
E1038	One or more EPAP software processes did not stop
E1039	Transaction log query failed: <i><error text></i>
E1040	Transaction log response file was not created.
E1041	Transaction log response file could not be parsed.
E1042	Transaction log export failed: <i><error text></i>
E1043	The specified EPAP was not available.
E1044	Remote EPAP software is running. You must stop the remote EPAP software before performing this operation.
E1045	RTDB copy operation failed.
E1046	Improperly encoded alarm string. Re-check source.
E1047	RTDB did not respond to query.
E1048	Invalid response received from RTDB.
E1049	Could not connect to <i><device or process></i> : <i><error text></i>
E1050	Secure shell daemon is not running on mate EPAP. Config files could not be synchronized !!!
E1051	No feature(s) specified.
E1052	Both ELAP and EPAP features specified.
E1053	This action may only be performed on the local EPAP.
E1054	Another user is currently performing this same action.
E1055	Missing mandatory parameter: <i><parameter></i>

E1056	Unexpected parameter was provided:<parameter>
E1057	The EPAP must be in Forced Standby mode for this operation.
E1058	An internal error in the <parameter> occurred: <error text>
E1059	The passwords did not match.
E1060	The provisioning addresses for MPS A and B must be different.
E1061	The provisioning addresses for MPS A and B must be on the same network.
E1062	The default router must be on the same network as MPS A and MPS B.
E1063	The local and remote PDB addresses must be different.
E1064	This action may only be performed on EPAP A.
E1065	<device or process> must be configured.
E1066	The requested user <user> was not found.
E1067	The requested group <group> was not found.
E1068	The password entered was not correct.
E1069	The new password has been used too recently.
E1070	The provided password does not meet the security requirements. Reason: <reason text>
E1071	The specified group already exists.
E1072	This action may only be performed on EPAP B.
E1073	The file you have attempted to upload is larger than the <number> bytes of allocated storage space.
E1074	LPU batch failure: <error text>
E1075	This action must be done on the Active PDBA.
E1077	File system violation: <error text>

E1078	File '<file name>' was empty.
E1079	There are no PDBI connections available. Try again later.
E1080	The provisioning addresses for the main and backup networks must be different.
E1081	The specified IP already exists.
E1082	The specified IP does not exist.
E1083	The maximum number of authorized UI IPs has been reached.
E1084	This action may be performed only on a provisionable MPS.
E1085	The specified address is local to this MPS.

EPAP Banner Messages

Table 16: EPAP Informational Banner Messages on page 201 lists the banner informational banner messages that appear on the UI browser screen in the Message Box described on page 3-6. These messages, sometimes referred to as 'scroll by messages, indicate the status of the EPAP machines.

Table 16: EPAP Informational Banner Messages

Another user has already started the EPAP Software
Another user is currently starting the EPAP Software
Attempt to correct MySQL replication failed
Auto FTP: Unable to connect to host
Automatic PDB Backup completed successfully
Automatic PDB Backup in progress
Automatic PDB Backup not completed successfully
Automatic RTDB Backup completed successfully
Automatic RTDB Backup in progress
Automatic RTDB Backup not completed successfully

Backup Filesystem Failed
Backup Filesystem Failed: No tape in drive
Backup filesystem in progress
Backup filesystem successful
Backup filesystem was aborted manually
Backup PDB completed successfully
Backup PDB failed
Backup PDB in progress
Backup RTDB completed successfully
Backup RTDB failed
Backup RTDB in progress
Export PDB completed successfully
Export PDB failed
Export PDB in progress
Failure within filesystem backup utility. View backup_fs.fail log.
GUI server returned error, cannot start the EPAP software
Import of <file name> in progress - <xx.xx%>
Import of <file name> completed
Import of <file name> failed (<reason>)
Import of <file name> postponed (to many connections)
Import PDB completed successfully
Import PDB failed

Import PDB in progress
MPS Reboot in Progress
MPS Resynchronization in Progress
MySQL Data replication error detected; Attempting to restore
MySQL Data replication restored: <reason>
MySQL Data Replication from <source> is Failing
Reload RTDB from <source> completed successfully
Reload RTDB from <source> failed
Reload RTDB from <source> in progress
Restore PDB completed successfully
Restore PDB failed
Restore PDB in progress
Restore RTDB completed successfully
Restore RTDB failed
Restore RTDB in progress
The EPAP software couldn't be started
The EPAP software has been successfully started
The EPAP software has been successfully stopped.
Unable to connect to GUI server, cannot start the EPAP software
Unable to connect to host

Table 17: EPAP Alarm Related Banner Messages on page 204 lists the alarm related banner messages that appear on the UI browser screen in the Message Box described on page 3-6. If any of the following alarm related messages appear, refer to the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual* for the related corrective procedure.

Table 17: EPAP Alarm Related Banner Messages

Major Platform Alarms
Server Fan Failure
Server Internal Disk Failure
Server Platform Error
Server File System Error
Server Platform Process Failure
Server Swap Space Storage Failure
Server Provisioning Network Error
Server Eagle Network A Error
Server Eagle Network B Error
Server Sync Network Failure
Server Disk Space Shortage Error
Server Temperature Error
Server Mainboard Voltage Error
Server Power Feed Unavailable
Server Disk Health Test Error
Server Disk Unavailable Error
Breaker Panel Feed Error
Breaker Panel Breaker Error
Breaker Panel Monitoring Error

Major Application Alarms
Mate EPAP Unavailable
RTDB Mate Unavailable
Congestion
RMTP Channels Down
Fatal Software Error
RTDB Corrupt
RTDB Inconsistent
RTDB Incoherent
RTDB 100% Full
RTDB Resynchronization In Progress
RTDB Reload Is Required
Mate PDBA unreachable
PDBA Connection failure
PDBA Replication failure
RTDB DSM Over-Allocation
RTDB Maximum Depth Reached
No PDBA Proxy to Remote PDBA Connection
Minor Platform Alarms
Server Disk Space Shortage Warning
Server Application Process Error

Server Hardware Configuration Error
Server Swap Space Shortage warning
Server Default Router Not Defined
Server Temperature Warning
Server NTP Daemon Not Synchronized
Server CMOS Battery Voltage Low
Server Disk Self Test Warning
Server Core File Detected
Server Reboot Watchdog Initiated
Minor Application Alarms
RMTP Channel A Down
RMTP Channel B Down
RTDB 80% Full
Standby PDBA Falling Behind
PDB Backup failed
Automatic PDB backup failed
RTDB backup failed
Automatic RTDB backup failed

Chapter

4

Messages, Alarms, and Status Processing

Topics:

- *MPS and EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting.....208*
- *System Hardware Verification.....210*
- *Unstable Loading Mode.....212*
- *System Status Reporting.....213*
- *Commands.....215*
- *Hourly Maintenance Report.....220*
- *Unsolicited Alarm and Information Messages.....220*

This chapter provides a description of EPAP messages, alarms, and status processing.

MPS and EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting

The System Health Check (syscheck) utility runs automatically at least every five minutes, and can be run manually to test for error conditions in each MPS Server and in each EPAP. See [Run Health Check](#) on page 96 and refer to the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual* for more information about executing and viewing results from the System Health Check.

Alarms of minor, major, and critical levels of severity are reported for error conditions detected for the MPS hardware platform and for the EPAP application.

On the MPS front panel, there are three LEDs that correspond directly to alarm severities: critical, major, and minor. If more than one alarm level is active, all applicable LED lights are illuminated (not just the most severe) until all alarms in that level are cleared.

Maintenance Blocks

MPS and EPAP have no direct means of accepting user input from or displaying output messages on EAGLE 5 ISS terminals. Maintenance, measurements, error, and status information are routed to EAGLE 5 ISS through the primary Service Module card.

The Active EPAP generates and sends Maintenance Blocks to the primary Service Module card. One Maintenance Block is sent as soon as the IP link is established between the Active EPAP and the primary Service Module card. Additional Maintenance Blocks are sent whenever the EPAP needs to report any change in status or error conditions. The information returned in Maintenance Blocks is also included in the output of the `rept-stat-mps` command.

It is possible for the EPAP to be at a provisioning congestion threshold, and to be entering and exiting congested mode at a very high rate of speed. To minimize this “thrashing” effect, the EPAP is restricted to sending no more than one EPAP Maintenance Block per second.

EPAP Maintenance Block Contents

The EPAP sends Maintenance Blocks that contain (at a minimum) the following information. The actual states are defined in the description of the `rept-stat-mps` command in the *Commands Manual*.

- MPS major, minor, and dot software versions
- MPS Status (down/up)
- MPS Status (Active/Standby)

If the EPAP needs to report one or more alarm conditions, it inserts the appropriate alarm data string for the indicated alarm category into the Maintenance Block.

EAGLE 5 ISS Alarm Reporting

The System Health Check (syscheck) is responsible for forwarding platform errors to the application. The application combines the platform alarms with the application alarms and forwards all of this information to the EAGLE 5 ISS. The information that is transferred is described in “MPS Platform and Application Alarms” and “MPS Alarm Recovery Procedures” of the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*.

Alarm Priorities

The EPAP sends the maintenance information, including the alarm data strings, to the EAGLE 5 ISS for interpretation. Alarm priorities determine which alarm category is displayed at the EAGLE 5 ISS terminal when multiple alarm levels exist simultaneously. EAGLE 5 ISS prioritizes the data and displays only the alarm category with the highest severity level and priority for each MPS.

If an alarm category of lower priority is sent from the MPS, the lower priority alarm category is not displayed on the EAGLE 5 ISS terminal until any higher priority alarms are cleared.

Multiple Alarm Conditions

Critical, major and minor alarms appear repeatedly in each alarm delivery to the EAGLE 5 ISS until the alarm condition clears.

If multiple alarms exist, the highest priority alarm category is the Active Alarm. The Active Alarm is shown in the output from the `rept-stat-trbl` command and the `rept-stat-mps` command, and the alarm count associated with this alarm is included in the `rept-stat-alm` command output.

Though only the highest priority alarm is displayed at the EAGLE 5 ISS terminal when multiple alarms are reported, you can use the EAGLE 5 ISS `rept-stat-mps` command to list the alarm data strings for all of the alarm categories with existing alarms. Then you can use the EPAP user interface maintenance menu item Decode EAGLE 5 ISS Output of MPS Alarms to convert the hexadecimal alarm data string to text. The output text shows the alarm category represented by the string and the alarm text for each alarm encoded in the string.

Service Module Card Status Requests

When the EPAP needs to know the status of a Service Module card, it can send a Service Module Status Request to that Service Module card. Because status messages are sent over UDP, the EPAP broadcasts the Service Module Status Request and all Service Module cards return their status.

Service Module Card Status Reporting to the EPAP

The EPAP needs to know the current status of various aspects of the Service Module cards. Accordingly, the Service Module card sends a Service Module status message to the EPAP when the following events occur:

- When the Service Module card is booted
- When the Service Module card receives a Service Module Status Request message from the EPAP
- When the Service Module card determines that it needs to download the entire database

For example, the database could become totally corrupted, or a user could initialize the card.

- When the Service Module card starts receiving DB downloads or DB updates.

When a Service Module card starts downloading the RTDB, or if the Service Module card starts accepting database updates, it needs to send a status message informing the EPAP of the first record received. This helps the EPAP keep track of downloads in progress.

Service Module Card Status Message Fields

The Service Module card status message provides the following information to the EPAP:

- Service Module card Memory Size
When the Service Module card is initialized, it determines the amount of applique memory present. The EPAP uses this value to determine if the Service Module card has enough memory to hold the RTDB.
- Load Mode Status
This flag indicates whether or not 80% of the IS-NR LIMs have access to SCCP services.
- Database Level Number
The EPAP maintains a level number for the RTDB. Each time the database is updated, the level number will be incremented. When the database is sent to the Service Module card, the Service Module card keeps track of the database level number. The database level number will be included in all Status messages sent from the Service Module card. A level number of 0 signifies that no database has been loaded into the Service Module card (this can be done any time the Service Module card wants to request a full database download).
- Database Download Starting Record Number
When the Service Module card starts downloading either the entire RTDB or updates to the database, it will identify the starting record number. This allows the EPAP to know when to wrap around the end of the file, and when the Service Module card has finished receiving the file or updates.

System Hardware Verification

Service Module card loading verifies the validity of the hardware configuration for the Service Module cards. The verification of the hardware includes:

- Validity of the Service Module card motherboard
- Verification of daughterboard memory size



CAUTION: Refer to the *Dimensioning Guide for EPAP Advanced DB Features Technical Reference* for important information on the dimensioning rules and the Service Module card database capacity requirements.

Service Module Card Motherboard Verification

An AMD-K6 (or better) motherboard is required to support the G-Flex / G-Port / INP / EIR VSCCP application on the Service Module card. EAGLE 5 ISS maintenance stores the validity status of the Service Module card motherboard configuration. The system does not allow the G-Flex, G-Port, INP / AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex, and Migration feature to be enabled if the hardware configuration is invalid.

When the VSCCP application is initializing, it determines the motherboard type. The SCCP Maintenance Block is the mechanism that relays the motherboard information to OAM. This requires the application software to be loaded to the Service Module card and then verification

of the motherboard information received in the SCCP Maintenance Block. If the motherboard is determined to be invalid for the G-Flex/G-Port/INP/AINPQ/EIR/A-Port/V-Flex/Migration application, loading of the Service Module card is automatically inhibited and the card is booted via PMTC. Booting the card in this manner suppresses any obituary.

Service Module Card Daughterboard Memory Verification

The VSCCP application performs two types of memory validation to determine whether or not a Service Module card has sufficient memory to run

G-Flex/G-Port/INP/AINPQ/EIR/A-Port/Migration/V-Flex: Local Memory validation and Continual Memory validation.

The report from the `rept-stat-sccp` command includes the daughterboard memory both allocated and physically present on each Service Module card. (See the *Commands Manual* for a description of the `rept-stat-sccp` command output.)

The VSCCP application performs two types of memory validation to determine whether or not a Service Module card has sufficient memory to run

G-Flex/G-Port/INP/AINPQ/EIR/A-Port/Migration/V-Flex: Local Memory validation and Real-Time Memory validation.

Local Memory Validation

When the G-Flex or INP feature bit is first enabled (a Feature Access Key is used for the EIR, AINPQ, G-Port, Migration, and V-Flex features), or any time the G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex or Migration feature is enabled and the Service Module card is initializing, VSCCP checks to see if the Service Module card has at least one D1G daughterboard. G-Flex, G-Port or INP feature bit cannot be enabled if any of the Service Module cards have less than 1 GB of memory installed.

Real-Time Memory Validation

When communication between the Service Module card and EPAP is established and the Service Module card joins the RMTP Tree, the EPAP starts downloading the RTDB to the Service Module card. After the Service Module card has downloaded the RTDB, it continues to receive database updates as necessary. The EPAP includes the size of the current RTDB in all records sent to the Service Module card. The Service Module card compares the size required to the amount of memory installed, and issues a minor alarm whenever the database exceeds 80% of the Service Module card memory. If the database completely fills the Service Module card memory, a major alarm is issued and the Service Module card status changes to IS-ANR/Restricted.

Actions Taken When Hardware Determined to be Invalid

When the hardware configuration for a Service Module card is determined to be invalid for the G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex, and Migration application, SCM automatically inhibits loading for that specific Service Module card. A major alarm is generated indicating that card loading for that Service Module card failed and was automatically inhibited (that is, prevented from reloading again). Refer to the *Maintenance Manual* for the specific alarm that is generated. When card loading is inhibited, the primary state of the card is set to OOS-MT-DSBLD and the secondary state of the card is set to MEA (Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes).

The following actions apply to a Service Module card determined to be invalid:

- The Service Module card will not download the EAGLE 5 ISS databases.

- The Service Module card will not download the RTDB from the EPAP.
- The Service Module card will not accept RTDB updates (additions, changes, and deletes) from the EPAP.

The `rept-stat-sccp` command supports the Service Module cards running the VSCCP application and reports G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex, and Migration statistics. See [Commands](#) on page 215 for more details on the `rept-stat-sccp` command.

Unstable Loading Mode

At some point, having a number of invalid Service Module cards results in some of the LIMs being denied SCCP services. There is a threshold that needs to be monitored: if the number of valid Service Module cards is insufficient to provide service to at least 80% of the IS-NR LIMs, the system is said to be in an unstable Loading Mode.

The system interrupts and aborts card loading upon execution of an STP database change command. Loading Mode support denies the execution of STP database change commands when the system is in an unstable loading mode.

An unstable loading mode exists when any of the following conditions are true:

- The system's maintenance baseline has not been established.
- Less than 80% of the number of LIMs provisioned are IS-NR or OOS-MT-DSBLD.
The conditions that an insufficient number of Service Module cards are IS-NR or OOS-MT-DSBLD relative to 80% of the number of provisioned LIMs is called a failure to provide adequate SCCP capacity.
- The number of IS-NR and OOS-MT-DSBLD Service Module cards is insufficient to service at least 80% of all provisioned LIMs.

Loading Mode is based on the ability of the system to provide SCCP service to at least 80% of the LIMs. No more than 16 LIMs can be serviced by each Service Module card.

- There is insufficient SCCP service, which occurs if an insufficient number of IS-NR Service Module cards are available to service at least 80% of the number of IS-NR LIMs.

It is possible for LIMs or Service Module cards to be inhibited or to have problems that prevent them from operating normally. If enough Service Module cards are out of service, it may not be possible for the remaining IS-NR Service Module cards to service at least 80% of the number of IS-NR LIMs. This is called "insufficient SCCP service." When this occurs, some of the LIMs are denied SCCP service. It is possible to use the `inh-card` command to inhibit LIMs to bring the ratio back to 16:1 or better (see [Actions Taken When the System is in an Unstable Loading Mode](#) on page 212).

- If LIM cards are being denied SCCP service and any Service Module cards are in an abnormal state (OOS-MT, IS-ANR)

Actions Taken When the System is in an Unstable Loading Mode

- Unstable loading mode has no impact on RTDB downloads or the stream of RTDB updates.
- When the loading mode is unstable, the `rept-stat-sys` command reports the existence of the unstable loading mode and the specific trigger that caused it.

- When in an unstable Loading Mode, the EAGLE 5 ISS w does not accept database updates. When updates are rejected, the reason is given as:

```
E3112 Cmd Rej: Loading Mode unstable due to SCCP service is deficient.
```

The `inh-card` and `alw-card` commands can be used to alter SCCP service levels to achieve the 80% threshold. This can be repeated for each card until the system is able to supply SCCP services to at least 80% of the IS-NR LIMs. The remaining 20% LIM or supporting Service Module cards may remain out of service until the stream of database updates ceases. This stream of updates can be temporarily interrupted to allow the remaining 20% of the system to come in service.

Once an EAGLE 5 ISS database has been loaded, that database can be updated (as long as the system is not in an unstable Loading Mode). However, if an EAGLE 5 ISS update comes in during EAGLE 5 ISS database loading, the Service Module card aborts the current loading, issue a class 01D7 obit message ([Figure 249: Obit Message for Abort of Card Loading](#) on page 213), and reboot.

Figure 249: Obit Message for Abort of Card Loading

```
tekelecstp 97-04-08 12:29:04 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
-----
STH: Received a BOOT Appl-obituary reply for restart
Card 1317  Module RADB_MGR.C  Line 337  Class 01d7
Register Dump :
  EFL=00000246      CS =0058          EIP=0000808d      SS =0060
  EAX=000a6ff3      ECX=000a0005      EDX=00000000      EBX=000a6fa0
  ESP=00108828      EBP=0010882c      ESI=001f1e10      EDI=00000000
  DS =0060          ES =0060          FS =0060          GS =0060

Stack Dump :
[SP+1E]=001f      [SP+16]=0000      [SP+0E]=000a      [SP+06]=0010
[SP+1C]=1e10      [SP+14]=0004      [SP+0C]=6fa0      [SP+04]=8850
[SP+1A]=0010      [SP+12]=001f      [SP+0A]=0004      [SP+02]=0001
[SP+18]=886c      [SP+10]=4928      [SP+08]=7ec3      [SP+00]=504b

User Data Dump :
14 02 fa ed 01 01 1d 01 5a 01 00      .....Z..

Report Date:00-08-08  Time:12:29:04
```

- If executing the `ent-card` or `inh-card` command would cause the system to enter an unstable Loading Mode, it is necessary to use the Force parameter on the command.

System Status Reporting

The following status reporting is described in this section:

- System status
- G-Flex status
- G-Port status

- INP/AINPQ status
- EIR status
- A-Port status
- Migration status
- V-Flex status
- Service Module card memory capacity status
- Loading mode support status

System Status Reporting

The `rept-stat-sccp` command supports the Service Module cards running the VSCCP application, and reports G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex, and Migration statistics. See [rept-stat-sccp](#) on page 215 for details on the `rept-stat-sccp` command.

G-Flex/G-Port/INP/AINPQ/EIR/A-Port/V-Flex/Migration Status Reporting

The `rept-stat-mps` command reports the status of the G-Flex/G-Port/INP/AINPQ/EIR/A-Port/V-Flex/Migration provisioning system. The `rept-stat-sccp` command reports separately the statistics for G-Flex, G-Port, INP/AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, V-Flex, and Migration. See [Commands](#) on page 215 for details on the `rept-stat-mps` and `rept-stat-sccp` commands.

Service Module Card Memory Capacity Status Reporting

The Service Module card sends a message to the EPAP containing the amount of memory on the Service Module card. The EPAP determines whether the Service Module card has enough memory to store the RTDB and send an ACK or NAK back to the Service Module card indicating whether or not the Service Module card has an adequate amount of memory.

When the EPAP sends database updates to the Service Module cards, the update messages includes a field that contains the new database memory requirements. Each Service Module card monitors the DB size requirements, and issue a minor alarm if the size of the DB exceeds 80% of its memory. If a database increases to the point that it occupies 100% of the Service Module card memory, a major alarm is issued.

The `rept-stat-mps:loc=xxxx` command shows the amount of memory used by the RTDB as a percent of available Service Module card memory (see [rept-stat-mps](#) on page 216).

Loading Mode Support Status Reporting

The OAM application can determine whether or not the system is in an unstable Loading Mode because it knows the state of all LIM, SCCP, and Service Module cards in the system. When the loading mode is unstable, the `rept-stat-sys` command reports the existence of the unstable Loading Mode and the specific conditions which caused it. See [Unstable Loading Mode](#) on page 212 for more details on Loading Mode support.

Commands

The commands described in this section report status information for the provisioning system.

rept-stat-sccp

The command handling and scroll area output for the `rept-stat-sccp` command includes the Service Module card. You can add the `loc` parameter to display detailed card traffic statistics.

Samples of the reports produced by these commands are shown in [Figure 250: rept-stat-sccp Command Report Examples](#) on page 215:

Figure 250: rept-stat-sccp Command Report Examples

```

Command entered at terminal #3.
;

tekelecstp 00-06-23 13:34:22 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
SCCP SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active      -----
GSH SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-NR      Active      -----
INP SUBSYSTEM REPORT IS-ANK      Restricted  -----
  ASSUMING MATH'S LOAD
  INPQS: SSN STATUS = Allowed      MATE SSN STATUS = Prohibited

SCCP Cards Configured= 4  Cards IS-NR= 2  Capacity Threshold = 100%
CARD  VERSION      PST      SST      AST      MSU USAGE  CPU USA
-----
1212  103-001-000  IS-NR      Active      ALMINH     45%       30%
1301 P 103-001-000  IS-NR      Active      -----     35%       40%
1305  -----      OOS-MT     Isolated    -----     0%        0%
2112  -----      OOS-MT-DSBLD Manual    -----     0%        0%
-----
SCCP Service Average MSU Capacity = 40%      Average CPU Capacity = 35%

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

TOTAL SERVICE STATISTICS:
SERVICE  SUCCESS  ERRORS  WARNINGS  FORWARD TO GTT  TOTAL
GTT:      1995      5      -          -                2000
GFLEX:    500      1      4          10               515
GPORT:    800      0      2          3                805
INPMS:    50      5      0          15               70
INPQS:    499      1      -          -                500

Command Completed.
;

rept-stat-sccp:loc=1106
Command entered at terminal #4.
;

tekelecstp 00-06-23 13:34:22 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
CARD VERSION      TYPE  DST      SST      AST
1106 103-010-000  DSM   IS-NR      Active    -----
CARD ALARM STATUS      = No Alarms.
GTT:  STAT = ACT      CPU USAGE = 10%
GFLEX: STAT = ACT      CPU USAGE = 10%
GPORT: STAT = ACT      CPU USAGE = 10%
INPMS: STAT = ACT      CPU USAGE = 13%
INPQS: STAT = ACT      CPU USAGE = 20%
TOTAL CPU USAGE = 63%

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

Command Completed.
;
    
```

rept-stat-db

The `rept-stat-db` command report includes the RTDB birthdate, level, and status. This information is used to help determine the need for and method to use for an RTDB resynchronization, audit and reconcile, reload from another RTDB, or reload from the PDB.

Figure 251: rept-stat-db Command Report Example

```
rept-stat-db:display=all:db=mps
Command entered at terminal #4.
```

EPAP A (ACTV)					
	C	BIRTHDATE	LEVEL	EXCEPTION	
	-	-----	-----	-----	-----
PDB	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	
RTDB	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	
RTDB-EAGLE	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	

EPAP B (STDBY)					
	C	BIRTHDATE	LEVEL	EXCEPTION	
	-	-----	-----	-----	-----
PDB	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	
RTDB	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	
RTDB-EAGLE	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-	

EAGLE RTDB REPORT					
CARD/APPL	LOC	C	BIRTHDATE	LEVEL	EXCEPTION
		-	-----	-----	-----
VSCCP	1201	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-
VSCCP	1203	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-
VSCCP	1105	Y	02-01-29 08:20:04	12345	-

rept-stat-mps

The `rept-stat-mps` command reports the status of the provisioning system, including EPAP information.

There are two possible variants of this new command:

- `rept-stat-mps` - This produces a summary report showing the overall status of the G-Flex/G-Port/INP/EIR provisioning system and a moderate level of information for each Service Module card.
- `rept-stat-mps:loc=xxxx` - This produces a more detailed report showing the G-Flex/G-Port/INP/EIR status of a specific Service Module card.

When the EPAP sends database updates to the Service Module cards, the update messages include a field that contains the new database memory requirements. This version of the `rept-stat-mps` command displays the amount of memory used by the RTDB as a percent of available Service Module card memory.

Each Service Module card monitors the DB size requirements, and issue a minor alarm if the size of the DB exceeds 80% of its memory. If a database increases to the point that it occupies 100% of the Service Module card memory, a major alarm is issued.

Samples of the reports produced by these commands are shown in [Figure 252: rept-stat-mps Command Report Examples](#) on page 217:

Figure 252: rept-stat-mps Command Report Examples

```

rept-stat-mps
Command entered at terminal #4.
;

Integrat40 00-06-24 10:37:22 EST EAGLE 35.0.0

                VERSION      PST           SST           AST
EPAP A          026-015-000   IS-NR         Active        -----
                ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
EPAP B          026-015-000   IS-NR         Standby       -----
                ALARM STATUS = No Alarms

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

CARD 1106 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
CARD 1201 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
CARD 1205 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms
CARD 1302 ALARM STATUS = ** 0013 Card is isolated from the system
CARD 1310 ALARM STATUS = No Alarms

Command Completed.
;

rept-stat-mps:loc=1106
Command entered at terminal #4.
;

Integrat40 99-09-24 10:37:22 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
CARD  VERSION      TYPE      PST           SST           AST
1106  101-9-000     DSM       IS-NR         Active        -----
      DSM PORT A           IS-NR         Active        -----
      DSM PORT B           IS-NR         Active        -----
      GSM STATUS           = ACT
      INP STATUS           = ACT
      ALARM STATUS         = No Alarms.
      DSM MEMORY USAGE     = xxx%

Command Completed.
;

```

rept-stat-trbl

This command includes the G-Flex/G-Port/A-Port /Migration Subsystem, INP/AINQP Subsystem, EIR Subsystem, V-Flex Subsystem, and Service Module card/EPAP IP link alarms.

Figure 253: rept-stat-trbl Command Output Example

```

rept-stat-trbl
Command entered at terminal #10.
;
eagle10605 99-06-24 14:34:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
Searching devices for alarms...
;
eagle10605 99-06-24 14:34:09 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
SEQN UAM AL DEVICE ELEMENT TROUBLE TEXT
0002.0143 * CARD 1113 OAM System release GPL(s) not approved
0011.0176 * SECULOG 1116 Stdby security log -- upload required
3540.0203 ** SLK 1201,A lsn1 REPT-LKF: lost data
3541.0203 ** SLK 1201,B lsn4 REPT-LKF: lost data
3542.0203 ** SLK 1202,A lsn2 REPT-LKF: lost data
3544.0202 ** SLK 1203,A lsn3 REPT-LKF: HWP - too many link interrupts
0021.0318 ** LSN lsn1 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0022.0318 ** LSN lsn2 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0023.0318 ** LSN lsn3 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
0010.0318 ** LSN lsn4 REPT-LKSTO: link set prohibited
3537.0084 ** DSM A 1215 IP Connection Unavailable
3536.0084 ** EPAP B 7100 IP Connection Unavailable
0003.0313 *C DPC 010-010-003 DPC is prohibited
0004.0313 *C DPC 010-010-004 DPC is prohibited
0005.0313 *C DPC 010-010-005 DPC is prohibited
0028.0313 *C DPC 252-010-001 DPC is prohibited
0006.0313 *C DPC 252-010-003 DPC is prohibited
0008.0313 *C DPC 252-010-004 DPC is prohibited
0009.0313 *C DPC 252-011-* DPC is prohibited
0029.0308 *C SYSTEM Node isolated due to SLK failures
Command Completed.

```

rept-stat-alm

This command includes the alarm totals for the G-Flex/G-Port Subsystem, INP Subsystem, EIR Subsystem, and Service Module card/EPAP IP links.

Figure 254: rept-stat-alm Command Report Example

```

rept-stat-alm
Command entered at terminal #10.
;
eagle10605 99-06-24 23:59:39 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
ALARM TRANSFER= RMC
ALARM MODE CRIT= AUDIBLE MAJR= AUDIBLE MINR= AUDIBLE
ALARM FRAME 1 CRIT= 9 MAJR= 12 MINR= 2
ALARM FRAME 2 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 3 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 4 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 5 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME 6 CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ALARM FRAME GPF CRIT= 1 MAJR= 2 MINR= 1
PERM. INH. ALARMS CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
TEMP. INH. ALARMS CRIT= 0 MAJR= 0 MINR= 0
ACTIVE ALARMS CRIT= 10 MAJR= 14 MINR= 3
TOTAL ALARMS CRIT= 10 MAJR= 14 MINR= 3
Command Completed.
;

```


pass: cmd="Ping"

The 'ping' command allows for troubleshooting of the private EPAP-Service Module card IP network.

Figure 255: pass: cmd="Ping" Command Output Example

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
  pass:loc=1215:cmd="ping    -h"
  Command entered at terminal #2.
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
  PASS: Command sent to card
;

eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:45 EST EAGLE 35.0.0

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

```

pass: cmd="netstat"

The 'pass: cmd="netstat"' command allows troubleshooting of network interface and routing configuration problems within the private EPAP-Service Module card IP network.

Figure 256: pass: cmd="netstat" Command Output Example

```
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
  pass:loc=1215:cmd="netstat -h"
  Command entered at terminal #2.;
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
  PASS: Command sent to card;
eagle10506 99-08-11 08:43:00 EST EAGLE 35.0.0

Usage: netstat [-a] [-i] [-h] [-m data|sys|dd] [-p icmp|ip|tcp|udp] [-r]

Options:
  -a           display socket information for all protocols
  -h           Displays this message
  -i           display interface information for all interfaces
  -m           display buffer pool information for 1 of the system pools
  -p           display socket information for 1 of the protocols
  -r           display the route table information
;

```

Hourly Maintenance Report

The hourly maintenance report includes the alarm totals for the G-Flex/G-Port/A-Port/Migration Subsystem, INP/AINQP Subsystem, V-Flex Subsystem, and DSM/EPAP IP links.

Figure 257: Hourly Maintenance Report Output Example

```

eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
5072.0000 REPT COND GSM SS
"GSM SS :0440,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,,*C"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
5073.0000 REPT COND INP SS
"INP SS :0440,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:20:01,,,,*C"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
5077.0000 REPT COND EPAPDSM
"EPAPDSM :0084,MTCEINT-0,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,,**"
;
eagle10506 99-10-10 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
5007.0000 REPT COND CARD
"CARD 1102:0422,SCMMA,SA,99-10-10,16:00:01,,,,**"
;
eagle10506 99-09-13 16:00:01 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
3561.0000 REPT COND ALARM STATUS
"ALARMS:PERM. INHIBITED,0,0,0"
"ALARMS:TEMP. INHIBITED,0,0,0"
"ALARMS:ACTIVE,10,14,3"
"ALARMS:TOTAL,10,14,3"
;

```

Unsolicited Alarm and Information Messages

This section describes EPAP Unsolicited Alarm Messages (UAMs) and Unsolicited Information Messages (UIMs).

The EAGLE 5 ISS outputs two types of unsolicited messages:

Unsolicited Alarm Messages (UAMs) Denotes persistent problems with a device or object that needs the attention of a craftsperson

Unsolicited Informational Messages (UIMs) Indicates transient events that have occurred

Unsolicited Alarm Messages are generated by the maintenance system as trouble notification for the OS. The maintenance system is able to determine the status of the system through polling and periodic audits. Troubles are detected through analysis of system status and notifications from various subsystems in the EAGLE 5 ISS. The EAGLE 5 ISS controls and generates the alarm number, associated text, and formatting for alarms sent to EAGLE 5 ISS through the Maintenance Block mechanism.

The *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual* describes all EAGLE 5 ISS UAMs and the appropriate recovery actions.

MPS Platform and EPAP Application Alarms

MPS platform errors are detected by the system health check utility. The system health check output contains a 16-digit hexadecimal alarm data string for each detected platform or application error. The 16-character hexadecimal alarm data string reports any errors found during the last System Health Check and the level of severity for each error. The first character (four bits) uniquely identifies the alarm severity for the alarm data. The remaining 15 characters (60 bits) uniquely identify up to 60 individual failure cases for the alarm category. The system health check utility, the alarm data strings, and the corrective procedures are described in detail in the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*.

MPS platform and EPAP application alarms are reported in six categories of alarms. The categories are:

Critical Platform Alarm - This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique critical platform failure and alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to OOS-MT// Fault.

Major Platform Alarm This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique major platform failure and alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to OOS-MT// Fault.

Minor Platform Alarm This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique minor platform failure and alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to IS-ANR// Restricted.

Critical Application Alarm This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique critical application failure/ alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to OOS-MT// Fault.

Major Application Alarm This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique major application failure/ alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to OOS-MT// Fault.

Minor Application Alarm This is a 16-character hexadecimal string in which each bit represents a unique minor application failure and alarm. An alarm in this category results in the associated MPS state being set to IS-ANR/Restricted.

Table 18: EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Platform and Application Alarms on page 222 defines the application and platform alarms that are forwarded to EAGLE 5 ISS when MPS and EPAP failures or errors are detected. Each alarm category is sent with a hexadecimal alarm data string that recovered from the MPS/EPAP (see *MPS and EPAP Status and Alarm Reporting* on page 208). The clearing alarm for all of the MPS Platform and Application alarms is UAM 0250, MPS Available.

Note: The recovery actions for the platform and application alarms are defined in the *MPS Platform Software and Maintenance Manual*.

Table 18: EAGLE 5 ISS MPS Platform and Application Alarms

UAM #	Severity	Message Text
370	Critical	Critical Platform Failure(s)
371	Critical	Critical Application Failure(s)
372	Major	Major Platform Failure(s)
373	Major	Major Application Failure(s)
374	Minor	Minor Platform Failure(s)
375	Minor	Minor Application Failure(s)
250	Clearing	MPS Available

Figure 258: Alarm Output Example

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0-35.10.0
*C 0259.0370 *C MPS B Critical Platform Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
    
```

Figure 259: MPS Available Alarm

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0-35.10.0
*C 0259.0370 *C MPS B Critical Platform Failure(s)
ALARM DATA = h'0123456789ABCDEF
    
```

The clearing alarm is generated after existing alarms have been cleared. The clearing alarm sets the MPS primary status to IS-NR.

EPAP-to-Service Module Card Connection Status

The EPAP and the Service Module cards are connected over one Ethernet network that runs at 100BASE-T and one that runs at 10BASE-T, and use TCP/IP. In the event connection is inoperative, the Service Module card is responsible for generating an appropriate UAM. Loss of connectivity or inability of the EPAP to communicate (from hardware or software failure, for example) will be detected and reported within 30 seconds.

EPAP-Service Module Card UAMs

Maintenance Blocks EPAP have a field to identify error message requests. (See [Maintenance Blocks](#) on page 208). The Service Module card processes incoming Maintenance Blocks and generates the

requested UAM. The Service Module card acts only as a delivery agent. The recovery actions for the EPAP-Service Module card UAMs are defined in the *Maintenance Manual*, sent from the

Service Module Card-EPAP Link Status Alarms

Two alarms indicate the Service Module card-to-MPS link status:

- 0084 “IP Connection Unavailable” (Major)
- 0085 “IP Connection Available” (Normal/Clearing)

Figure 260: Service Module Card-EPAP Link Alarm Example

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0-35.10.0
** 3582.0084 ** DSM B 1217 IP Connection Unavailable
    
```

RTDB Audit Alarms

During an audit of the Service Module cards and the EPAPs, the status of each real-time database (RTDB) is examined and the following alarms can be raised. The recovery actions for the RTDB Audit Alarms are defined in the *Maintenance Manual*.

- When an RTDB has become corrupted, the following minor alarm is raised.

```

            1           2           3           4           5           6           7
8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
* 0012.0443 * CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB Database is corrupted
    
```

- When a card’s RTDB is inconsistent (its contents are not identical to the current RTDB on the Active EPAP fixed disks), the following minor alarm is raised.

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
* 0012.0444 * CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB Database is inconsistent
    
```

- When an inconsistent, incoherent, or corrupted RTDB has been fixed and the card or EPAP is in an IS-NR condition, the following alarm is raised.

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 00-04-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
0012.0445 CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB Database has been corrected
    
```

- While the RTDB is being downloaded or an update has failed, it is in an incoherent state. The following minor alarm is raised.

```

1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
station1234 99-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
* 0012.0448 * CARD 1108 VSCCP RTDB Database is incoherent
    
```

- When a Service Module card detects that its RTDB needs to be resynchronized and has started the resync operation, the following major alarm is raised.

```

      1           2           3           4           5           6           7
      8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      station1234 99-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
** 0012.0449** CARD 1108 VSCCP           RTDB resynchronization in progress
    
```

- After a Service Module card completes its RTDB resync operation, the following clearing alarm is raised.

```

      1           2           3           4           5           6           7
      8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      station1234 99-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
      0012.0450   CARD 1108 VSCCP           RTDB resynchronization complete
    
```

- When a Service Module card detects that its RTDB needs to be reloaded because the resync log does not contain all of the required updates, the following major alarm is raised.

```

      1           2           3           4           5           6           7
      8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      station1234 99-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
** 0012.0451** CARD 1108 VSCCP           RTDB reload required
    
```

- After a Service Module card completes its RTDB reload operation, the following clearing alarm is raised.

```

      1           2           3           4           5           6           7
      8
1234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      station1234 99-09-30 16:28:08 EST EAGLE 35.0.0
      0012.0452   CARD 1108 VSCCP           RTDB reload complete
    
```

Chapter 5

EPAP Software Configuration

Topics:

- *Overview of the EPAP User Interface.....226*
- *Setting Up an EPAP Workstation.....226*
- *EPAP Configuration and Initialization.....231*
- *EPAP Configuration Menu.....239*
- *EPAP Configuration Procedure257*

This chapter describes how to configure the EPAP software.

Overview of the EPAP User Interface

The EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor (EPAP) 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 *EPAP Graphical User Interface* on page 45.
- The Text-Based User Interface has the Configuration menu to initialize and configure the EPAP; the text-based UI is described in this chapter.

The GUI provides the user with menus and screens to perform routine operations. The text-based user interface provides the EPAP Configuration menu to perform the initial configuration.

To communicate with the EPAP graphical user interface, you use a PC with a network connection and a network browser. For information about using the EPAP GUI, see *EPAP Graphical User Interface* on page 46 .

The EPAP text-based user interface is used to configure EPAP. For information about configuring the EPAP and how to set up its PC workstation, continue with this chapter.

Setting Up an EPAP Workstation

The customer workstation serving as a client PC (shown in *Figure 9: Process Architecture View of the EPAP UI* on page 47) 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 EPAP user interface was designed and written to perform with Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 or later. The EPAP user interface is also compatible with Mozilla Firefox 1.0.2 or later. Do not use other browsers with the EPAP user interface. When using Firefox, you will encounter the following message when logging into the EPAP GUI:



CAUTION:

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

Java

The EPAP 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](#) on page 227
2. [Install Java Policy File](#) on page 229
3. [Add Security Parameters to an Existing Java Policy File](#) on page 229 or [Create a New Java Policy File](#) on page 230

Install Java Plug-In

Because the Java applet is required for the EPAP GUI to operate, perform the following procedure to install the Java plug-in after you complete the EPAP configuration.

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 EPAP A machine. You will see the login screen.
2. Attempt to log in to the EPAP User Interface screen. If using Firefox, you will encounter the following message when logging into the EPAP 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

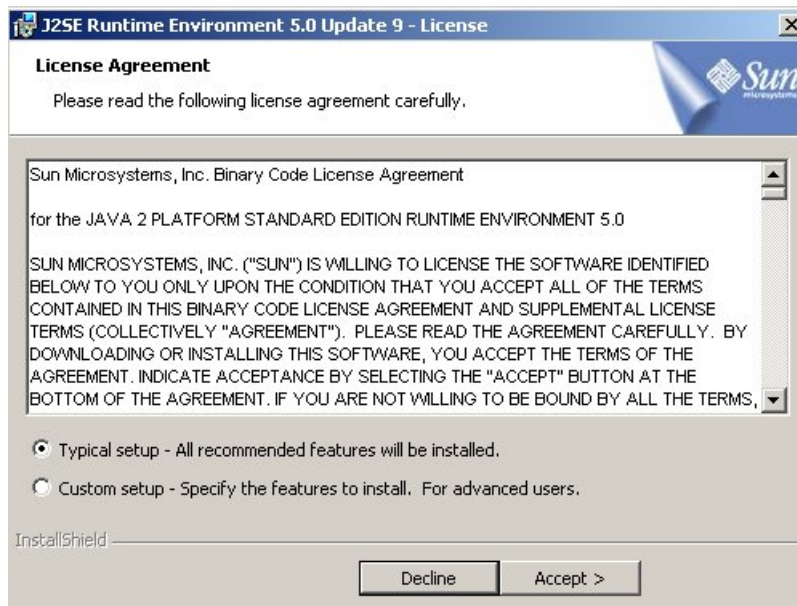
When you have successfully entered the Username and Password, the login process checks for the required Java plug-in. When it finds the Java 1.5 plug-in not present (but you had a previous version of Java installed), the system displays a **Security Warning** window as shown in [Figure 261: Security Warning Window](#) on page 227.

Figure 261: Security Warning Window



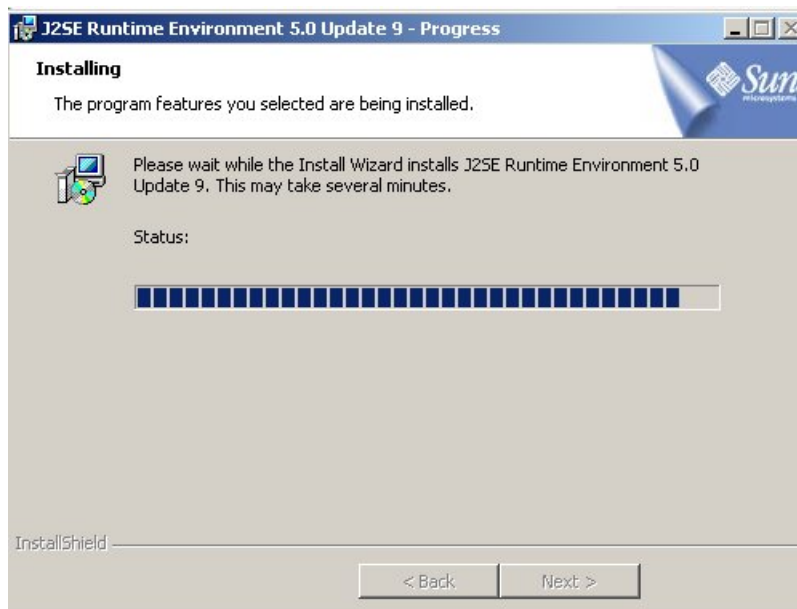
3. Click the **Install** button to begin the process of loading the Java plug-in.
4. Next, the Java installation presents a **License Agreement** screen as shown in [Figure 262: License Agreement](#) on page 227.

Figure 262: License Agreement



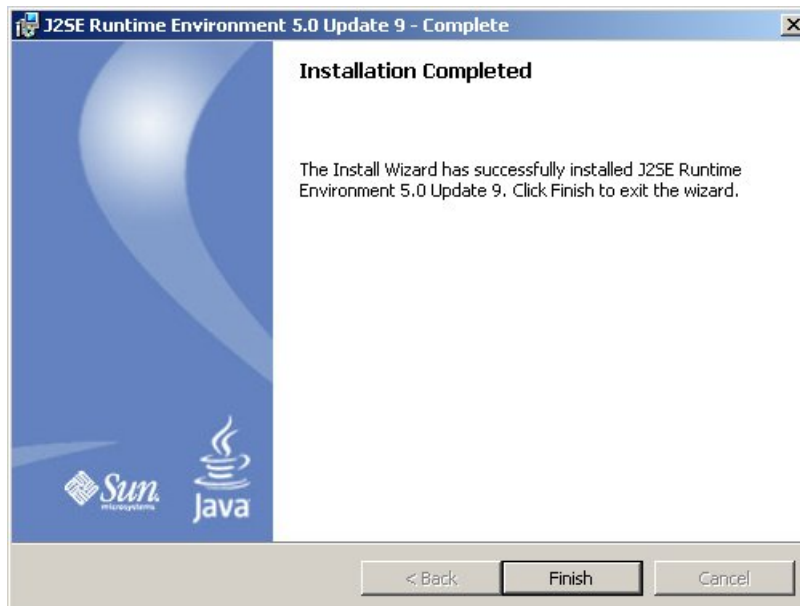
5. Ensure that the **Typical Setup** radio button is selected, and click the **Accept** button to accept the Sun Microsystems agreement.
6. The installation process starts, and a progress window appears as shown in [Figure 263: Java Installation Progress Window](#) on page 228.

Figure 263: Java Installation Progress Window



7. When the installation is complete, the Installation Complete window appears as shown in [Figure 264: Java Installation Complete Window](#) on page 228 .

Figure 264: Java Installation Complete Window



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

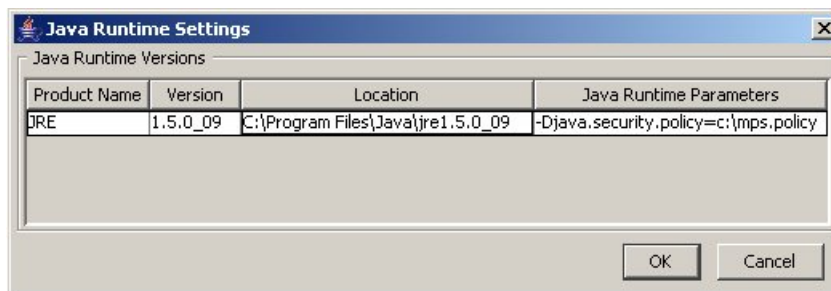
1. From the Windows **Start** menu, select **Control Panel**.
2. Select the **Java Control Panel**. When the **Java Control Panel** appears, click the **Java** tab as shown in [Figure 265: Java Control Panel, Java Tab](#) on page 229.

Figure 265: 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 266: Java Runtime Settings Dialog Box](#) on page 230.

Figure 266: 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](#) on page 229.
3. In the Java Runtime Parameters column for Java version 1.5, 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}
```

EPAP Configuration and Initialization

Before you can begin using EPAP for provisioning, you must configure and initialize the EPAP software. The EPAP configuration and initialization is performed through the EPAP text-based user interface.

You connect a local (optional) customer terminal to eth0 (port 0 on GB card 1) on the MPS frame at each EAGLE 5 ISS. (Refer to the *Signaling Products Integrated Applications Installation Manual*.) To begin the initialization, you must log into EPAP A the first time as the “epapconfig” user. An automatic configuration is performed on both mated EPAPs.

Note:

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

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

Guideline Messages

The following messages are applicable to configuring the EPAP:

1. 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 epapdev user on the mate MPS server.
5. You must be prepared to designate this MPS as provisionable or non-provisionable. (Obtain and record the necessary information in the tables provided in [Required Network Address Information](#) on page 231 . That data will be used in the configuration procedure.

Required Network Address Information

The following information is needed to configure the MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A, EAGLE 5 ISS B, and non-provisionable MPSs. Fill in the following tables for reference during the installation procedure.

Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Backup Provisioning Network Information (Optional)	
MPS A Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
MPS B Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
Backup Netmask	. . .
Backup Default Router	. . .
RTDB Homing	
Select one: (<i>local MPS A address</i>)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Home to specific PDB . . .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/allow alternate PDB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/disallow alternate PDB
External Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B (copy from Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B on page 233)	. . .
Port Forwarding and Static NAT Information (Optional)	
MPS A Forwarded HTTP Port	
MPS B Forwarded HTTP Port	

Common Information	
MPS A Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS B Forwarded SuExec Port	
MPS A Forwarded PDBI Port	
MPS A Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS A Forwarded HTTP Port for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B (Copy from <i>Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B</i> on page 233)	. . .

Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Backup Provisioning Network Information (Optional)	
MPS A Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
MPS B Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
Backup Netmask	. . .
Backup Default Router	. . .
RTDB Homing	

Common Information	
Select one: (<i>local MPS A address</i>)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Home to specific PDB . . .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/allow alternate PDB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/disallow alternate PDB
External Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A (copy from <i>Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A</i> on page 232)	. . .
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 PDBI Port	
MPS A Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS A Forwarded HTTP Port for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A (Copy from <i>Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A</i> on page 232)	. . .

Table 21: Information for Non-Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS #1

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Backup Provisioning Network Information (Optional)	
MPS A Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
MPS B Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
Backup Netmask	. . .
Backup Default Router	. . .
RTDB Homing	
Select one:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Home to specific PDB . . .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/allow alternate PDB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/disallow alternate PDB
External Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A (copy from Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A on page 232)	. . .
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B (copy from Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B on page 233)	. . .

Common Information	
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 Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .

Table 22: Information for Non-Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS #2

Common Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Network Address	. . .
Netmask	. . .
Default Router	. . .
Backup Provisioning Network Information (Optional)	
MPS A Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
MPS B Backup Provisioning Net. Addr.	. . .
Backup Netmask	. . .
Backup Default Router	. . .
RTDB Homing	

Common Information	
Select one:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Home to specific PDB . . .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/allow alternate PDB
<input type="checkbox"/>	Active homing/disallow alternate PDB
External Information	
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A (copy from Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A on page 232)	. . .
MPS A Provisioning Network Address for MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B (copy from Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B on page 233)	. . .
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 Banner Port	
MPS B Forwarded Banner Port	
MPS A Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .
MPS B Provisioning Static NAT Addr.	. . .

Configuration Menu Conventions

After you have logged into the EPAP user interface with the `epapconfig` user name, the menu appears that corresponds to that user login name. 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, which are covered next.

Menu Format

The configuration menu has a header format displaying specific information. On the first line, it 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. [Figure 267: Configuration Menu Header Format](#) on page 238 shows a sample configuration header format.

Figure 267: Configuration Menu Header Format

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mpsa-d1a8f8  hostid: 80d1a8f8
              Platform Version: 5.0.0-22.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-30.1.0
              Wed Jul 13 09:51:47 EST 2005
```

When you are shown a menu, choose a menu item by entering the number of the item (or **e** for Exit) in response to the Enter Choice prompt that follows the menu. Press **Return** to enter your choice.

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 indicated by a value 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 return 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 EPAP user interface are listed in [EPAP Messages](#) on page 197. The possible error messages that can occur for each EPAP 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:

```
E
      XXXX
      :
      Error text

Press return to continue
```

When the software must be stopped to perform an operation, you are prompted to stop the software:

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

Note: While the EPAP software is stopped, no provisioning updates can be processed by the EPAP.

EPAP Configuration Menu

Overview of EPAP Configuration

When you log into an EPAP with user name `epapconfig` after the first initialization of the EPAP, the configuration process begins. (See [Procedure for Configuring EPAPs](#) on page 258). The configuration process lets you change IP addresses, time zone, and password for “epapconfig”. You can display the host ID and exchange secure shell keys. This section describes each configuration menu item.

Initial “epapconfig” User Logon

The first time the `epapconfig` user logs in to the system, the text screen is displayed, as shown in [Figure 268: Initial Configuration Text Screen](#) on page 239.

Figure 268: 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 EPAPdev user on the mate MPS server.
5. You must be prepared to designate this MPS as provisionable or non-provisionable.

Press return to continue...

If all five criteria 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; the user is also notified if the sync network is not operational.

When the five criteria are met, press Return and the process resumes. [Figure 269: Initial Configuration Continues](#) on page 240 shows the continuation of the screen information. The installer enters y if the installation is to continue.

Figure 269: Initial Configuration Continues

```
Are you sure you wish to continue? [N]: y
Password of epapdev:
Could not get authorized keys file from remote (mate).
Maybe it does not exist. Continuing...
ssh is working correctly.
Password of root:
Could not get authorized keys file from remote (mate).
Maybe it does not exist. Continuing...
ssh is working correctly.
Building the initial database on side A.
  Stopping local slave
  Stopping remote slave
EuiDB already exists.
  Starting local slave
  Starting remote slave
```

Note:

Review the information required for the following section in [Required Network Address Information](#) on page 231. Make certain all required information is obtained and recorded in the tables provided.

Next, the installer declares the MPS to be provisionable or non-provisionable, as shown in [Figure 270: Designating Provisionable or Non-Provisionable MPS](#) on page 240. The example illustrates this MPS as a provisionable MPS.

Figure 270: Designating Provisionable or Non-Provisionable MPS

The provisioning architecture of the EPAP software allows for exactly 2 customer provisionable sites. Additional sites that are to receive the data provisioned to the provisionable sites should answer 'N' here.

If there are only 2 mated sites, it is safe to answer 'Y' here.

```
Is this site provisionable? [Y]: y
```

Next, the installer is prompted for the epapdev user password on the mate MPS server. [Figure 271: Entering the epapdev Password](#) on page 240 shows sample output that is generated after the correct password is entered.

Figure 271: Entering the epapdev Password

```
Password for EPAPdev@mate:

Connecting to mate...
ssh is working correctly.

still OK.
still OK.
Building the initial database on side A.
  Stopping local slave
  Stopping remote slave
No preexisting EuiDB database was detected.
Enabling replication:
  deleting old binary logs on local server
  resetting local slave.
  deleting old binary logs on remote server
  resetting remote slave
  Starting local slave
  Starting remote slave
There was no epap.cfg file. Using default configuration.
```

The **Configuration Menu** appears for the first time.

EPAP Configuration Menu

As shown in [Figure 272: EPAP Configuration Menu](#) on page 241, a report and the test-based **EPAP Configuration Menu** appear. The `epapconfig` user can now begin configuring the MPS local and remote servers.

Figure 272: EPAP Configuration Menu

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mpsa-d1a8f8  hostid: 80d1a8f8
              Platform Version: 5.0.0-22.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-30.1.0
              Wed Jul 16 09:51:47 EST 2003
```

```
 /-----EPAP 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 Menu          |
|-----|
|  8 | PDB Configuration Menu             |
|-----|
|  e | Exit                               |
|-----\
 /-----\
```

Enter Choice:

To choose a menu item, enter the number or letter of the menu item at the `Enter Choice` prompt and press **Return**.

Display Configuration

The Display Configuration option **1** displays a configuration of the EPAP. See an example of the Configuration Report in [Figure 273: Example of Configuration Report](#) on page 242.

Figure 273: Example of Configuration Report


```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mpsa-dla8f8  hostid: 80dla8f8
              Platform Version: 5.0.0-22.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-30.1.0
              Wed Nov 28 09:51:47 EST 2001
```

```
EPAP A Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.66.60
EPAP B Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.66.61
Provisioning Network Netmask           = 255.255.255.0
Provisioning Network Default Router    = 192.168.66.250
EPAP A Backup Prov Network IP Address  = Not configured
EPAP B Backup Prov Network IP Address  = Not configured
Backup Prov Network Netmask            = Not configured
Backup Prov Network Default Router     = Not configured
EPAP A Sync Network Address            = 192.168.2.100
EPAP B Sync Network Address            = 192.168.2.200
EPAP A Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.100
EPAP B Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.200
EPAP A Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.100
EPAP B Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.200
EPAP A HTTP Port                       = 80
EPAP B HTTP Port                       = 80
EPAP A HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
EPAP B HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
EPAP A Banner Connection Port          = 8473
EPAP B Banner Connection Port          = 8473
EPAP A Static NAT Address               = Not configured
EPAP B Static NAT Address               = Not configured
PDBI Port                               = 5873
Remote MPS A Static NAT Address         = Not configured
Remote MPS A HTTP Port                  = 80
Local Provisioning VIP                   = 192.168.66.80
Remote Provisioning VIP                  = 192.168.66.78
Local PDBA Address                       = 192.168.66.60
Remote PDBA Address                     = 0.0.0.0
Time Zone                               = America/New_York
PDB Database                            = None
Preferred PDB                           = 192.168.66.60
Allow updates from alternate PDB        = Yes
Auto DB Recovery Enabled                 = No
PDBA Proxy Enabled                       = Yes
```

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 23: Sample IP Addresses Used in Configuration](#) on page 243 shows an example of IP addresses that could be used in the configuration process.

Table 23: Sample IP Addresses Used in Configuration

Provisioning Network Information	MPS EAGLE 5 ISS	MPS EAGLE 5 ISS
----------------------------------	--------------------	--------------------

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

Configure Network Interfaces Menu

The Configure Network Interfaces Menu option 2 of the Configuration Menu displays the submenu shown in [Figure 274: Configure Network Interfaces Menu](#) on page 244. It supports the configuration of all the network interfaces for the EPAP.

Figure 274: Configure Network Interfaces Menu

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mpsa-f0ad77  hostid: 80f0ad77
              Platform Version: 5.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-20.18.0
              Thu Jan 17 10:18:27 EST 2002
```

```
/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure Sync Network |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Configure DSM Network |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
| 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports |
|---|-----|
| 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses |
|---|-----|
| 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
```

Enter choice:

Configure Provisioning Network

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

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Note: You must configure these IP addresses. Obtain the values for the IP address, netmask, and default router from the customer's Information Services department. Record the values in the four tables in [Required Network Address Information](#) on page 231 .

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 275: Configure Provisioning Network Output](#) on page 245 for the option 1 output.

Figure 275: Configure Provisioning Network Output

```
Verifying connectivity with mate ...
Enter the EPAP A provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.90]:
Enter the EPAP B provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.91]:
Enter the EPAP provisioning network netmask [255.255.255.0]:
Enter the EPAP provisioning network default router IP Address: 192.168.61.250

Press return to continue ...
```

Note: Take care in configuring the IP information. Incorrect information can prevent the EPAP from accepting provisioning data and establishing remote EPAP user interface connections over the customer network.

Configure Sync Network

The Configure Sync Network option 2 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu lets you specify the Sync network IP address of the selected EPAP. Sync network IP addresses are configured to default values during EPAP initialization. The third octet of the address can be changed after EPAP initialization is complete.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Note: You must configure these IP addresses. Obtain the values for the IP address, netmask, and default router from the customer's Information Services department. Record the values in the four tables in [Required Network Address Information](#) on page 231.

See [Network Connections](#) on page 13 for a description of EPAP network IP address assignments. See [Figure 276: Configure Sync Network](#) on page 245 for the option 2 output.

Figure 276: Configure Sync Network

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP MPS sync Network [192.168.4]
Press return to continue...
```



CAUTION

CAUTION: Take care in entering the prompt responses. Entering incorrect information or rebooting at the wrong time may result in improper operation of the EPAP. If you reboot at the wrong time, you need to contact Tekelec Technical Services for assistance in resolving this situation.

Configure DSM Network

The Configure DSM Network option 3 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu prompts you for the EPAP DSM network IP addresses. This information allows the EPAP to communicate with the main and backup DSM networks.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Note: Unless there is a known network address conflict, the installer can bypass option 3.

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 [Network Connections](#) on page 13 for a description of EPAP network IP address assignments. See [Figure 277: Configure DSM Network](#) on page 246 for the option 3 output.

Figure 277: Configure DSM Network

```
Verifying connectivity with mate ...
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP main DSM network [192.168.128]:
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP backup DSM network [192.168.129]:

Press Return to continue ...
```

Note: Take care in configuring the IP information. Incorrect information will prevent the EPAP from communicating with the EAGLE 5 ISS.

Configure Backup Provisioning Network

The Configure Backup Provisioning Network option 4 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu prompts you for the EPAP Backup Provisioning Network IP addresses. This information allows the EPAP to communicate with the backup provisioning network. In response to each prompt, enter a dotted decimal IP address.

See [Network Connections](#) on page 13 for a description of EPAP network IP address assignments. See [Figure 278: Configure Backup Provisioning Network](#) on page 246 for the option 4 output.

Figure 278: Configure Backup Provisioning Network

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
EPAP A backup provisioning network IP Address: 192.168.59.169
EPAP B backup provisioning network IP Address: 192.168.59.170
EPAP backup provisioning network netmask: 255.255.255.0
EPAP backup provisioning network default router IP Address: 192.168.59.250

Press return to continue ...
```

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Note: Take care in configuring the IP information. Incorrect information will prevent the EPAP from communicating with the Backup Provisioning Network.

Configure Forwarded Ports

The Configure Forwarded Ports option 5 of the Configure Network Interfaces Menu provides the functionality to configure EPAP ports for the Web UI.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

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 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 and [Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) on page 233 .

Configure Static NAT Addresses

The Configure Static NAT Addresses option 6 from the Configure Network Interfaces Menu provides the functionality to configure the static NAT addresses of the EPAP.

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. The following [Figure 279: Configuring NAT Addresses Prompt](#) on page 247 shows an example of a resulting prompt.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Figure 279: Configuring NAT Addresses Prompt

```
EPAP A Static NAT Address:
```

Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses

The Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses option 7 from the Configure Network Interfaces Menu provides the functionality to configure the PDBA Proxy feature.

The user must enter the VIP address for the local PDBA (MPS-A) and the remote PDBA. See [Figure 280: Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses Output](#) on page 247 for the option 7 output.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Figure 280: Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses Output

```
EPAP software is running. Stop it? [N]: y
EPAP local provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.66.80]:
EPAP remote provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.66.78]:
Press return to continue...
```

Set Time Zone

The Select Time Zone option 3 prompts you for the time zone to be used by the EPAP. The time zone can be the zone where the EPAP 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 281: Select Time Zone Menu](#) on page 247 for the option 3 output.

Figure 281: Select Time Zone Menu

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

Press return to continue...

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 [Time Zone File Names](#) on page 285 for the list that appears when you press the Return key or enter invalid time zone file name.

The time zone change does not take effect until the next time the MPS is rebooted. The Reboot MPS menu is described in [Reboot the MPS](#) on page 100 .

Exchange Secure Shell Keys

The Exchange Secure Shell Keys option 4 accesses the Exchange Secure Shell Keys menu. This menu is used to enable connections between local and remote EPAPs. The EPAPs exchange encryption keys are required to run the secure shell.

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

See [Figure 282: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu](#) on page 248 for the option 4 output.

Figure 282: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: tortola-a  hostid: a8c0883d
              Platform Version: 2.0.2-4.0.0_50.26.0
              Software Version: EPAP 1.0.1-4.0.0_50.34.0
              Fri Sep 16 07:37:32 EDT 2005
```

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

Enter Choice:

Option 1 is used for the initial configuration. Option 2 is used to do a reload of the RTDB from the remote server. Option 3 is required before using the PDBA Proxy feature. Before doing a reload from the remote server, you must exchange keys with the remote server.

The `epapconfig` user must know the password for the `epapdev@mate`. The notification “ssh is working correctly” in the following figure confirms the “ssh” (i.e., secure shell) exchange of keys has completed successfully.

See [Figure 283: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Output](#) on page 249 for the Option 1 output.

Figure 283: Exchange Secure Shell Keys Output

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: tortola-a  hostid: a8c0883d
              Platform Version: 2.0.2-4.0.0_50.26.0
              Software Version: EPAP 1.0.1-4.0.0_50.34.0
              Fri Sep 16 07:37:32 EDT 2005
```

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

Enter Choice:

Change Password

The Change Password option 5 changes the text-based user interface password for the `epapconfig` login name for both MPS A and B.

See [Figure 284: Change Password](#) on page 249 for the option 5 output.

Figure 284: 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

The EPAP Platform Option 6 accesses the Platform menu so that the `epapconfig` user can access and manage the platform functions shown in the menu. See [Figure 285: Platform Menu Output](#) on page 249 for the option 6 output.

Figure 285: Platform Menu Output

```
MPS Side A:  hostname: mpsa-d1a8f8  hostid: 80d1a8f8
              Platform Version: 5.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-20.11.0
              Wed Jan 28 18:16:57 EST 2002
```

```
/-----EPAP Platform Menu-----\
|-----\
| 1 | Initiate Upgrade |
|-----\
| 2 | Eject CD |
|-----\
| 3 | Reboot MPS |
|-----\
| 4 | Halt MPS |
|-----\
| 5 | File System Backup |
|-----\
| 6 | MySQL Backup |
|-----\
| 7 | RTDB Backup |
|-----\
| 8 | PDB Backup |
|-----\
| e | Exit |
|-----\
```

Enter choice:

Initiate Upgrade

The Initiate Upgrade option 1 of the EPAP Platform Menu initiates an upgrade on the selected EPAP. For upgrade output or procedures, contact Tekelec Technical Services; refer to [.Customer Care Center](#) on page 4.

Eject CD

The Eject CD option 2 of the EPAP Platform Menu initiates an ejection of the CD media on the selected EPAP. The default, as shown next, is 'BOTH'.

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

Reboot MPS

The Reboot MPS option 3 of the EPAP Platform Menu initiates a reboot of either MPS or both. The default, as shown below, is BOTH.

Note:

The `epapconfig` user can abort rebooting the MPS by pressing the Escape key at the displayed prompt.

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

Note:

Rebooting the MPS stops all EPAP processes, and databases cannot be updated until the MPS has completely booted.

Halt MPS

The Halt MPS option 4 of the EPAP Platform Menu initiates a halt of one MPS or both. The default, as shown below, is BOTH.

Note:

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

```
Halt MPS A, MPS B or [BOTH]: y
```

Note:

The `epapconfig` user can abort halting the MPS by pressing the Escape key at the displayed prompt.

File System Backup

The File System Backup option 5 of the EPAP Platform Menu backs up all system files. The output is shown below.

```
Are you sure you want to back up the file system on MPS A? [N]: y
Backing up MPS A file system...
```

Note:

This option does not backup database files.

MySQL Backup

The MySQL Backup option 6 of the EPAP Platform Menu backs up the MySQL database. The output is shown below.

Note:

EPAP software must be stopped or MySQL backup will abort and return to the EPAP Platform Menu.

```
EPAP software is running. Stop it? [N]: y Are you sure you want to back up the
MYSQL on MPS? [N]: y Backing up MPS A file system...
```

RTDB Backup

The RTDB Backup option 7 of the EPAP Platform Menu backs up the RTDB database. The output is shown below.

```
EPAP software is running. Stop it? [N]: y
Are you sure you want to back up the RTDB database on MPS A? [N]: y
Backing up MPS A file system...
```

Note:

EPAP software must be stopped, or the RTDB backup will abort and return to the EPAP Platform Menu.

PDB Backup

The PDB Backup option 8 of the EPAP Platform Menu backs up the PDB database. The output is shown next.

```
Are you sure you want to backup the PDB to
/var/TKLC/epap/free/pdbBackup_megalon-a_20030530104740_DEBirthdate_20030530144717GMT_DELevel_0.bkp?
[N]: Y

Successfully started backup of PDB.
Status will be displayed on the GUI banner.
```

EPAP Platform Menu Exit

The Exit option e of the EPAP Platform Menu exits from the EPAP Platform Menu and returns to the EPAP Configuration Menu.

Configure NTP Server Menu

The Configure NTP Server Menu option 7 allows for the display, addition, and removal of an external NTP server. See [Figure 286: Configure NTP Server Menu](#) on page 252 for the option 9 output.

Figure 286: Configure NTP Server Menu

```
/----EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu-\
/-----\
| 1 | Display External NTP Server |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Add External NTP Server   |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Remove External NTP Server|
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                       |
\-----/
```

Enter Choice:

Display External NTP Server

The Display External NTP Server option 1 of the Configure NTP Server Menu 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 is displayed.

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

Add External NTP Server

The Add External NTP Server option 2 of the Configure NTP Server Menu adds an External NTP Server. The output below shows an example of the addition of an External NTP Server.

Note:

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

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

Remove External NTP Server

The Remove External NTP Server option 3 of the Configure NTP Server Menu 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 appears.

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

EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu Exit

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

PDB Configuration Menu

The PDB Configuration Menu option 8 supports configuring the PDB network, homing of the RTDBs, changing the MPS provisionable status, creating the PDB, and the enabling of the Automated Database Recovery and PDBA Proxy features. See [Figure 287: Configure PDB Menu](#) on page 253 for the option 8 output.

Figure 287: Configure PDB Menu

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure PDB Network          |
|---|-----\
| 2 | RTDB Homing Menu              |
|---|-----\
| 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State |
|---|-----\
| 4 | Create PDB                    |
|---|-----\
| 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State |
|---|-----\
| 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State       |
|---|-----\
| e | Exit                          |
\-----/

```

Enter Choice:

Configure PDB Network

The Configure PDB Network option 1 of the Configure PDB Menu identifies the provisioning network interface addresses of the remote PDB(s). For provisionable MPSs, the local provisioning interface address is known. The configuration user interface prompts for only the remaining remote address. Non-provisionable MPSs prompt for both remote PDB addresses.

Provisionable MPSs then prompt for the password of the epapdev user at the remote PDB address.

Note: If you accept the 'No' default (that is, not stopping EPAP software and the PBA from running), the configuration process will abort. The following examples show the responses required to continue the initial configuration.

Figure 288: Configure PDB Network for Provisionable MPS on page 254 shows the provisionable MPS configuration, and *Figure 289: Configure PDB Network for Non-Provisionable MPS* on page 254 shows the non-provisionable MPS configuration.

Figure 288: Configure PDB Network for Provisionable MPS

This MPS is configured to be provisionable. The EPAP local PDBA address is 192.168.61.84.

EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

Enter the EPAP remote PDBA address: 192.168.61.86

Password for epapdev@192.168.61.119:
Keys exchanged.
Verifying that ssh works correctly.

ssh is working correctly.

Press return to continue...

Figure 289: Configure PDB Network for Non-Provisionable MPS

This MPS is configured to be non-provisionable. You will be prompted for both of the remote PDB addresses. Order does not matter.

EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

Enter one of the two PDBA addresses: 192.168.61.84
Enter the other of the two PDBA address: 192.168.61.86

Press return to continue...

RTDB Homing Menu

The RTDB Homing Menu option 2 of the Configure PDB Menu provides a menu to configure specific and active homing of RTDBs to the PDBA. For more information about active and specific homing, refer to *Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs* on page 22. *Figure 290: RTDB Homing Menu* on page 254 shows the option 2 output.

Figure 290: RTDB Homing Menu

```

/-----RTDB Homing Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Specific RTDB Homing |
|----|-----|
| 2 | Configure Active RTDB Homing   |
|----|-----|
| 3 | Configure Standby RTDB Homing  |
|----|-----|
| e | Exit                           |
\-----/

```

Enter Choice:

Configure Specific RTDB Homing

The Configure Specific RTDB Homing option 1 of the RTDB Homing Menu sets the RTDB homing policy to “specific” and configures the address of the preferred PDB.

This configuration cannot be completed until the PDB network has been configured (see [Configure PDB Network](#) on page 253). Provisionable sites indicate the address of the local PDB with the text '(local)' and that site is the default value for the preferred PDB.

The text-based user interface prompts for the preferred PDB. When the choice is selected, the text confirms the choice and identifies the selection is 'specific' homing.

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

There are two configured PDBs for this MPS:
1. 192.168.61.84 (local)
2. 192.168.61.86

Select the preferred PDB from which to receive updates [1]: 1

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'specific' and will prefer updates from
192.168.61.84.
```

Configure Active RTDB Homing

The Configure Active RTDB Homing option 2 of the RTDB Homing Menu sets the RTDB homing policy to "active" and configures whether or not to allow updates from the alternate PDB. The prompt selection must be confirmed if updates are not allowed from the standby PDB.

The text-based user interface prompts for whether updates are to be allowed from the standby MPS. When the choice is entered, the text confirms the choices and identifies the selection is 'active' homing and whether updates are allowed from the standby MPS's PDB.

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

In the event that the active PDB is unavailable, should updates be allowed to
the RTDBs from the standby MPS? [Y]: N

Caution: If this option is selected, the standby PDB will not provision the RTDBs
at this site in the event that the active PDB is not available.

Are you sure you want to disallow updates to the RTDBs from the standby PDB? Y

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'active' and will not allow updates from the
standby PDB.
```

Configure Standby RTDB Homing

The Configure Standby RTDB Homing option 3 of the RTDB Homing Menu sets the RTDB homing policy to "standby" and configures whether or not to allow updates from the active PDB. The prompt selection must be confirmed if updates are not allowed from the active PDB.

The text-based user interface prompts for whether updates are to be allowed from the active MPS. When the choice is entered, the text confirms the choices and identifies the selection is 'standby' homing and whether updates are allowed from the active MPS's PDB.

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y
In the event that the standby PDB is unavailable, should updates be allowed to
the RTDBs from the active MPS? [Y]: N
Caution: If this option is selected, the active PDB will not provision the RTDBs
at this site in the event that the standby PDB is not available.
Are you sure you want to disallow updates to the RTDBs from the active PDB? Y
```

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'standby' and will not allow updates from the active PDB.

Change MPS Provisionable State

The Change MPS Provisionable State option 3 of the Configure PDB Menu specifies this site as 'provisionable' or 'non-provisionable.' (For more information, refer to [Provisioning Multiple EPAPs Support](#) on page 21 .) This command essentially toggles (i.e., alternates) the states between provisionable and non-provisionable.

See [EPAP Configuration Menu](#) on page 239 for the prompt resulting from this menu item.

Create PDB

The Create PDB option 4 of the Configure PDB Menu creates and initializes a provisioning database (PDB) for the EPAP.



CAUTION:

If the text-based UI is exited before the successful creation of the PDB on a provisionable MPS, this caution message is displayed.

```
PDB not created Caution: This MPS has not been completely configured.
Applications may not run until all required parameters are
entered through the text user interface. Choose "Display
Configuration" for a list of configurable parameters and their
settings. Press return to continue...
```

Change Auto DB Recovery State

The Change Auto DB Recovery State option 5 of the Configure PDB Menu is used to enable the Automated Database Recovery feature.

The text-based user interface prompts with the following text.

```
Auto DB Recovery is currently DISABLED.
Do you want to ENABLE Auto DB Recovery? [N]:
```

Change PDBA Proxy State

The Change PDBA Proxy State option 6 of the Configure PDB Menu is used to enable the PDBA Proxy feature.

The text-based user interface prompts with the following text.

```
PDBA PROXY is currently DISABLED.
Do you want to ENABLE PDBA Proxy? [N]:
```

PDB Configuration Menu Exit

The Exit option e of the PDB Configuration Menu exits and returns to the EPAP Configuration Menu, shown in [Figure 272: EPAP Configuration Menu](#) on page 241.

EPAP Configuration Procedure

Initialization and configuration are provided through a text-based user interface (UI) described in this chapter. The user accesses the text-based configuration procedure by means of the product UI.

The first time user `epapconfig` logs into MPS A, the system performs an auto-configuration on both MPS EPAP pairs. The sync network and main and backup DSM networks are initialized to their default values, described in [Network Connections](#) on page 13 and defined in the *Signaling Products Integrated Applications Installation Manual*. 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; the installer must also perform initial configuration on non-provisionable MPSs, if they are present.

Configuration Terms and Assumptions

- The initial configuration steps assume that each MPS has previously undergone successful Initial Platform Manufacture (IPM).
- The network path must be present and verified before the MPS servers are ready for EPAP 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 `epapconfig` 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 EPAPs 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. Of course, 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. Up to 3 external servers are supported.
- The EPAP terms 'local' and 'remote' are relative with respect to the EPAP 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 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 EPAPs 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, or a non-provisionable MPS. To assist the installer, this manual uses these symbols to indicate individual instructions to be performed for those specific MPSs.

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.
	This symbol indicates installation instructions to be performed specifically for the MPSs (MPS A and MPS B) on EAGLE 5 ISS B.
	This symbol indicates installation instructions to be performed specifically for any non-provisionable MPSs.

Initial Setup and Connecting to MPSs

Installation personnel may choose to employ various methods for connecting to an MPS. The EPAP software requires that an MPS be configured from side A. Refer to the *Integrated Applications Installation Manual* for the correct installation procedure.

Procedure for Configuring EPAPs

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](#) on page 258), you can perform this procedure to configure the EPAPs in your network.

Note: Initial configuration cannot be performed through the GUI because 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, connect to an MPS to perform configuration. In a typical installation, connect directly to the MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS A to configure it, then use ssh to connect to the MPS at EAGLE 5 ISS B and configure it.

After connecting to the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A, you are prompted to login.

1. Login as epapconfig.

A note of caution appears, and you must evaluate the conditions listed.

```
mpsa-f0c7c3 console login: epapconfig
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 EPAPdev user on
       the mate MPS server.
    5. You must be prepared to designate this MPS as provisionable
       or non-provisionable.

Press return to continue...
```

2. When all the conditions of the Caution notice are satisfied, press **Return** to continue.

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

Note: Pressing **Return** accepts the default value n . .

```
Are you sure you wish to continue? [N]: y
Password of epapdev:
Could not get authorized keys file from remote (mate).
Maybe it does not exist. Continuing...
ssh is working correctly.
Password of root:
Could not get authorized keys file from remote (mate).
Maybe it does not exist. Continuing...
ssh is working correctly.
Building the initial database on side A.
  Stopping local slave
  Stopping remote slave
EuiDB already exists.
  Starting local slave
  Starting remote slave
```

3. To continue with the configuration, enter y





B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:


The configuration software is now being executed 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, refer to the [Configuration Terms and Assumptions](#) on page 257).

4. Declare whether the MPS is provisionable or non-provisionable.

(This example shows this MPS as a provisionable MPS.)

 **A: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A:**
Answer y in this step.
WARNING

 **B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:**
Answer y in this step.
WARNING

 **N: Non-Provisionable MPS:**
Answer n in this step.
WARNING

```
The provisioning architecture of the EPAP software allows for exactly 2
customer provisionable sites.  Additional sites that are to receive the data
provisioned to the provisionable sites should answer 'N' here.
If there are only 2 mated sites, it is safe to answer 'Y' here.
Is this site provisionable? [Y]: y
```

- When prompted, enter the epapdev user password on the mate MPS server in order to confirm the secure shell keys are successfully exchanged.
This 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 EPAPdev@mate:
Connecting to mate...
ssh is working correctly.
still OK.
still OK.
Building the initial database on side A.
  Stopping local slave
  Stopping remote slave
No preexisting EuiDB database was detected.
Enabling replication:
  deleting old binary logs on local server
  resetting local slave.
  deleting old binary logs on remote server
  resetting remote slave
  Starting local slave
  Starting remote slave
There was no epap.cfg file.  Using default configuration.
```

Upon successful configuration file setup, the **EPAP Configuration Menu** appears (for the first time) with 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: mpsa-d1a8f8  hostid: 80d1a8f8
              Platform Version:
5.0.0
-22.0.0
              Software Version: EPAP 5.0.0-30.1.0
              Wed Jul 16 09:51:47 EST 2003
/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|---|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|---|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
Enter Choice:
    
```

6. Choose option 1, Display Configuration.

This option provides a means of verifying EPAP A and EPAP B Provisioning Network IP addresses, the Time Zone, and other provisioning values for the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A.

```

EPAP A Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.66.60
EPAP B Provisioning Network IP Address = 192.168.66.61
Provisioning Network Netmask          = 255.255.255.0
Provisioning Network Default Router    = 192.168.66.250
EPAP A Backup Prov Network IP Address  = Not configured
EPAP B Backup Prov Network IP Address  = Not configured
Backup Prov Network Netmask            = Not configured
Backup Prov Network Default Router     = Not configured
EPAP A Sync Network Address            = 192.168.2.100
EPAP B Sync Network Address            = 192.168.2.200
EPAP A Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.100
EPAP B Main DSM Network Address        = 192.168.120.200
EPAP A Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.100
EPAP B Backup DSM Network Address      = 192.168.121.200
EPAP A HTTP Port                       = 80
EPAP B HTTP Port                       = 80
EPAP A HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
EPAP B HTTP SuExec Port                = 8001
EPAP A Banner Connection Port          = 8473
EPAP B Banner Connection Port          = 8473
EPAP A Static NAT Address               = Not configured
EPAP B Static NAT Address               = Not configured
PDBI Port                               = 5873
Remote MPS A Static NAT Address        = Not configured
Remote MPS A HTTP Port                 = 80
Local Provisioning VIP                  = 192.168.66.80
Remote Provisioning VIP                 = 192.168.66.78
Local PDBA Address                      = 192.168.66.60
Remote PDBA Address                    = 0.0.0.0
Time Zone                               = America/New_York
PDB Database                           = None
Preferred PDB                           = 192.168.66.60
Allow updates from alternate PDB       = Yes
Auto DB Recovery Enabled                = No
PDBA Proxy Enabled                     = No

Press return to continue...
    
```

7. Press **Return** to return to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.
8. Choose option 2, **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 2

```

9. Choose option 1, **Configure Provisioning Network**.

```

MPS Side A:  hostname: dakar  hostid: a8c03c42
              Platform Version: 2.0.4-0.19570
              Software Version: EPAP 1.0.8-0.19570
              Tue Dec  6 11:06:52 EST 2005

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Sync Network |
|-----|
| 3 | Configure DSM Network |
|-----|
| 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network |
|-----|
| 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports |
|-----|
| 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses |
|-----|
| 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter choice: 1

```

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

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

Refer to the information recorded in [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 through [Table 22: Information for Non-Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS #2](#) on page 236 for the correct addresses.

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

The display for the submenu for configuring communications networks appears.

```
Verifying connectivity with mate ...
Enter the EPAP A provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.90]:
Enter the EPAP B provisioning network IP Address [192.168.61.91]:
Enter the EPAP provisioning network netmask [255.255.255.0]:
Enter the EPAP provisioning network default router IP Address: 192.168.61.250
Press return to continue...
```

10. Press the **Return** , to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

Note: Unless there is a known network address conflict, skip all steps related to option 2, Configure Sync Network, and continue with step [Step 12](#) on page 263.

11. Enter option 2, Configure Sync Network.

```
/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure Sync Network |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Configure DSM Network |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
| 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports |
|---|-----|
| 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses |
|---|-----|
| 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit |
\-----/
Enter choice: 2
```

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP MPS sync Network [192.168.4]
Press return to continue...
```

- Press **Return** to accept the default Sync Network IP address octet values presented by the configuration software.
- Change the default Sync Network IP address octet values presented by the configuration software by entering an IP address octet.

Upon accepting the default value or entering a specific EPAP Sync IP address octet value, the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu** appears.

Note: Unless there is a known network address conflict, skip [Step 12](#) on page 263 and [Step 13](#) on page 264 related to option 3, Configure DSM Network.

12. Choose option 3, Configure DSM Network.

```
/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|---|-----|
```

```

 2 | Configure Sync Network
---|-----
 3 | Configure DSM Network
---|-----
 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network
---|-----
 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports
---|-----
 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses
---|-----
 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses
---|-----
 e | Exit
---|-----
\-----/
Enter choice: 3

```

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

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

```

Verifying connectivity with mate...
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP main DSM network [192.168.136]:
Enter the first 3 octets for the EPAP backup DSM network [192.168.137]:

```

Upon accepting the default value or entering a specific EPAP backup DSM network octet IP address value, the **Configure Network Interface Menu** appears.

Note: If you do not want to configure a backup provisioning network interface, skip [Step 14](#) on page 264 and [Step 15](#) on page 265. Proceed to [Step 16](#) on page 265.

14. Choose option 4, Configure Backup Provisioning Network.

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
\-----/
 1 | Configure Provisioning Network
---|-----
 2 | Configure Sync Network
---|-----
 3 | Configure DSM Network
---|-----
 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network
---|-----
 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports
---|-----
 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses
---|-----
 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses
---|-----
 e | Exit
---|-----
\-----/
Enter choice: 4

```

This menu selection prompts you for all information necessary to set up a second interface for the customer's Provisioning Network.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

The address information should be received from the customer for the MPS. Refer to the information recorded in [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page

232 through [Table 22: Information for Non-Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS #2](#) on page 236 for the correct addresses.

The IP address for this interface must be on a different class C subnet than the primary Provisioning Network address. You have the option of setting up a second default router address to coincide with the Backup Provisioning Network. If the default router field is left empty, a second default route will not be added. There are no default values for any of these fields. The customer must supply all the information.

```
Verifying connectivity with mate...
EPAP A backup provisioning network IP Address: 192.168.59.169
EPAP B backup provisioning network IP Address: 192.168.59.170
EPAP backup provisioning network netmask: 255.255.255.0
EPAP backup provisioning network default router IP Address: 192.168.59.250
Press return to continue ...
```

15. Press Return to return to the Configure Network Interfaces Menu.

Note: Unless the MPS is separated from the GUI workstations and provisioning systems by a port forwarding firewall, skip [Step 16](#) on page 265 through [Step 19](#) on page 266 and proceed to [Step 20](#) on page 266.

16. Choose option 5, Configure Forwarded Ports.

```
/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network |
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Sync Network |
|-----|
| 3 | Configure DSM Network |
|-----|
| 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network |
|-----|
| 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports |
|-----|
| 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses |
|-----|
| 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter choice: 5
```

The **Configure Forwarded Ports Menu** appears.

```
/-----Configure Forwarded Ports Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Change EPAP A HTTP Port |
|-----|
| 2 | Change EPAP B HTTP Port |
|-----|
| 3 | Change EPAP A HTTP SuExec Port |
|-----|
| 4 | Change EPAP B HTTP SuExec Port |
|-----|
| 5 | Change EPAP A Banner Connection Port |
|-----|
| 6 | Change EPAP B Banner Connection Port |
|-----|
| 7 | Change PDBI Port |
|-----|
```

```

 8 | Change Remote MPS A HTTP Port
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/
Enter choice:

```

17. Enter the correct option number for the port information to be entered.

Refer to the information recorded in [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 and [Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) on page 233 for the correct information.



A:
Options 1, 3, 5, and 7 are valid.



B:
Options 2, 4, and 6 are valid.

18. Enter the appropriate port information.

Press return to return to the **Configure Forwarded Ports Menu**.

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

19. Enter an option number or enter e to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

Note: Unless the MPS is separated from the GUI workstations and provisioning systems by a firewall performing static NAT, skip [Step 20](#) on page 266 through [Step 23](#) on page 267 for configuring static NAT and continue with [Step 24](#) on page 267.

20. Choose option 6, Configure Static NAT Addresses.

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Configure Provisioning Network
|-----|
| 2 | Configure Sync Network
|-----|
| 3 | Configure DSM Network
|-----|
| 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network
|-----|
| 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports
|-----|
| 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses
|-----|
| 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses
|-----|
| e | Exit
\-----/
Enter choice: 6

```

The **Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu** appears.

```

/-----Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Change EPAP A NAT Address
|-----|

```




```


 2 | Change EPAP B NAT Address
---|-----
 3 | Change Remote MPS A Static NAT Address
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/

```

21. Enter the appropriate option to configure the Static NAT Address.

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.

 **A:**
Options 1 and 3 are valid.
WARNING

 **B:**
Option 2 is valid.
WARNING

22. Enter a valid NAT IP address from [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 or [Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) on page 233 .

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

```
EPAP A Static NAT Address:
```

23. Choose option `e` on the **Configure Static NAT Addresses Menu** to return to the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu**.

Note: If you are not configuring VIP provisioning addresses at this time, skip [Step 24](#) on page 267 through [Step 26](#) on page 268 and proceed to [Step 27](#) on page 268.

24. Choose option 7, Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses.

```

/-----Configure Network Interfaces Menu-----\
\-----/
 1 | Configure Provisioning Network
---|-----
 2 | Configure Sync Network
---|-----
 3 | Configure DSM Network
---|-----
 4 | Configure Backup Provisioning Network
---|-----
 5 | Configure Forwarded Ports
---|-----
 6 | Configure Static NAT Addresses
---|-----
 7 | Configure Provisioning VIP Addresses
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/
Enter choice: 7

```

25. Enter the local and remote provisioning VIP addresses.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

```
EPAP local provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.66.80]:
EPAP remote provisioning Virtual IP Address [192.168.66.78]:
```

26. Choose option **e**, Exit from the **Configure Network Interfaces Menu** to return to the **EPAP 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". If the time zone was correct for this installation, as shown in the output of the Display Configuration ([Step 6](#) on page 261), skip menu option 3. Proceed to [Step 30](#) on page 269

27. Choose option 3, Set Time Zone.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu
|-----|
| e | Exit
\-----/
Enter Choice: 3

```

A Caution statement appears:

```

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

```

28. After noting the caution, press **Return** to continue.

You are prompted to confirm the time zone setting for MPS A and MPS B at this site.

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

29. Enter **y** to confirm the change.

Pressing **Return** accepts the default of 'N' (or no) and the action is aborted. In this case, you are returned to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

When the affirmative response `y` is given to change the time zone, the following prompt appears.

```
Enter a time zone:
```

The time zone can be the zone where the EPAP 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 appears.

A list of valid time zones is provided in Appendix A, *Time Zone File Names* on page 286.

If an incorrect time zone is entered or if only **Return** is pressed, a list of all available time zone values appears. Select a value from this table. The time zone change does not take effect until the the MPS is rebooted.

After setting the time zone successfully, you are returned to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

Note: Option 4, Exchange Secure Shell Keys, is performed automatically by the configuration software at the start of configuration (the configuration software would not have proceeded to this point if the exchange had not been successful). If you do not want to exchange secure shell keys, skip this step and proceed to [Step 34](#) on page 270.

30. Choose option 4, Exchange Secure Shell Keys.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 4

```

The Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu appears.

```

MPS Side A:  hostname: tortola-a  hostid: a8c0883d
              Platform Version: 2.0.2-4.0.0_50.26.0
              Software Version: EPAP 1.0.1-4.0.0_50.34.0
              Fri Sep 16 07:37:32 EDT 2005
/-----Exchange Secure Shell Keys Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Exchange Keys with Mate |
|-----|
| 2 | Exchange Keys with Remote |
|-----|
| 3 | Exchange Keys with Mate as Root User |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|

```

```
\-----/
Enter Choice: 1
```

31. Select Option 1 to Exchange Keys with the mate.

A prompt appears.

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

32. Enter y.

You are notified that secure shell keys have been exchanged.

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

```
Caution: Secure shell keys have already been exchanged between this
          MPS server and its mate. Secure shell is working properly.
```

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

33. Press **Return** to confirm and continue with the exchange.

A confirmation prompt appears.

```
Are you sure you wish to exchange keys with the mate? [N]: y
Password for EPAPdev@mate:
Keys exchanged.
Verifying that ssh works correctly.

ssh is working correctly.
```

- Press **Return** ('N' or 'no') to abort the exchange action.
- Enter **Y** to confirm the exchange.

If you enter **y**, you are prompted for the password of the mate. (Contact Tekelec Technical Services for the password; refer to [Customer Care Center](#) on page 4.)

After entering the appropriate password, a verification of the exchange appears and you are returned to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

Note: If you do not want to change the text-based UI password for the MPSs at this site, skip option 5 and proceed to [Step 36](#) on page 271.

34. Enter option 5, Change Password, to change the text-based user interface password for the epapconfig login name for both MPS A and B at this site.

```
/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
|-----|
```

```

| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu
|---|-----|
| e | Exit
\-----/
Enter Choice: 5

```

You are prompted to confirm the action of changing the password for both servers (MPS A and MPS B) at this site.

```

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 ...

```

- Press **Return** to accept the default ('N' or 'no') and abort the action to change the password.
- Enter **y** invokes a prompt for the new password and re-entry of the password to confirm the entry.

35. Enter the new password, confirm, and press **Return to return to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.**

Note: If you do not want to add an NTP server at this time, skip all steps related to option 7 and proceed to [Step 42](#) on page 273.

36. Enter option 7, **Configure NTP Server Menu, to add an NTP Server.**

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu
|---|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu
|---|-----|
| e | Exit
\-----/
Enter Choice: 7

```

37. Enter option 2, Add External NTP Server.

```

/-----EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu-\
|---|-----|
| 1 | Display External NTP Server
|---|-----|
| 2 | Add External NTP Server
|---|-----|
| 3 | Remove External NTP Server
|---|-----|
| e | Exit
\-----/

```

```
\-----/
Enter Choice: 2
```

You are prompted to confirm the action of adding a new NTP Server.

- Press **Return** to accept the default ('N' or 'no') and abort the action to add an external NTP server.
- Enter **y** to add an external NTP server.

A prompt appears allowing you to add the IP address of the NTP server.

```
Are you sure you wish to add new NTP Server? [N]: y
Enter the EPAP NTP Server IP Address: 192.168.61.69

Verifying NTP Server. It might take up to 1 minute.

External NTP Server [192.168.61.69]
has been added.

Press return to continue...
```

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.



B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:

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.



N: Non-Provisionable MPS:

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.

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

The display shows the server verification occurring. A confirmation of a successful addition of the NTP server also appears.

38. Press **Return** to return to the **EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu**.

39. Enter option 1, **Display External NTP Server**, to confirm successful addition of the NTP server.

```
/-----EPAP 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 IP address of the NTP S appears.

```
ntpserver1 192.168.61.157

Press return to continue...
```

40. If the External NTP Server IP address is correct, press **Return** to return to the **EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu**.

41. Enter option **e** to exit the **EPAP Configure NTP Server Menu** and return to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

```

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

42. Enter option **8**, **PDB Configuration Menu**, to configure the PDB network

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 8
    
```

43. Enter option **1**, **Configure PDB Network**.

Note: The procedure for configuring the PDB Network will be different for provisionable MPSs and non-provisionable MPSs (as described in the following choices).

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Configure PDB Network |
|-----|
| 2 | RTDB Homing Menu |
|-----|
| 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State |
|-----|
| 4 | Create PDB |
|-----|
| 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State |
|-----|
| 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
    
```

```
\-----/
Enter Choice: 1
```

Refer to [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 through [Table 22: Information for Non-Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS #2](#) on page 236 for the information required to configure the PDB Network.

Note: 127.0.0.1 is not a valid IP address for this operation.

- **Only for provisionable MPSs (MPS of EAGLE 5 ISS A or MPS of EAGLE 5 ISS B):**



A: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A:

You must have the IP address for the MPS A of EAGLE 5 ISS B (recorded in [Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) on page 233).



B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:

You must have the IP address for the MPS A of EAGLE 5 ISS A (recorded in [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232).

Option 1 requires you to provide the IP address of the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS A and the IP address for the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B where the remote PDBA database is to reside. (See the following NOTE about the use of 'local' and 'remote'.)

You must enter the password for MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B. If configuration of the PDB network is successful, the output confirms the secure shell keys are exchanged.

If you configure the PDBA Proxy feature, the IP address for MPS B (mate non-provisionable MPS) on EAGLE 5 ISS B is required.

Note: References to 'local' and 'remote,' by the software configuration, are relative to the MPS that is actively executing the configuration software.

```
This MPS is configured to be provisionable. The EPAP local PDBA address
is 192.168.61.84. EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y
Enter the EPAP remote PDBA address: 192.168.61.86 Password for
epapdev@192.168.61.119: Keys exchanged. Verifying that ssh works correctly.
ssh is working correctly. Press return to continue...
```

Upon pressing **Return**, you are returned to the **Configure PDB Menu**. If you are configuring only provisionable MPSs, proceed to step [Step 44](#) on page 275.

- **Only for non-provisionable MPSs:**



N: Non-Provisionable MPS:

You must have the IP addresses for the MPS A of EAGLE 5 ISS A and MPS A of EAGLE 5 ISS B (recorded in [Table 19: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A](#) on page 232 and [Table 20: Information for Provisionable MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B](#) on page 233).

Option 1 requires you to provide the IP addresses for the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS A and the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B, as shown in the output for non-provisionable MPSs.

```
This MPS is configured to be non-provisionable. You will be prompted for
both of the remote PDB addresses. Order does not matter.
```

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y
```



```

Enter one of the two PDBA addresses: 192.168.61.84
Enter the other of the two PDBA address: 192.168.61.86

Press return to continue...

```

Upon pressing **Return**, you are returned to the **Configure PDB Menu**.

Note: The default homing policy for a pair of provisionable MPSs is specific homing to the local PDB. If you do not want to configure active/standby homing, skip option 2, **RTDB Homing Menu**, and proceed with [Step 47](#) on page 276.

44. Enter option 2, **RTDB Homing Menu**, to configure the homing policy.

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
|-----|-----|
| 1 | Configure PDB Network |
|-----|-----|
| 2 | RTDB Homing Menu |
|-----|-----|
| 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State |
|-----|-----|
| 4 | Create PDB |
|-----|-----|
| 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State |
|-----|-----|
| 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State |
|-----|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|-----|
Enter Choice: 2

```

45. Enter option 1, 2, or 3 from the **RTDB Homing Menu**.

You can specify 'specific' homing, 'active' homing, or 'standby' homing for this MPS. For more information about the homing feature, refer to [Selective Homing of EPAP RTDBs](#) on page 22 .

```

/-----RTDB Homing Menu-----\
|-----|-----|
| 1 | Configure Specific RTDB Homing |
|-----|-----|
| 2 | Configure Active RTDB Homing |
|-----|-----|
| 3 | Configure Standby RTDB Homing |
|-----|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|-----|
Enter Choice: (1, 2, or 3)

```

- **Option 1 for specific homing:**

Select one of the two IP addresses on the list, as shown in the output:

```

EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

There are two configured PDBs for this MPS:
1. 192.168.61.84 (local)
2. 192.168.61.86

Select the preferred PDB from which to receive updates [1]: 1

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'specific' and will prefer updates from
192.168.61.84.

```

- Option 2 for active homing:

Choose whether to allow updates from the standby PDB. If updates from the standby PDB are not allowed, the choice must be confirmed, as shown in the output:

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

In the event that the active PDB is unavailable, should updates be allowed
to the RTDBs from the standby MPS? [Y]: N

Caution: If this option is selected, the standby PDB will not provision
the RTDBs at this site in the event that the active PDB is not available.

Are you sure you want to disallow updates to the RTDBs from the standby
PDB? Y

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'active' and will not allow updates from
the standby PDB.
```

- Option 3 for standby homing:

Choose whether to allow updates from the active PDB. If updates from the active PDB are not allowed, the choice must be confirmed, as shown in the output:

```
EPAP software and PDBA are running. Stop Them? [N] y

In the event that the standby PDB is unavailable, should updates be allowed
to the RTDBs from the active MPS? [Y]: N

Caution: If this option is selected, the active PDB will not provision the
RTDBs at this site in the event that the standby PDB is not available.

Are you sure you want to disallow updates to the RTDBs from the active PDB?
Y

The RTDB Homing policy is set to 'standby' and will not allow updates from
the active PDB.
```

Upon making a selection, you are returned to the **RTDB Homing Menu**.

46. Enter option e to exit the **RTDB Homing Menu**.

```
/-----RTDB Homing Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure Specific RTDB Homing |
|---|-----|
| 2 | Configure Active RTDB Homing  |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Configure Standby RTDB Homing |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                           |
\-----/
Enter Choice: e
```

47. Enter option 5, Change Auto DB Recovery, to enable the Automated Database Recovery feature.

Note: This step must be performed on both provisionable MPS A of a mated pair.

```
/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure PDB Network          |
```

```

-----\
 2 | RTDB Homing Menu
-----\
 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State
-----\
 4 | Create PDB
-----\
 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State
-----\
 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State
-----\
 e | Exit
-----\
Enter Choice: 5
    
```

The following output appears.

```

Auto DB Recovery is currently DISABLED.
Do you want to ENABLE Auto DB Recovery? [N]: y
    
```

- 48. Enter option 6, Change PDBA Proxy State, to enable the PDBA Proxy feature.

Note: You must perform this step on both provisionable MPS A of a mated pair if this feature is utilized.

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
/-----\
 1 | Configure PDB Network
-----\
 2 | RTDB Homing Menu
-----\
 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State
-----\
 4 | Create PDB
-----\
 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State
-----\
 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State
-----\
 e | Exit
-----\
Enter Choice: 6
    
```

The following output appears.


```

PDBA PROXY is currently DISABLED.
Do you want to ENABLE PDBA Proxy? [N]: y
    
```

Note:

The next action depends on which MPS is being configured.

Follow the steps appropriate to the configuration currently being performed for the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS A, MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B, or any non-provisionable MPS pairs.

 **A: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A:**
 Proceed to [Step 49](#) on page 278.

WARNING

**N: Non-Provisionable MPS:**Proceed to [Step 52](#) on page 279.**B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:**Proceed to [Step 55](#) on page 280.**A: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A:**Perform [Step 49](#) on page 278 through [Step 52](#) on page 279 only for MPS A and B on EAGLE 5 ISS A.**49. Enter option e to exit the Configure PDB Menu.**

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
/-----\
| 1 | Configure PDB Network          |
|---|-----|
| 2 | RTDB Homing Menu              |
|---|-----|
| 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State |
|---|-----|
| 4 | Create PDB                    |
|---|-----|
| 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State |
|---|-----|
| 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State       |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                          |
\-----/
Enter Choice: e

```

50. Enter option e to exit the EPAP Configuration Menu.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu      |
|---|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu         |
|---|-----|
| e | Exit                          |
\-----/

```

```

\-----/
Enter Choice: e

A Caution statement appears.

PDB not created

Caution: This MPS has not been completely configured. Applications may
not run until all required parameters are entered through the
text user interface. Choose "Display Configuration" for a list
of configurable parameters and their settings.

Press return to continue...
    
```

51. Press **Return** in response to the cautionary message stating that the current MPS is not completely configured.



A: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A:

The configuration of the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS A is not complete until its PDB is created. The MPSs on the EAGLE 5 ISS A PDB are created during the initial configuration of the MPS A on EAGLE 5 ISS B, which automatically replicates the PDB on the MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS A at the same time.

You have completed the initial configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS A. You can begin the configuration of the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B.



CAUTION: Do not attempt to reboot the MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS A at this point in the configuration. Rebooting the MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS A and EAGLE 5 ISS B is performed concurrently when the configuration of the MPSs at EAGLE 5 ISS B is completed.



N: Non-Provisionable MPS:

Perform [Step 52](#) on page 279 and [Step 53](#) on page 280 only for a non-provisionable MPS.

52. Enter option e to exit the **Configure PDB Menu** and return to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
\-----/
 1 | Configure PDB Network
---|-----
 2 | RTDB Homing Menu
---|-----
 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State
---|-----
 4 | Create PDB
---|-----
 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State
---|-----
 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State
---|-----
 e | Exit
\-----/

Enter Choice: e
    
```

53. Enter option 6, **Platform Menu**.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 6

```

54. Proceed to [Step 57](#) on page 281.**WARNING****B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:**Perform [Step 55](#) on page 280 only for MPS A and B on EAGLE 5 ISS B.

55. Enter option 4, Create PDB.

```

/-----Configure PDB Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Configure PDB Network |
|-----|
| 2 | RTDB Homing Menu |
|-----|
| 3 | Change MPS Provisionable State |
|-----|
| 4 | Create PDB |
|-----|
| 5 | Change Auto DB Recovery State |
|-----|
| 6 | Change PDBA Proxy State |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 4

```

This action creates the PDB on the present EPAP, and automatically replicates it on the former EPAP.

After you receive an output indicating successful creation of the PDBs, you are returned to the **EPAP Configuration Menu**.

- During configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B, if the time zone was not changed ([Step 27](#) on page 268) the EPAP initial configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B is now complete.

- During configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B, if the Backup Provisioning Network ([Step 14](#) on page 264) was not configured on either MPS, the EPAP initial configuration of MPSs on EAGLE 5 ISS B is now complete.
- Otherwise continue with [Step 56](#) on page 281 to reboot both MPS pairs on EAGLE 5 ISS A and on EAGLE 5 ISS B.

56. Enter option 6, Platform Menu.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 6
    
```

57. Enter option 3, Reboot MPS.

```

/-----EPAP Platform Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Initiate Upgrade |
|-----|
| 2 | Eject CD |
|-----|
| 3 | Reboot MPS |
|-----|
| 4 | Halt MPS |
|-----|
| 5 | File System Backup |
|-----|
| 6 | MySQL Backup |
|-----|
| 7 | RTDB Backup |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Backup |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 3
    
```

An output appears requiring you to select the MPSs to reboot.

```

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

58. Enter BOTH (the default value) when prompted on whether MPS A, MPS B or BOTH sides are to be rebooted.

The reboot of both MPS A and MPS B begins when you press **Return**.

When the MPS server pair on EAGLE 5 ISS B is rebooted, the **Platform Menu** may re-appear; however, the connection to the MPS server is closed, and you are returned to the system prompt.

When a ssh session is closed, you are returned to the previous ssh session. You are back at the system prompt of MPS A of EAGLE 5 ISS A.

59. Log in as `epapconfig` to invoke the EPAP Configuration. Type the following command and the password.

```
$su epapconfig
Password:
```

The **EPAP Configuration Menu** appears.

60. Enter option 6, **Platform Menu**.

```

/-----EPAP 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 Menu |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Configuration Menu |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|
Enter Choice: 6

```

61. Enter option 3, **Reboot MPS**.

```

/-----EPAP Platform Menu-----\
|-----|
| 1 | Initiate Upgrade |
|-----|
| 2 | Eject CD |
|-----|
| 3 | Reboot MPS |
|-----|
| 4 | Halt MPS |
|-----|
| 5 | File System Backup |
|-----|
| 6 | MySQL Backup |
|-----|
| 7 | RTDB Backup |
|-----|
| 8 | PDB Backup |
|-----|
| e | Exit |
|-----|

```



```
\-----/
Enter Choice: 3
```

62. Enter BOTH (the default value) when prompted on whether MPS A, MPS B or BOTH sides are to be rebooted.

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

The reboot of both MPS A and MPS B begins when you press **Return**.

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

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



B: MPS on EAGLE 5 ISS B:

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

Configure the non-provisionable MPSs, if appropriate.



N: Non-Provisionable MPS:

The initial configuration of the non-provisionable MPSs is complete.

The non-provisionable MPS A and B, for the current site, are configured and rebooted. Repeat this procedure, if necessary, until all remaining non-provisionable MPSs are configured.

Appendix

A

Time Zone File Names

Topics:

- [Time Zone File Names.....286](#)

This appendix provides a listing of valid time zone file names.

Time Zone File Names

This appendix lists the valid UNIX file names, from the `/usr/share/lib/zoneinfo/` directory, for setting the time zone in EPAP software configuration. The initial default value for the time zone is "US/Eastern".

The Select Time Zone menu (refer to [Set Time Zone](#) on page 247) prompts you for the time zone to be used by the EPAP. The time zone can be the zone where the EPAP is located, Greenwich Mean Time, or another zone that is selected by the customer to meet the needs of the system.

The following text appears when you install the EPAP with the EPAP Configuration Menu.

Table 24: Time Zone File Names

Enter a time zone file (relative to <code>/usr/share/lib/zoneinfo/</code>):		
Valid time zone files are:		
Australia/Broken_Hill	Australia/LH	Australia/NSW
Australia/North	Australia/Queensland	Australia/South
Australia/Tasmania	Australia/Victoria	Australia/West
Australia/Yancowinna	Australia/ACT	Brazil/Acre
Brazil/DeNoronha	Brazil/East	Brazil/West
Canada/Atlantic	Canada/Central	Canada/East-Saskatchewan
Canada/Eastern	Canada/Mountain	Canada/Newfoundland
Canada/Pacific	Canada/Yukon	Chile/Continental
Chile/EasterIsland	Etc/GMT	Etc/GMT+1
Etc/GMT+10	Etc/GMT+11	Etc/GMT+12
Etc/GMT+2	Etc/GMT+3	Etc/GMT+4
Etc/GMT+5	Etc/GMT+6	Etc/GMT+7
Etc/GMT+8	Etc/GMT+9	Etc/GMT-1
Etc/GMT-10	Etc/GMT-11	Etc/GMT-12
Etc/GMT-13	Etc/GMT-2	Etc/GMT-3
Etc/GMT-4	Etc/GMT-5	Etc/GMT-6
Etc/GMT-7	Etc/GMT-8	Etc/GMT-9
Etc/GMT+0	Etc/GMT-0	Mexico/BajaNorte
Mexico/BajaSur	Mexico/General	Mideast/Riyadh87
Mideast/Riyadh88	Mideast/Riyadh89	US/Alaska
US/Aleutian	US/Michigan	US/Pacific-New

US/Samoa	US/Arizona	US/Central
US/East-Indiana	US/Eastern	US/Hawaii
US/Mountain	US/Pacific	CET
CST6CDT	Cuba	EET
EST	EST5EDT	Egypt
Eire	Factory	GB
HST	Hongkong	Iceland
Iran	Israel	Japan
Kwajalein	Libya	MET
MST	MST7MDT	NZ
NZ-CHAT	PRC	PST8PDT
Poland	Portugal	ROC
ROK	Singapore	Turkey
W-SU	WET	africa
asia	australasia	backward
etcetera	europa	factory
northamerica	pacificnew	solar87
solar88	solar89	southamerica
GB-Eire	GMT	GMT+0
GMT+1	GMT+10	GMT+11
GMT+12	GMT+13	GMT+2
GMT+3	GMT+4	GMT+5
GMT+6	GMT+7	GMT+8
GMT+9	GMT-0	GMT-1
GMT-10	GMT-11	GMT-12
GMT-2	GMT-3	GMT-4
GMT-5	GMT-6	GMT-7
GMT-8	GMT-9	Greenwich
Jamaica	Navajo	UCT
UTC	Universal	Zulu
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. The Reboot MPS menu is described in [Reboot the MPS](#) on page 100.

Glossary

A

ACK	Data Acknowledgement
AINPQ	ANSI-41 INP Query
A-Port	ANSI-41 Mobile Number Portability
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange

B

Blacklist	Provisioning Blacklist.
-----------	-------------------------

C

CD	Carrier Detect Compact Disk
Channel	A single Time-Division-Multiplexed (TDM) timeslot within a channelized E1/T1 port. Generically, channels can be used for transporting signaling, digitized voice, or data information. Unused channels typically are filled with defined idle codes designed to maintain sufficient ones density to ensure frame-level synchronization.
CMOS	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor CMOS semiconductors use both NMOS (negative polarity) and PMOS (positive polarity) circuits. Since only one of the circuit types is on at any given time, CMOS

C

chips require less power than chips using just one type of transistor.

CSV

Comma-separated value

The comma-separated value file format is a delimited data format that has fields separated by the comma character and records separated by newlines (a newline is a special character or sequence of characters signifying the end of a line of text).

D

daemon

A process that runs in the background (rather than under the direct control of a user) and performs a specified operation at predefined times or in response to certain events. Generally speaking, daemons are assigned names that end with the letter "d." For example, sentryd is the daemon that runs the Sentry utility.

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

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.

D

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).

E

EIR

Equipment Identity Register

A network entity used in GSM networks, as defined in the 3GPP Specifications for mobile networks. The entity stores lists of International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) numbers, which correspond to physical handsets (not subscribers). Use of the EIR can prevent the use of stolen handsets because the network operator can enter the IMEI of these handsets into a 'blacklist' and prevent them from being registered on the network, thus making them useless.

ELAP

EAGLE Local Number Portability Application Processor

EPAP

EAGLE Provisioning Application Processor

G

GB

Gigabyte — 1,073,741,824 bytes

G-Flex

GSM Flexible numbering

A feature that allows the operator to flexibly assign individual

G

subscribers across multiple HLRs and route signaling messages, based on subscriber numbering, accordingly.

G-Port

GSM Mobile Number Portability

A feature that provides mobile subscribers the ability to change the GSM subscription network within a portability cluster, while retaining their original MSISDN(s).

GPS

Global Positioning System

GS

Gateway Switch

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.

I

ID

Identity, identifier

IMEI

International Mobile Equipment Identifier

IMSI

International Mobile Subscriber Identity

IMT

Inter-Module-Transport

The communication software that operates the inter-module-transport bus on all cards except the LIMATM, DCM, DSM, and HMUX.

I

INP	<p>INAP-based Number Portability</p> <p>Tekelec's INP can be deployed as a stand-alone or an integrated signal transfer point/number portability solution. With Tekelec's stand-alone NP server, no network reconfiguration is required to implement number portability. The NP server delivers a much greater signaling capability than the conventional SCP-based approach.</p> <p>Intelligent Network (IN) Portability</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>Initial Product Manufacture</p>
IS-ANR	<p>In Service - Abnormal</p> <p>The entity is in service but only able to perform a limited subset of its normal service functions.</p>
IS-NR	<p>In Service - Normal</p>

I

ISS Integrated Signaling System

ITU International Telecommunications Union

L

LAN Local Area Network

A private data network in which serial transmission is used for direct data communication among data stations located in the same proximate location. LAN uses coax cable, twisted pair, or multimode fiber.

See also STP LAN.

LED Light Emitting Diode

An electrical device that glows a particular color when a specified voltage is applied to it.

LIM Link Interface Module

Provides access to remote SS7, IP and other network elements, such as a Signaling Control Point (SCP) through a variety of signaling interfaces (DS0, MPL, E1/T1 MIM, LIM-ATM, E1-ATM, IPLIMx, IPGWx). The LIMs consist of a main assembly and possibly, an interface appliqué board. These appliqué boards provide level one and some level two functionality on SS7 signaling links.

Load Sharing A type of routing used by global title translation to route MSUs. This type of routing is used when a second point code and subsystem is defined for the primary point code and subsystem. Traffic is shared equally between the

L

replicated point codes and subsystems.

M

MDN	Mobile Dialed Number Mobile Directory Number
MEA	Mismatch of Equipment and Attributes
MIN	Mobile Identification Number
MMI	Man-Machine Interface
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.
MSISDN	Mobile Station International Subscriber Directory Number The MSISDN is the network specific subscriber number of a mobile communications subscriber. This is normally the phone number that is used to reach the subscriber.
MSU	Message Signaling 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.

M

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 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.

MTSU Message Transfer System Utility

N

NAK Negative Acknowledgment

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.

N

NTP Network Time Protocol

O

OAM Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
The generic load program (application) that operates the Maintenance and Administration Subsystem which controls the operation of the EAGLE 5 ISS.

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.

OS Operations Systems

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**.

P

- 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**).

The EAGLE 5 ISS LNP uses only the ANSI point codes and Non-ANSI domestic point codes.

PCI	Peripheral Component Interface
PDB	Provisioning Database
PDBA	Provisioning Database Application There are two Provisioning Database Applications (PDBAs), one in EPAP A on each EAGLE 5 ISS. They follow an Active/Standby model. These processes are responsible for updating and maintaining the Provisioning Database (PDB).
PDBI	Provisioning Database Interface The interface consists of the definition of provisioning messages only. The customer must write a client application that uses the PDBI request/response messages to communicate with the PDBA.
PMTC	Peripheral Maintenance

P

PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
Provisioning Blacklist	A list of ranges that are prohibited from being used as DNs, DN Blocks, and IMSI address strings.
PT	Portability Type

R

Restricted	The network management state of a route, link set, or signaling link that is not operating properly and cannot carry all of its traffic. This condition only allows the highest priority messages to be sent to the database entity first, and if space allows, followed by the other traffic. Traffic that cannot be sent on the restricted database entity must be rerouted or the traffic is discarded.
RFC	Request for Comment RFCs are standards-track documents, which are official specifications of the Internet protocol suite defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and its steering group the IESG.
RMTP	Reliable Multicast Transport Protocol
RN	Routing Number
RTDB	Real Time Database

S

SCCP	Signaling Connection Control Part
------	-----------------------------------

S

SCM	System Configuration Manager
SCP	Service Control Point Service Control Points (SCP) are network intelligence centers where databases or call processing information is stored. The primary function of SCPs is to respond to queries from other SPs by retrieving the requested information from the appropriate database, and sending it back to the originator of the request. Secure Copy
SFTP	SSH File Transfer Protocol (sometimes also called Secure File Transfer Protocol) A client-server protocol that allows a user on one computer to transfer files to and from another computer over a TCP/IP network over any reliable data stream. It is typically used over typically used with version two of the SSH protocol.
SOG	Service Order Gateway
SP	Service Provider Signaling Point
SSH	Secure Shell A protocol for secure remote login and other network services over an insecure network. SSH encrypts and authenticates all EAGLE 5 ISS IPUi and MCP traffic, incoming and outgoing (including passwords) to effectively eliminate eavesdropping, connection

S

hijacking, and other network-level attacks.

STP

Signal Transfer Point

STPs are ultra-reliable, high speed packet switches at the heart of SS7 networks, which terminate all link types except F-links. STPs are nearly always deployed in mated pairs for reliability reasons. Their primary functions are to provide access to SS7 networks and to provide routing of signaling messages within and among signaling networks.

T

TCP

Transfer Control Protocol

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

U

UAM

Unsolicited Alarm Message.

UDP

User Datagram Protocol

UI

User Interface

V

V-Flex

Voicemail Flexible Routing

An advanced database application based on the industry proven EAGLE 5 ISS. Deployed as a local subsystem on the EAGLE platform, V-Flex centralizes voicemail routing.

VIOL

A value displayed on an application GUI that indicates that

V

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 the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, IGM, V-Flex, and LNP features. If the G-Flex, G-Port, INP, AINPQ, EIR, A-Port, IGM, V-Flex, or LNP feature is not turned on, and a Service Module card is present, the VSCCP GPL processes normal GTT traffic.

W**WAN**

Wide Area Network

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