Oracle® Communications Convergent Charging Controller

Upgrade Operations Guide

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About This Document

Audience

This guide is for system administrators who upgrade the Convergent Charging Controller platform.

Scope

This document includes all the information required to upgrade the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller platform.

Prerequisites

Before upgrading Convergent Charging Controller, you should have a solid understanding of UNIX, Oracle Solaris, and Oracle Solaris Cluster, and a familiarity with IN concepts as well as an understanding of Oracle databases, Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC), SQL, and PL/SQL. Attempting to upgrade the Convergent Charging Controller system without the appropriate background skills could damage the system; including causing temporary or permanent incorrect operation, loss of service, or rendering your system beyond recovery.

This guide describes system tasks that should be carried out only by suitably trained operators.

Ways to configure replication

You configure replication when you upgrade the SMS nodes. You can configure replication in two ways:

- By using the SMS UI. This results in all replication processes (`updateLoader`, `smsStatsDaemon`, `smsAlarmDaemon`, `replicationIF`) reconnecting at the same time, and therefore can be difficult to monitor.
- By using a command line interface to manually create a new **replication.config** file and then manually stopping and restarting the processes one by one. This provides more control and easier monitoring, and no SMS UI access is required.

Instructions on how to configure replication by using the SMS UI are provided in *Upgrading the SMS* (on page 33). For more detailed information about configuring replication by using the SMS UI, see *Convergent Charging Controller Service Management System User's Guide*. For instructions on manually configuring replication from a command line, see *Manually Configuring Replication* (on page 15).

Patch contents

When you unpack a patch **.zip** file, a directory is created for each component. Under that directory, a subdirectory is created for the patch; for example, the following directory is created for the SMS:

SMS/PATCH25810529

Each subdirectory contains the patches for that component that you install when you upgrade the nodes. See *Where to install patches* (on page 11) for details of where each component patch should be installed. Additional information about the release is included in the readme text file for the SMS patch.

Example

This example shows the patches and readme text file for the SMS component from the unpacked **CCC_12_0_0_0_0-PATCH25810529_svr4_vX_Y.zip** file:

```
# ls -1 PATCH25810529
P25810529EXT
P25810529SCP
P25810529SMS
```

```
Patch25810529_v1_0_README.txt
```

Notes:

- Always carefully study the readme text file for the SMS patch prior to proceeding with the upgrade. This file contains additional information about the release.
- For information on how to unpack the patch **.zip** file, see *Unpacking the patch file* (on page 12).

Related Documents

See the following documents for information about installing and managing Convergent Charging Controller:

- *Installation Guide*
- *System Administrator's Guide*
- *Configuration User's Guide*
- *Service Management System User's Guide*

Document Conventions

Typographical Conventions

The following terms and typographical conventions are used in the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller documentation.

Formatting Convention	Type of Information
Special Bold	Items you must select, such as names of tabs. Names of database tables and fields.
Italics	Name of a document, chapter, topic or other publication. Emphasis within text.
Button	The name of a button to click or a key to press. **Example:** To close the window, either click **Close**, or press **Esc**.
Key+Key	Key combinations for which the user must press and hold down one key and then press another. Example: **Ctrl+P** or **Alt+F4**.
`Monospace`	Examples of code or standard output.
`Monospace Bold`	Text that you must enter.
variable	Used to indicate variables or text that should be replaced with an actual value.
menu option > menu option >	Used to indicate the cascading menu option to be selected. Example: **Operator Functions > Report Functions**
hypertext link	Used to indicate a hypertext link.

Specialized terms and acronyms are defined in the glossary at the end of this guide.

Chapter 1

Introduction to Upgrading

Overview

Introduction

This chapter describes the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller components that are upgraded and makes general recommendations.

In this chapter

This chapter contains the following topics.

About the Upgrade 1

About the Upgrade

Releases upgraded

Upgrading to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0 upgrades the Convergent Charging Controller platform from Convergent Charging Controller 6.0.1.

Convergent Charging Controller node upgrade order

You upgrade each node on the Convergent Charging Controller platform independently and sequentially in three phases:

1. Upgrade each Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS) pair in this order: secondary node, then primary node.
2. Upgrade all Service Logic Controller (SLC) nodes, one by one.
3. Upgrade the Service Management System (SMS).

Note: Service-critical functions remain available through redundant peer nodes during the upgrade process.

Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table

The Convergent Charging Controller upgrade to release 12.0.0 is composed of a number of Convergent Charging Controller component patches.

Warning: If a particular component is not installed on your system, omit the patch for that component from the upgrade.

The following table lists the Convergent Charging Controller components patched with this upgrade, the upgrade patch numbers, the name of the base packages for the nodes on which you install each component patch, and the prerequisite patch numbers.

When you upgrade a node, install each component patch or package on the node in the order listed in the column for the node's base packages. Before you install a component patch on a node, check that the prerequisite patch is already installed. For example, the P21489970SMS patch is the prerequisite for the P23253932SMS patch on the SMS node. A corresponding prerequisite patch must exist for each component patch.

For more information about the contents of the patch, see *Patch contents* (on page v). For information about where to install component patches, see *Where to install patches* (on page 11).

Note:

- The prerequisite patch numbers are not applicable if the previous release was a fresh install using the Oracle Universal Installer (the installer).
- NA in the column for the node means that this component should not be installed on this node.

Component	Upgrade Patch Number or Package	SMS Base Package	VWS Base Package	SLC Base Package	Prerequisite 6.0.1 Patch Number
SMS	25810529	smsSms efmSms	smsExtras	smsScp	23253932
SLEE	25810526	NA	SLEE	SLEE	23253922
BE	25809374	beSms	beBe	beScp	23248169
ACS	25809331	acsSms	acsBe	acsScp	23248130
OSD	25810460	osdSms	NA	osdScp	23253855
PI	25810462	piSms	NA	NA	23253869
DAP (SMS and SLC only)	25810374	dapSms	NA	dapScp	23248281
CCS	25809400	ccsSms ccsDapSms	ccsBe	ccsScp	23248224
DAP (VWS only)	25810374	NA	dapExtras	NA	23248281
DSY	26173474	dsySms	NA	dsyScp	NA
CCSCDRPART	25809453	ccsCdrPart	NA	NA	23248229
CCSVCHRPART	25809467	ccsVchrPart	NA	NA	23248236
DCD	25810381	dcdSms	NA	dcdScp	23248287
DCA	25810375	dcaSms	NA	dcaScp	23248284
ECA	25810388	ecaSms	NA	ecaScp	23248292
LCP	25810400	lcpSms	NA	lcpScp	23248304
RCA	25810469	rcaSms	NA	rcaScp	23253878
MOB_ROAM	25810413	roamingSms	NA	roamingScp	23248305
RIMS	25810492	rimsSms	NA	rimsScp	23253884
XMS	25810575	xmsSms	NA	xmsScp	23254038

Component	Upgrade Patch Number or Package	SMS Base Package	VWS Base Package	SLC Base Package	Prerequisite 6.0.1 Patch Number
CCS_SMCB	25809392	smcbSms	NA	smcbScp	23248219
SEI	25810496	NA	NA	seiScp	23253889
SES	25810500	sesSms	NA	sesScp	23253899
SIGTRAN	25810506	sigtranSms	NA	sigtranScp	23253905
IS41 (CDMA_GW)	25810397	cdmaSms	NA	cdmagw	23248300
TFR	25810546	NA	NA	tfr	23254001
SCA (SIP)	25810509	scaSms	NA	scaScp	23253912
UIS (USSD_GW)	25810552	uisSms	NA	uisScp	23254007
UPC (USSD_GW)	25810556	upcSms	NA	upcScp	23254016
VPN	25810562	vpnSms	NA	vpnScp	23254022
XMLTCIF (SLEE_TC)	25810516	NA	NA	xmlTcIf	23253916
CAP3_GW	25809389	capgwSms	NA	capgwScp	23248194
SMSC	25810537	NA	NA	SMSC	23253944
NP (NP_SERVICE_PACK)	25810453	npSms npPISms	NA	npScp	23253848
ENUM	25810391	enumSms enumPISms	NA	enumScp	23248294
CCSPI	25810369	piCcsSms piSubscriberSms piWalletSms piVouchersms piSrmSms	NA	NA	23248245
ACSPI	25809361	piAcsSms	NA	NA	23248147
VPNPI	25810568	piVpnSms	NA	NA	23254030
XMSPI	25810578	piXmsSms	NA	NA	23254043
VSSP	25810572	vsspSms	NA	VSSP	23254035
BCD	25809369	bcdSms	NA	bcdScp	23248156
CAP3GPRS (CAP3GPRS Control Agent)	25809380	cap3gprsSms	NA	cap3gprsScp	23248182
NGW (Notifications Gateway)	25810449	NA	NA	ngwScp	23253837
MFW	25810407	NA	NA	NA	24761834

Component	Upgrade Patch Number or Package	SMS Base Package	VWS Base Package	SLC Base Package	Prerequisite 6.0.1 Patch Number
SUPPORT	25810540	supportSms	SupportBe slee-ctrl	supportScp slee-ctrl	23253951

About backward compatibility

The Convergent Charging Controller application and upgrade patches are backward compatible. For example, backwards compatibility is maintained between:

- SLC and VWS nodes
- Primary and secondary VWS nodes

General recommendations

Upgrading an environment of Convergent Charging Controller is a complex process.

You should:

- Carefully study this upgrade guide, the updated Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 user documentation, and the patch readme text file. See *Convergent Charging Controller Release Notes* for a list of the updated documentation.
- Prepare a detailed step-by-step upgrade plan specific to the target environment being upgraded.
- Validate and rehearse the upgrade on a test environment that replicates your production system.
- Ensure a validated backup and restore process is in place for the production environment prior to proceeding with the upgrade.

Chapter 2

About the Upgrade Process

Overview

Introduction

This chapter describes the stages of a complete Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller end-to-end upgrade process and the general tasks you perform at each stage.

In this chapter

This chapter contains the following topics.

Upgrade Process Overview 5
About Configuring Replication 6
About Service Interruption 6

Upgrade Process Overview

About upgrade stages

There are two main stages to upgrading Convergent Charging Controller: preparation and upgrade. Each stage includes a series of tasks you perform.

Preparation stage

You perform the following tasks to prepare the system for upgrade:

- Back up the Convergent Charging Controller databases and ensure database integrity.
  You can use the backup files to roll back the upgrade if necessary. You ensure database integrity by making sure triggers and constraints are enabled. This ensures that any operations that could corrupt the database are aborted.
- Back up configuration files and create new configuration files for the upgrade.
- Download and unpack the upgrade patch files on the target system.
- Update the replication configuration for changes to the tables replicated.

For instruction on the preparation tasks, see *Preparing for the Upgrade* (on page 9).

Upgrade stage

When you upgrade Convergent Charging Controller, you upgrade the Service Management System (SMS), Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS), and Service Logic Controller (SLC) nodes independently. The overall steps to upgrading a node include stopping processes on the node, installing upgrade patches, adding upgrade configuration files, and restarting processes on the node. Upgrading VWS and SLC nodes include additional steps specific to those types of nodes. The upgrade patches update the database schema and data and the Convergent Charging Controller software.

Note: Service-critical functions remain available through redundant peer nodes during the upgrade process.

You upgrade the nodes on the Convergent Charging Controller platform in three phases:

1 Upgrade each VWS node pair.

   Sequentially upgrade each VWS pair. Upgrade one VWS pair at a time. Within a VWS pair, upgrade the secondary and then the primary VWS separately. This allows for continuous service with minimal interruption because at least one VWS is always available.

2 Upgrade SLC nodes.

   Upgrading SLC nodes is very similar to upgrading VWS nodes: while the peer SLC nodes are handling all production traffic, you can upgrade another SLC.

3 Upgrade the SMS.

For instructions on upgrading the Convergent Charging Controller nodes, see *Upgrading Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller* (on page 13).

Making sure VWS and SLC nodes are stable during the upgrade

You can minimize interruptions to service by ensuring that each node is stable before upgrading the next node. For example, when upgrading a VWS pair, you can follow this process:

- Upgrade the secondary VWS node.
- Wait while traffic is moved to the secondary VWS node.
- Monitor the secondary VWS node to make sure it is working correctly.
- Upgrade the primary VWS node and repeat the process.

You follow a similar process when upgrading SLC nodes.

If you have more than one pair of VWS nodes, you can upgrade a VWS pair and then wait for a period of time, such as one or two days, before upgrading the next pair. This can help you to manage interruptions to services; for example, when different VWS node pairs provide different services.

About Configuring Replication

Ways to configure replication

You configure replication when you upgrade the SMS nodes. You can configure replication in two ways:

- By using the SMS UI. This results in all replication processes (`updateLoader`, `smsStatsDaemon`, `smsAlarmDaemon`, `replicationIF`) reconnecting at the same time, and therefore can be difficult to monitor.
- By using a command line interface to manually create a new **replication.config** file and then manually stopping and restarting the processes one by one. This provides more control and easier monitoring, and no SMS UI access is required.

Instructions on how to configure replication by using the SMS UI are provided in *Upgrading the SMS* (on page 33). For more detailed information about configuring replication by using the SMS UI, see *Convergent Charging Controller Service Management System User's Guide*. For instructions on manually configuring replication from a command line, see *Manually Configuring Replication* (on page 15).

About Service Interruption

About minimizing the impact of service interruption

During the upgrade, system availability will be impacted. The upgrade process is designed to retain end user service to a maximum degree during the upgrade. This is particularly important when upgrading the VWS and SLC nodes because these are the key elements providing end user service.

Note: At various times when individual nodes are being upgraded, capacity is reduced. Depending on how redundancy has been configured, the failover for SLC nodes is reduced or does not exist.

Service interruption on SMS

During the upgrade, you stop the Convergent Charging Controller application processes. This means that all services and functions running from the SMS node will be interrupted until the processes are restarted.

Services interruption on the SMS occurs only while you upgrade the SMS node. The services and functions interrupted depend on the environment specific configuration. This list gives typical services and functions that will be interrupted:

- SMS UI access
- Provisioning Interface (PI) access
- Downstream replication to VWS and SLC nodes
- VWS call detail record (CDR) processing
- Update requests from VWS and SLC nodes: this includes Subscriber Self Management, which is executed from SLC control plans.

Note: Update requests will be queued during the upgrade and processed after the interruption.

Minimizing service interruption on VWS

During the upgrade, service interruption on the VWS is minimized by the following two features:

- Backward compatibility between Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 VWS nodes and Convergent Charging Controller 6.0.1 SLC nodes for the releases upgraded. See *Releases upgraded* (on page 1). This means you can upgrade all VWS nodes while the SLC nodes remain operational.
- Backward compatibility between the Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 and Convergent Charging Controller 6.0.1 VWS synchronization processes. This means you can upgrade one node of a VWS pair while the other node continues to process traffic. When the first node is upgraded, the VWS node pair resynchronizes. You can then upgrade the second node while the first node processes traffic.

Minimizing service interruption on SLC

The following attributes of the SLC allow you to perform a phased upgrade of all SLC nodes with no or minimal service interruption:

- Independence: SLC nodes do not interact with each other.
- Redundancy: where each network function is supported on multiple redundant SLC nodes in an N+1 or better configuration.

Note: The specific redundancy configuration deployed will determine the number of SLC nodes that can be taken out of service and upgraded simultaneously.

Chapter 3

Preparing for the Upgrade

Overview

Introduction

This chapter explains the tasks that you must perform before upgrading Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller.

In this chapter

This chapter contains the following topics.

Backing Up Database Tables and Ensuring Their Integrity 9
Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files 10
Unpacking the Patches 11

Backing Up Database Tables and Ensuring Their Integrity

Introduction

Before you upgrade, you must ensure that data is backed up by performing a full database backup. You should use the mechanism normally used when performing system maintenance to back up the Convergent Charging Controller database. The backup should be scheduled to run immediately before commencing this patch upgrade.

You should also ensure that the integrity of the database is maintained during the upgrade.

Ensuring database integrity

You must verify that application triggers and constraints are enabled on all Service Management System (SMS), Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS) and Service Logic Controller (SLC) nodes to ensure:

- The integrity of the database is maintained during the upgrade
- No problems occur during the upgrade due to triggers and constraints having become accidentally disabled

Repeat these steps on each node to verify that application triggers and constraints are enabled.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the node as the oracle user.

2	Enter the following commands to verify that triggers and constraints are enabled:
	`sqlplus '/ as sysdba'`
	`select table_name, constraint_name,status from dba_constraints where status != 'ENABLED' and owner != 'SYSTEM' and owner != 'SYS';`
	`select table_name, trigger_name,status from dba_triggers where status != 'ENABLED' and owner != 'SYSTEM' and owner != 'SYS';`
	Result: If no rows are returned, all triggers and constraints are enabled. If any triggers or constraints are returned, contact your database administrator for assistance.

Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files

Introduction

The Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 release notes include information about new and updated configuration. Review the release notes for any configuration file changes or additions. You will prepare updated configuration files that include all the configuration changes relevant to you, and you will copy these files into place during the upgrade.

To prepare updated configuration files, perform the following tasks:

1 Back up the existing configuration files on all nodes. See *Backing up configuration files* (on page 10).

2 Copy the existing configuration files to a new location and update the configuration files in the new location with the configuration changes. See *Preparing new configuration files* (on page 11).

Note: Some patches automatically update the configuration files with configuration changes. After installing the upgrade patches on a node, you must review the existing configuration files for additional configuration updates and apply these updates to the configuration files in the new location.

Backing up configuration files

Follow these steps on all SMS, VWS, and SLC nodes in turn to back up the old configuration files.

Step	Action
1	Create a backup directory on the node: **`mkdir -p /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old/`**
2	Copy the existing configuration files to the backup directory by entering the following command for each file: **`cp /IN/service_packages/`***`config_file_name`* **`/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old/`***`backup_config_file_name`* where: • *config_file_name* is the name of the configuration file • *backup_config_file_name* is the name you give the configuration file Back up the following configuration files on the specified nodes: • **eserv.config** on all nodes • **SLEE.cfg** on VWS and SLC nodes • **acs.conf** on SLC nodes Give the backup files meaningful names. For example, **eserv.config_pre_CCC1200**.
3	Copy the existing **.html** and **.jnlp** files to the backup directory on the SMS node by entering the following command: **`cp /IN/html/`***`file_name`* **`/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old/`***`backup_file_name`* where: • *file_name* is the name of the **.html** or **.jnlp** file • *backup_file_name* is the name you give the **.html** or **.jnlp** file Back up the following files on the SMS node: • **acs.jnlp**, **ccp.jnlp**, **sms.jnlp**, and **vpn.jnlp** • **acs.html**, **sms.html**, and **vpn.html**

Preparing new configuration files

Follow these steps on all nodes to create new versions of the configuration files that have changes or additions.

Step	Action
1	Make a new directory for the configuration files that you will be updating: **`mkdir -p /IN/service_packages/CCC601UP/config/new/`**
2	Go to the new directory.
3	Copy the existing configuration files to the new directory by entering the following command for each file: **`cp /IN/service_packages/`***`config_file_name`* **`.`** where *config_file_name* is the configuration file name.
4	Use a text editor such as vi to update the configuration files in the new directory.

Unpacking the Patches

Patch contents

When you unpack a patch **.zip** file, a directory is created for each component. Under that directory, a subdirectory is created for the patch; for example, the following directory is created for the SMS:

SMS/PATCH25810529

Each subdirectory contains the patches for that component that you install when you upgrade the nodes. See *Where to install patches* (on page 11) for details of where each component patch should be installed. Additional information about the release is included in the readme text file for the SMS patch.

Example

This example shows the patches and readme text file for the SMS component from the unpacked **CCC_12_0_0_0_0-PATCH25810529_svr4_vX_Y.zip** file:

```
# ls -1 PATCH25810529
P25810529EXT
P25810529SCP
P25810529SMS
Patch25810529_v1_0_README.txt
```

Notes:

- Always carefully study the readme text file for the SMS patch prior to proceeding with the upgrade. This file contains additional information about the release.
- For information on how to unpack the patch **.zip** file, see *Unpacking the patch file* (on page 12).

Where to install patches

The following table lists the type of node on which to install the different patches for each component. The type of node is indicated by the letters at the end of the patch filename.

Example

P23253932SMS should be installed on the SMS node.

If the Patch Filename Ends In	Install on This Type of Node
SMS	SMS. If the SMS is a cluster, install on both cluster nodes.
EFM	SMS. If the SMS is a cluster, install on both cluster nodes.
SCP	SLC
EXT	VWS
BE	VWS
SLEE	SLC and VWS

Unpacking the patch file

You unpack the patches for Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0 on all SMS, VWS, and SLC nodes. Before unpacking the patch files, ensure you have the following disk space available on each node:

- 3 GB of disk space for unpacking the patches. You can unpack the patches in any location. However, this document assumes the patches will be unpacked in the **/var/spool/pkg/CCC601** directory:
- 2 GB of disk space to install the patches on each node in the **/IN** directory.

Follow these steps to unpack the patches.

Step	Action
1	Download the Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 patches contained within the patch **.zip** file to the **/var/spool/pkg/CCC601** directory. The patch files are available from the Oracle Support website, located at **https://support.oracle.com**. **Note:** The patch number for Convergent Charging Controller 12.0.0 is 25809306.
2	Go to the patch directory and as the root user, enter the following command to unzip all patches: **unzip** *filename*.**zip** where *filename* is the name of the patch **.zip** file. **Result:** Creates a component directory for each patch, containing the component ZIP file. **Example:** **SMS/CCC_12_0_0_0_0-25810529_svr4_v1_0.zip** **SLEE/CCC_12_0_0_0_0-PATCH25810526_svr4_v1_0.zip** **...**
3	Extract the patches from the **.zip** file: **./extract_patches.sh** **Result:** All the patches are extracted to their component directory. **Example:** **SMS/PATCH25810529** **SLEE/PATCH25810526** **...**
4	For each component being patched, ensure that the prerequisites are satisfied. For information about the prerequisite packages and prerequisite patch numbers, see *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Chapter 4

Upgrading Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller

Overview

Introduction

This chapter explains how to install the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller upgrade patches and then upgrade the Service Management System (SMS), Service Logic Controller (SLC), and Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS).

In this chapter

This chapter contains the following topics.

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Using GNU Screen 15
Manually Configuring Replication 15
Upgrading the VWS 20
Upgrading the SLC 27
Upgrading the SMS 33
Migrating balance-related AVP Mappings 37
Post-installation Tasks 39

About Upgrading

Upgrade order

Installing the upgrade requires each node of the Convergent Charging Controller platform to be upgraded independently and sequentially in the following order:

1. Upgrade each VWS pair in this order: secondary node, then primary node.
2. Upgrade all SLC nodes, one by one.
3. Upgrade the SMS nodes.

Upgrading an individual node

Upgrading an individual node typically consists of the following high level steps:

1. Shut down the Convergent Charging Controller application processes.
2. Install the Convergent Charging Controller upgrade patches on the node, one by one, in the order listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

   Component patches that come later in the installation order require the preceding patches to be installed first. For example, the BE patch must be installed after the SMS and SLEE patches have been installed.
3. Restart the Convergent Charging Controller application processes on the node.

Note: Service-critical functions remain available through redundant peer nodes during the upgrade process.

About upgrading the Convergent Charging Controller remote database

If you are using a remote database for Convergent Charging Controller, you can perform the upgrade only if the Oracle sys user is able to log in to the database on the remote machine as sysdba.

Before you upgrade to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0, check whether the Oracle sys user can log in to the database as sysdba on the remote machine. Set up the TWO_TASK environment variable to point to the remote database machine, and then enter the following command as the smf_oper user:

sqlplus "sys/*password***as sysdba"**

where *password* is the password for the sys user. If the SQL prompt appears, the sys user can log in as sysdba and no configuration is necessary.

If the SQL prompt does not appear, perform the following steps on the remote database machine where the database is installed:

Step	Action
1	As the oracle user, create a password file by entering the following command: **orapwd file= $ORACLE_HOME/dbs/orapw***SID* **entries=10 force=n ignorecase=y nosysdba=n** where *SID* is the SID for the SMF database. The prompt for the sys user password appears.
2	As the oracle user, enter the following SQL query to determine whether the Oracle database instance is started using spfile: **show parameter spfile;** The Oracle database instance is started by spfile if the query returns no values.
3	Set the `remote_login_passwordfile` parameter to EXCLUSIVE by doing one of the following: • If the Oracle database instance is not started by spfile, update the **$ORACLE_HOME/dbs/init***SID***.ora** file to include the following line: **remote_login_passwordfile = EXCLUSIVE** where *SID* is the SID for the SMF database. • If the Oracle database instance is started by using spfile, enter the following commands: **sqlplus "/ as sysdba"** **alter system set remote_login_passwordfile=exclusive scope=spfile;**
4	Restart the database by using the dbshut and dbstart commands.
5	As the oracle user, grant sysdba to the sys user by entering the following commands: **$ sqlplus "/ as sysdba";** **grant sysdba to sys;**
6	Recheck that the Oracle sys user can log in to the database as sysdba on the remote machine by entering the following command as the smf_oper user: **sqlplus "sys/***password***as sysdba"** where *password* is the password for the Oracle sys user. The SQL prompt appears.

Using GNU Screen

About using GNU Screen

Use GNU Screen or a similar tool to perform every upgrade-related action on any Convergent Charging Controller node. After installing GNU Screen, start a new screen session each time you perform an upgrade action. For example, start a screen session before installing a package on a node and running its configuration script.

Using GNU Screen ensures that shell sessions do not hang if there are any network connection issues between the session client and the telnet or ssh server on the node being upgraded. Using GNU Screen ensures that you can recover the shell session if the network connection is lost, and that any processes you were running in that shell session will not be stopped or left hanging.

Using GNU Screen for a shell session

Follow these steps to start a GNU Screen session to perform upgrade-related actions on a node of Convergent Charging Controller.

Note: You must have already installed GNU Screen on the system.

Step	Action
1	Log in as the root user.
2	Enter **`screen`** at the command line. **Tips:** • To see all screen sessions, enter: **`screen -ls`** • If the connection is lost, re-attach to the screen session by entering: **`screen -DR`** *id* where *id* is the session ID.
3	When the upgrade action completes, exit the screen session by using the standard exit command. **Note:** For more information about GNU Screen, see the GNU Screen user documentation.

Manually Configuring Replication

About replication configuration

You configure replication at specific points during the upgrade process.

You can configure replication automatically by using the SMS UI or manually configure replication from a command line. This section describes how to configure replication from a command line.

For more information, see *About Configuring Replication* (on page 6).

Instructions on how to configure replication by using the SMS UI are included in *Upgrading the SMS* (on page 33). If you choose to configure replication manually, perform the following tasks instead of using the SMS UI when you upgrade the SMS nodes.

To manually configure replication and stop and restart the replication process, you perform the following tasks.

Step	Action
1	Verify that the replication processes are running. See *Verifying that replication is running* (on page 16).
2	Configure replication. See *Configuring replication from the command line* (on page 16).
3	Stop and restart the replication processes. See *Stopping and starting replication processes* (on page 17).
4	Verify that the replication processes are running.

Verifying that replication is running

You verify replication is running to ensure it is working before you modify the replication configuration. Then, if any problems occur when you restart replication, you will know that the problems have been caused by the modifications, and not as a result of a pre-existing problem.

Follow these steps on all SMS nodes to verify replication is running.

Step	Action

1	From the command line on the SMS node, enter the following commands to verify that there are no synchronization processes running:
	`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/smsMaster.log`
	`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/resyncServer.log`
	`ps -ef | grep -i sync`
	Result: No resyncs should be ongoing.

2	Log in to the SMS node as the smf_oper user and enter:
	`sqlplus /`
	`select * from rep_pending_queue;`
	`select count(*) from rep_ora_renumbered;`
	`select unique table_name from rep_ora_renumbered;`
	Result: The ROE_EVENTID value for all replication nodes in the REP_PENDING_QUEUE table should be approximately the same, and should gradually but slowly increase. This means that updates are being replicated to the nodes.
	If replication is not running, you should determine the reason and resolve any problems. See *Convergent Charging Controller Service Management System User's Guide* for more information.

Configuring replication from the command line

When configuring replication from the command line, you use the following two Convergent Charging Controller utilities:

- `repConfigWrite` to manually create the **replication.config** file. `repConfigWrite` obtains the replication configuration from the database and writes it to the **replication.config** file in the location specified by the `output` parameter.
- `copyCnf` to copy the new **replication.config** file to the VWS and SLC nodes.

Follow these steps to configure replication from the command line.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SMS as the smf_oper user.

2	Back up the **replication.config** file on the SMS node by entering the following commands:
	`cd /IN/service_packages/SMS/bin`
	`cp ../etc/replication.config ../etc/replication.bak`

Step	Action

3	As the smf_oper user, make a backup of the **replication.config** file on each VWS or SLC node by entering the following commands:
	`bash`
	`cd /IN/service_packages/SMS/bin`
	`for NODE in` *hostname_list*
	`do`
	`  ssh $NODE cp /IN/service_packages/SMS/etc/replication.config \`
	`  /IN/service_packages/SMS/etc/replication.bak`
	`done`
	where *hostname_list* is a space-separated list of host names for the VWS or SLC nodes, reachable from the SMS.

4	Create a new **replication.config** file by entering the following commands:
	`repConfigWrite -user` *smf_user*`/`*smf_password* `-output ../etc/replication.config`
	`ls -lart ../etc`
	where:
	• *smf_user* is the smf user on the local database
	• *smf_password* is the password for the smf user
	Note: The new **replication.config** file replaces the existing **replication.config** file in the **/IN/service_packages/SMS/etc** directory.

5	Copy the new **replication.config** file created in step 4 to each VWS or SLC node by entering the following commands:
	`for NODE in` *hostname_list*
	`do`
	`  copyCnf /IN/service_packages/SMS/etc/replication.config $NODE`
	`done`
	where *hostname_list* is a space-separated list of host names for the VWS or SLC nodes, reachable from the SMS.
	Note: If you are running the Convergent Charging Controller applications in a clustered environment, you must also copy the new **replication.config** file to the other SMS nodes in the cluster.

Stopping and starting replication processes

After configuring replication, you stop and restart the replication processes.

Follow these steps to stop and restart replication processes from the command line.

Step	Action
1	Open terminal sessions to all nodes. **Warning:** The next step will interrupt the replication subsystem. You should go through this procedure as quickly as possible to minimize the length of the interruption. Replication updates are normally queued and therefore will be processed when the replication subsystem is brought back up again.

Step	Action
2	Do the following to stop all `updateLoader` processes on the VWS and SLC nodes: • On Solaris: a) On each VWS or SLC node, log in as the root user and use a text editor such as **vi** to open the **inittab** file. For example: **`vi /etc/inittab`** b) In the **inittab** file, search for and comment out (prefix with **#**) the `updateLoader` lines prefixed with `scp5` or `ccs8`. c) Save the **inittab** file. d) Stop the `updateLoader` inittab processes by entering the command: **`init q`** **Result:** Replication is interrupted and all `updateLoader` processes are stopped. • On Linux: For VWS: **`systemctl stop updateLoaderWrapper.service`** For SLC: **`systemctl stop updateLoader.service`**
3	Verify that the `updateLoader` processes have stopped by checking for connection errors in the **smsMaster.log** file in **/IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp** on the SMS nodes. **Result:** You should see TCP connection errors which indicate that the `updateLoader` processes have disconnected. **smsMaster.log example** `Feb 6 10:28:34 smsMaster(4919) ERROR: TCP connection to 192.168.45.38.33007 was lost`
4	When all `updateLoader` processes have been stopped, restart the `smsMaster` processes on the SMS. If you are running the Convergent Charging Controller applications in a clustered environment, you will need to do this at the same time for all cluster nodes running `smsMaster`. Log in to the SMS as the smf_oper user and enter the following commands: **`ps –ef | grep smsMaster`** **`kill`** *`PID1 PID2`* where: *PID1* and *PID2* are the PIDs for the two `smsMaster` processes. **Note:** Update requesters (`replicationIf`, `StatsDaemons`, and so on) are not stopped and should reconnect immediately.

Step	Action
5	Do one of the following to restart the `updateLoader` processes on the VWS and SLC nodes: • On Solaris: a) On each VWS or SLC node, log in as the root user and use a text editor such as **vi** to open the **inittab** file. For example: **`vi /etc/inittab`** b) In the **inittab** file, search for and comment out (prefix with **#**) the `updateLoader` lines prefixed with `scp5` or `ccs8`. c) Save the **inittab** file. d) Stop the `updateLoader` inittab processes by entering the command: **`init q`** **Result:** In **smsMaster.log** you should see the `updateLoader` connecting to the `smsMaster` process. In **resyncServer.log** you should see an ENHANCED `resync` starting for the node. • On Linux: For VWS: **`systemctl restart updateLoaderWrapper.service`** For SLC: **`systemctl restart updateLoader.service`**
6	Enter the following command to check for FULL resyncs on the SMS node: **`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/smsMaster.log`** When a FULL resync has started, then: a) Log in as the smf_oper user on the SMS node. b) Enter these commands: **`ps –ef | grep [Rr]esyncServer`** **`kill -9`** *PID1 PID2* where *PID1* and *PID2* are the PIDs of the `resyncServer` and `smsCompareResyncServer` processes on the node that is doing a full resync c) As the root user on the SLC or VWS replication node where the full `resync` is ongoing, enter: **`pkill –USR2 updateLoader`** **Result:** This causes the `updateLoader` process to read its queued orders file. It should report: `"Node back in sync"` **Note:** At this point, the interruption to the replication subsystem has ended. d) You can double check for hanging resynchronization processes by entering the following commands as the root user: **`for NODE in`** *hostname_list* **`do`** **`ssh $NODE ls /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/???-queuedOrders.dat`** **`done`** where *hostname_list* is a space-separated list of hostnames for VWS or SLC nodes, reachable from the SMS **Result:** No **queuedOrders** files should exist.
7	On the SMS, verify that replication is running. For details, see *Verifying that replication is running* (on page 16).

Upgrading the VWS

About upgrading the VWS

To upgrade VWS nodes to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0, complete these procedures in the order listed, on each primary and secondary VWS pair. For each pair of nodes, upgrade the secondary VWS node first, and then the primary VWS node.

Step	Action
1	Update the timeout configuration for the `beCDRMover`. See *Updating beCDRMover timeout configuration* (on page 20).
2	Disable the `beGroveller` process on the VWS. See *Disabling grovelling on the VWS* (on page 21). **Note:** You should disable the `beGroveller` for the period required to upgrade both the primary and the secondary VWS.
3	Stop the SLEE on the VWS. See *Stopping the SLEE* (on page 21).
4	Verify that the system is running. See *Verifying the system is running* (on page 22).
5	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs* (on page 22).
6	Install the upgrade patches on the VWS. See *Installing patches on the VWS* (on page 23).
7	Install the updated configuration files on the VWS. See *Installing the updated configuration files* (on page 23).
8	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS. See *Restarting Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs* (on page 25).
9	Restart the SLEE on the VWS. See *Restarting the SLEE* (on page 25).
10	Re-enable the `beGroveller` process on the VWS only after you have upgraded both the primary and the secondary VWS nodes. See *Re-enabling grovelling on the VWS* (on page 25).
11	Verify that `BeClient` processes are running correctly on the VWS. See *Verifying BeClient processes on the VWS* (on page 26).

Updating beCDRMover timeout configuration

Before you upgrade the VWS nodes, update the configuration for the `beCDRMover` process to set the `timeout` parameter to a low value, such as 4 seconds. By setting a low `timeout` value, you ensure that the upgrade process is not slowed down by the `beCDRMover` process.

Note: When the `timeout` parameter is set to a high value, the upgrade process will take longer. For example, if the `timeout` parameter is set to 600 seconds, the `beCDRMover` can take up to 10 minutes to respond to a SIGTERM, which in turn will make the patch upgrade process very slow.

Follow these steps to set the beCDRMover timeout parameter.

Step	Action

1	Set the timeout parameter in the beCDRMover section of the **eserv.config** file on the VWS to a low value, by using the following syntax:
	`beCDRMover = {`
	
	`timeout = int`
	`}`
	
	where *int* is the number of seconds before beCDRMover times out. You should set the timeout parameter to the recommended value of 4 or less.

2	Reload the configuration by sending a SIGHUP to beCDRMover. For more information about the beCDRMover process and beCDRMover configuration, see *Convergent Charging Controller Voucher and Wallet Server Technical Guide*.

Disabling grovelling on the VWS

Disable grovelling while you upgrade the primary and secondary VWS nodes to ensure that wallet transactions are not duplicated by the beGroveller process during the upgrade.

You disable beGroveller by setting the noProcessingTimes parameter in the beGroveller section of the **eserv.config** file on the VWS. For example, the following configuration disables the beGroveller process for six hours starting at 06:00 AM.

```
beGroveller = {
    noProcessingTimes = [
        { startsAt = "06:00", endsAt = "12:00" }
    ]
}
```

Follow these steps to disable grovelling for a specified period.

Step	Action
1	Make a note of the current configuration for the noProcessingTimes parameter. After completing the upgrade on the VWS node, you must reset the configuration for the noProcessingTimes parameter to its original value.
2	Set the noProcessingTimes parameter for the period of time required to upgrade the primary and secondary VWS nodes.
3	Reload the configuration by sending a SIGHUP to beGroveller.

Stopping the SLEE

To stop the SLEE on the VWS, as the ebe_oper user, enter the following command:

```
slee-ctrl stop
```

Note: While the SLEE is stopped, all traffic should fail over to the peer VWS.

Verifying the system is running

Follow these steps to verify that the system is running correctly before proceeding with the upgrade.

Step	Action
1	On the SMS, verify that CCS CDRs are being received from the peer VWS by entering the following commands: **`cd /global/CDR/`***`cdr_directory`* **`ls –l | grep`** *`VWS_peer`* where: • *cdr_directory* is the directory used to store CDRs • *VWS_peer* is the name of the peer VWS node **Note:** The folder used for storing CDRs will depend on the `ccsCDRLoader` configuration and the custom CDR archiving scripts.
2	On the SLC, verify that `BeClient` can still connect to the BE pair by checking the `syslog` for messages such as: `"Cannot contact either BE from BE Pair…"`
3	Go to the **/IN/service_packages/E2BE/sync/** directory on the peer VWS, and verify that the sync files are being queued in this directory by entering the command: **`while true; do du -h; sleep 10; done`**.

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS node.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the VWS node you are upgrading as the ccs_oper user.
2	Stop all cronjobs that use Convergent Charging Controller application binaries or scripts or that lock Convergent Charging Controller database tables, or both, by commenting out all the jobs in `ccs_oper` crontab.
3	As the root user, stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE. Do one of the following to stop the **inittab** processes: • On Solaris: a) Edit the **/etc/inittab** file to comment out the Convergent Charging Controller application processes. **Note:** The Convergent Charging Controller application process lines are lines which include the text, "`respawn:/IN/service_packages`". b) Enter the following command: **`init q`** **Result:** The commented out inittab processes will stop. • On Linux: a) Create a copy of **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** and name it as **OUI_systemctl_stop.sh**. b) Edit **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`** and replace "**`systemctl restart`**" with "**`systemctl stop`**". c) Run **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**

Installing patches on the VWS

Install all patches that have a component for the VWS node on the VWS node you are upgrading. Component patches should be installed in the order listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to install a patch.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, log in to the VWS node on which you want to install the patch and go to the patch directory.
2	Do one of the following to install the patch: • On Solaris: **pkgadd -d . P***Patch_numberSuffix* • On Linux: **rpm -i --nodeps P***Patch_numberSuffix* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is one of BE, EXT, SLEE **Warning:** If a particular component is not installed on your system, omit the patch for that component from the upgrade.
3	Enter the following command to run the patch package configuration script: **/IN/service_packages/PATCH/Patch***Patch_numberSuffix***/bin/configure.sh** where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is one of BE, EXT, SLEE

Installing the updated configuration files

Follow these steps to install updated configuration files required on the VWS node you are upgrading.

Note: These are the configuration files that you prepared earlier in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10) for details.

Step	Action
1	Compare the current configuration files with the old configuration files to check for any automatic updates applied during patch installation by entering the following command for each configuration file on the VWS: **diff** *backup_config_file current_config_file* where: • *backup_config_file* is the backed up copy of the configuration file. See *Backing up configuration files* (on page 10) • *current_config_file* is the current configuration file after the upgrade patches have been installed
2	Note any reported differences.
3	Go to the directory where you created the updated configuration files for the VWS node you are currently upgrading, for example **/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new**.
4	If any differences were reported in step 1, edit *current_config_file* to include these changes.

Step	Action
5	Copy *current_config_file* to the directory where they will be used. See *New configuration files* (on page 24) for a list of the directories in which to install the updated configuration files. **Example** **cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new** **cp eserv.config /IN/service_packages** **cp SLEE.cfg /IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc**

New configuration files

The following table lists the location for new configuration files on the VWS node.

Configuration File	Location
eserv.config	**/IN/service_packages**
SLEE.cfg	**/IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc**

Open the **eserv.config** file and check for the database connection strings. If not already available, add or update the following database connections strings:

```
CCS = {
 oracleUserAndPassword = "/@E2BE"
..
}

BE = {
 oracleUserAndPassword = "/@E2BE"
..
 eventStorage = {
   oracleUserAndPassword = "/@E2BE"
..
}
    beServer = {
        ...
        msgRouterDefault = {
            roundRobinTypes = [
               ...,
                "FSY "
            ]
            ...
        }
..
}
```

Add the following to the CCS.beVWARS.plugins section:

```
        plugins = [
           ...
            "ccsPolicyPlugin.so"
        ]
```

Add the following to the CCS.beVWARS.handlers section:

```
        handlers = [
           ...
            "ccsVWARSPolicyHandler.so"
        ]
```

Add the following to the CCS section:

```
# dcaResPlugin.so config
    dcaResPlugin = {
```

```
        # Operation set for RAR notifications
        dapOperationSet = "RAR"
    }
```

Add the following to the BE.beVWARS.plugins section:

```
"dcaResPlugin.so"
```

Add the following to the CCS.common section:

```
xmlInterfaceName = "dapIF"
```

Modify the existing value to the following:

```
DAP.persistentConnections = false
```

Restarting Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs

Do one of the following to restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS node.

- On Solaris:

Step	Action
1	As the root user on the VWS node, edit the **/etc/inittab** file to uncomment (remove the **#** prefix) the Convergent Charging Controller application processes previously commented out.
2	Restart the **inittab** processes by entering: **`init q`**
3	Restart the cronjobs previously commented out.

- On Linux:

Step	Action
1	Enter the following command to restart all services: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`**

Restarting the SLEE

To restart the SLEE on the VWS, as the ebe_oper user, enter the command:
`slee-ctrl start`

Log off the session where the upgrade was performed and create a new login session. This new session is required so that environment changes made by the patch upgrade on the VWS are reflected in the ebe_oper session that restarts the SLEE.

Re-enabling grovelling on the VWS

Re-enable the `beGroveller` process on the VWS node only after you have upgraded both the primary and the secondary VWS nodes.

To re-enable the `beGroveller` process, restore the configuration that was specified for the `noProcessingTimes` parameter before you disabled the `beGroveller` process. Then reload the configuration by sending a SIGHUP to `beGroveller`.

You configure the `noProcessingTimes` parameter in the beGroveller section of the **eserv.config** file on the VWS.

Verifying BeClient processes on the VWS

Follow these steps to verify `BeClient` processes are running on the VWS node.

Step	Action

1	Enter one of the following commands to verify the VWS is starting up correctly and synchronizing with the peer VWS:
	• On Solaris:
	`tail –f /var/adm/messages`
	• On Linux:
	`tail -f /var/log/messages`
	Result: Successful startup messages are logged for the VWS processes (`beServer`, `beVWARS`, and so on).
	Result: After a couple of minutes, `sync` starts and the following messages are logged:
	`beSync(18712) NOTICE: BE Synchronisation process is running 28035 seconds behind target (28040s total delay)`
	You may see multiple occurrences of `beWriter` messages. You can ignore these messages. For example:
	`Apr 26 23:26:31 beid beWriter: [ID 953149 user.warning] beWriter(29194) WARNING:`
	`remote syncBuffer [seqNo 8316183..8316184] 1 items in (4294 .. 4295): output timed out message 8316184 Apr 26 23:26:31 beid beWriter: [ID 848595 user.crit] beWriter(29194) CRITICAL:`
	`syncBuffer remote: Incoming message has seqNo 8316107, before last sent seqNo 8316185, either a subsequent message timed out of this is a duplicate.`

2	Skip this step if you are upgrading the secondary VWS node. If you are upgrading the primary VWS node, after `sync` has completed, enter the following commands to verify that CDRs are being generated on the SMS: **`cd /global/CDR/`***`cdr_directory`* **`ls –l | grep`** *`VWS_name`* where: • *cdr_directory* is the directory used to store CDRs • *VWS_name* is the name of the VWS you are upgrading. **Result:** You should see newly generated CDRs coming from the primary VWS node. **Note:** The directory used for storing CDRs is dependent on the `ccsCDRLoader` configuration and the custom CDR archiving scripts.
3	Verify `BeClient` processes on the SLC nodes: **`tail –f /IN/service_packages/E2BE/tmp/BeClient.log`** **Result:** All `BeClient` processes should have reconnected to the primary VWS node which should have taken over traffic again.

Upgrading the SLC

About upgrading the SLC

To upgrade SLC nodes to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0, complete these procedures in the order listed on each SLC.

Step	Action
1	Monitor calls and redirect traffic to the peer SLC. See *Monitoring calls and redirecting traffic* (on page 27).
2	Stop the SLEE on the SLC. See *Stopping the SLEE* (on page 27).
3	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications on the SLC. See *Stopping the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs and applications* (on page 28).
4	Install the upgrade patches on the SLC. See *Installing patches on the SLC* (on page 28).
5	Install the updated configuration files on the SLC. See *Installing the updated configuration files* (on page 29).
6	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller application processes on the SLC. See *Restarting processes and cronjobs on the SLC* (on page 33).
7	Restart the SLEE on the SLC. See *Restarting the SLEE* (on page 33).
8	Verify the system startup. See *Verifying the SLC startup* (on page 33).

Monitoring calls and redirecting traffic

Follow these steps to monitor for outstanding calls and to direct traffic away from this SLC.

Step	Action
1	Log in as the acs_oper user.
2	Go to the **/IN/service_packages/SLEE/bin/** directory.
3	Redirect traffic away from this SLC, using the `check` command to monitor for any outstanding calls: **`./check -b 10`**

Stopping the SLEE

To stop the SLEE, log in to the SLC as the acs_oper user and enter the command:

`slee-ctrl stop`

Note: While the SLEE is stopped, all traffic should fail over to the peer nodes.

Where to install patches

The following table lists the type of node on which to install the different patches for each component. The type of node is indicated by the letters at the end of the patch filename.

Example

P23253932SMS should be installed on the SMS node.

If the Patch Filename Ends In	Install on This Type of Node
SMS	SMS. If the SMS is a cluster, install on both cluster nodes.

If the Patch Filename Ends In	Install on This Type of Node
EFM	SMS. If the SMS is a cluster, install on both cluster nodes.
SCP	SLC
EXT	VWS
BE	VWS
SLEE	SLC and VWS

Stopping the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs and applications

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SLC node, and all Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SLC as the acs_oper user.
2	Edit the crontab by entering the following command: `crontab -e` **Note:** The crontab for the acs_oper user is located in the following directory by default: **/var/spool/cron/crontabs/acs_oper.**
3	Stop the `rca_get_read_count` cronjob by commenting out the line in the crontab that runs **rca_get_read_count.sh.**
4	As the root user, stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE. Do one of the following to stop Convergent Charging Controller processes: • On Solaris: a) Edit the **/etc/inittab** file to comment out the Convergent Charging Controller application processes. **Note:** The Convergent Charging Controller application process lines are lines which include the text, "`respawn:/IN/service_packages`". b) Enter the following command: **`init q`** **Result:** The commented out inittab processes will stop. • On Linux: a) Create a copy of **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** and name it as **OUI_systemctl_stop.sh**. b) Edit **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`** and replace "**`systemctl restart`**" with "**`systemctl stop`**". c) Run **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**

Installing patches on the SLC

Install all patches that have a component for the SLC node on the SLC node you are upgrading. Component patches should be installed in the order listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to install a patch.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, log in to the SLC node on which you want to install the patch and go to the patch directory.
2	Do one of the following to install the patch: • On Solaris: **pkgadd -d . P***Patch_numberSuffix* • On Linux: **rpm -i --nodeps P***Patch_numberSuffix* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is SCP or SLEE **Warning:** If a particular component is not installed on your system, omit the patch for that component from the upgrade
3	Enter the following command to run the patch package configuration script: **/IN/service_packages/PATCH/Patch***Patch_numberSuffix***/bin/configure.sh** where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is SCP or SLEE

Installing the updated configuration files

Follow these steps to add new configuration files on the SLC node you are upgrading.

Note: These are the configuration files that you prepared earlier on in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10) for details.

Step	Action
1	Compare the current configuration files with the old configuration files to check for any automatic updates applied during patch installation by entering this command for each configuration file on the SLC: **diff** *backup_config_file current_config_file* where: • *backup_config_file* is the backup copy of the configuration file. See *Backing up configuration files* (on page 10) • *current_config_file* is the current configuration file after the upgrade patches have been installed
2	Note any reported differences.
3	Go to the directory where you created the updated configuration files for the SLC node you are currently upgrading, for example **/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new**.
4	If any differences were reported in step 1, edit the updated configuration files to include these changes.

Step	Action

5	Copy the updated configuration files to the directory where they will be used.
	See *New configuration files on the SLC* (on page 30) for a list of the directories in which to install the updated configuration files.
	Example
	`cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new`
	`cp eserv.config /IN/service_packages`
	`cp SLEE.cfg /IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc`
	`cp acs.conf /IN/service_packages/ACS/etc`

New configuration files on the SLC

The following table lists the location for new configuration files on the SLC node.

Configuration File	Location
eserv.config	**/IN/service_packages**
SLEE.cfg	**/IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc**
acs.conf	**/IN/service_packages/ACS/etc**

The brmBeClient is configured by default for TLS connections to BRM. To use TLS connections, configuration of Oracle wallet is required. The default wallet directory path used is **`/IN/service_packages/BCD/wallet`**. Create the wallet directory and contents to make use of TLS connections to BRM. For more information on configuring a wallet for BRM, see the *BRM Charging Driver Technical Guide*. If TLS connections to BRM are not required, add the following settings to the **eserv.config** file on SLC:

```
BCD = {
...
   bcdBillingClient = {
...
     ConnectionManager = {
         enableTLS = 0
 ....
     }
...}
}
```

Add the following to the SLEE.cfg file:

```
INTERFACE=xmlSleeDcaIF xmlSleeDcaIF.sh /IN/service_packages/DCA/bin EVENT

SERVICE=Dsy_SLR 1 slee_acs Dsy_SLR
SERVICE=Dsy_FSLR 1 slee_acs Dsy_FSLR
SERVICE=Dsy_SNR 1 slee_acs Dsy_SNR

SERVICEKEY=INTEGER 1240 Dsy_SLR
SERVICEKEY=INTEGER 1241 Dsy_FSLR
SERVICEKEY=INTEGER 1242 Dsy_SNR
SERVICEKEY=INTEGER 1243 syIf

INTERFACE=syIf syInterface.sh /IN/service_packages/DSY/bin EVENT
```

Add the following section to the eserv.config file:

```
CCS.ccsMacroNodes = [
           # UATB Node:
        # If vws returns IR_Nack with INSF -
        # [1] create a zero-value reservation
```

```
         # [2] enable SR_Ack grants of 0
         # [3] grant 0 deciseconds in AC
         # Optional.
         holdReservationOpen = true

         # UATB Node:
         # Enable UATB macronode loopback from the specified exits.
         # Optional.
         macronodeLoopbackBranch1 = true #IR_Ack no funds
         macronodeLoopbackBranch15 = true #SR_Nack no funds
         macronodeLoopbackBranch16 = false #SR_Ack with funds

        # UATB Node
         # Reroute IR_Nack failures to alternative exits
         # Optional.
         IR_Nack = {
          # The following default exit 1 failures should be rerouted if
macronodeLoopbackBranch1 = true
           INSF = 1 # Route IR_Nack[INSF] (InsufficientFunds) to exit 1: Declined(No
Funds)
                    # IR_Nack[INSF] Will not be returned from VWS if
holdReservationOpen=true
           TMNY = 1 # Route IR_Nack[TMNY] (MaxConcurrent) to exit 1: Declined(No
Funds)
           CRIS = 1 # Route IR_Nack[CRIS] (CallRestricted) to exit 1: Declined(No
Funds)
           WDIS = 1 # Route IR_Nack[WDIS] (WalletDisabled) to exit 1: Declined(No
Funds)

          # The following default exit 2 failures are fine with all
macronodeLoopbackBranch = true settings
           PROC = 2 # Route IR_Nack[PROC] (UnknownWallet) to exit 2: BFT
            COM = 2 # Route IR_Nack[COM ] (CommunicationError) to exit 2: BFT
           NACK = 2 # Route IR_Nack[NACK] (SystemError) to exit 2: BFT
         }
```

Add the following to the eserv.config file:

```
DIAMETER.DCAInstances.First instance.Services.serviceName="SessionService"

appContextExt = 2
```

Add the following section to the acsCharging.switchConfiguration section of the eserv.config:

```
{
             switchType = "internal"
             # default IDP appContext {1,3,6,1,4,1,3512,10,100}
             extended = {
                # extended IDP appContext {1,3,6,1,4,1,3512,10,100,2}
                oid = 2
                allowZeroSecondsApplyCharge = true
             }
        }
```

Add the following section to the eserv.config file:

```
CCS = {
  ccsServiceLibrary = {
    ccsPluginExtend = [
      {
        library = "libsyCcsSvcExtra.so"
        handleName = "Dsy_SLR"
```

```
      }
      {
        library = "libsyCcsSvcExtra.so"
        handleName = "Dsy_FSLR"
      }
    ]
  }
  ccsMacroNodes = {
    # syIfServiceKey
    # Must match the syIf SERVICEKEY in SLEE.cfg
    # Defaults to the Dsy_SNR service key value + 1
    syIfServiceKey = 1243
  }
}
DIAMETER = {
  SYInstances = [
    {
      instanceName = "syIf" # Must be defined
      scheme = "SyScheme" # Must match "PeerSchemes" below
      DiameterServer = {
        tcpListenPort = "3869"
        sctpListenPort = "3869"
      }
      Services = [
        {
          serviceIdentifier = "SLR" # Must be defined
          serviceName = "SLRService"
          sleeServiceKey = 1240 # Match Dsy_SLR in SLEE.cfg
        }
        {
          serviceIdentifier = "FSLR" # Must be defined
          serviceName = "FSLRService"
          sleeServiceKey = 1241 # Match Dsy_FSLR in SLEE.cfg
        }

        {
          serviceIdentifier = "SNR"
          serviceName = "SNRService"
          sleeServiceKey = 1242
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
  PeerSchemes = [
    {
      schemeName = "SyScheme"
    }
  ]
}
```

Add the following section to the acs.conf file:

```
ServiceEntry (Dsy_SLR,ccsSvcLibrary.so)
ServiceEntry (Dsy_FSLR,ccsSvcLibrary.so)
ServiceEntry (Dsy_SNR,ccsSvcLibrary.so)
```

In Node Management, manually add the following replication table to the SLC node (301) and create a new Replication Config file:

```
SMF_STDEF_DSY
```

Restarting processes and cronjobs on the SLC

Follow these steps to restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the SLC.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, edit **/etc/inittab** on the SLC and uncomment the Convergent Charging Controller process lines. The Convergent Charging Controller process lines contain this text: "`service_packages`".
2	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes by entering one of the following commands: • On Solaris: **`init q`** • On Linux: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`**
3	As the acs_oper user, restart the `rca_get_read_count` cronjob by editing the crontab.
4	Uncomment the line in the crontab that runs **rca_get_read_count.sh** by removing the "`#`" from the beginning of the line.

Restarting the SLEE

To restart the SLEE on the SLC, as the acs_oper user, enter the command:

`slee-ctrl start`

Verifying the SLC startup

Enter one of the following commands to verify that the SLC starts up correctly and that traffic is being processed:

- On Solaris:
  `tail –f /var/adm/messages`
- On Linux:
  `tail -f /var/log/messages`

Upgrading the SMS

About upgrading the SMS

To upgrade the SMS nodes to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0, complete these procedures in the order listed on each SMS.

Step	Action
1	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SMS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs* (on page 34).
2	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications on the SMS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller applications* (on page 34).
3	Install the upgrade patches on the SMS. See *Installing patches on the SMS* (on page 35).
4	Install the updated configuration files on the SMS. See *Installing the updated configuration files* (on page 35).
5	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller services on the SMS. See *Restarting the SMS* (on page 37).

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SMS.

Important:

- This will stop all cronjobs that use Convergent Charging Controller application binaries or scripts, or that lock Convergent Charging Controller database tables, or both.
- SMS services will be interrupted following this procedure.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SMS.
2	Comment out the following jobs in the `acs_oper` crontab: • `acsDbCleanup`
3	Comment out the following jobs in the `ccs_oper` crontab: • `ccsWalletExpiry` • `ccsPeriodicCCRecharge` • `ccsCDRTrimFiles` • `ccsExpiryMessageLoader` • `ccsPeriodicCharge` • `ccsbt_deactivate_cleanup` • `ccsbt_execute` (there can be more than one) • `cdrDeletion`
4	Comment out the following jobs in the `smf_oper` crontab: • `smsDbCleanup` • `smsCdrProcess` • `smsReportsCleaner`
5	Comment out the following jobs in the `uis_oper` crontab: • `cdrLoaderCron`

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller applications

To stop the application processes on a single non-clustered SMS node:

Step	Action
On Solaris:	
1	Write down the current system run-level, and then take the system to run-level 2 by entering the following command: **`init 2`**
2	Ensure that the Oracle database and **`sshd`** are running.
On Linux:	
1	Create a copy of **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** and rename it as **`OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**.
2	Edit **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`** and replace **`systemctl restart`** with **`systemctl stop`**.
3	Run **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**.

To stop the application processes on a clusterered SMS, shut down each resource group on the SMS node that you are upgrading by performing the following steps:

Step	Action
1	Determine the resource groups for all running processes by using the `scstat` command; for example: **`scstat -g | egrep -i 'group: sms|group: acs|group: ccs|group: mmx|group: rims' |grep -i Online |awk '{print $2}' |sort -u`**
2	Shut down each resource group with the `scswitch` command; for example: **`scswitch -F -g`** *`resource-1, resource-2, resource-3`*

Installing patches on the SMS

Install all patches that have a component for the SMS node on the SMS node. Component patches should be installed in the order listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to install a patch.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SMS node on which you want to install the patch as the root user and go to the patch directory.
2	Do one of the following to install the patch: • On Solaris: **`pkgadd -d . P`***`Patch_numberSuffix`* • On Linux: **`rpm -i --nodeps P`***`Patch_numberSuffix`* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is SMS, or EFM **Warning:** If a particular component is not installed on your system, omit the patch for that component from the upgrade.
3	Enter the following command to run the patch component configuration script: `/IN/service_packages/PATCH/PatchPatch_numberSuffix/bin/configure.sh` where • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are adding • *Suffix* is one of SMS or EFM

Installing the updated configuration files

Follow these steps to install the updated configuration files required on the SMS node you are upgrading.

Note: These are the configuration files that you prepared earlier on in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10) for details.

Step	Action
1	Compare the current configuration files with the old configuration files to check for any automatic updates applied during patch installation by entering this command for each configuration file on the SMS: **diff** *backup_config_file current_config_file* where: • *backup_config_file* is the backup copy of the configuration file. See *Backing up configuration files* (on page 10) • *current_config_file* is the current configuration file after the upgrade patches have been installed
2	Note any reported differences.
3	Go to the directory where you created the updated configuration files for the SMS node you are currently upgrading; for example: **IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new**.
4	If any differences were reported in step 1, edit the updated configuration files to include these changes.

5	Copy the updated configuration files to the directory where they will be used.
	See *New configuration files on the SMS* (on page 36) for a list of the directories in which to install the updated configuration files.
	Example
	`cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/new`
	`cp eserv.config /IN/service_packages`

New configuration files on the SMS

In Node management, copy the following Replication Tables to the VWS node and create a new Replication Config file:

- CCS_POLICY_LABEL_ALL
- CCS_POLICY_LABEL_TIER_ALL

The following table lists the location for new configuration files on SMS nodes.

Configuration File	Location
eserv.config	**/IN/service_packages**
sms.jnlp	**/IN/service_packages**

Open the eserv.config file and change the OracleUserAndPassword parameter to "/@SMF".

```
CCS = {
   ccsPeriodicCharge = {
            OracleUserAndPassword = "/@SMF"
    }
}
```

Open the sms.jnlp and change the following line:

from:

```
<j2se version="1.8.0+" href="http://java.sun.com/products/autodl/j2se" >
```

to:

```
<j2se version="1.8.0+" href="http://java.sun.com/products/autodl/j2se" java-vm-
args="--add-modules=java.corba,java.xml.ws" />
```

Restarting the SMS

Follow these steps to restart services on the SMS.

Step	Action
1	Restart the previously stopped services. Do one of the following: • If Convergent Charging Controller is installed on a single non-clustered SMS: On Solaris: a) Return the system to the previous run-level, which you wrote down before stopping the Convergent Charging Controller applications. On Linux: a) Run the following command: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** • If Convergent Charging Controller is installed on a clustered SMS, use the **`scswitch`** command on the upgraded SMS cluster node to restart each resource group that you shut down previously; for example: **`scswitch -Z -g`** *`resource-1, resource-2, resource-3`*
2	Check that the SMS processes are running by entering the following commands: **`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/smsNamingServer.log`** **`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/smsTaskAgent.log`** **`tail -f /IN/service_packages/SMS/tmp/smsMaster.log`** **`tail -f /IN/service_packages/CCS/tmp/ccsBeOrb.log`** Restart any processes that are not running.
3	Continuously monitor the **syslog** file using one of the following commands: • On Solaris: **`tail –f /var/adm/messages`** • On Linux: **`tail -f /var/log/messages`**
4	Restart the cronjobs you previously commented out.
5	Clear the temporary Internet files from the Java cache.
6	Restart the SMS UI.

Migrating balance-related AVP Mappings

If you are upgrading from a previous release of Convergent Charging Controller, perform the following to migrate your balance-related AVP mappings to the Convergent Charging Controller 6.0.1 release:

Step	Action
1	Make a backup copy of the **eserv.config** file (for example, create a file named **eserv.config.backup**).
2	Open your **eserv.config** file in a text editor.
3	Remove all instances of the `ccsBalanceScale` parameter from the file.

Step	Action

4	Set the `conversionScale` parameter to 0 for appropriate balance-type AVPs:
	`DIAMETER = {`
	`  DomainTypes = [`
	`  AVPs = [`
	`  {`
	`  conversionScale = 0`
	`  }`
	`  ]`
	`  ]`
	`}`

5	This configures DCD to use the scale factors specified in the **Balance Type Mapping** tab. For balance-type AVPs, the `conversion` array must not include balance types that are defined in the **Balance Type Mapping** tab.
	For example, if you will define the scale factor for Convergent Charging Controller General Cash balance types in the **Balance Type Mapping** tab, delete the following `conversion` array from your **eserv.config** file:
	`{`
	`  avpCode = 233`
	`  name = "ORA-Balance-Element-Id"`
	`  vendorId = 3512`
	`  ccsConcept = "walletInfoBalanceType"`
	`  type = "Unsigned32"`
	`  conversion = [`
	`  esg = 110  # NCC Balance Type Id (General Cash)`
	`  vendor = 1000091  # ECE Balance Type Id`
	`  ]`
	`}`

6	Save and close the file.
7	Log in to the SMS UI.
8	From the **Services** menu, select **Convergent Charging > Service Management**. The Service Management screen is displayed.
9	From the **Service Provider** list, select the service provider.
10	Click the **Balance Type Mapping** tab.
11	Click the **New** button. The New Balance Type Mapping dialog box is displayed.
12	For each `ccsBalanceScale` entry in the **eserv.config.backup** file, create an equivalent mapping in the **New Balance Type Mapping** dialog box: • From the **Balance Type** list, select the name of the Convergent Charging Controller balance type. • In the **Third-Party Resource** field, enter the equivalent balance type ID from the third-party application, such as BRM or ECE. The third-party balance type you enter is mapped to the Convergent Charging Controller balance type. • In the **Third-Party Resource Scale** field, enter the value from the `conversionScale` parameter. • From the **Domain Type** list, select **DIAMETER_Diameter**.

The following table shows an example of how to migrate balance type mappings from the `ccsBalanceScale` parameter in an **eserv.config** file to the **New Balance Type Mapping** dialog box.

eserv.config **File Entry**	**Balance Type Field**	**Third-Party Resource Field**	**Third-Party Resource Scale Field**	**Domain Type Field**

`ccsBalanceScale = [`
`  {`
`  # scale for General Cash`
`  conversionScale = -100`
`  balance_type_id = 110`
`  }`
`]`
	General Cash	110	100	DIAMETER_Diameter

`ccsBalanceScale = [`
`  {`
`  # scale for SMS`
`  conversionScale = 1`
`  balance_type_id = 111`
`  }`
`]`
	SMS	111	1	DIAMETER_Diameter

`ccsBalanceScale = [`
`  {`
`  # scale for General Time`
`  conversionScale = -6000`
`  balance_type_id = 113`
`  }`
`]`
	General Time	113	6000	DIAMETER_Diameter

`ccsBalanceScale = [`
`  {`
`  # scale for ECE Currency`
`  conversionScale = 100`
`  balance_type_id = 114`
`  }`
`]`
	ECE Currency	114	0.01	DIAMETER_Diameter

Note: If a balance requires sign inversion between Convergent Charging Controller and ECE, enter a negative number in the **Third-Party Resource Scale** field of the **Balance Type Mapping** dialog box. For example, to switch between negative ECE values and positive Convergent Charging Controller values for General Cash balance types (shown in the table above), enter -100 in the **Third-Party Resource Scale** field. Do not use the `signInversion` parameter to apply sign inversion to balance-type AVPs, because Convergent Charging Controller would apply sign inversion to all balances, regardless of balance type.

Post-installation Tasks

After you install all the patches on Convergent Charging Controller 6.0.1, run the following script on Linux:

```
/IN/bin/sudo ./ccc_postpatch_install.sh
```

Chapter 5

Rolling Back the Upgrade

Overview

Introduction

This chapter explains how to roll back the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller upgrade on the Service Management System (SMS), Service Logic Controller (SLC), and Voucher and Wallet Server (VWS).

In this chapter

This chapter contains the following topics.

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About Rolling Back the Upgrade

Introduction to rolling back the upgrade

You may need to roll back the Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0 upgrade, for example, if the upgrade is unsuccessful and the post-upgraded software is not functioning as expected.

Rollback order

Rolling back the upgrade requires each node on the Convergent Charging Controller platform to be rolled back independently and sequentially in the following order:

1. Roll back the SMS nodes.
2. Roll back all SLC nodes, one by one.
3. Roll back each VWS pair in reverse order: primary node, then secondary node.

Rolling back an individual node

Rolling back an individual node consists of the following high-level steps:

1. Shut down the Convergent Charging Controller application processes.
2. Remove the Convergent Charging Controller upgrade patches on the node, one by one.
3. Restart the Convergent Charging Controller application processes on the node.

Rolling Back the SMS Upgrade

About rolling back the SMS upgrade

To roll back the upgrade on the SMS, complete these procedures, in the order listed, on all the SMS nodes that have been upgraded to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0.

Step	Action
1	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SMS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs* (on page 42).
2	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications on the SMS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller applications during rollback* (on page 43).
3	Remove Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0 patches from the SMS. See *Removing patches on the SMS* (on page 43).
4	Configure the replication.config file. See *Configuring replication file* (on page 44).
5	Restore backed up configuration files. See *Restoring backed up configuration files* (on page 45).
6	Restart the SMS. See *Restarting the SMS* (on page 46).

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SMS.

Important:

- This will stop all cronjobs that use Convergent Charging Controller application binaries or scripts or that lock Convergent Charging Controller database tables, or both.
- SMS services will be interrupted following this procedure.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SMS.
2	Comment out the following jobs in the `acs_oper` crontab: • `acsDbCleanup`
3	Comment out the following jobs in the `ccs_oper` crontab: • `ccsWalletExpiry` • `ccsPeriodicCCRecharge` • `ccsCDRTrimFiles` • `ccsExpiryMessageLoader` • `ccsPeriodicCharge` • `ccsbt_deactivate_cleanup` • `ccsbt_execute` (there can be more than one) • `cdrDeletion`
4	Comment out the following jobs in the `smf_oper` crontab: • `smsDbCleanup` • `smsCdrProcess` • `smsReportsCleaner`

Step	Action
5	Comment out the following jobs in the `uis_oper` crontab: • `cdrLoaderCron`

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller applications during rollback

To stop the application processes on a single non-clustered SMS node:

Step	Action
On Solaris:	
1	Write down the current system run-level, and then take the system to run-level 2 by entering the following command: **`init 2`**
2	Ensure that the Oracle database and **`sshd`** are running.
On Linux:	
1	Create a copy of **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** and rename it as **`OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**.
2	Edit **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`** and replace **`systemctl restart`** with **`systemctl stop`**.
3	Run **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**.

To stop the application processes on a clustered SMS, shut down each resource group on the SMS node that you are rolling back by performing the following steps:

Step	Action
1	Determine the resource groups for all running processes by using the `scstat` command; for example: **`scstat -g | egrep -i 'group: sms|group: acs|group: ccs|group: mmx|group: rims' |grep -i Online |awk '{print $2}' |sort -u`**
2	Shut down each resource group with the **`scswitch`** command; for example: **`scswitch -F -g`** *`resource-1, resource-2, resource-3`*

Removing patches on the SMS

Remove all patches that have a component for the SMS node from the upgraded SMS nodes. You must remove component patches in the reverse order to the order used for installation, listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to remove a patch.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, log in to the SMS node on which you want to remove a patch.

Step	Action
2	Run the patch unconfiguration script by entering the following command: **Note:** On a cluster model, run the patch unconfiguration script only on the primary node. **/IN/service_packages/PATCH/PATCH***Patch_numberSuffix***/bin/unconfigure.sh** where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of SMS, EFM, CLUSTER
3	Do one of the following to remove the patch: • On Solaris: **pkgrm P***Patch_numberSuffix* • On Linux: **rpm -e P***Patch_numberSuffix* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of SMS, EFM, CLUSTER

Configuring replication file

After you remove the patches, create the replication config file and copy it to all nodes.

When configuring replication from the command line, you use the following two Convergent Charging Controller utilities:

- `repConfigWrite` to manually create the **replication.config** file. `repConfigWrite` obtains the replication configuration from the database and writes it to the **replication.config** file in the location specified by the `output` parameter.
- `copyCnf` to copy the new **replication.config** file to the VWS and SLC nodes.

Follow these steps to configure replication from the command line.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SMS as the smf_oper user.
2	Create a new **replication.config** file by entering the following commands: **cd /IN/service_packages/SMS/bin** **repConfigWrite -user** *smf_user*/*smf_password* **-output ../etc/replication.config** **ls -lart ../etc** where: • *smf_user* is the smf user on the local database • *smf_password* is the password for the smf user **Note:** The new **replication.config** file replaces the existing **replication.config** file in the **/IN/service_packages/SMS/etc** directory.

Step	Action

3	Copy the new **replication.config** file created in step 2 to each VWS or SLC node by entering the following commands:
	`for NODE in hostname_list`
	`do`
	`  copyCnf /IN/service_packages/SMS/etc/replication.config $NODE`
	`done`
	where *hostname_list* is a space-separated list of host names for the VWS or SLC nodes, reachable from the SMS.
	Note: If you are running the Convergent Charging Controller applications in a clustered environment, you must also copy the new **replication.config** file to the other SMS nodes in the cluster.

Restoring backed up configuration files

Follow these steps to restore the old configuration files on the SMS node on which you are rolling back the upgrade.

Note: These are the configuration files that you backed up earlier in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10).

Step	Action
1	Go to the configuration files backup directory for the SMS node you are rolling back: `cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old`

2	Copy the backed up configuration files to their original directories.
	See *Restored configuration files on the SMS* (on page 45) for a list of the directories in which to restore configuration files on the SMS node.
	Example
	`cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old`
	`cp eserv.config_pre_CCC1200/IN/service_packages/eserv.config`

Restored configuration files on the SMS

The following table lists the backup configuration files and the location in which to restore them on the SMS node.

Backup Configuration File	Restore to
eserv.config_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/eserv.config

Restarting the SMS

Follow these steps to restart services on the SMS.

Step	Action
1	Restart the previously stopped services. Do one of the following: • If Convergent Charging Controller is installed on a single non-clustered SMS: On Solaris: a) Return the system to the previous run-level, which you wrote down before stopping the Convergent Charging Controller applications. On Linux: a) Run the following command: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`** • If Convergent Charging Controller is installed on a clustered SMS, use the **`scswitch`** command to restart each resource group that you shut down previously; for example: **`scswitch -Z -g`** *`resource-1, resource-2, resource-3`*
2	Restart the cronjobs previously commented out.
3	Clear the temporary internet files in the Java cache.
4	Restart the SMS UI.

Rolling Back the SLC Upgrade

About rolling back the SLC upgrade

To roll back the upgrade on SLC nodes, complete these procedures in the order listed, on all the SLC nodes that have been upgraded to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0.

Step	Action
1	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller applications on the SLC. See *Stopping the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs and applications* (on page 46).
2	Stop the SLEE on the SLC. See *Stopping the SLEE* (on page 47).
3	Remove the upgrade patches from the SLC. See *Removing patches from the SLC* (on page 47).
4	Restore the backed up configuration files on the SLC. See *Restoring backed up configuration files* (on page 48).
5	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller application processes on the SLC. See *Restarting processes and cronjobs on the SLC* (on page 48).
6	Restart the SLEE on the SLC. See *Restarting the SLEE* (on page 49).
7	Verify the system startup. See *Verifying the SLC startup* (on page 49).

Stopping the Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs and applications

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller cronjobs on the SLC node, and all Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the SLC as the acs_oper user.

Step	Action
2	Edit the crontab by entering the following command: `crontab -e` **Note:** The crontab for the acs_oper user is located in the following directory by default: **/var/spool/cron/crontabs/acs_oper.**
3	Stop the `rca_get_read_count` cronjob by commenting out the line in the crontab that runs **rca_get_read_count.sh.**
4	As the root user, do one of the following to stop Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE: • On Solaris: a) Edit the **/etc/inittab** file to comment out the Convergent Charging Controller application processes. **Note:** The Convergent Charging Controller application process lines are lines which include the text, "`respawn:/IN/service_packages`". b) Enter the following command: **`init q`** **Result:** The commented out **inittab** processes will stop. • On Linux, run the following script that was created during upgrade: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh`**

Stopping the SLEE

To stop the SLEE, log in to the SLC as the acs_oper user and enter the command:

`slee-ctrl stop`

Note: While the SLEE is stopped, all traffic should fail over to the peer nodes.

Removing patches from the SLC

Remove all patches that have a component for the SLC node from the upgraded SLC node. You must remove component patches in the reverse order to the order used for installation, listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to remove a patch.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, log in to the SLC node on which you want to remove a patch.
2	Enter the following command to run the patch unconfiguration script: **`/IN/service_packages/PATCH/PATCH`***`Patch_numberSuffix`***`/bin/unconfigure.sh`** where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of SCP or SLEE

Step	Action
3	Do one of the following to remove the patch: • On Solaris: **pkgrm P***Patch_numberSuffix* • On Linux: **rpm -e P***Patch_numberSuffix* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of SCP or SLEE

Restoring backed up configuration files

Follow these steps to restore the old configuration files on the SLC node on which you are rolling back the upgrade.

Note: These are the configuration files that you backed up earlier in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10).

Step	Action
1	Go to the configuration files backup directory for the SLC node you are rolling back; for example, **/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old**.
2	Copy the backed up configuration files to their original directories. See *Restored configuration files* (on page 48) for a list of the directories in which to restore configuration files on SLC nodes. **Example:** **cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old** **cp eserv.config_pre_CCC1200 /IN/service_packages/eserv.config** **cp SLEE.cfg_pre_CCC1200 /IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc/SLEE.cfg** **cp acs.conf_pre_CCC1200 /IN/service_packages/ACS/etc/acs.conf**

Restored configuration files

The following table lists the backup configuration files and the location in which to restore them on the SLC node.

Backup Configuration File	Restore to
eserv.config_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/eserv.config
SLEE.cfg_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc/SLEE.cfg
acs.conf_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/ACS/etc/acs.conf

Restarting processes and cronjobs on the SLC

Follow these steps to restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the SLC.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, edit the **/etc/inittab** file on the SLC and uncomment the Convergent Charging Controller process lines. The Convergent Charging Controller process lines contain this text: "`service_packages`".

Step	Action
2	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes by entering the following command: • On Solaris: **init q** • On Linux: **/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh**
3	As the acs_oper user, restart the `rca_get_read_count` cronjob by editing the crontab.
4	Uncomment the line in the crontab that runs **rca_get_read_count.sh** by removing the "#" from the beginning of the line.

Restarting the SLEE

To restart the SLEE on the SLC as the acs_oper user, enter the command:

```
slee-ctrl start
```

Verifying the SLC startup

Enter one of the following commands to verify that the SLC starts up correctly and that traffic is being processed:

- On Solaris:
  ```
  tail –f /var/adm/messages
  ```
- On Linux:
  ```
  tail -f /var/log/messages
  ```

Rolling Back the VWS Upgrade

About rolling back the VWS upgrade

To roll back the upgrade on the VWS, complete these procedures, in the order listed, on all the VWS nodes that have been upgraded to Convergent Charging Controller release 12.0.0. Roll back VWS pairs in reverse order of installation.

Step	Action
1	Disable `beGroveller` on the VWS. See *Disabling grovelling during the rollback* (on page 50).
2	Stop the SLEE on the VWS. See *Stopping the SLEE* (on page 50).
3	Set up system monitoring. See *Setting up system monitoring* (on page 50).
4	Stop the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS. See *Stopping Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs* (on page 51).
5	Remove the upgrade patches from the VWS. See *Removing patches on the VWS* (on page 51).
6	Restore the backed up configuration files on the VWS. See *Restoring backed up configuration files* (on page 52).
7	Restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS. See *Restarting Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs* (on page 52).
8	Restart the SLEE on the VWS. See *Restarting the SLEE* (on page 53).
9	Re-enable `beGroveller` process on the VWS. See *Re-enabling grovelling on the VWS* (on page 53).

Step	Action
10	Verify `BeClient` processes on the VWS are working. See *Verifying BeClient processes on the VWS* (on page 53).

Disabling grovelling during the rollback

Disable grovelling while you roll back the upgrade to the primary and secondary VWS nodes to ensure that wallet transactions are not duplicated by the `beGroveller` process during the roll back process.

To disable grovelling for a specified period, set the `noProcessingTimes` parameter in the beGroveller section of the **eserv.config** file on the VWS, and then reload the configuration by sending a SIGHUP to `beGroveller`.

For example, the following configuration disables the `beGroveller` process for six hours starting at 06:00 AM.

```
beGroveller = {
    noProcessingTimes = [
        { startsAt = "06:00", endsAt = "12:00" }
    ]
}
```

Note: Before you update the **eserv.config** configuration file, make a note of the current configuration for the `noProcessingTimes` parameter. After you complete rolling back the upgrade on the VWS node, you must reset the configuration for the `noProcessingTimes` parameter to its original value.

Stopping the SLEE

To stop the SLEE on the VWS, as the ebe_oper user, enter the following command:
`slee-ctrl stop`

Note: While the SLEE is stopped, all traffic should fail over to the peer VWS.

Setting up system monitoring

Follow these steps to monitor the system prior to rolling back the upgrade on the VWS node.

Step	Action
1	Enter one of the following commands to monitor the `syslog` on the peer VWS node: • On Solaris: **`tail –f /var/adm/messages`** • On Linux: **`tail -f /var/log/messages`**
2	Enter one of the following commands to monitor the `syslog` on the SMS and SLC nodes for billing errors: • On Solaris: **`tail –f /var/adm/messages`** • On Linux: **`tail -f /var/log/messages`** **Result:** Only the connection loss to the upgraded VWS node is reported. Billing will continue using the peer VWS node.

Step	Action
3	On the SMS, verify that Charging Control Services (CCS) CDRs are being received from the peer VWS node by entering these commands: **cd /global/CDR/***cdr_directory* **ls –l | grep** *VWS_peer* where: • *cdr_directory* is the directory used to store CDRs • *VWS_peer* is the name of the peer VWS node **Note:** The folder used for storing CDRs will depend on the `ccsCDRLoader` configuration and the custom CDR archiving scripts.

Stopping Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs

Follow these steps to stop Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS node.

Step	Action
1	Log in to the VWS node you are upgrading as the ccs_oper user.
2	Stop all cronjobs that use Convergent Charging Controller application binaries or scripts or that lock Convergent Charging Controller database tables, or both, by commenting out all the jobs in `ccs_oper` crontab.
3	As the root user, do one of the following to stop Convergent Charging Controller applications that are not started from the SLEE: • On Solaris: a) Edit the **/etc/inittab** file to comment out the Convergent Charging Controller application processes. **Note:** The Convergent Charging Controller application process lines are lines which include the text, "`respawn:/IN/service_packages`". b) Enter the following command: **init q** **Result:** The commented out inittab processes will stop. • On Linux, run the following script that was created during upgrade: **/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl_stop.sh**

Removing patches on the VWS

Remove all patches that have a component for the VWS node from the upgraded VWS node. You must remove component patches in the reverse order to the order used for installation, listed in the *Convergent Charging Controller components upgrade table* (on page 1).

Follow these steps to remove a patch.

Step	Action
1	As the root user, log in to the VWS node on which you want to remove a patch.

Step	Action
2	Enter the following command to run the patch unconfiguration script: **/IN/service_packages/PATCH/PATCH***Patch_numberSuffix***/bin/unconfigure.sh** where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of BE, EXT, SLEE
3	Do one of the following to remove the patch: • On Solaris: **pkgrm P***Patch_numberSuffix* • On Linux: **rpm -e P***Patch_numberSuffix* where: • *Patch_number* is the number of the patch you are removing • *Suffix* is one of BE, EXT, SLEE

Restoring backed up configuration files

Follow these steps to restore the old configuration files on the VWS node on which you are rolling back the upgrade.

Note: These are the configuration files that you backed up earlier in the upgrade process. See *Preparing Upgrade Configuration Files* (on page 10).

Step	Action
1	Go to the configuration files backup directory for the VWS node you are rolling back; for example, **/IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old**.
2	Copy the backed up configuration files to their original directories. See *Restored configuration files* (on page 52) for a list of the directories in which to restore configuration files on the VWS node. **Example** **cd /IN/service_packages/CCC1200UP/config/old** **cp eserv.config_pre_CCC1200 /IN/service_packages/eserv.config** **cp SLEE.cfg_pre_CCC1200 /IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc/SLEE.cfg**

Restored configuration files

The following table lists the backup configuration files and the location in which to restore them on the VWS node.

Backup Configuration File	Restore to
eserv.config_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/eserv.config
SLEE.cfg_pre_CCC1200	/IN/service_packages/SLEE/etc/SLEE.cfg

Restarting Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs

Follow these steps to restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes and cronjobs on the VWS node.

- On Solaris:

Step	Action
1	As the root user on the VWS node, edit the **/etc/inittab** file to uncomment (remove the # prefix) the Convergent Charging Controller application processes previously commented out.
2	Restart the **inittab** processes by entering: **`init q`** Restart the Convergent Charging Controller processes by entering the following command:
3	Restart cronjobs previously commented out.

- On Linux:

:Step	Action
1	Enter the following command to restart all services: **`/IN/bin/OUI_systemctl.sh`**

Restarting the SLEE

To restart the SLEE on the VWS, as the ebe_oper user, enter the command:
`slee-ctrl start`

Re-enabling grovelling on the VWS

Re-enable the `beGroveller` process on the VWS node only after you have rolled back both the primary and the secondary VWS nodes.

To re-enable the `beGroveller` process, restore the configuration that was specified for the `noProcessingTimes` parameter before you disabled the beGroveller process. Then reload the configuration by sending a SIGHUP to `beGroveller`.

You configure the `noProcessingTimes` parameter in the `beGroveller` section of the **eserv.config** file on the VWS.

Verifying BeClient processes on the VWS

Follow these steps to verify `BeClient` processes are running on the VWS node.

Step	Action
1	Enter one of the following commands to verify the VWS is starting up correctly and synchronizing with the peer VWS: • On Solaris: **`tail -f /var/adm/messages`** • On Linux: **`tail -f /var/log/messages`** **Result:** Successful startup messages are logged for the VWS processes (`beServer`, `beVWARS`, and so on).

Step	Action

2	After the startup completes, monitor the progress of `sync` by keeping the tail open and by entering these commands on the peer VWS:
	`cd /IN/service_packages/E2BE/sync`
	`while true`
	`do`
	`find . -type f | wc -l`
	`sleep 10`
	`done`
	Result: After a couple of minutes, `sync` starts and the following messages are logged:
	`beSync(18712) NOTICE: BE Synchronisation process is running 28035 seconds behind target (28040s total delay)`
	You may see multiple occurrences of `beWriter` messages. You can ignore these messages. For example:
	`Apr 26 23:26:31 beid beWriter: [ID 953149 user.warning] beWriter(29194) WARNING:`
	`remote syncBuffer [seqNo 8316183..8316184] 1 items in (4294 .. 4295): output timed out message 8316184 Apr 26 23:26:31 beid beWriter: [ID 848595 user.crit] beWriter(29194) CRITICAL:`
	`syncBuffer remote: Incoming message has seqNo 8316107, before last sent seqNo 8316185, either a subsequent message timed out of this is a duplicate.`

3	Skip this step if you are rolling back the secondary VWS node. If you are rolling back the primary VWS node, after `sync` has completed, enter the following commands to verify that CDRs are being generated on the SMS: **`cd /global/CDR/`***`cdr_directory`* **`ls –l | grep`** *`VWS_name`* where: • *cdr_directory* is the directory used to store CDRs • *VWS_name* is the name of the VWS you are upgrading. **Result:** You should see newly generated CDRs coming from the primary VWS node. **Note:** The directory used for storing CDRs will depend on the `ccsCDRLoader` configuration and the custom CDR archiving scripts.
4	Verify `BeClient` processes on the SLC nodes: **`tail –f /IN/service_packages/E2BE/tmp/BeClient.log`** **Result:** All `BeClient` processes should have reconnected to the primary VWS node which should have taken over traffic again.

Appendix A

Example of sms.jnlp file

Following is an example of sms.jnlp file:

```
<jnlp spec="1.0+"
   codebase="http://sms_ip_addr/"
   href="sms.jnlp" >

   <information>
      <title> SMS - name </title>
      <vendor> Oracle </vendor>
      <homepage href="SMS/install/index.html" />

      <description kind="short"> Starts the SMS Java Application Screens connecting
to host server: sms_ip_addr. </description>
      <description kind="tooltip"> Service Management System </description>

      <!-- gif or jpg only. Transparency does not work. Rectangular icons will be
badly stretched. -->
      <icon href="SMS/images/favicon.ico" width="64" height="64" kind="default" />
      <icon href="SMS/images/oracle.gif" kind="splash" />

      <!-- installs on Desktop and in Start->Programs->Oracle -->
      <shortcut online="true" >
         <desktop />
         <menu submenu="Oracle" />
      </shortcut>
   </information>

   <security>
      <all-permissions />
   </security>

   <resources>
      <j2se version="1.8.0+" href="http://java.sun.com/products/autodl/j2se" java-
vm-args="--add-modules=java.corba,java.xml.ws" />
      <property name="jnlp.packEnabled" value="true" />
      <jar href="sms.sig.jar" main="true" />
      <jar href="common.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="ojdbc7.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="oraclepki.sig.jar" />
      <extension name="Oracle Help for Java" href="ohj.jnlp" />
      <property name="java.util.Arrays.useLegacyMergeSort" value="true" />
      <jar href="acs.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="osd.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="PIsecurity.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="pi.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="dap.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="http_client.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="orawsdl.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="oc3c.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="UIS_GW.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="UPC.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="upcMacros.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="rims.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="xms.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="smcb.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="np.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="lcp.sig.jar" />
```

```
      <jar href="enum.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="ses.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="vpn.sig.jar" />
      <jar href="rca.sig.jar" />


      <property name="jnlp.sms.TZ" value="GMT" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.host" value="sms_ip_addr" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.logo" value="SMS/images/oracle.gif" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.databaseID" value="1521:SMF" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.databaseHost" value="sms_ip_addr:1521:SMF" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.EncryptedSSLConnection" value="true" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.sslCipherSuites"
value="(TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA)" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.secureConnectionDatabaseHost"
               value="(DESCRIPTION= (ADDRESS_LIST=
(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCPS)(HOST=sms_ip_addr)(PORT=2484))) (CONNECT_DATA=
(SERVICE_NAME=SMF)))" />
      <property name="jnlp.sms.showEFM" value="1" />

      <property name="jnlp.acs.SuppressTagID" value="TRUE" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.maximiseAcsScreens" value="false" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile8" value="Account Reference Profile" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile9" value="Product Type Profile" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile10" value="Control Plan Profile (App 3)" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile12" value="CCS Global Profile" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile13" value="CCS Temporary Profile (App 6)" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile14" value="CCS Temporary Profile (App 7)" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.Profile15" value="CCS Temporary Profile (App 8)" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.ssfs" value="vssp,sca" />
      <property name="jnlp.acs.scfs" value="scf" />

      <property name="jnlp.vpn.INProtocol" value="IN_PROTOCOL" />

      <property name="jnlp.osd.WSDLDirectory" value="/IN/html/wsdls" />
      <property name="jnlp.osd.WSDLURL" value="http://wsdlmch/wsdls" />

      <property name="jnlp.ccs.UseAnnouncements" value="YES" />
      <property name="jnlp.ccs.BeORBTimeoutms" value="5000" />
      <property name="jnlp.ccs.VRRedeemMinVoucherLength" value="9" />
      <property name="jnlp.ccs.VRRedeemMaxVoucherLength" value="15" />
      <property name="jnlp.ccs.defaultEDRSearchAge" value="2" />

      <property name="jnlp.ECEExtensions" value="true" />
      <property name="jnlp.ORB_HOST" value="sms_ip_addr" />
   </resources>

   <application-desc main-class="UserScreens.Application" />

</jnlp>
```

Glossary of Terms

AAA

Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting. Specified in Diameter RFC 3588.

ACS

Advanced Control Services configuration platform.

AVP

Attribute Value Pair, used in Diameter to represent properties of a particular request or answer.

CCS

1) Charging Control Services component.

2) Common Channel Signalling. A signalling system used in telephone networks that separates signalling information from user data.

CDMA

Code Division Multiple Access is a method for describing physical radio channels. Data intended for a specific channel is modulated with that channel's code. These are typically pseudo-random in nature, and possess favourable correlation properties to ensure physical channels are not confused with one another.

CDR

Call Data Record

Note: The industry standard for CDR is EDR (Event Detail Record).

Convergent

Also “convergent billing”. Describes the scenario where post-paid and pre-paid calls are handed by the same service platform and the same billing system. Under strict converged billing, post-paid subscribers are essentially treated as “limited credit pre-paid”.

cron

Unix utility for scheduling tasks.

crontab

File used by cron.

DAP

Data Access Pack. An extension module for ACS which allows control plans to make asynchronous requests to external systems over various protocols including XML and LDAP.

Diameter

A feature rich AAA protocol. Utilises SCTP and TCP transports.

DP

Detection Point

ENUM

E.164 Number Mapping.

GPRS

General Packet Radio Service - employed to connect mobile cellular users to PDN (Public Data Network- for example the Internet).

GSM

Global System for Mobile communication.

It is a second generation cellular telecommunication system. Unlike first generation systems, GSM is digital and thus introduced greater enhancements such as security, capacity, quality and the ability to support integrated services.

GUI

Graphical User Interface

HLR

The Home Location Register is a database within the HPLMN (Home Public Land Mobile Network). It provides routing information for MT calls and SMS. It is also responsible for the maintenance of user subscription information. This is distributed to the relevant VLR, or SGSN (Serving GPRS Support Node) through the attach process and mobility management procedures such as Location Area and Routing Area updates.

HPLMN

Home PLMN

HTML

HyperText Markup Language, a small application of SGML used on the World Wide Web.

It defines a very simple class of report-style documents, with section headings, paragraphs, lists, tables, and illustrations, with a few informational and presentational items, and some hypertext and multimedia.

IN

Intelligent Network

LCP

Location Capabilities Pack - set of software components used by other applications to look up the location of mobile devices.

MAP

Mobile Application Part - a protocol which enables real time communication between nodes in a mobile cellular network. A typical usage of the protocol would be for the transfer of location information from the VLR to the HLR.

Messaging Manager

The Messaging Manager service and the Short Message Service components of Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller product. Component acronym is MM (formerly MMX).

MM

Messaging Manager. Formerly MMX, see also *XMS* (on page 62) and *Messaging Manager* (on page 59).

MS

Mobile Station

MT

Mobile Terminated

NP

Number Portability

PI

Provisioning Interface - used for bulk database updates/configuration instead of GUI based configuration.

PL/SQL

Oracle's Procedural Language for stored procedures and packages.

PLMN

Public Land Mobile Network

RIMS

Routing Information for Mobile Services. Used to cache HLR lookup information.

Note: Now known as "Messaging Manager Navigator".

SCA

1) Service Centre Address

2) Session Control Agent for Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)

SCP

Service Control Point. Also known as SLC.

SCTP

Stream Control Transmission Protocol. A transport-layer protocol analogous to the TCP or User Datagram Protocol (UDP). SCTP provides some similar services as TCP (reliable, in-sequence transport of messages with congestion control) but adds high availability.

Service Provider

See Telco.

SES

Subscriber Event Service is an application that enables a service provider to send text messages to roaming subscribers (both their own and foreign subscribers) when they roam in and out of their network.

Session

Diameter exchange relating to a particular user or subscriber access to a provided service (for example, a telephone call).

SGML

Standard Generalized Markup Language. The international standard for defining descriptions of the structure of different types of electronic document.

SGSN

Serving GPRS Support Node

SIP

Session Initiation Protocol - a signaling protocol for Internet conferencing, telephony, event notification and instant messaging. (IETF)

SLC

Service Logic Controller (formerly UAS).

SLEE

Service Logic Execution Environment

SMS

Depending on context, can be:

- Service Management System hardware platform
- Short Message Service
- Service Management System platform
- Convergent Charging Controller Service Management System application

SMSC

Short Message Service Centre stores and forwards a short message to the indicated destination subscriber number.

SN

Service Number

SQL

Structured Query Language is a database query language.

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer protocol

SSP

Service Switching Point

Switching Point

Anything that can send and receive C7 messages.

System Administrator

The person(s) responsible for the overall set-up and maintenance of the IN.

TCAP

Transaction Capabilities Application Part – layer in protocol stack, message protocol.

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol. This is a reliable octet streaming protocol used by the majority of applications on the Internet. It provides a connection-oriented, full-duplex, point to point service between hosts.

Telco

Telecommunications Provider. This is the company that provides the telephone service to customers.

Telecommunications Provider

See Telco.

TFR

TCAP Filter Relay

TLS

Transport Layer Security. Cryptographic protocol used to provide secure communications. Evolved from SSL.

UIS

USSD Interactive Services

UPC

USSD Portal Components

USSD

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data - a feature in the GSM MAP protocol that can be used to provide subscriber functions such as Balance Query.

VLR

Visitor Location Register - contains all subscriber data required for call handling and mobility management for mobile subscribers currently located in the area controlled by the VLR.

VPN

The Virtual Private Network product is an enhanced services capability enabling private network facilities across a public telephony network.

VSSP

Virtual SSP

VWS

Oracle Voucher and Wallet Server (formerly UBE).

XML

eXtensible Markup Language. It is designed to improve the functionality of the Web by providing more flexible and adaptable information identification.

It is called extensible because it is not a fixed format like HTML. XML is a `metalanguage' — a language for describing other languages—which lets you design your own customized markup languages for limitless different types of documents. XML can do this because it's written in SGML.

XMS

Three letter code used to designate some components and path locations used by the Oracle Communications Convergent Charging Controller *Messaging Manager* (on page 59) service and the Short Message Service. The published code is *MM* (on page 59) (formerly MMX).

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