October 2015

Oracle® Communications Performance Intelligence Center 10.1.5

Planning Guide

E68944 Revision 1

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1 INTRODUCTION TO PERFORMANCE INTELLIGENCE CENTER PLANNING GUIDE

This document intent is to provide readers with best practices and rules to configure and design its Performance Intelligence Center (PIC) system.

Dimensioning rules are derived from benchmark tests results performed in lab. The assumptions in performance tables are the conditions used during benchmark, and represent a fair usage of the system. They are as close as possible to real traffic based on PIC usage experience. But they can't be always extrapolate to customer real traffic case.

This document covers the various aspects of each PIC component including:

- dimensioning rules & limits for the following functional areas
    - acquisition for collecting signaling data from the network
    - mediation for correlating and storing the data
    - Data feeds to export xDRs & KPIs to flat files or external DB
    - PIC Management & Applications for accessibility to the data
- Frames configurations
- Network requirements

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO PERFORMANCE INTELLIGENCE CENTER (PIC)

Oracle's Performance Intelligence Center (PIC) is a comprehensive suite of applications, which provides an in-depth understanding of the network and equips wire line and wireless operators with the tools required to make informed business investment and cost reduction decisions.

PIC provides a set of tools needed to capture network traffic data and convert it into useful business intelligence for troubleshooting, managing traffic, services and QoS metrics in a flexible manner.

The PIC architecture has 3 building blocks:

- Data Collection
- Mediation
- Applications.

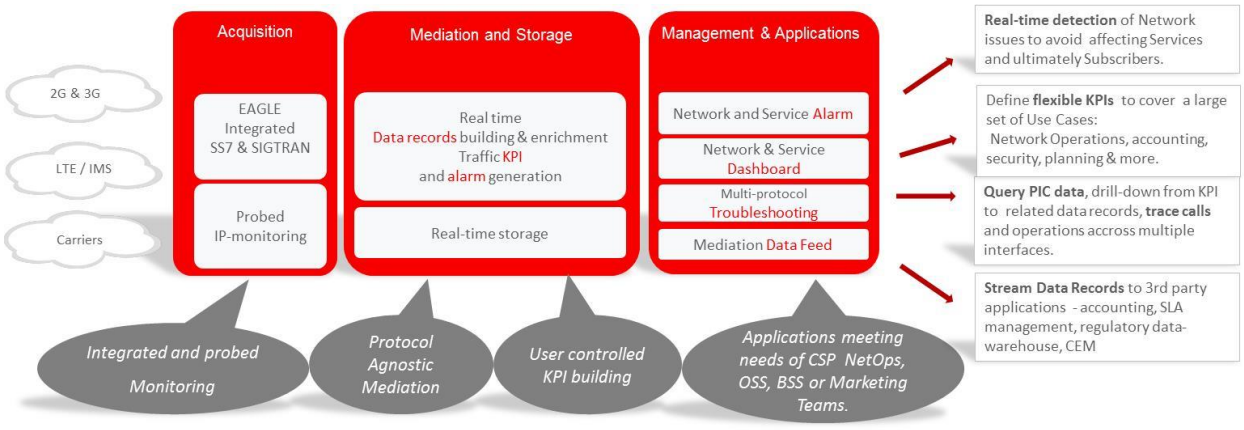


Figure 1 – Performance Intelligence Center Architecture

1.2 USEFUL CONCEPTS

1.2.1 Dataflows & destinations

The schema hereafter explains the concept of destination that is used throughout the planning guide. This is specifically the case in the assumptions used to measure the performances of the acquisition.

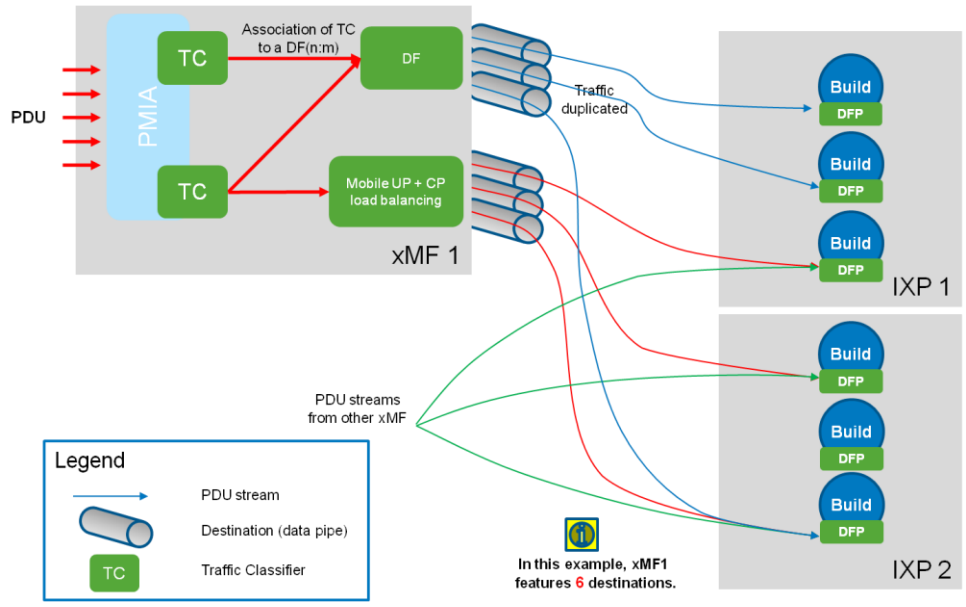


Figure 2 – What is meant by destination?

In the example from figure above, the probe xMF1 has 6 destinations. A destination is a unique relationship between a PDU stream and a Build DFP (Data Flow Processing).

Following rules apply:

- 1 Traffic Classifier (defined by a set of filter) can send to multiple Data Flows (DF)
- 1 DF can receive traffic from multiple TC
- 1 DF (no load balancing) can duplicate traffic to many destinations on many Mediation servers

1.2.2 PMIA active filters

The filtering for IP protocols in the Probed Acquisition is based on a Pattern Matching core function called the PMIA (Pattern Matching IP Algorithm). The PMIA is internally protocol agnostic but it automatically manages the specific case like fragmentation, reassembly… The PMIA executes pattern match check and functions call according to the program loaded into its engine. It can be seen as protocol agnostic algorithm running protocol aware filtering program.

The program is generated according to the customer configuration. It is composed of the unitary instructions used to check the customer configured unitary filtering rules, and the specific commands required by a protocol to drill into the packet through the different layers of this protocol. Therefore, the complexity of the program depends on the complexity of the filtering rules defined by the customer and the complexity of the filtered protocol.

Execution of each instruction of the filtering program is taking resources. So, the performance of the filtering depends on the complexity of the filtering rules defined by the customer, and the complexity of the filtered protocol, but not only. The analysis of a packet usually doesn't require going through all the check of the program. As in any algorithm, packet analysis may go through different path. Therefore some packets may require execution of lot of instruction to be correctly classified, where others will require only a few, for the same filtering program. It is why the notion of "active filter" indicator is specified in the dimensioning rules provided in this document. It is the average number of unitary PMIA Engine instruction performed per packet for complete filtering.

2 10.1.0 AND 10.1.5 INTEROPERABILITY

PIC 10.1.0 and PIC 10.1.5 can coexist and interoperate in the same system, with the following conditions:

- Management server must be in 10.1.5
- All Mediation servers within the same Mediation subsystem must be at the same release
- All Integrated Acquisition servers attached to a given EAGLE must be at the same release
- All Probed Acquisition servers can be at one or the other release independently

3 HARDWARE CONSIDERATIONS

OCPIC 10.1.5 has introduced new HW: HP Gen9 servers and Oracle HW (X5-2 server, ODA X5-2 Appliance, ZFS ZS3-2 Appliance).

The following table shows the HW Licycle Planning accordingly:

Table 1 – Hardware Lifecycle Planning

OC PIC release	HP G6	HP Gen8 (v1 & v2)	E5-APP-B (For Integrated Acquistion only)	HP Gen9	Oracle X5-2 & ODA/ZFS Appliances
9.0.4	✔	✔			
10.1	✔	✔	✔		
10.1.5	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔

Baseline and supported HW will be detailed in the subsequent section per OCPIC component.

The following document “PIC Hardware Installation Guidelines” provides the complete description (BOM among others) of baseline HW qualified by Oracle:

http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E64826_01/docs.101/E64544_rev_1.pdf

4 GENERAL DISCLAIMER

All dimensioning information and rules provided in this document are derived from benchmark tests results performed in lab. Actual results may differ according to customer case.

5 DATA ACQUISITION

This section provides the information to configure the Oracle Performance Intelligence Center solution available for acquisition.

Table 2 – Acquisition supported interfaces

Acquisition equipment	IP over Ethernet	SIGTRAN	SS7 LSL/HSL over E1 / T1	Gb over IP	Gb over HSL	GPRS
Oracle Communications Performance Intelligence Center, Integrated Acquisition		☑ Using integrated monitoring interface	☑ Using integrated monitoring interface			
Oracle Communications Performance Intelligence Center, Probed Acquisition	☑	☑	☑*	☑	☑**	☑

Note*: with SS7 to SIGTRAN converter

Note **: with Gb over E1 to Gb over IP converter

This section also covers TAP and PORT MIRRORING solution.

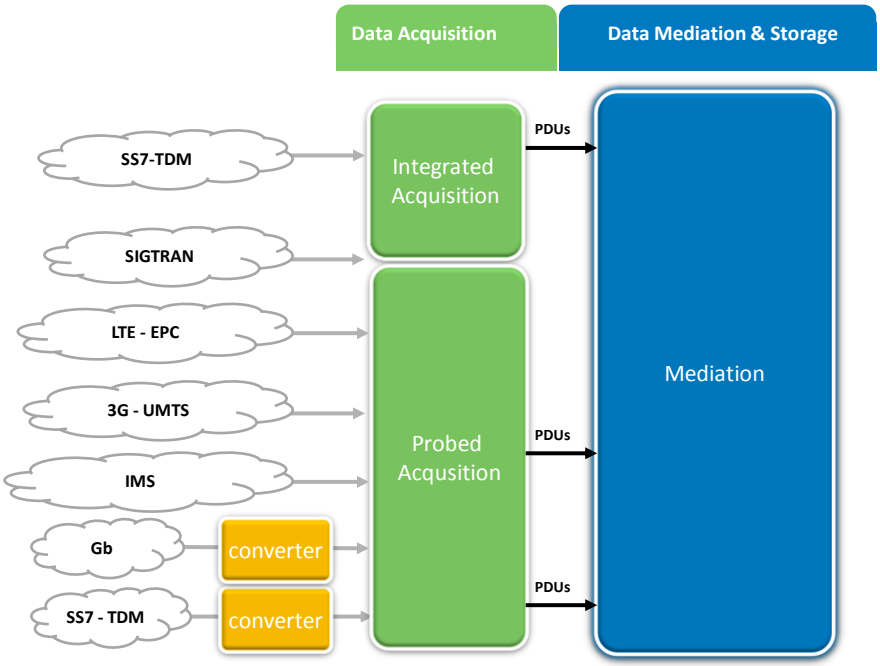


Figure 3 – Acquisition Configurations

5.1 PIC INTEGRATED ACQUISITION

Integrated Acquisition is provided within a subsystem: Integrated Acquisition servers are exchanging management and surveillance information. Only one subsystem can be connected to an EAGLE. And an EAGLE can be monitored by only one Integrated Acquisition subsystem.

The Integrated Acquisition subsystem can be installed:

- On E5-APP-B EAGLE cards directly installed inside the EAGLE frame.

  Implementation on E5-APP-B cards is designed for small/medium EAGLE configurations (see limitation in the following sections). It requires free space into the EAGLE frame for E5-APP-B cards, a terminal server and switches.

- On RMS servers positioned close to the EAGLE frame.

  Implementation on RMS is performed inside a frame dedicated to Integrated Acquisition, positioned close to the EAGLE frame. It is designed for all configurations (small, medium and large).

Integrated Acquisition subsystem supported with following Hardware:

- Integrated Acquisition Rack mount servers or EAGLE E5-APP-B cards
- Switches
- Power breaker panel for DC (N/A for E5-APP-B cards)
- Cabinet (N/A to E5-APP-B)

5.1.1 Integrated Acquisition - Servers Hardware

Table 3 – Integrated Acquisition Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

	Server		
	Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Shipping base line	EAGLE Card	E5-APP-B v2	N/A (power provided by EAGLE)
Shipping base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen9	AC or DC
Shipping base line	RMS	Oracle X5-2	AC
Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen8	AC or DC
Supported base line	RMS	HP DL380 G6	AC or DC

It is not possible to mix AC and DC in the same cabinet.In case of AC implementation, electrical best practice safety rules shall be strictly applied. For instance, Oracle requests that no AC powered cabinet shall be installed within 7 Ft. of DC powered equipment due to safety reasons. This may create a shock or current loop that can be severely hazardous to personnel.

5.1.2 Integrated Acquisition System upgrade and HW mix

HP G6, HP Gen8, HP Gen9 and Oracle X5-2 can be mixed in the same subsystem and in the same frame.

No mix is supported with E5-APP-B implementation.

Shipping base line for switches is Cisco 4948E-F. Cisco switches 4948 are still supported. Mix hardware configuration is not recommended.

In case of swap of the Integrated Acquisition architecture from RMS to E5-APP-B card, the Cisco switches in the RMS frame can be reused for 4948 and 4948E-F only with above switches limitations.

5.1.3 Integrated Acquisition with E5-APP-B

Warning: EAGLE install base and limitations in the EAGLE shall be checked before quoting E5-APP-B solution (see EAGLE workbook and planning guide too). In case of blocking point, INTEGRATED APPLICATION solution on RMS shall be proposed instead.

PIC workbook configuration output shall be checked into EAGLE planning guide and EAGLE workbook to finish the configuration: all hardware (E5-APP-B cards, switches, Terminal server and EAGLE extension) are managed by the EAGLE workbook / planning guide. Only the PIC software and dimensioning information are managed by the PIC workbook / planning guide.

E5-APP-B cards are directly installed in the EAGLE frame. E5-APP-B cards can be installed exclusively in **EAGLE heavy duty frame**. The Free slots shall be available in the EAGLE to install the E5-APP-B cards. In addition to E5-APP-B cards, a terminal server and 1 or 2 Cisco switches shall be inside the EAGLE frame. Both shall be installed inside an available shelve.

Note that the terminal server is shared with other EAGLE application (like EPAP). If one is already installed for other EAGLE applications, it will be shared with PIC.

Verification of the install base for free slot and potential future evolution shall be studied with the customer.

Maximum of 6 E5-APP-B cards are supported (or 4 if no switch redundancy). The number of cards depends on monitored traffic volume (see below).

1 to maximum of 2 switches are supported. The number of Cisco switches depends on the number of EAGLE cards (STC and IPGW or IPSG in Fast copy mode) and E5-APP-B cards to connect.

Shall be use in the computational of the number of EAGLE cards to connect, the sum of:

- The number of STC cards
- The number of all IPSG cards in the EAGLE if fast copy is activated on IPSG, or zero otherwise
- Number of all IPGW cards in the EAGLE if fast copy is activated on IPGW, or zero otherwise

Two configurations are supported on E5-APP-B cards:

Table 4 – Integrated Acquisition E5-APP-B configuration (linked)

	#EAGLE cards to connect	#Integrated servers	#Switches
Configuration 1 wo switch redundancy.	<=19 max	<=4 max	1
Configuration 2	<=38 max	<=6 max	2

	#EAGLE cards to connect	#Integrated servers	#Switches
with switch redundancy.	**Recommended 30**	**Recommended 4**	

Recommendations are provided to allow future extension (safety margin shall be adapted according to customer case). If the configuration of the EAGLE is larger than the provided max limitations, E5-APP-B cards can't be used for integrated monitoring. Solution based on RMS shall be used instead (configuration with one switch can be extended using 2 switches configuration).

5.1.4 Integrated Acquisition with RMS

All links between the Integrated Acquisition servers / switches / EAGLE cards are direct links (no possibility to introduce customer links, like WAN, routers, remote links…). The maximum distance between the EAGLE and the Integrated Acquisition frame is 100 meters (according to the Ethernet standard). But to avoid complex and costly cabling between the EAGLE and the Integrated Acquisition frames, the best approach is to have both equipment collocated. With Fast copy, this recommendation is even more recommended as the number of Ethernet links between the EAGLE and the Integrated Acquisition servers is usually significantly increased.

All Integrated Acquisition probes, switches and Power distribution Unit are installed inside a single frame close to EAGLE frame.

Maximum of 12 servers (HP G6, HP Gen8, HP Gen 9, Oracle X5-2, or mixed HP G6/HP Gen8/HP Gen9/Oracle X5-2) and 6 Cisco switches are supported in the frame.

The number of servers depends on traffic monitored traffic (see below).

The number of Cisco switches depends on the number of EAGLE cards (STC and IPGW or IPSG in Fast copy mode) and Integrated Acquisition servers to connect.

Shall be use in the computational of the number of EAGLE cards to connect, the sum of :

- The number of STC cards
- The number of all IPSG cards on the EAGLE if fast copy is activated on IPSG, or zero otherwise
- Number of all IPGW cards on the EAGLE if fast copy is activated on IPGW, or zero otherwise

The number of switches to provision is provided in tables bellow:

Table 5 – Integrated Acquisition frame configuration (linked)

Both conditions shall be fulfilled		**#Switch needed**
#EAGLE cards to connect	**#Integrated servers**	
<=20	<=2	1*
<=24	<=6	2
<=56	<=12	4
<=94	<=12	6

Note *: One switch configuration doesn't provide switch redundancy solution. A minimum of 2 switches are required for redundancy.

Shipping base line for switches is Cisco 4948E-F. Cisco switches 4948 are still supported. Mix configuration is not recommended.

5.1.5 NEBS compliancy

Oracle X5-2 servers are not NEBS compliant.

E5-APP-B cards are NEBS compliant.

5.1.6 Integrated Acquisition Supported Features

All supported hardware is supporting the following features:

- STC copy
- Fast copy
- IP raw
- 6h buffering
- Wan redundancy
- Failover
- Traffic filtering and load balancing:

  Monitoring is performed per linkset. Inside a linkset, filters are available on:

  - SSN
  - Global Title
  - Point Code
  - Combination between filters is possible

5.1.7 Integrated Acquisition performance dimensioning

Integrated Acquisition dimensioning shall respect simultaneously 2 rules:

- Input bandwidth rule for the traffic entering in each Integrated Acquisition server

  AND

- the number of entries rule

Rule 1: INPUT BANDWIDTH RULE

Bandwidth dimensioning rules are derived from benchmark tests results performed in lab. Results may differ to customer case.

Table 6 – Integrated Acquisition Input Bandwidth per Server Type

	Max input bandwidth per server
E5-APP-B	50 Mb/s
HP DL380 G6	55Mb/s *
HP DL360 Gen8	100 Mb/s

	Max input bandwidth per server
HP DL360 Gen9 Oracle X5-2	
Test conditions	- 140 bytes average MSU. - ISUP & SCCP traffic - Filtering conditions:Filtering conditions: - ISUP: Filter on PC - SCCP: filters on 10GT and 34 SSN.

Up to 40 destinations can be configured

In case of mix configuration, please use the figures for the less powerful server of the mix.

Note*: 100Mb/s without 6h buffering.

Rule 2: NUMBER OF ENTRIES RULE

Each server is supporting a max of 512 entries.

An entry is defined a follow:

- 1 for each LSL
- 1 for each ATM or SE HSL
- 1 for each SIGTRAN link monitored through STC
- 2 for each M2PA association monitored through Fast Copy
- 1 for each M3UA association monitored through Fast Copy
- 1 for each M3UA link (inside the M3UA association) monitored through Fast Copy

5.2 PIC *PROBED ACQUISITION*

Probed Acquisition server is available in standalone mode only. Each Probed Acquisition server is independent to the others. They shall not be configured in subsystem mode even if they are on the same physical site.

Servers are provided in rack mount form. They can be installed in any cabinet with following limitation: Oracle does not recommend to mix AC and DC equipment in the same cabinet (specifically, AC and DC equipment shall not use a common ground and AC equipment shall not be closer than 7 feets to any DC equipment for safety reason).

If required, Probed Acquisition DC on HP can be installed into an Integrated Acquisition HP DC frame (G6 Gen8 or Gen9). Total Server number (Integrated and Probed Acquisition) can't exceed max number of Integrated Acquisition servers for the frame (see Integrated Acquisition section).

The Probed Acquisition server is available for IP Ethernet only. Previous Probed Acquisition SS7 and Probed Acquisition Gb versions are still supported by PIC 10.1.5. But they are now replaced for new shipment by an IP Probed Acquisition + a converter (see converter section below) .

5.2.1 Probed Acquisition Servers Hardware

Table 7 – Probed Acquisition Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

	Server		
	Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Shipping base line	RMS	DL360 Gen9	AC or DC
Shipping base line	RMS	Oracle X5-2	AC
Supported base line	RMS	DL360 Gen8	AC or DC
Supported base line	RMS	DL380 G6	AC or DC

Probed Acquisition on Tek servers and HP G4/G5 are no more supported by PIC 10.x.

5.2.2 IP Probed Acquisition supported interfaces

Probed Acquisition server interfaces are divided in 2 categories:

- Acquisition interfaces
- Northbound interfaces to customer management network (for management and traffic upload to the mediation)

Acquisition interfaces:

X5-2:

- X5-2 for 1G/10G copper: 4 port 10G Base T compatible 1G 1000 Base T RJ45 (embedded in the server)
- X5-2 for 1G/10G optical: 4 port SFP+ (SFP+ modules shall be ordered in addition to the server):
  - 1G/10G optical: Dual 1000BASE-SX/10G base SR (MM Fibers)

- 1G/10G optical: Dual 1000BASE-LX/10G base LR (SM Fibers)

HP Gen9:

- 1G/10G copper/optical: 4 port SFP+ (SFP+ module shall be ordered in addition to the server):
  - 1G Electrical: 1000 Base T
  - 1G/10G optical: Dual 1000BASE-SX/10G base SR (MM Fibers)
  - 1G/10G optical: Dual 1000BASE-LX/10G base LR (SM Fibers)

Northbound interfaces to customer management network:

For northbound interfaces to customer management network, the IP Probed Acquisition requires

- one 1G Ethernet port and IP address to the customer monitoring network
- one 1G Ethernet port and IP address to the management network (ILO port)

Only native mode is supported for northbound interfaces (no VLAN tagging).

5.2.3 Probed Acquisition Supported Features

All supported Probed Acquisition hardware is supporting the following features:

- Packet truncation dataflow (each dataflow can be configured with a different value).
- 6h buffering:

  For performance reason, buffering is by default deactivated for IP Probed Acquisition. It is not recommended to activate 6h buffering on Probed Acquisition to avoid severe performance degradation.
  In case of communication loss with the Mediation (for duration longer than few seconds), there may be traffic loss.
- Traffic filtering and load balancing:

  Probed Acquisition IP supports filtering function on IPv4 packet on the following fields:
  - IP source/destination host address or subnet
  - IP TCP or UDP destination port
  - IP TCP or UDP source port
  - IP TCP or UDP port ranges with odd/even option
  - IP protocol number for SCTP, TCP, ICMP, UDP or all IP.
  - VLAN number or multiple numbers
  - Probe physical interface

  For GPRS, filters are available for encapsulation and encapsulated packets inside GTP tunnels

  For SIGTRAN traffic, extended filters are available for:
  - Point Code filtering (including OPC/DPC)
  - SSN
  - SIO

- Global Title

For IPv6, filters on IPv6 addresses, protocol, ports… are not applicable. All IPv6 packets are identified by a unique filter: IP v6 traffic type. It means that all IPv6 traffic can be sent to a unique destination.

Filters may be combined using parenthesized group of filters and operators.

Negation (Not), Concatenation (and), and Alternation (or) are also supported.

5.2.4 IP Probed Acquisition - 1G/10G performance dimensioning rules

IP Probed Acquisition server performances are variable according to filtered protocol and hardware type.

Benchmark results are applicable for Probed Acquisition 1G and 10G.

Table 8 – IP Probed Acquisition benchmark results for VoIP traffic (including the RTP voice bearer)

VoIP	HP DL360 Gen8 (64 bits); HP DL360 Gen9; Oracle X5-2
Max input bandwidth per port (8 ports)	170 Mb/s
Max input bandwidth per port (4 ports)	250 Mb/s
Max bandwidth per server	900 Mb/s
Max output bandwidth per server	300 Mb/s
Max destinations for this output	40 dest.
Assumptions	- buffering function deactivated, - 80 Byte PDU (average) - no IP fragmentation - up to 20 matching filter patterns per PDU in average

Note: If RTP bearer is not present on the monitored links, Probed Acquisition performances shall be used according to monitored traffic.

Note: if 6h buffering function activated, decrease output performance to 30Mb/s

Table 9 – IP Probed Acquisition benchmark results for SIGTRAN traffic with content filtering

SIGTRAN	HP DL360 Gen8 (64 bits); HP DL360 Gen9; Oracle X5-2
Max input bandwidth per server	300 Mb/s
Max output bandwidth per server	300 Mb/s
Maximum destinations	40 dest.

SIGTRAN	HP DL360 Gen8 (64 bits); HP DL360 Gen9; Oracle X5-2
Assumptions	- buffering function deactivated - PDU average size has minimal impact because filtering applies on chunks - no IP fragmentation - up to 100 matching filter patterns per PDU in average

Note: Complex TC filtering lines along with many destinations will impact overall performance

Note: if 6h buffering function activated, decrease output performance to 30Mb/s

Table 10 – IP Probed Acquisition benchmark results for other IP traffic: GPRS,VoIP signaling traffic (no RTP), SIGTRAN without content filtering

IP & GPRS	HP DL360 Gen8 (64 bits); HP DL360 Gen9; Oracle X5-2
Max input bandwidth per server IP filtering	4000 Mb/s
Max input bandwidth per server IDM filtering	4000 Mb/s
Max output bandwidth per server	300 Mb/s
Maximum destinations	40 dest.
Control Plane output / total input ratio	0,5%
Assumptions	- buffering function deactivated, - 350 bytes per PDU average (no RTP) - 30% Fragmentation - up to 40 matching filter patterns per PDU in average - 64 bits version of Probed Acquisition

Note: if 6h buffering function activated, decrease output performance to 30Mb/s

5.2.5 Probed Acquisition: HSL/LSL to SIGTRAN Converters

To acquire SS7 traffic on legacy HSL and LSL links, Oracle is proposing a solution using a SS7 LSL to SIGTRAN converter. This converter is usable for monitoring purpose only.

The Probed Acquisition server and the converter are directly connected through cross cable Ethernet links. Customer's SS7 LSL and HSL links are connected through a patch panel (provided with the converter) to the converter:

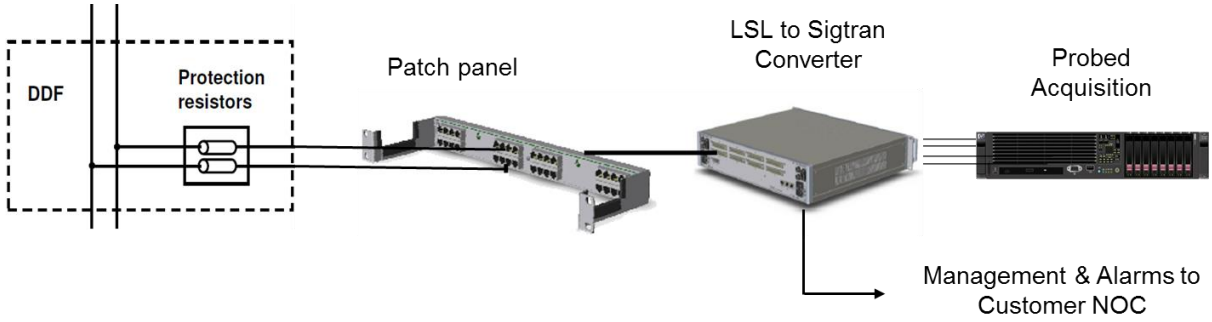


Figure 4 – HSL/LSL to SIGTRAN Converters - connectivity

The patch panel is the demarcation line between Oracle and customer domains of responsibilities and supplies.

The converter extracts the MSU above the MTP2 preserving the MTP3 and above layers.

Note that the conversion doesn't allow low layer visibility. Information like Q.752, SLOR… are no more available.

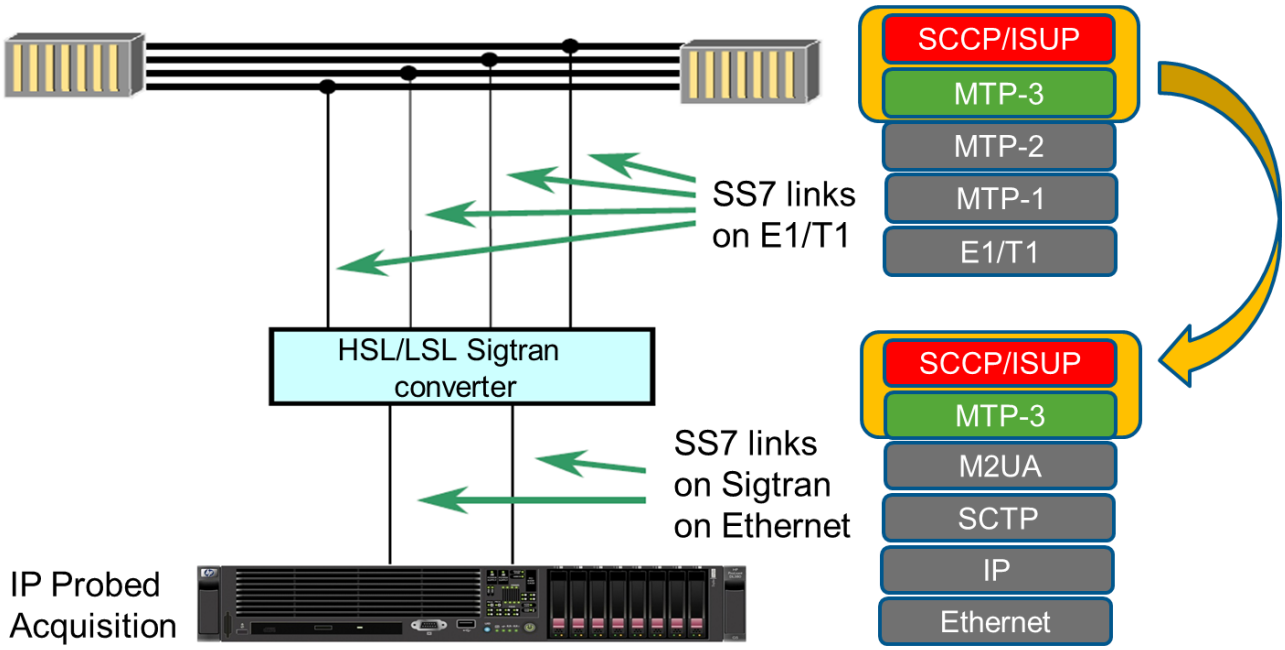


Figure 5 – HSL/LSL to SIGTRAN Converters layers

SIGTRAN transposed MSU are then processed by a standard Probed Acquisition server.

SS7 Converter is available for:

Table 11 – HSL/LSL to SIGTRAN converter versions

	E1 converter (AC or DC)	T1 converter (AC or DC)	Mix E1/T1
E1	☑ 2 versions: - 64 E1 200 LSL max at 0,4 Erlg 160 LSL ax at 0,8 Erlg - 128 E1 2x 200 LSL max at 0,4 Erlg 2 x160 LSL ax at 0,8 Erlg	☒	☒
T1	☒	☑ 2 versions: - 64 T1 200 LSL max at 0,4 Erlg 160 LSL ax at 0,8 Erlg - 128 T1 2x 200 LSL max at 0,4 Erlg 2x 160 LSL ax at 0,8 Erlg	☒

The Converter is compliant with following standards:

- ITU-T G.703 Physical/Electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces
- ITU-T G.704 Synchronous frame structures used at 1544, 6312, 2048, 8448 and 44736 kbit/s hierarchical levels
- ITU-T G.736 Characteristics of a synchronous digital multiplex equipment operating at 2048 kbps
- ITU-T G.772 Protected monitoring points provided on digital transmission systems
- ITU-T G.823 The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the 2048 kbps hierarchy
- ITU-T I.421 Primary rate User-network interface

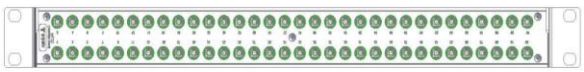
“56K LSL link on E1” is not supported.

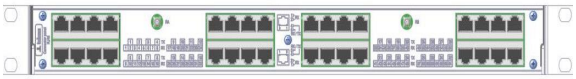
5.2.5.1 Cables and Patch panel for HSL/LSL to SIGTRAN Converters

The cables to the patch panel shall be provided by the customer. External protection by resistors is always required, as per ITUG.772 recommendations to create a protected monitoring point (PMP).

Patch panel interfaces are available for:

Table 12 – Probed Acquisition SS7 converters’patch pannels

	E1	T1	Mix (E1+T1)
75 Ω (unbalanced) 	☑ 64 inputs per patch panel (for 32 bidirectional	☒	☒

	E1	T1	Mix (E1+T1)
	E1links): unbalanced Circuits (1.0/2.3) connectors		
100 Ω 	☒	☑ 64 inputs per patch panel (for 32 bidirectional T1 links):RJ45 connectors	☒
120 Ω (balanced) 	☑ 64 inputs per patch panel (for 32 bidirectional E1 links):RJ45 connectors	☒	☒

5.2.6 Probed Acquisition: Gb over E1 To Gb over IP Converter

As for SS7, the Gb Probed Acquisition is replaced by an IP Probed Acquisition server and a front head Gb over E1 to Gb over IP converter.

The Probed Acquisition server and the converter are directly connected through cross cable Ethernet links. Customer's Gb links are connected through a patch panel (provided with the converter) to the converter.

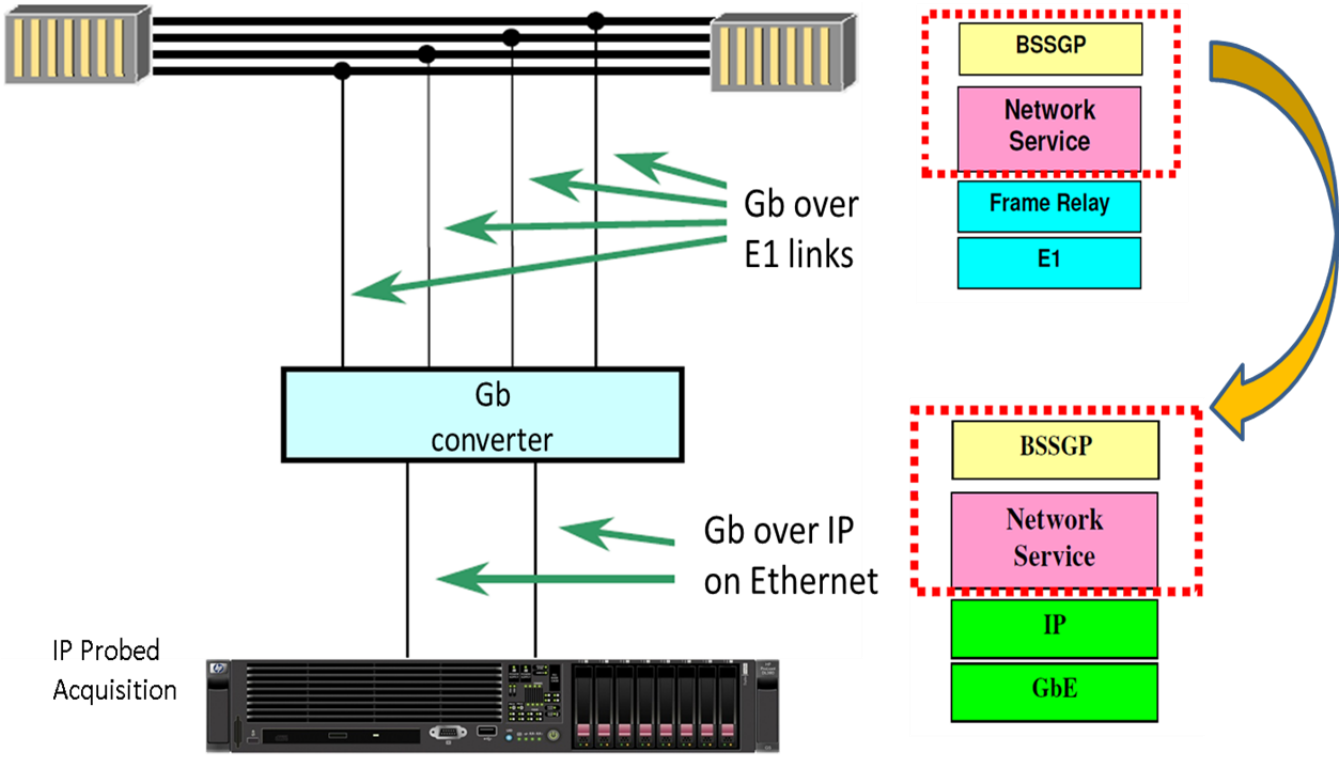


Figure 6 – GboE1 to GboIP Converters – layers

The converter extracts the messages above the frame relay layer, preserving the NS/BSSGP layers and above.

The patch panel is the demarcation line between Oracle and customer domains of responsibilities and supplies.

The cables to the patch panel shall be provided by the customer. External protection by resistors is always required, as per ITUG.772 recommendations to create a protected monitoring point (PMP).

Patch panel interfaces are available for:

Table 13 – Probed Acquisition: Gb over E1 converters'patch pannel

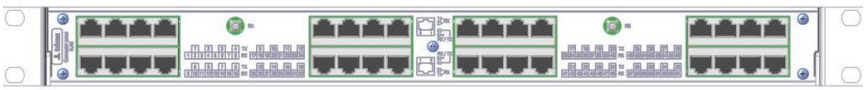
	E1 Gb links
120 Ω (balanced) 	☑ 64 inputs per patch panel (for 32 bidirectional E1 Gb links):RJ45 connectors

Table 14 – Gb over E1 converter dimensioning

	Gb over E1 converter (AC or DC)
64 E1 Gb links	200 frame relay PVC

The Converter is compliant with following standards:

- ITU-T G.703 Physical/Electrical characteristics of hierarchical digital interfaces

- ITU-T G.704 Synchronous frame structures used at 1544, 6312, 2048, 8448 and 44736 kbit/s hierarchical levels
- ITU-T G.736 Characteristics of a synchronous digital multiplex equipment operating at 2048 kbps
- ITU-T G.772 Protected monitoring points provided on digital transmission systems
- ITU-T G.823 The control of jitter and wander within digital networks which are based on the 2048 kbps hierarchy
- ITU-T I.421 Primary rate User-network interface

5.2.7 TAP and PORT MIRRORING

To connect the Probed Acquisition server (PMF IP) acquisition ports on the customer network, two possibilities exist:

- Using port Mirroring

  Customer is responsible to configure the port mirror on his switch to forward a copy of the relevant netwrok traffic to the probe. The link between the switch and the probe is independent of network mirrored links types (1G, 10G, copper/optical…) and number. The type of the link between the switch and the probe, shall be chosen according to the port type used on the customer switch for port mirror, and the link capacity shall be large enough to support the mirrored traffic.

  For instance, It is possible to mirror a 10G link on a 1G connection if mirrored traffic is filtered to fall under 1Gb/s capacity. On the reverse, mirroring of a 1G network link can be not possible on a 1G link to the probe if total inbound and outbound bandwidth on the network link is above 1Gb/s.

  Port mirror is available on any supported interface on the probe.

  Several port mirrors are supported by the probe up to the supported capacity of the probe.

- Using TAPs

  Oracle's TAP portfolio is composed of TAP for 1G and TAP for 10G links.

  Taps are installed inserted on customer links. They are passive and provide network link protection in case of TAP failure.

5.2.7.1 ETHERNET 1G TAP

TAP 1G Oracle portfolio is composed of a rack mount chassis which can handle up to four TAP modules of any type. In addition to TAP modules, each chassis shall have a management module for configuration. Dual AC or DC power supplies are available on the chassis.

Table 15 – 1G Ethernet TAPs chassis

Description	Legacy PTO	GF PTO
chassis AC (4 modules + 1 management)	804-2952-G01PT	7109456
chassis DC (4 modules + 1 management)	804-2952-G02PT	7109455
management module (1 per chassis mandatory)	804-2954-G04PT	7110429

According to customer network link, one TAP module for each link shall be selected. They are all independent.

TAP module can be hot-plugged for installation or removal without affecting the other installed modules.

Figure 7 – 1G Ethernet TAPs

Four TAP modules are available for 1G Ethernet links. Different modules exist according to network link type (100/1000 Ethernet RJ45 copper, 1000BASE-SX multimode fiber , 1000BASE-LX single mode fiber) and supported modes. All Taps are by default configured in breakout mode and support link aggregation mode :

Breakout mode: always applicable

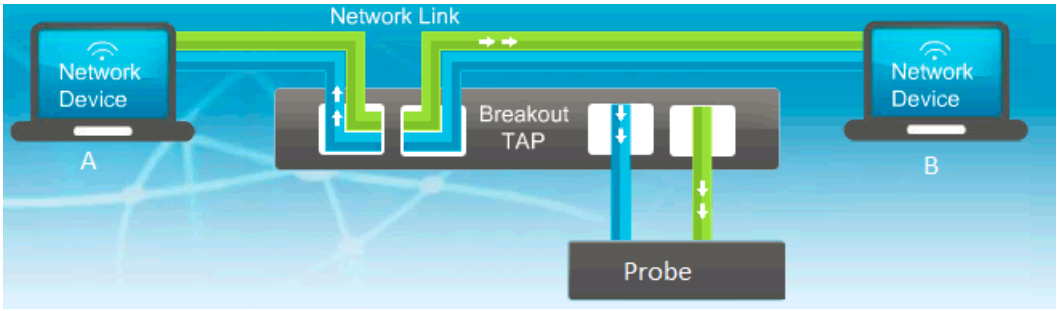


Figure 8 – Breakout mode

Traffic from A to B is sent on one output port.

Traffic from B to A is sent on another output port.

2 ports are needed on the probe for each tapped link

Link Aggregation mode: for low speed link

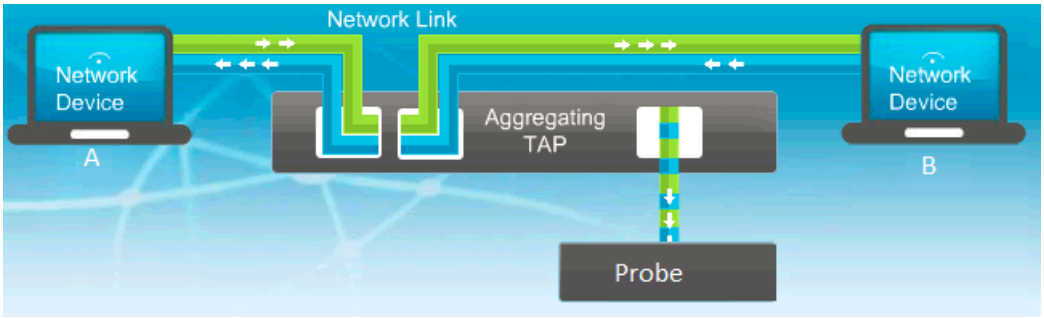


Figure 9 – Link Aggregation mode

Traffic from A to B and B to A is sent on only one output port to the probe.

Only one port is needed on the probe for each tapped link.

Link Aggregation mode is only available when total bandwidth (A to B and B to A) is less than the link capacity to the probe and it is recommended to keep a safety margin to allow small burst on the link. Therefore, Link Aggregation is applicable if total bandwith on the link (Rx + Tx) is typically less than 600Mb/s.

It is possible to mix link aggregation and breakout mode on different modules in the same chassis.

Backplane aggregation mode: for multiple low speed links

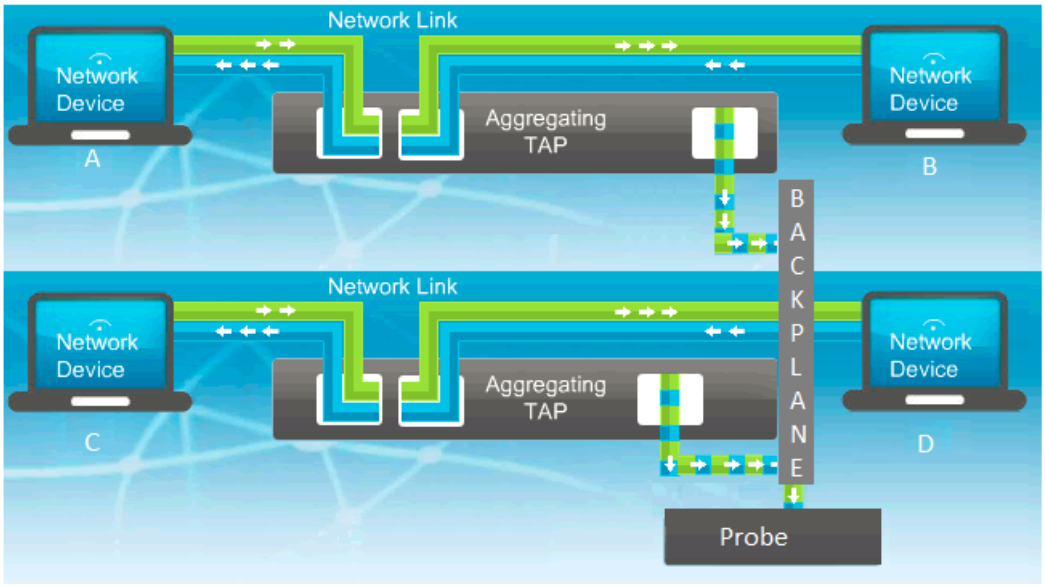


Figure 10 – Backplane Aggregation mode

Traffic from both directions from different modules in the same chassis are aggregated on the chassis backplane and sent to only one output port to the probe.

Only one port is needed on the probe for all backplane aggregated tapped links on the chassis.

Backplane aggregation mode is per chassis only.

It is possible to mix backplane aggregation and breakout or link aggregation mode in the same chassis.

Backplane Aggregation mode is only available for small banditdh links. The total bandwidth (Rx and Tx for all modules configured in Backplane Aggregation mode) shall be is less than 600Mb/s.

Note that all modules are connected to the probe through 1000BASE-T Gigabit Ethernet links.

Table 16 – 1G Ethernet TAPs modules

Description	Legacy PTO	GF PTO
Network link: fiber 1000BASE-SX Multimode fiber (1 link) ratio 50/50 Link to probe: 1000BASE-T RJ45 copper	804-2953-G01PT	7110447

Network link: 100Base-TX or 1000BASE-T RJ45 coppper (1 link) Link to probe: 1000BASE-T RJ45 copper	804-2953-G02PT	7110444
Network link: fiber 1000BASE-LX Single mode fiber (1 link) ratio 50/50 Link to probe: 1000BASE-T RJ45 copper Backplane aggregation option supported	804-2954-G02PT	7110446
Network link: 100Base-TX or 1000BASE-T RJ45 coppper (1 link) Link to probe: 1000BASE-T RJ45 copper Backplane aggregation option supported	804-2954-G03PT	7110443

5.2.7.2 Optical Passive TAP

In addition to the 1G TAP, PIC proposes pure passive optical TAP which can be used on 10G optical links.

The optical TAP portfolio is composed of a rack mount chassis which can handle up to 8 TAP modules of any type. Each TAP module can be hot-plugged for installation or removal without affecting the other installed modules. Each TAP module supports the tapping of 2 links (of the same type). No power supply is required.

Table 17 – Optical TAPs

Description	Legacy PTO	GF PTO
rack for 8 modules	805-0612-G01PT	7108094
Blanking Plate	805-0612-G02PT	7108096

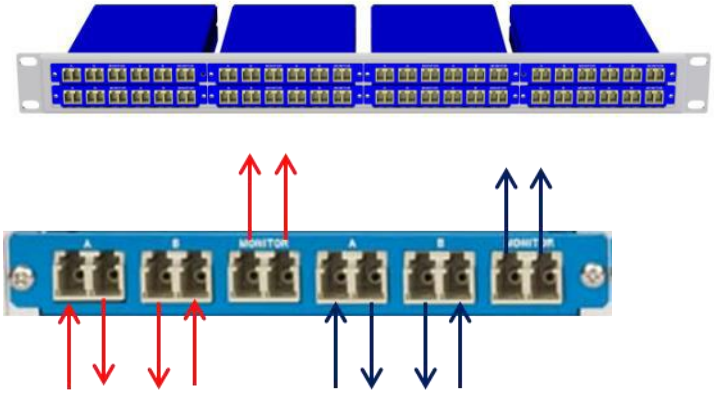


Figure 11 – Passive optical TAP

Modules are available for:

- Multi-mode fiber, 850/1310 dual wavelengths, 50 micron OM3
- Multi-mode fiber, 850/1310 dual wavelengths, 62.5 micron
- Single mode fiber, 1310/1550 dual wavelengths, 9 micron

By default, the splitter ratio is set to 50/50.

Each module is dual: it allows connection of 2 links (4 fibers).

They are not configurable. Breakout is the only supported option.

Table 18 – Optical TAP modules

Short Description	Legacy PTO	GF PTO
Network link: Multi-mode fiber, 850/1300 dual wavelengths, 62.5 micron (2 links) ratio 50/50 Link to TAP: same as Network link	805-0598-G03PT	7108050
Network link: Multi-mode fiber, 850/1300 dual wavelengths, 50 micron OM3(2 links) ratio 50/50 Link to TAP: same as Network link	805-0598-G01PT	7108048
Network link: 0:50 Single mode fiber, 1310/1550 dual wavelengths, 9 micron, ratio 50/50 Link to TAP: same as Network link	805-0598-G05PT	7108053

As a reminder, the correspondence table between fibers type and Ethernet standards is the following:

Table 19 – Standards and fibers types conversion table

	1G			10G		
Cable Type	Copper	Single-mode	Multi-mode	Single-mode	Multi-mode	Super Single-mode
TAP TYPE	T	LX	SX	LR	SR	ER
Laser	N/A	1270–1355 nm	770-860 nm	1310nm	850nm	1550nm
CORE Ø	N/A	9/125µm	50/125 µm 62.5/125 µm	9/125µm	50/125 µm 62.5/125 µm	9/125 µm

Passive optical TAP modules are not powered. It means there is no signal regeneration. Therefore, max distance between equipment shall be checked with the customer and power budget shall be verified for the different equipment connected on the passive optical TAP modules.

5.2.8 PCAP Capture on Probed Acquisition

The Probed Acquisition server allows Ethereal like capture and storing directly on the probe. Filters can be defined to extract only the relevant data for the capture.

Capture has been tested up to 250Mb/s of filtered traffic to store in the capture file.

Capture file is limited to 2GB (captured traffic overlapping in case of bigger capture size).

The monitoring, main objective of the probe, is protected against probe capture overloading. If captured traffic exceeds probe performance limits, capture may be incomplete. If this happens, a message is logged in the probe.

5.3 ACQUISITION DATA FEED OPTION

Feed from the acquisition server allows direct MSU feed from the acquisition (integrated or probed) to the customer server. Feature is available for any protocols carried on:

- LSL*
- HSL*
- SIGTRAN
- IP
- EAGLE*

Note *: INTEGRATED APPLICATION only

It is compatible with the Filterable MSU capabilities of the PIC probes (see integrated and probed acquisition sections).

With the acquisition data feed feature, Oracle provides a software which establishes a Linux process that, after loading on the customer provided server, allows for the establishment of a LAN/WAN connection from all probes to the customer server. The customer server can be located remotely. The

MSU are stored in a file (full MSU content + a header). The file is rotated at configurable interval (from 15 sec to 1 hour).

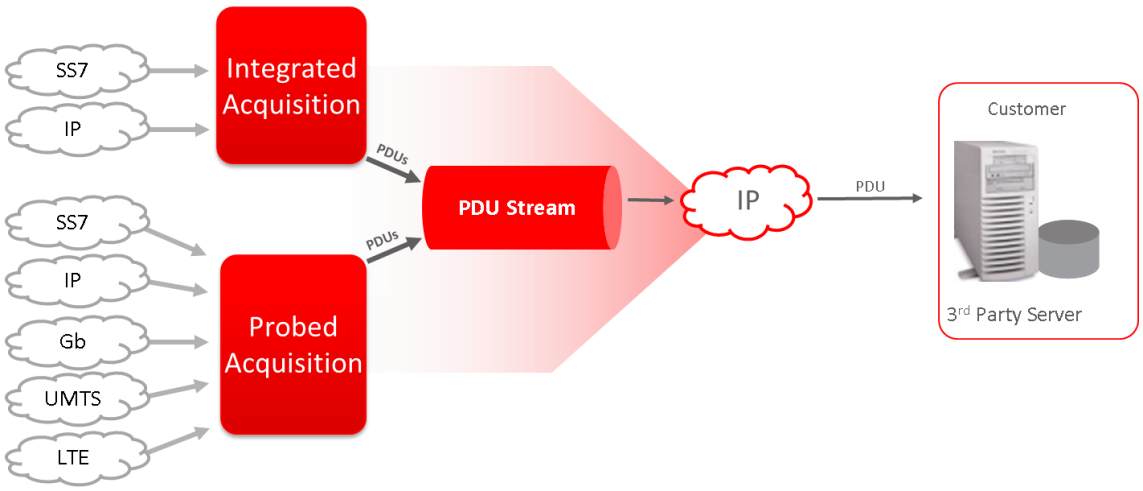


Figure 12 – Data feed at Acquisition overview

Table 20 – Benchmark results on standard HPG6/Gen8/Gen9 & Oracle X5-2 machine

per instance on customer server	limits
Number of Integrated Acquisition servers feeding customer machine	12
Number of Probed Acquisition servers feeding customer machine	2
Number of mix Integrated/Probed Acquisition server feeding customer machine	2 Probed Acquisition servers + 8 Integrated Acquisition servers
Maximum BW	50Mb/s

6 PERFORMANCE INTELLIGENCE CENTER MEDIATION

PIC Mediation is composed of several servers assembled into subsystems. Inside a subsystem, Mediation servers are exchanging management, surveillance information and data.

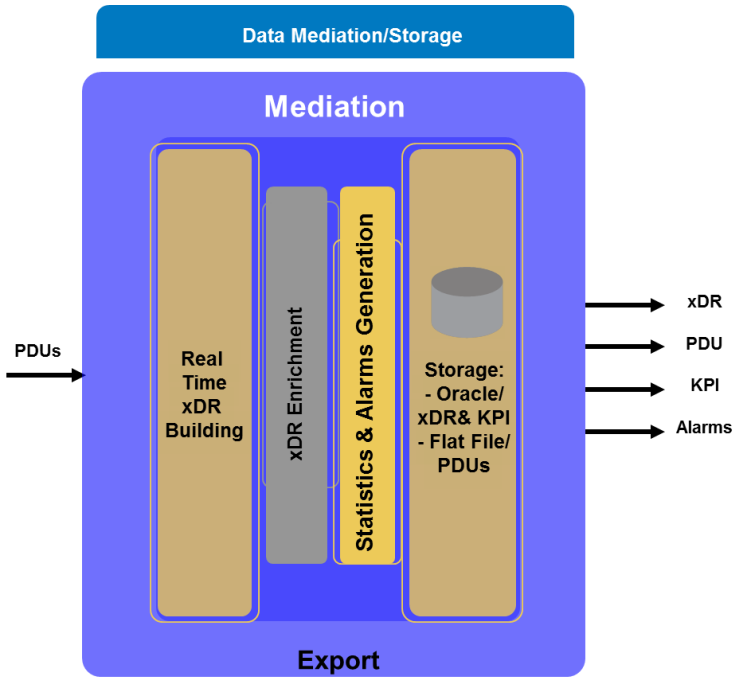


Figure 13 – Mediation Subsystem overview

There are 3 components:

- mediation server (to analyze captured data and generate xDR),
- PIC Data record storage server (to store xDR)
- PIC Packet Data Unit server (to store captured data used for xDR generation)

Smallest possible subsystem is defined as being one of each.

6.1 PIC MEDIATION HARDWARE SERVERS (MEDIATION AND STORAGE)

Table 21 – Mediation Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Mediation server	Shipping base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen9	AC
	Shipping base line	RMS	Oracle X5-2	AC
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen8	AC
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 G6	AC

Table 22 – Data record storage server Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Data record storage server	Shipping base line	RMS	HP DL380 Gen9	AC
		Disk	26 HDD (900 GB)	
	Shipping base line	RMS	ODA X5-2	AC
		Disk	2x8 DD (4 TB) + possible 1 rack extension 16 DD	
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen8	AC
		Storage Array	+ 1 D2700	
		Disk	+ 25 HDD (300 or 600GB)	
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen6	AC
		Storage Array	+ 1 D2700	
		Disk	+ 25 HDD (300 or 600GB)	

Oracle ODA X5-2 Appliance includes 2 Data Record storage servers.

No disk capacity mix is allowed in the same subsystem.

DL360 G5 and MSA 30 Storage array are not supported in PIC 10.x

Table 23 – Packet Data Unit server Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Packet Data Unit storage server	Shipping base line	RMS	HP DL380 Gen9	AC
		Disk	26 HDD (900 GB)	
	Shipping base line	RMS	ZS3-2 (ZFS Appliance)	AC
		Disk	24 DD (900 GB) + possible 1 or 2 rack extension 24 DD each	
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen8	AC
		Storage Array	+ 1 D2700	
		Disk	+ 25 HDD (300 or 600GB)	
	Supported base line	RMS	HP DL360 Gen6	AC
		Storage Array	+ 1 D2700	
		Disk	+ 25 HDD (300 or 600GB)	

No disk capacity mix is allowed in the same subsystem.

DL360 G5 and MSA 30 Storage array are not supported in PIC 10.1

Compact ODA Appliance:

A compact solution, including Data Record and Packet Data Unit storage and optionally a Management server in a single ODA Appliance has been introduced in PIC 10.1.5 to address the need of a reduced footprint solution for small sites and/or for small OCPIC configurations.

Table 24 – Compact Management & Mediation Storage Appliance

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
Compact ODA Appliance (Management & xDR/PDU Storage)	Shipping base line	RMS	ODA X5-2	AC

Half of ODA Appliance is used for Management and Data Record storage (Oracle DB), the other one is used for Packet Data Unit storage (NFS server).

No rack extension is possible for this compact configuration.

6.2 MIXED HARDWARE CONFIGURATION FOR PIC MEDIATION

For mixing server generations in a Mediation rack mount subsystem, the following rules apply:

- G6, Gen8, Gen9 and X5-2 servers can be fully mixed in the same subsystem as Mediation servers
- Mixed G6/Gen8 Data Record servers must have 24+1 disk drives and the same Data Record retention disk space (4.2 or 8.4 TB)
- Mixed G6/Gen8 PDU servers must have 24+1 disk drives and the same Packet Data Unit retention disk space (4.7 or 9.4 TB)
- No mix in xDR storage with HP Gen9 is possible in the same subsystem
- No mix in PDU storage with HP Gen9 is possible in the same subsystem
- No mix in xDR storage with ODA X5-2 is possible in the same subsystem
- No mix in PDU storage with ZFS ZS3-2 is possible in the same subsystem

Only non-mixed subsystems deliver maximal performance without bottlenecks. So it is recommended to avoid as much as possible mix of configurations of different generations inside a Mediation subsystem. Preferred solution is to create a new subsystem in order to deliver full processing and storage capacity.

6.3 SUPPORT OF EXISTING BLADES SYSTEM BY PIC MEDIATION

WARNING: HP G6 and Gen8 blade systems are still supported in PIC 10.1.5 but these equipments are no more in the shipping baseline of PIC 10.1.5. Customer is still allowed to extend his existing system with new blades and storage, but not with new enclosure. Mix of HP G6 and HP Gen8 blade is allowed with P2000/D2700 only. As for RMS, HDD are 300GB or 600GB capacity and no disk capacity mix is allowed in the same subsystem.

Extension of existing PIC system on blades can be performed with new subsystem based on RMS hardware.

As a reminder, blade architecture inside a C7000 enclosure is the following

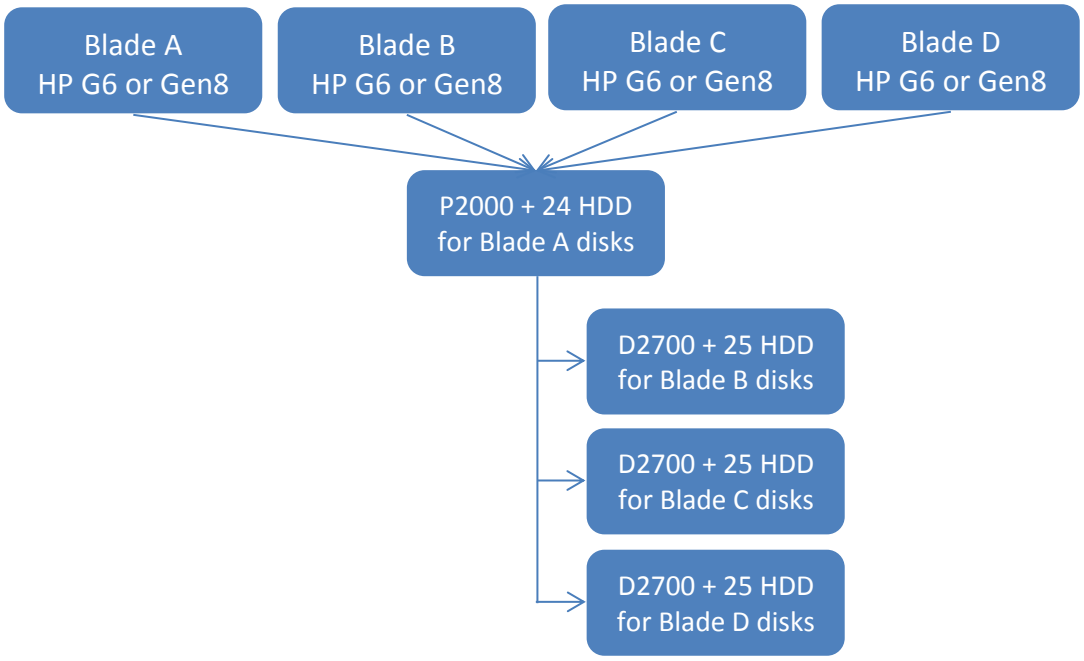


Figure 14 – Blade system overview reminder

IMPORTANT NOTE: the maximum number of Data Record storage servers per P2000 is 2. Remaining slots can be used for Packet Data Unit Storage (for instance one P2000 used for Data Record storage for blade 1 + one D2700 attached to the P2000 for Data Record storage for blade 2 can only be extended with additional one or two D2700 for Packet Data unit storage for blade 3 & 4).

PIC 10.1.5 supports PM&C server (installed in each base storage and Network Extension blade cabinet) on HP G6 and HP Gen8. But as for blades, PM&C is no more in the shipping base line of PIC 10.1.

Table 25 – PM&C server Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
PM&C	Supported base line	RMS	DL360 Gen8	AC
	Supported base line	RMS	DL360 G6	AC

6.4 MEDIATION: DATA RECORD STORAGE SERVER BENCHMARK RESULTS

Table 26 – Benchmark results for Data Record Storage Server performances

Performances (shipping baseline)	Unit	HP Gen9	Oracle ODA X5-2	Notes
Number of DWS / pool	DB instances	4	4	up to 2 pools / subsystem
Max. xDR insertion rate per server no data feed	Mb/s	100 *	100 *	
Max xDR insertion rate per server with data feed	Mb/s	60 *	60 *	Oracle DB streaming and CSV streaming do not impact this performance
Max XDRsessions for above insertion rate	xDR sessions per subsystem	25	25	With more sessions max insertion rate might not be reached
Max indexes per session	Index per table	6	6	
Max. OQDE rate per xDR server	Mb/s	30 *	30 *	
Payload capacity for Data Records & index without extension	TB	8,64	12,8	Half ODA Appliance
Payload capacity for Data Records & index with extension	TB	8,64	25,6	Half (ODA + extension DD rack)
Raw HDD storage without extension	TB	21,6	32	Half ODA Appliance. For licensing
Assumptions	(*) In case of multiple outputs this capability is shared between internal storage, OTO streaming and CSV streaming (since PIC9) Oracle ODA X5-2 HW stands for half of X5-2 ODA to allow granularity (sharing for Management or (Compact ODA Appliance) PDU storage)			

OQDE = Oracle Query Extraction Rate. OQDE rate includes all query sources: CSV + OTO extraction rate

6.4.1 Data Record, KPI Storage and Mediation Data Feed Latency Time

The following figures provide the latency time between the last message in a transaction and the availability for query of a Data Record in the Data Record Storage database.

Latency time to store Data Record in the Data Record Storage database

- min. 35s, max. 1min from receiving the last message in a transaction to data availability in the database, ready to be queried.
- This time may vary based on system congestion or downtime.

Latency time to store a KPI

- Max is 1mn from the end of KPI period

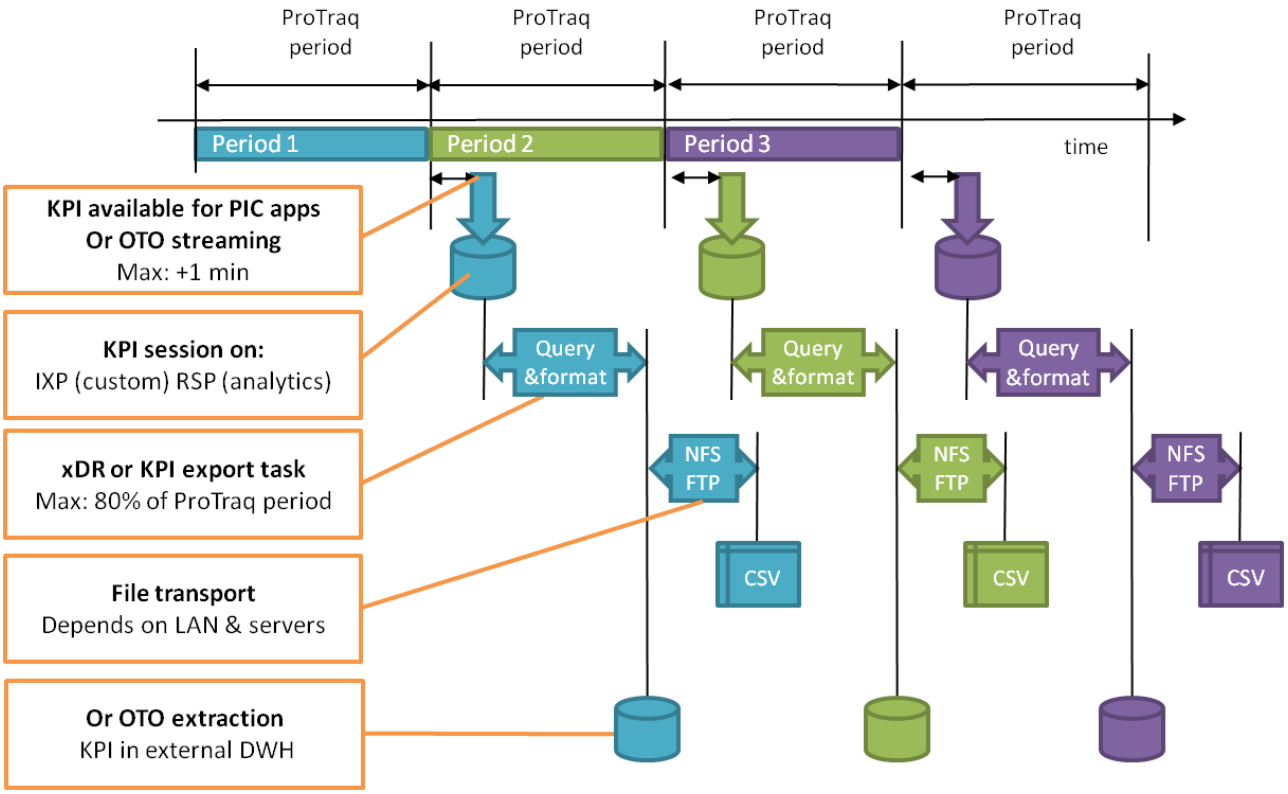


Figure 15 – Data Record & KPI Latency for applications and feeds

Latency to export a KPI starting at the end of the KPI period to export is

- OTO Streaming: max 1 min.
- OTO Extraction: max 1 min + 80% of KPI period
- NFS feeds (NFS or FTP): OTO extraction latency + file transport.

For instance if the aggregation period is 15 min, the latency starting at the end of KPI period is:

- Latency to have it available for application and OTO streaming is: 1 min
- Latency to have the data available in external DWH is: 1 min + 80% of 15 min = 13 min

6.5 MEDIATION: PACKET DATA UNIT STORAGE SERVER BENCHMARK RESULTS

In PIC 10.1.5, Packet Data Unit Server cannot simultaneously act as Mediation server anymore.

Table 27 – Packet Data Unit Server performances

Performances (shipping baseline)	Unit	HP Gen9	Oracle ZS3-2	Compact ODA Appliance (*)
Number of PDU servers (2 mounts) per mediation subsystem	Servers	4	4	
Max. PDU storage insertion rate	Mb/s	150	300	100
Payload capacity for PDU without extension	TB	12,96	13,6	12,8
Payload capacity for PDU with extension	TB	N/A	40,8	N/A
Raw storage capacity without extension	TB	21,6	21,6	32
Assumptions	(*) For Compact ODA Appliance, half of ODA is used for PDU storage (NFS server)			

6.6 MEDIATION: RECORDS, PACKET DATA UNITS AND KPI STORAGE MAXIMUM CAPACITY

Table 28 – Data Record, Packet Data Units and KPI storage retention maximum capacity

Storage	Unit	Maximum storage retention
Data Record	Days	365
Packet Data Unit	Days	41
KPIs	Year	2

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR KPI STORAGE DIMENSIONNING:

Dimensioning tool does not take into account the disk volume necessary for KPIs as generally it is neglectible vs. volume necessary for Data Records.

HOWEVER, some use cases (eg. accounting, small KPI period such as 30s…) may lead to non neglectible volume. In that case, necessary volume shall be calculated and added manually to the configuration.

Hence, the recommendation is to check the volume systematically in accounting projects and as soon as configuration may include a great number of KPI configurations with period lower than 1 hour.

6.7 MEDIATION BASE SERVER BENCHMARK RESULTS

Table 29 – Max Mediation Base Server performances

Performances (shipping baseline)	Unit	Max performance	Comments
Number of such servers per mediation subsystem	Max servers	12	
Max. PDU input per category (***)			Only one out of … or weighted average (by %)
- IP signaling category	Mb/s per server	up to 400 (5x80)	Diameter, Radius, OSPF, BGP, … (with PMF only)
- GnGpGi category	Mb/s per server	up to 400 (5x80)	FTP, HTTP, POP, SMTP, … (with PMF only)
- VoIP category	Mb/s per server	up to 160 (4x40)	SIP, H.248, …
- SS7 category	Mb/s per server	up to 160 (4x40)	ISUP, MAP, INAP, ...
- CN-AN category	Mb/s per server	up to 75 (3x25)	BSSAP, UMTS, S1AP
- Gb category (****)	Mb/s per server	up to 30 (3x10)	Unciphered GPRS Gb CONTROL PLANE only
Max. xDR builders number (**)	1 to N final builders / server	10	Final builders (that generate xDR for a session).
Max. ProTraq OPS with builder(s)	OPS (*)	1 000 000	
Max. PRoTraq OPS without builder	OPS (*)	30 000 000	Means 0 Mb/s PDU input supported on this server
Max. PRoTraq OPS for whole subsystem	OPS (*)	64 000 000	This is an overall limit for multiple servers in the same subsystem
Max. xDR output per base server	Mb/s (xDR data)	up to 100	In case of multiple outputs this capability is shared between internal storage, OTO streaming and CSV streaming (since PIC9)
Assumption			Listed performance is only reached in native mode with PIC acquisition. In case of non PIC probes (e.g. Neptune) manual sizing is needed, ensuring that there is no mix of Gb and other categories on the same base server and that total input does not exceed PIC9 values: 225 Mbps for GnGp, 30 Mbps for CN_AN, 27 Mbps for Gb unciphered.

(*) OPS = Operation Per Second. See §5.8.

(**) total number of final builders whatever the number of DFPs. Final builders corresponds to builders listed in the dimensioning tool.

(***)Differences per protocol are caused by differences in size of PDU, differences in PDU correlated as one xDR and complexity of protocol coding. Examples:

- 10 Mbps of ISUP = 30 000 frames
- 10 Mbps of SIP = 2 000 frames

- BSSAP : up to 20 frames for 1 xDR
- Diameter: 2 frames for 1 xDR

(****) Sizing assumes that all Gb User Plane is filtered out at Probed Acquisition level.

IMPORTANT NOTE : performances in general and especially max. PDU input (Mbps) Mediation server are given for nominal usage of the system. In particular, low correlation rate due to network topology (eg. asymmetrical traffic routing - eg. if 2 IPX carriers are involved - preventing the system to capture all messages of a given call or transaction and thus leading to a low correlation rate which hits the memory limit of the server) may severely degrade the announced performance.

6.8 MEDIATION: KPI ENGINE PERFORMANCE (PIC MANAGEMENT KPI APPLICATION)

This section details the maximum KPI performance of a Mediation base server and the calculation to estimate the performance required by customer and consequently, to determine the number of necessary mediation base servers.

KPIs performance is calculated as number of OPS/s (Operation Per Second), which is dependent on three factors row operations, column operations and xDR/s.

The next sections explain the calculation of OP/s.

It is worth noting static enrichment consumes also OP/s. Calculation of the contribution of static enrichment to OP/s is explained in section 3.4.2 (static enrichment).

IMPORTANT NOTE ON ACCOUNTING BASED PROJECTS:

Accounting (eg. SS7 accounting) generally requires extensive number of dimension combinations and as a result a huge number of PIC Management KPI raws with extensive use of TOP PIC Management KPI application function.

As TOP function is favorable in term of MOPS performance, generally in this case, MOPs result is misleading because the number of Mbps xDR forwarded to the KPI server reach its limit before the max MOPs is hit. But the limit in term of Mbps xDR for feeding a KPI server is not known and not modeled in the dimensioning tool.

So recommendation is to systematically work with PLM for dimensioning any configuration dealing with accounting.

6.8.1 Row operations are calculated as below

Row operations = number of rows X average number of conditions X Top criteria

Average number of conditions gives the average number of filter conditions over PIC Management KPI cells. Eg. “OPC = x” is one condition; “OPC=x OR OPC=y” are 2 conditions.

TOP criteria for TOP N PIC Management KPI configuration provides an equivalent number of PIC Management KPI rows as log2(N) (e g. for TOP 1000, the number of equivalent rows is log2(1000) = 10)

TOP criteria for standard PIC Management KPI will be 1.

6.8.2 Column operations are calculated as below

column operations = number of columns X average number of conditions

xDR per second is the number of records selected by the “corner filter”

6.8.3 Number Operations per second (OPS) is calculated as below

OPS/s rate = (rows operations + column operations) X (xDR/sec)

NOTE: PIC KPI Management OPS/s is monitored in Capacity Management statistics which is very helpful to check a posteriori the actual performance supported by each Mediation base module.

The following spreadsheet gives some examples of PIC KPI Management configurations with the maximum number of such configurations according to the Mediation subsystem hardware configuration:


KPI OPS calculation.xlsx

This spreadsheet may be used to estimate the number of Operations Per Seconds (OPS) necessary for a given customer. OPS is the measure used to dimension base servers.

6.9 MEDIATION: STATIC ENRICHMENT

6.9.1 Limits For Static Enrichment

xDR enrichment is a feature of PIC management to enrich Data Record with customer configured information.

Table 30 – Limits for Static Enrichment per base server (linked)

Performances (shipping baseline)	System Limit	Comments
Maximum number of input fields	10	When size of enrichment fields exceed 5% of previous xDR size, set proportionally higher peak bandwidth to account for the increase in processing and storing.
Maximum enrichment table size	200 000 rows per table	Each table uses 1 ProTraq configuration slot and Ops like a TOP KPI at same row count

6.9.2 Number of Operations per second (OPS) is calculated as below

For calculating the contribution of one static enrichment in terms of OP/s, the procedure is as follows:

- the number of fields in static enrichment is considered as the number of columns
- average number of conditions equals 1
- the number of rows of static enrichment is (N) is considered as the number of TOP rows, thus TOP N.

6.10 MEDIATION OPTION: PIC MEDIATION DATA FEED

PIC Mediation Data Feed is a capability to export signaling data to external 3rd party applications and databases. Support exists for

- xDRs formats including CDRs, TDRs, IPDRs, etc.
    - Document (dictionary) exists for each protocol supported by the PIC
- KPIs

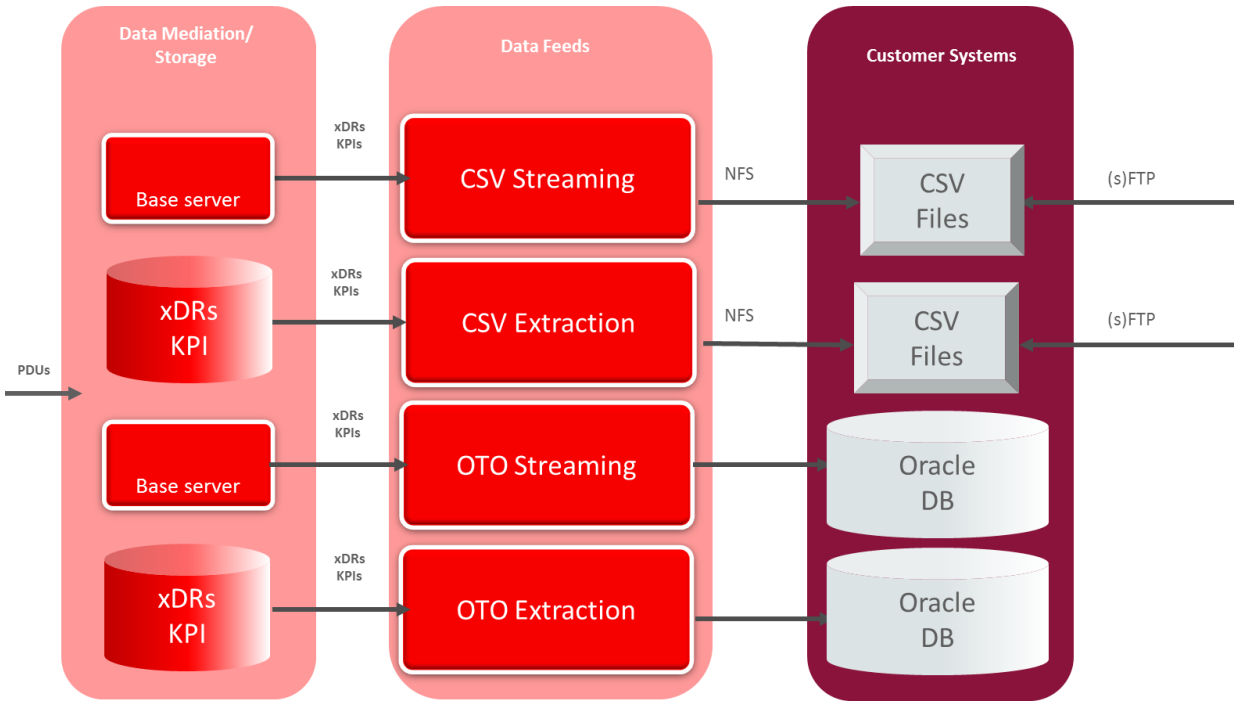


Figure 16 – PIC Mediation Data Feed overview

In the process of making data available for third applications it is necessary to distinguish:

- How the data are sourced:
    - Extractions mode refers to queries on the Oracle DB. Data are first stored in the Oracle DB. A query will extract the data corresponding to the data feed.
    - Streaming mode refers to filtering on data streams before the storage in the Oracle DB.
    - It is recommended to use the streaming mode for performances.
- What is the target of the data:
    - Oracle and in that case a filter will apply on the feed but all the fields are sent initially to the Oracle DB.
    - Non Oracle using csv format and in that case the fields can be selected.
- How the data are provided
    - Directly to an external server through NFS

- Stored still using NFS to an Export Server that can be configured to be a FTP server. The third party application will read the data either using NFS or FTP.

The following policy and guidelines apply to all the PIC Mediation Data Feeds:

- The maximum data that can be extracted from the system cannot exceed the maximum input capacity and rate.
- The PDU Server(s) can be used to setup and execute the data feed, however the output rate and performance will be low.
- Max Oracle Query Data Extraction rate (OQDE rate) represents: PPS query rate + NFS Feed query rate + FTP Feed query rate + OTO extraction query rate

Specific policy and guidelines for Oracle streaming target:

- Oracle recommends a Linux / Unix based external data warehouse
- Customer to provide Oracle DB license, server and Oracle DBA for initial setup.
- The target Oracle database must be 10.2g compatible, enterprise edition with partitionning option
- The external data warehouse must support a sufficient amount of storage capacity.
- Purging the data on the external data warehouse is the responsibility of the customer.
- 6 hour buffering for xDR and KPIs at the Mediation

Specific policy and guidelines for Oracle extraction target:

- Oracle recommends a Linux / Unix based external data warehouse
- Customer to provide Oracle DB license, server and Oracle DBA for initial setup.
- The target Oracle database must be 10.2g compatible, enterprise edition with partitionning option
- The external data warehouse must support a sufficient amount of storage capacity.
- The data older than the lifetime will be automatically removed during the nightly automatic purge
- Buffering of the xDRs / KPI is up to session lifetime (configurable)

Specific policy and guidelines when exporting CSV directly to an external server using NFS:

- Oracle recommends a Linux / Unix based target server (3rd party server)
- The target server must support NFS (Network File System) protocol. The necessary configuration, setup and the security administration of the server is the responsibility of the customer.
- The target server must support a sufficient amount of storage capacity.
- The maximum file size on the target server depends upon the architecture of the server. The data feed has no restriction or limitation on the size of the file.
- Purging the data on the target server is the responsibility of the customer.

- Buffering of the xDRs / KPI is up to session lifetime (configurable)

Export server is not supported in PIC 10.x

The following tables are giving parameters to be used for PIC internal system engineering when having the need of data feeds.

Table 31 – OTO or CSV extraction Data Feed

Performances (shipping baseline)	Max performance	Comments
Max. extraction rate per xDR Server	30 Mb/s	10% derating for a pool of 2, 3 or 4
Max number of feeds per subsystem	12	
Max number of feeds per base server	4	base servers resources are used to convert to CSV/GZ
Max Extraction rate per base server	8 Mb/s	

Table 32 – OTO or CSV Streaming

Performances (shipping baseline)	Max performance	Comments
Max feed rate per Mediation server	up to 100 Mb/s (*)	In case of multiple outputs this capability is shared between internal storage, OTO streaming and CSV streaming (since PIC9)
Assumptions	- target database is Oracle 10g or more, Enterprise Edition with Partioning - no more than 6 indexes are activated on each target table - 40 GB REDO space minimum on an dedicated volume or part of an ASM group - 2.4 GB minimum SGA size, and other DBA best practices for huge DWH - Extraction depends on input capacity provided by the external DWH tuning	
(*) this throughput of 100 Mbps corresponds to the max output from a Mediation base server meaning 100 Mbps of xDRs. It does not correspond to PDU input to base server. Generally speaking, xDR Mbps output rate from Mediation server is lower than PDU rate at the input of Mediation (the ratio depends on protocols and protocol distribution). This maximal 100 Mbps rate must be shared between internal storage and streaming output for export; for example: 60 Mbps for internal storage and 40 Mbps for streaming. In the example, not all xDRs generated by the mediation (60 Mbps) are exported as streaming but only a part of, through filtering (40 Mbps out of 60 Mbps).		

7 PIC MANAGEMENT & OPTIONAL APPLICATIONS

The PIC Management server is hosting graphical user interface to access PIC O&M functionalities and optional applications.

Functionalities are grouped in three different categories:

- Configuration
- Business
- Self-Surveillance

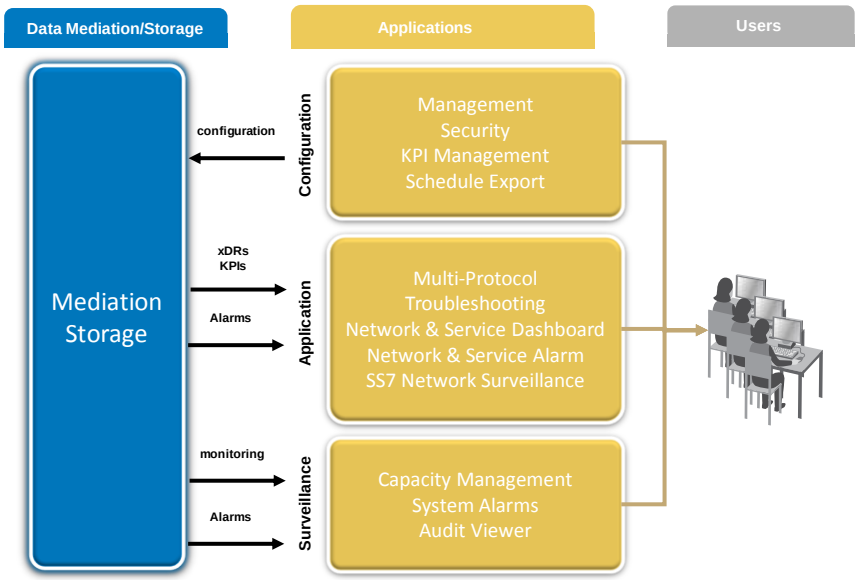


Figure 17 – PIC Management & Application overview

7.1 PIC MANAGEMENT HARDWARE SERVERS

Table 33 – PIC Management server Hardware baseline for PIC 10.1.5

		Server		
		Form Factor	**Series**	**PWR**
	RMS shipping base line (1 box only)	RMS Disks included (8 x 900 GB)	DL380 Gen9	
	RMS shipping base line (1 box only)	RMS Disks included (8 x 4 TB)	Oracle ODA X5-2 appliance (half ODA (**))	
	RMS Supported	RMS	DL360 Gen8	

		Server		
PIC Management server	base line (1 box only)	Storage Array	+ 1x D2700	AC
		Disk	+ 10x HDD (*)	
	RMS supported base line (1 box only)	RMS	1x DL360 G6	
		Storage Array	+ 1x D2700	
		Disk	+ 10x HDD (*)	
	Blade supported base line (1 box only)	Blade	1x BL360 G6	
		Storage Array	+ 1x P200	
		Disk	+ 10x HDD (*)	
	Blade supported base line (1 box only)	Blade	1x BL360 Gen8	
		Storage Array	+ 1x P200	
		Disk	+ 10x HDD (*)	

(*) HDD are 300GB capacity.

(**) the 2nd half of ODA X5-2 appliance can be used by xDR storage.

Note:

- RMS and Blade *4 box* PIC Management are no more supported in PIC 10.1.5.
- Upgrade of existing 4 box hardware, needs replacement of the existing PIC Management server(s) by a one box version on HP Gen8, HP Gen9 or ODA X5-2

7.2 PIC MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE DIMENSIONING RULES

There are no dimensioning parameters of the PIC Management server associated with the number of managed Mediation Servers. However, in terms of query performance, there are some recommended limits about the maximum number of mediation servers and the number of sessions that can be queried using a Network View (see PIC Multi-protocol Troubleshooting application section).

Table 34 – PIC Management server Configuration Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Events / seconds received from PIC servers and applications		25 events/s
Alarms retention period (except if Max Event stored applies first)	30 days	
Max Event Stored	39 Million	
Simultaneous users	50	
DWS managed		60

7.3 PIC MANAGEMENT: EMBEDDED APPLICATIONS

7.3.1 PIC Management: Management configuration limits

Table 35 – Management Configuration Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Events / seconds received from PIC servers and applications		25 events/s
Alarms retention period (except if Max Event stored applies first)	30 days	
Max Event Stored	39 Million	
Simultaneous users	50	
DWS managed		60

7.3.2 PIC Management: Centralized Configuration Manager

Table 36 – CCM Configuration Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended
xMF subsystem per site	1	
Links / acquisition server	256	
Max number of sessions in a Network View	Not enforced in GUI	20
Max number of DFP Store per mediation subsystem	Not enforced in GUI	25
Max number of DFP Operate per mediation subsystem	Not enforced in GUI	25
Max number of DFP Build per mediation subsystem	Not enforced in GUI	25
Max number of streams from integrated acquisition to mediation	40	max routed from IMF
Max number of streams from probed acquisition to mediation	40	max routed from PMF
Maximum number of streams per mediation Subsystem	500	
Maximum number of streams per mediation server	127	Warning: some streams are required for internal connections
Max Session lifetime	365 days	

7.3.3 PIC Management : PIC Management KPI application

Table 37 – KPI Configuration Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Max. rows per configuration	1 000	
Max. number of cells per configuration	10 000	
Max. configurations applied to 1 server	100	

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Max. configurations attached to 1 session	20	
Max. dynamic rows for TOP session	100 000	20 000
Max. number of fields per top filter	10	
Feeds to a centralized KPI application (PIC Management KPI))	50	

Note: When KPI configuration limits are exceeded, this may impact Mediation performance and stability

Table 38 – Historical KPI application option Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
xDRs history	30 days back	
xDRs post-processed	1000 Million	
Process priority	10% of CPU usage	
Sessions	Single sessions only, no network view	
Simultaneous processes	1 per mediation sub-system	

7.3.4 PIC Management : Security

Table 39 – Security application Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Max number of tokens for PIC Management on HP G6 1 box	30	
Max number of tokens for PIC Management on HP Gen8, Gen9, ODA X5-2 (1 box)	50	
Max number of users	n/a	1 000
Max number of profiles	n/a	100
Max number of privacies	n/a	100

7.3.5 PIC Management : Q.752

Q.752 are a set of statistical counts defined by the ITU standard for SS7 data which are

- Applicable to ITU networks and signaling links
- Applicable to ANSI networks and signaling links

Following are the policy and guidelines:

- Supported for integrated acquisition only
- Supported on Low Speed Links (LSL) only

- Q.752 builder shall be available at mediation

There is a limitation of 1 DFP of Q752 traffic per subsystem.

7.3.6 PIC Management: xDR Export

xDR export is available on demand (interactive) or can be scheduled on regular bases.

Table 40 – Interactive Export Limits (linked)

Format	Limits	Units
ZIP *	100 000	xDR/export
TXT **	10 000	xDR/export
XML	1 000	xDR/export
HTML	1 000	xDR/export
CSV	650 000	xDR/export
XLS	65 535	xDR/export
PCAP (SIGTRAN + Diameter)	10 000	PDU/export

* for ZIP export, if PDU are exported, the max depends on the protocol

** for TXT exports, if PDU are exported, the performance should be downgraded to 1 000 xDR/export

Table 41 – Scheduled Export Limits

Criteria/Format	Limits	Units
# of export tasks per system	5	scheduled tasks
Minimum export period	3 600	seconds
ZIP	1 000 000	xDR/period
TXT	100 000	xDR/period
XML	10 000	xDR/period
HTML	10 000	xDR/period
CSV	1 000 000	xDR/period
XLS	65 535	xDR/period

Note: Although xDRs as well as KPIs can be exported using the scheduled export, it is not recommended to use it for millions of records a day. Use the Data Feed feature instead.

7.3.7 PIC Management: System Alarm application

Table 42 – System Alarms Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Alarms retention period (except if Max Event stored applies first)	30 days	n/a
Max Event Stored	39 Million	n/a

7.3.8 PIC Management: Audit Viewer application

Table 43 – Audit Viewer Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
User's actions retention period	120 days	n/a

7.4 PIC MANAGEMENT OPTION: MULTI PROTOCOLS TROUBLESHOOTING APPLICATION

Table 44 – Multi Protocols Troubleshooting application Option Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Maximum traces per user	5	
Minimum latency for trace display after network event	15 sec	
Minimum latency for historical traces	30 sec per last 24hrs	
Maximum xDRs per page for Display HTML	5000	500
Maximum xDRs per page for Display java applet	20 000	
Number of records exported directly to Excel	65 000	NA

Table 45 – Multi Protocols Troubleshooting application Option responsiveness

Multi Protocols Troubleshooting application first page response time for multi-users query on …	Average query response time
High cardinality* query 2 indexed fields multi-session (1-5, 1 subsystem) 20 fields(max)	< 20 seconds
Multi-session (8-10, 1 subsystem), at least 1 indexed field, 20 fields(max)	< 50 seconds
Multi-session (40, 2 subsystems), at least 1 indexed field, 20 fields(max)	< 120 seconds

Note *: high cardinality means that the table contains many different values for the same field, for instance: IMSI, MSISDN.

7.5 PIC MANAGEMENT OPTION: NETWORK AND SERVICE ALARM APPLICATION

Network and Service Alarm application option is a monitoring tool which displays a list of alarms (surveillance, SS7 network, QoS) and can animate objects on maps, according to the associated severity of the alarms.

Network and Service Alarm application can also be configured to forward alarms to 3rd party application

Table 46 – Network and Service Alarm Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Max. number of maps per user		10
Max. number of objects on map		100
Alarms retention period (except if Max Event stored applies first)	30 days	

Table 47 – Network and Service Alarm Forwarding Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Max. Managed Objects in SNMP agent	100 000	10000
Max. number of forwarded opened alarms referenced in the MIB database	10 000	n/a
Max events / sec handled (average / peak)	25/sec	n/a
Simultaneous users requesting MIB	3	n/a

Table 48 – Typical Network and Service Alarm responsiveness

Action	Average for typical deployment
initial map open	< one (1) minute
refresh	< ten (10) seconds
Maximum delay of detection of alarms and generation of SNMP event (alarm forwarding)	20 sec

7.6 PIC MANAGEMENT OPTION: NETWORK AND SERVICE DASHBOARD APPLICATION

Table 49 – Network and Service Dashboard application Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Limit
Max. panels / dashboard	6	n/a
Max. KPI / panel	None. Impact on performance	Readability
Max points per chart	None. Impact on performance	200 points / chart
Min. refresh interval	30 sec to hours. Defined in PIC Management KPI Configuration	n/a
Max simultaneous KPIs	None. Impact on performance	50 KPIs (1 PIC Management KPI cell) / mediation subsystem every 5 min. For instance, for a system with 3 Mediation subsystem and 10 users, the recommendation is that each user will be able to display up to 15 simultaneous charts refreshed every 5 minutes.
Max. rows in a table	1000	100
Max. visible results of a top	10	n/a

Table 50 – Typical Network and Service Dashboard application responsiveness

Action	Average for typical deployment
Network and Service Dashboard Initial dashboard open	< one (1) minute
Network and Service Dashboard dashboard refresh	< ten (10) seconds

7.7 PIC MANAGEMENT OPTION: SS7 NETWORK SURVEILLANCE APPLICATION

SS7 Network Surveillance application is available for TDM and SIGTRAN links in 2 differents displays.

7.7.1 SS7 Network Surveillance application for TDM

Following are the policy and guidelines:

- Supported on integrated acquisition only
- Supported on Low Speed Links (LSL) and High Speed Links (HSL – T1/E1)
    - MTP2 and MTP3
- Not supported on SIGTRAN or ATM
- Display of the data depends upon the browser and the amount of displayed rows

Table 51 – SS7 Network Surveillance application for TDM Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Link Status window refresh interval	1 / 3 / 5 secs	Default 5
NetMgmt window refresh interval	5 / 10 / 15 secs	Default 15
Number of LSL links	No limit	See number of rows
Number of rows	No limit	1000
Simultaneous windows	No limit	10

7.7.2 SS7 Network Surveillance application for SIGTRAN

Following are the policy and guidelines:

- Supported on Acquisition (Probed and Integrated)
- Supported on SCTP, M2PA, M3UA and SCTP layers
- Display of the data depends upon the browser and the amount of displayed rows

Table 52 – SS7 Network Surveillance application for SIGTRAN Limits

Parameter	System Limit	Recommended Value
Status window refresh interval	1 / 3 / 5 secs	Default 1
Stat window refresh interval	5 / 10 / 15 secs	Default 5
Top 'N' window refresh interval	5 /10 / 15 secs	Default 5
Number of SCTP, M2PA, M3UA, SUA	No limit	See number of rows
Number of rows	No limit	1000
Simultaneous windows	No limit	10
Top N Associations	100	10

8 NETWORK REQUIREMENTS

This chapter contains information to help answer IT requests. It contains information on:

- Bandwidth requirements
- IP addresses requirements

8.1 BANDWIDTH REQUIREMENTS

8.1.1 PIC Management server to Workstation

The MINIMUM requirements for a network are:

1 Mb/s per simultaneous user between the PIC Management server and the user workstation

Less than 250ms round trip delay (50 ms recommended). From workstation to Server and server to Mediation.

Note: 250 ms round trip delay can impact some applications that require a query/response mechanism that normally occurs on a LAN network, however some response time can be higher than on a normal LAN.

8.1.2 PIC Mediation server to PIC management server

1 Mb/s per simultaneous user between the PIC Management server (NSP) and the Mediation subsystem

8.1.3 Acquisition (Integrated or Probed) server to Mediation

The bandwidth between Acquisition and Mediation depends on the traffic. It is calculated based on customer's assumptions. Please note that there is a traffic overhead from Acquisition server to Mediation server due to transport protocol headers. In some case it can be up to the double. Detailed values of bandwidth can be found as an output of the sizer.

When Q752 is activated, the MSUs have to be sent twice, thus doubling the traffic.

Warning: Network connections are relying on TCP protocol to provide high reliability. Even if TCP implementation on probes is optimized for high speed and potentially high latency network, embedded TCP congestion avoidance mechanisms (present in all TCP code), may limit the bandwidth. Whatever is the network capacity, the achieved bandwidth performance on a TCP session can be much lower than expected, specifically with high packet loss probability. So to achieve high transmission performance between the probe and the mediation, it is mandatory to control network QOS to optimize the TCP max bandwidth. A fair assumption of the theoretical TCP bandwidth capacity can be defined using following formula:

Max TCP bandwidth = MSS / (RTT x SQRT (PLP))

- MSS: Max Segment Size (of TCP)
- RTT: Round Trip Time
- PLP: Packet Loss Probability

Formula shall be used during to get an indication of the network QoS requirements to customer to insure a safe implementation of the PIC components.

For instance, to achieve 300 Mbps probe output bandwidth on Probed Acquisition, application of the formula gives the following customer network QoS requirement (MSS is typically 1460 bytes on Ethernet):

- RTT shall be less than 100 msec
- PLP shall be less than 10^{-7}

Important note: long distance (eg. intercontinental) between Acquisition and Mediation is prohibited. It that case, it is imperative Acquisition and Mediation servers be colocated at the same location.

9 APPENDIX 1 – ACRONYMS

This section defines the specific terms, acronyms, and abbreviations used in this document.

Table 53 – Acronyms table

Acronym	Definition
A Interface	the GSM interface between a BSS and an MSC
AIN	advanced intelligent network
AMA	automatic message accounting
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	application programming interface
ARPU	Average Revenue Per User
ASCII	American standard code for information interchange
ASR	answer seizure ratio
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
BOM	Bill of Material
BCD	binary coded decimal
B-G Interfaces	all GSM interfaces that use the MAP protocol
BHC	base hardware configuration
BIB	backward indicator bit
BNS	billing number services
BSC	base station controller
BSN	backward sequence number
BSS	GSM base station subsystem
BSSMAP	GSM base station subsystem mobile application part
CDMA	code division multiple access
CDR	call detail record
CIC	ISUP circuit identification code
CIMD2	Computer Interface to Message Distribution 2, Nokia
CLLI	common language location identifier
CMISE	common management information service element
CORBA	common object request broker architecture
CPN	called party number
CR	an SCCP connection request message
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
DCM	data communication module cards
DIR	direction, transmit or receive
DTAP	GSM direct transfer application part
ECM	enhanced communications module
EECM	Ethernet enhanced communications module
EMI/UCP	External Machine Interface/Universal Computer Protocol,

Acronym	Definition
EMR	event message report
ESP	extended services platform
FIB	forward indicator bit
FIFO	First-in/First-Out
Filter	A set criteria for matching against all buffered messages which to display in a protocol analysis form
FISU	fill in signal unit
FSN	forward sequence number
FTP	file transfer protocol
GDMO	guidelines for the definition of managed objects
GMM	GPRS mobility management
GMSC	gateway mobile switching center
GPL	generic program load
GPRS	General Purpose Radio System
GSM	global system for mobile communications
GSM A	global system for mobile communications, A-interface
GSM MAP	global system for mobile communications, mobile application
GTP-C	GPRS tunneling protocol-control
GTT	global title translation
GUI	graphical user interface
HLR	GSM home location register
ICTM	inter-carrier TCAP monitoring
IMF	Integrated acquisition server (Integrated Message Feeder)
IMSI	international mobile subscriber identity
IN	intelligent network
INAP	intelligent network application part
IP	Internet protocol
IPDR	IP Detail Record
IS41	interim standard 41, a signaling protocol used in the North American standard cellular system
IS634	interim standard 634, the interface between cellular base stations and mobile traffic switching offices
ISDN	integrated services digital network
ISP	Internet service provider
ISUP	ISDN user part
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KQI	Key Quality Indicator
LAN	local area network
LATA	local access transport area
LAP-B	link access procedure-balanced
LEC	local exchange carrier

Acronym	Definition
LIC	link interface card – The LIC is a processor card of the i2000 hardware shelf. Every appliqué in the i2000 resides on an LIC. The term LIC may refer to any of the following PCBAs: the 8Mhz LIC, the 16Mhz LIC, or the 32Mhz 486 LIC or “ALICE”.
LIDB	Line information database
LIM	link interface modules
LNP	local number portability
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LUP	location update
M2PA	MTP2 user peer-to-peer adaptation layer
M3PA	MTP3 user peer-to-peer adaptation layer
M2UA	MTP2 User Adaptation Layer
M3UA	MTP3 User Adaptation Layer
MAP	GSM mobile application part
MBS	message buffer server
MGCP	media gateway control protocol
MIB	managed information base
MIT	managed information tree
MMC	mobile-to-mobile call
MO	managed object
MOC	mobile-originated call
MS	mobile station
MSC	mobile switching center
MSISDN	mobile-station ISDN number
MSU	message signal unit
MSW	Message Switch
MT	message type
MTC	mobile-terminated call
MTP	message transfer part – message transaction part that provides functions for basic routing of signaling messages between signaling points
NEBS	network equipment building standards
NFS	network file system
NMS	network management system
NNM	HP OpenView Network Node Manager
NOC	network operations center
NOCC	network operation control center
NPLT	network performance load test
NTP	network time protocol
NUP	network user part
OAM&P	operations administration maintenance and provisioning
ODS	operational data store
OPC	origination point code
OSI	open system interconnection

Acronym	Definition
PA	Protocol Analysis
PCI	peripheral component interconnect
PCM	Pulse Coded Modulation
PCS	personal communications service
PDF	Protocol Definition File
PDU	protocol data unit
PDR	Peg Count Data Record
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PSTN	public switched telephone network
PTO	Pick to Order
QoS	Quality of Service
RAM	random access memory
ROI	return on investment
SAS	signaling application system
SCCP	signaling connection control part
SCP	service control point
SCP/AP	service control point/application part
SCSI	small computer system interface
SCTP	simple control transmission protocol
SDP	session description protocol
SDR	Session Detail Record
SI	MTP service indicator
SIP	session initiation protocol
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLR	SCCP source local reference
SLTM/SLTA	signaling link test message/signaling link test acknowledge
SMPP	Short Message Peer to Peer
SMS	Short Message Service
SMS-C	Short Message Service Center
SNAP	signaling node application platform
SNMP	simple network management protocol
SP	signaling point
SQL	structured query language
SS7	Signaling system number 7 provides two key abilities: fast-call setup via high-speed circuit-switched connections and transactions capabilities that deal with remote data base interactions
SSN	SCCP subsystem number
SSP	service switching point
STC	Sentinel transport card (Oracle)
STP	signal transfer point
SU	signaling unit
SUA	SCCP user adaptation layer

Acronym	Definition
TAC	technical assistance center
TCAP	transaction capabilities application part
TCP	transmission control protocol
TCP/IP	transmission control protocol/Internet protocol
TDR	Transaction Detail Record
TID	TCAP transaction ID
TMN	telecommunications management network
TMSI	temporary mobile subscriber identity
TGN	trunk group number
TUP	telephone user part
UDM	user defined message
VoIP	Voice over IP
VLR	Visitor Location Register
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	wide area network
WWW	World Wide Web
xDR	x Detail Record

10 APPENDIX 2 - E1/T1 CONVERSION TABLES

These tables are helpers in order to convert a number of LSL (lines) with some known occupancy rate, Erlang (columns). Each cell indicates the equivalent Mbits/s.

Table 54 – LSL at 64000 bps equivalence

Links\ Erlang	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
32	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1
64	0.8	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.9	4.7	5.5	6.3
128	1.6	3.1	4.7	6.3	7.8	9.4	10.9	12.5
192	2.3	4.7	7.0	9.4	11.7	14.1	16.4	18.8
256	3.1	6.3	9.4	12.5	15.6	18.8	21.9	25.0
320	3.9	7.8	11.7	15.6	19.5	23.4	27.3	31.3
384	4.7	9.4	14.1	18.8	23.4	28.1	32.8	37.5
448	5.5	10.9	16.4	21.9	27.3	32.8	38.3	43.8
512	6.3	12.5	18.8	25.0	31.3	37.5	43.8	50.0
1024	12.5	25.0	37.5	50.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	100.0
1536	18.8	37.5	56.3	75.0	93.8	112.5	131.3	150.0
2048	25.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	125.0	150.0	175.0	200.0

Table 55 – LSL at 56000 bps equivalence

Links\ Erlang	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
32	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.7
64	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.1	4.8	5.5
128	1.4	2.7	4.1	5.5	6.8	8.2	9.6	10.9
192	2.1	4.1	6.2	8.2	10.3	12.3	14.4	16.4
256	2.7	5.5	8.2	10.9	13.7	16.4	19.1	21.9
320	3.4	6.8	10.3	13.7	17.1	20.5	23.9	27.3
384	4.1	8.2	12.3	16.4	20.5	24.6	28.7	32.8
448	4.8	9.6	14.4	19.1	23.9	28.7	33.5	38.3
512	5.5	10.9	16.4	21.9	27.3	32.8	38.3	43.8
1024	10.9	21.9	32.8	43.8	54.7	65.6	76.6	87.5
1536	16.4	32.8	49.2	65.6	82.0	98.4	114.8	131.3
2048	21.9	43.8	65.6	87.5	109.4	131.3	153.1	175.0

11 APPENDIX 3 – EAGLE TPS TO OCPIC MBPS CONVERSION

The formula used to convert TPS into Mbps is the following:

Mbps = ((2 x **TPS** x **Av. MSU size**) x 8) / 1024 / 1024

Where:

- **Mbps** = the expected result in Megabits per second
- **TPS** = number of TPS to be monitored. Note that it is usually 40% of the maximum capacity of an EAGLE node.
- **Av. MSU Size** = the Average 'Message Signaling Unit' (MSU) size in Bytes

As you can see, the TPS to Mbps conversion is dependent on the average MSU size selected (or used). Therefore it is mandatory that you pay special attention to this parameter. Also, before comparing the EAGLE and OCPIC dimensioning , make sure that you are using the same TPS & same average MSU Size.

Information about MSU size:

Table 56 – Average MSU size

	TDM Links	SIGTRAN
All ISUP, NUP and similar	40	140
AIN, LIBD, CLASS, AIN, BSSAP, INAP, CAMEL, CAP, BICC Short, etc…	80	180
MAP, IS41, WIN, BICC Long, etc…	120	230

So, bottom line is that the average MSU size used in the EAGLE dimensionning needs to match what you used in the OCPIC one.

12 APPENDIX 4 – HOW TO CONFIGURE AN OCPIC FOR OCDSR MONITORING

For a OCDSR monitoring opportunity it is possible to use OCPIC, find here how to translate the OCDSR **MPS** traffic information into **Mbps** required to size the OCPIC solution. Follow the following instructions:

1. Get the **MPS** Max capacity used to size the OCDSR.
2. Use the following formula to convert the **MPS** capacity to convert it into **Mbps**

   Mbps = ((2 x **MPS** x **Av. MSU size** x 40%) x 8) / 1024 / 1024

   Where:

   - **Mbps** = the expected result in Megabits per second
   - **MPS** = the maximum MPS capacity of the DSR node. Note that it is usually assumed that the node will run at 40% of this maximum capacity of the DSR node.
   - **Av. MSU Size** = the Average 'Message Signaling Unit' (MSU) size in Bytes (usually between 750 to 3,000 Bytes)
   - **Why a 2x factor:** this factor is used because all messages that are getting into the DSR will also get out of the DSR (as it is a Diameter Signaling Router) -> therefore the acquisition (-ie: probe) will see the same message twice: one time on its' way in & one time on its' way out.
   - **Why 40% load factor:** like on Eagle STP, the OCDSR is sized for a max **MPS** capacity (let's say 10,000 MPS) but most of the time it is running in pair, so the traffic (the 10,000 MPS) is splitted across each node (so 5,000 MPS per node) and finally we usually account for a 20% extract traffic buffer (for peak traffic & other) -> Typically we end up having 4,000 MPS per node, which represent 40% of the max MPS capacity of the OCDSR pair.

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Oracle Corporation
World Headquarters
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Worldwide Inquiries:
Phone: +1.650.506.7000
Fax: +1.650.506.7200

oracle.com