CS 2000 Core Manager Accounting

Purpose

This document describes the function and features of the SuperNode Billing Application and contains the procedures used for setting up and maintaining the billing system on the core manager.

What's new in CS 2000 Core Manager Accounting in SN09

Features changes

The following feature-related changes have been made in the documentation:

- The Alternate scheduled closing of billing files feature required changes in the procedure, Preparing for SBA configuration and installation.

Other changes

The following additional changes have been made in the documentation:

- The procedure, Performing a cutover of billing from the core to the core manager has been added.

SuperNode Billing Application overview

All AMA records generated by the CS 2000 core are transmitted immediately to the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA). The primary purpose of the SBA, which resides on the core managers (SuperNode Data Manager, CS 2000 Core Manager, Core and Billing Manager 800, or Core and Billing Manager 850), is to process the billing records it receives from the core, and route the records to files. The billing files are then available for transfer to the operating company's downstream processors.

Specifically, the SBA:

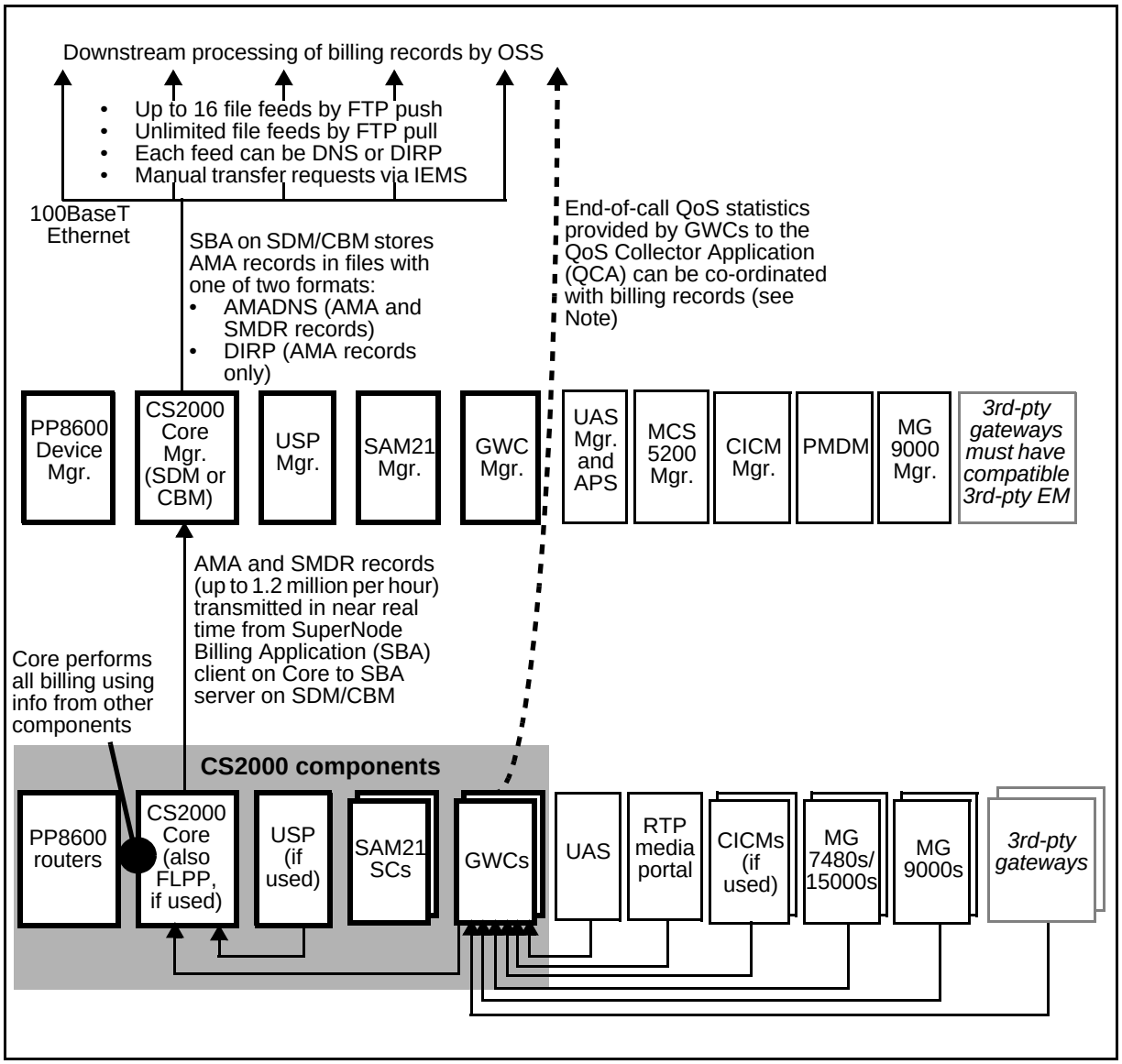
- off-loads billing activities from the core. The SBA supports a maximum of fifteen streams of core or filtered billing records that can be routed to processors.
- provides billing stream delivery to multiple destinations
- allows filtering of a billing stream (AMA and UCS CDR in DIRP format) based on the same criteria used by AMADUMP
- provides real-time delivery of AMA and CDR records in device-independent recording package (DIRP) format
- provides near real-time delivery of AMA records in AMADNS format
- stores Bellcore AMA Format (BAF and EBAF) records in DIRP and AMADNS formats
- stores Station Message Detail Recording (SMDR) records in AMADNS format

  Note: Currently, the core manager does not support an SMDR stream in DIRP format. Although the core manager allows you to configure an SMDR stream in DIRP format, the command **sdmbctrl smdr on** produces the following error message: `The stream is not configured or not supported on the core manager`.

- supports the following CDR types in DIRP format:
  - UCS DMS-250 CDR
  - DMS-300 CDR format 9, 14, and 15
  - DMS-GSP CDR
  - Sprint DMS-250 CDR

The following diagram shows how the CS 2000 core gathers billing information from the network components, and off-loads records to the SBA for processing and storage.

SuperNode Billing Application in the CS 2000 solutions



Note: You can configure QoS collector applications (QCA) to collect quality-of-service (QoS) data for calls handled by Gateway Controller (GWC)-driven gateways and forward this data to an operations support system (OSS). After QCA is configured, gateways report per-call QoS data to the GWCs which then send the data to a QCA that is running on a computer on the CS LAN. The QCA makes the QoS data available to a customer-provided OSS, which can then process the data. For more information, see "Provisioning the QoS collector application" in NN10409-500, *ATM/IP Solution-level Configuration Management*. In addition, see the procedure,

"Provisioning in support of QoS reporting" in NN10193-511, *Communication Server 2000 Configuration Management.*

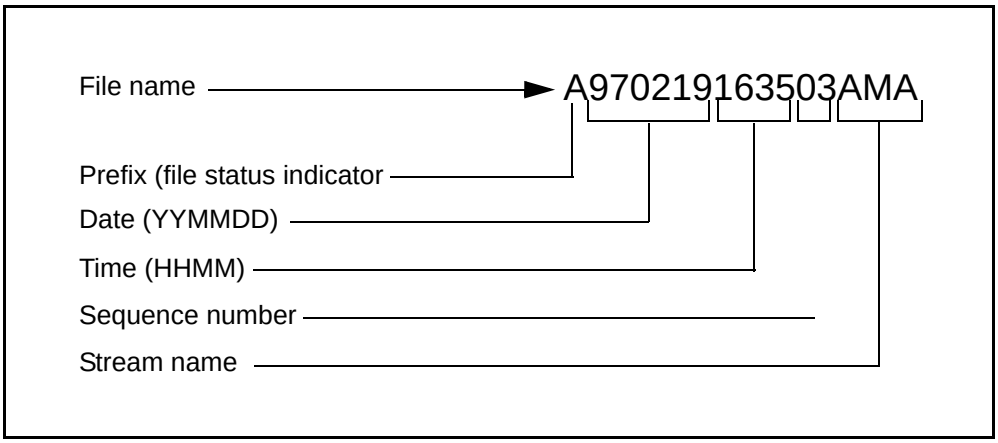
SBA billing file formats

Billing records transmitted from the core to the core manager can be either in DIRP format or in AMADNS format.

DIRP format records

To maintain compatibility with pre-CS 2000 billing systems, the SBA can format the AMA records it receives from the CS 2000 into the same DIRP format used by Nortel TDM switches for AMA records sent to an on-switch IOM or IOC port. The following figure shows an example of a DIRP file name.

DIRP file name



The following table describes the components of an DIRP file name.

Components of a DIRP file name

Component	Description
Prefix	A letter that identifies the status of the DIRP file. When a DIRP file changes status, the prefix in the DIRP file name also changes. In the example above, prefix A means "active". the prefix will change to P, meaning "processed" when the file is in the ClosedSent directory, and to U, meaning "unprocessed" when the file is in the ClosedNotSent directory. The prefixes, R, meaning "removed" and B, meaning "backup" are not supported by SBA.
Date	The date on which the file was created.

Components of a DIRP file name

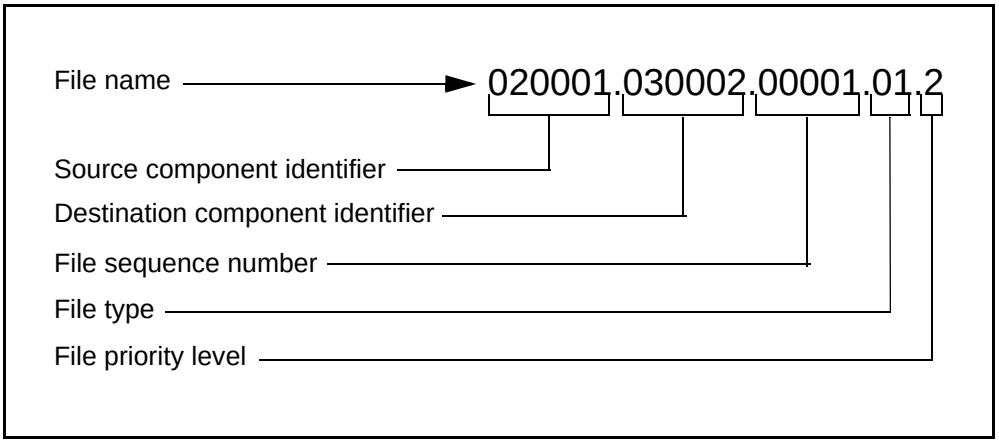
Component	Description
Time	The time of day that the file was created. Initially, the value for time in DIRP file names is OPEN. For each billing stream, the files can have the time and date updated when they are closed. The parameter is stored in the Management Information Base (MIB) of the core manager.
Sequence number	The sequence number of the file.
Stream name	The name of the billing stream associated with the file. This can be AMA, CDR, or SMDR.

For AMA records in DIRP format, the SBA can present AMA records at the core manager in real time if the real time billing application is used in conjunction with the SBA. Real time billing is presentation of AMA records at the core manager within an average of 30 seconds after call completion.

AMADNS format records

Billing records formatted by AMADNS are stored in AMADNS files after formatting. Any unrecognized records are stored in an AMADNS error file.The naming convention and structure of these AMADNS files are detailed in the Bellcore AMADNS specification GR-1343. The following figure shows an example of an AMADNS file name.

AMADNS file name



The following table describes the components of an AMADNS file name.

Components of an AMADNS file name

Component	Description
Source component identifier	A unique number that identifies which AMADNS component is the source of the file
Destination component identifier	A unique number that identifies which AMADNS component is the destination of the file
File sequence number	A number that defines the files in the same file category. Examples: file type, file priority level, source component and destination component.
File type	Type of data contained in a file
File priority level	Level of priority of data in a file

The SBA generates a file header record (FHR) for AMADNS files. This record is similar to the DIRP block header record (BHR) except that it does not contain block information found in the BHR since the AMSDNS format does not use fixed 2K blocks. The FHR appears once for each file after the AMADNS file header. An AMADNS file header is 28 bytes and contains the fields in the following table.

AMADNS file header

Byte	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	File header length							
2	Source component identification number							
3	Source Component Type				Source component identification number			
4	Destination component identification number							
5	Destination component type				Destination component identification number			
6	File type code:					Data format type		
	Standard file: BAF code=01, SMDR code=11							
	Error file: BAF code=02, SMDR code=12							

AMADNS file header

Byte	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7	Field suppression type		File priority level			Reset status	Pri/Sec status	Record source info type
8-9	File sequence number							
10	File creation time							
11	File creation date				File creation time			
12-13	File creation date							
14	File last modification time							
15	File last modification date				File last modification time			
16-17	File last modification date							
18-21	File length							
22-24	Number of records in file							
25	Record resource type							
26	Record source identification number				Record source type			
27-28	Record source identification number							

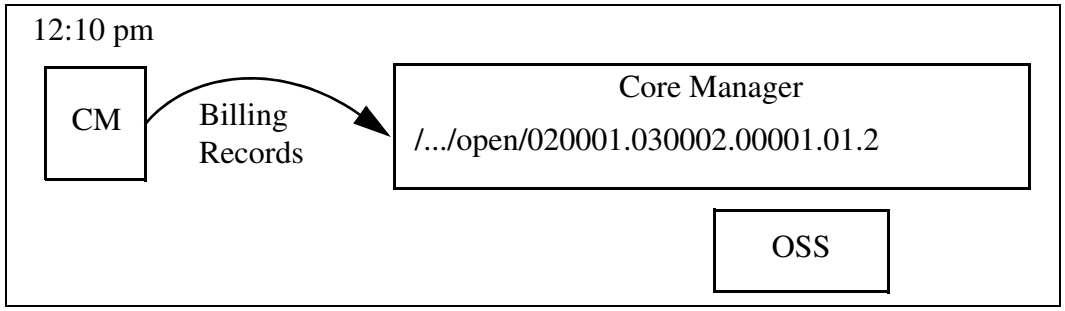
The SBA normally presents AMA records in AMADNS format at the core manager in near real time. This means that under normal operating conditions, AMA records are presented at the core manager within five minutes of call completion.

How the SBA processes AMADNS and DIRP AMA files

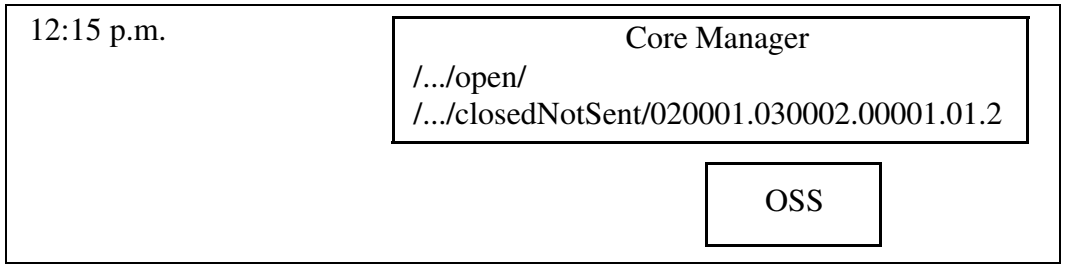
While an AMA file is open and records are being stored, it has a status of "active" and resides in the *open* directory. When the AMA file reaches a limit in terms of number of records, file size, or age, the file is closed, its status is changed to "primary", and the file is moved to the *closedNotSent* directory; no further AMA records can be stored in a closed primary file. When a primary AMA file has been transferred from the core manager to a remote destination, its status is changed to "secondary", and the file is moved to the *closedSent* directory. Once an AMA file has been marked "secondary", the core manager may delete it to make room for newer AMA files.

For example, the CM generates billing records, starting at 12:10 p.m. The billing records are transferred to the core manager (in near real-time) and stored in a file in the “open” directory.

An example of an open directory follows:

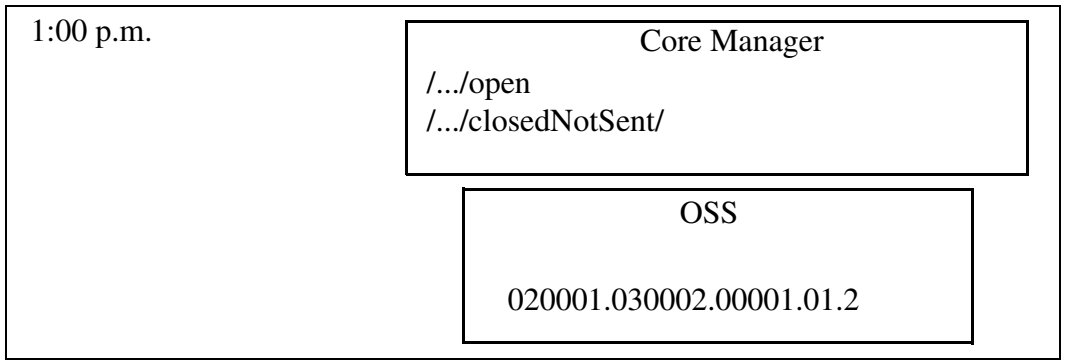


Assume the file is set up to close every 5 minutes. At 12:15 p.m. file 020001.030002.00001.01.2 is closed and moved to the “closedNotSent” subdirectory, as shown below:



Also, assume that billing files are scheduled to be sent to one specific downstream processor every hour, on the hour. Then, at 1:00 p.m. the system is as shown below, with the billing file having been sent to the downstream processor and moved from the “closedNotSent” directory to the “closedSent” directory.

An example of a closedNotSent file transiting to closedSent follows:



Note: Although billing file 020001.030002.00001.01.2 is transferred to the OSS at 1:00 p.m. as scheduled, it is retained in the "closedSent" directory until its space is needed by newer files.

The file closure limits are controlled by the network operator through the MIB of the core manager. The limits that may be defined are described in the following table.

Limits that may be defined to cause file transfer to collector

Limit	Description
Max file size (bytes) reached	Values: 1MB to 20MB for BAF (default: 20MB), 100KB to 20 MB for SMDR (default: 20MB)
Max file size (records) reached	Values: 10,000 to 500,000 for BAF (default: 500,000), 1000 to 500,000 for SMDR (default: 500,000)
File close time	Near real-time timer closes files before they reach max size. Values: 5 min. to 10,080 min., disabled (default: 120 min.)

AMA files may also be explicitly closed through the RMI (Remote Maintenance Interface) to allow clients, such as AMADUMP, immediate access to AMA records.

SBA block flushing for DIRP files

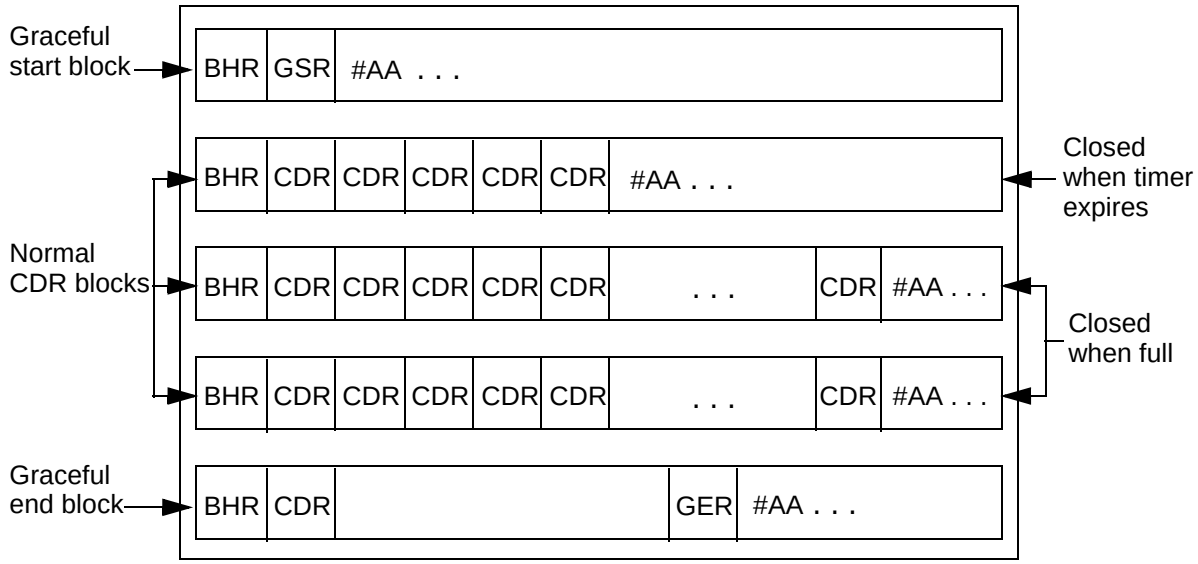
SBA block flushing is an optional capability that uses a timer-based mechanism to close DIRP file blocks after a specified time. The timer value is set through the BILLMTC level during billing stream configuration on the core manager. When a DIRP file block is closed based on time, the block is padded with hex 0xAA for each unused byte in the block. Each block can contain a variable number of call records even when the size of each call record is fixed. SBA block flushing supports only BAF and CDR250 record formats.

Note 1: SBA block flushing does not support customized DIRP file formats that do not allow hex *AA* padding at the end of a block. This type of DIRP file expects CDRs to be of equal size, and each block ends with a special event record. Therefore, GSP and MCI CDR DIRP files are not supported.

Note 2: It is recommended that SBA block flushing be used with real-time transfer mechanisms such as Real-Time Billing (RTB).

The following figure shows an example CDR DIRP file when SBA block flushing is activated.

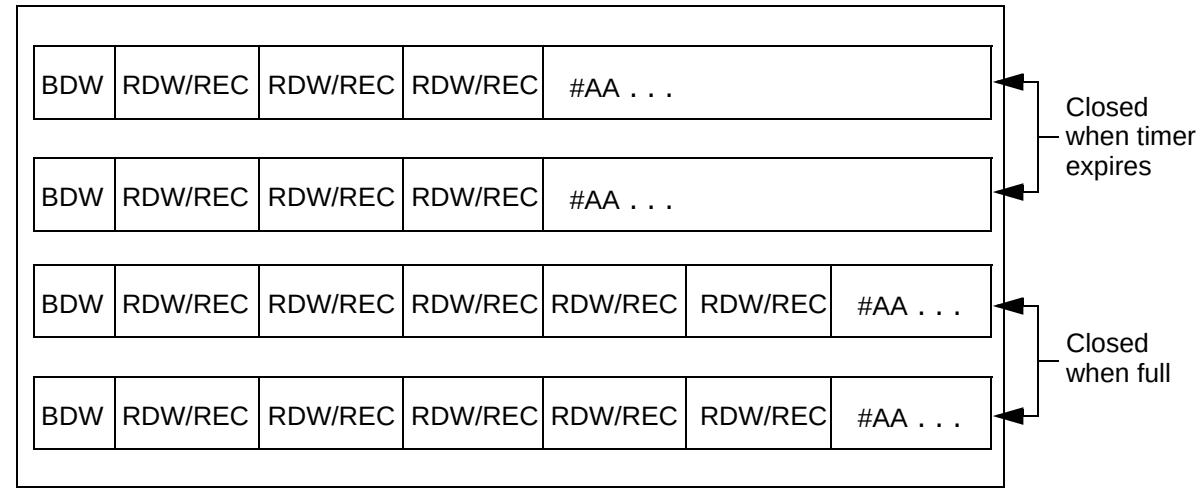
CDR DIRP file when SBA block flushing is activated



Note: The size of CDR is provisioned from the core. Each CDR is the same size. The figure does not show other SBA-supported event records.

The following figure shows an example BAF DIRP file when SBA block flushing is activated.

BAF DIRP file when SBA block flushing is activated



BDW = 4 bytes; indicates the size of the data in the block
RDW = 4 bytes; and indicates the size of RDW and REC
RDW/REC does not necessarily have to be the same size.

Billing file transfers

The SBA provides the following methods for transferring billing files of a particular stream to a downstream destination:

- outbound file transfer
- inbound file transfer
- Real Time Billing (RTB) - DIRP file format only
- manual requests

Outbound and Inbound file transfer

Billing files always move from the core manager to the downstream destination, but the file transfers can be initiated by SBA on the core manager (this is called "outbound") or by the downstream destination (this is called "inbound"). The Outbound file transfer mode causes billing files to be sent from the core manager (or "pushed") to the downstream destination on a scheduled basis. The Inbound file transfer mode allows the customer's FTP client to selectively retrieve (or "pull") billing files from the core manager.

Billing streams can be configured on an individual basis for either inbound file transfer or scheduled outbound file transfer. While a stream is in inbound mode, it is still possible to back up data using TAPE level commands. Inbound and outbound file transfer are enabled through the CONFSTRM command, which is accessible through the BILLMTC level.

Scheduled outbound file transfer allows a single billing stream to be transferred to multiple destinations.

Real Time Billing

Real time billing (RTB) allows billing records to be available for transfer from the core manager 30 seconds after the call is disconnected. Real time billing downloads a small group of records to the DIRP billing file on the downstream destination as the records are added to the open billing file on the core manager. Real time billing uses FTP through an Ethernet connection to deliver records.

Real time billing (RTB) allows a single billing stream to be transferred to multiple destinations.

Multiple destination billing

The multiple destination per billing stream feature allows multiple external clients to register for pushes of billing data on a per-stream basis. Scheduled file transfer and Real Time Billing commands allow for multiple destinations for a single billing stream. Multiple destination

capability can be active on multiple billing streams. The billing data sent to the downstream destination is unfiltered.

Filtering billing files for transfer

The SBA enables you to select various subsets of billing records and schedule them for transfer to different locations. For example, you may wish to filter a billing stream to send its billing records for answered calls to one mediation system and its billing records for unanswered calls to another mediation system. This is accomplished by creating billing stream filters.

A billing stream filter creates a new billing stream containing a subset of the records that are in an associated computing module (CM) billing stream. From the perspective of the core manager, filtered billing streams are the same as normal billing streams and can be manipulated through regular multi-destination functions and Real Time Billing.

Filters for billing streams are created only through the AMADUMP tool accessed through the billing maintenance interface (BILLMTC). The AMADUMP tool also enables you to refine and test the filter criteria on existing billing files before you assign the criteria to a filtered stream. After a filter is created, it can also be changed or deleted through the AMADUMP tool. The filter is then configured for a billing stream through the CONFSTRM level of BILLMTC. The steps for creating a billing stream filter are found in the procedure, Searching and viewing billing records on page 192. The steps for configuring a filtered billing stream are found in the procedure Configuring a billing stream on the core manager on page 70.

The following characteristics apply to billing stream filters:

- Every billing stream may have multiple filtered streams handling its records.
- Every filtered stream is associated with only one CM billing stream. There is no relationship between filtered streams. Each filtered stream is configured independently of any others.
- Each CM billing stream receives all records in the stream, regardless of the presence or activity of filtered streams.
- Filter streams are visible on the CM only in terms of logs and alarms generated by the SBA. Logs and alarms generated by a filtered stream that are sent to the CM are sent under the name of the corresponding CM billing stream and includes the name of the filtered stream.

- Any filtered stream may be configured to handle all records in the billing stream.
- More than one filtered stream may handle a given billing record.

SBA operational modes

The SBA is always operational in one of the following three automatic modes:

- normal
- backup
- recovery

Normal mode processing

When the core side of the SBA communication system receives a buffered billing record from the buffer system, it sends the billing record to the core manager side of the SBA communication system. The core manager side of the SBA communication system passes the billing record to the SBA billing stream for management. The SBA stream management routes the billing record to the SBA File Manager, which writes the billing record to an open file on the SBA-allocated portion of the core manager disk.

Backup mode processing

The SBA goes into backup mode when any of the following conditions occur:

- the core manager and core experience a loss of communication due to an error
- the core manager does not send an acknowledgment that the buffered billing record is successfully written to disk
- you enter the bsy command on the core to busy the core manager
- you enter the bsy command on the core manager to busy the SBA software
- you upgrade SBA software on the core manager
- the core manager experiences a critical alarm due to software errors
- the core manager disk volume is full

The SBA buffer system routes billing records it receives from amaproc to the SBA auxiliary storage system when it is in backup mode. The auxiliary storage system writes each billing record to disk on the core side until communication is restored between the core and the core

manager. Once the communication is restored, SBA enters recovery mode.

Recovery mode processing

When the SBA exits the backup mode, it enters the recovery mode. In the recovery mode, the buffer system routes both the active records (real-time) and the backed-up recovery records through the SBA communication system. The SBA File Manager writes the backed-up recovery records and active records to two separate files. Since the backed-up records are written at a rate of 1 block for every three blocks of active data, this can take longer in low traffic periods.

Any stream that drops from normal mode must pass through both backup mode and recovery mode before it can return to normal mode. Because the speed of the stream status transitions very rapidly and because of the timing of the manually-entered posts, however, you may not always see the progression through all three modes.

Effect of one-night processing on the SBA

One-night processing (ONP) is performed when operating company personnel upgrade the core software load. After the datafill is moved to the inactive side of the CS 2000, ONP begins the Switch Active (SwAct) on the inactive side. When the SwAct starts the inactive side of the CS 2000, the SBA application opens a backup file. The SBA File Manager writes to the file buffer containing billing records that are not acknowledged or received by the SBA on the core manager. The SBA backup file is found and recovered by the other side which avoids any billing loss during a ONP.

SBA user interfaces

The billing maintenance interface (BILLMTC) is an SBA user interface that is similar to the MAP (maintenance and administration position) for the CM. Through the maintenance interface, the user can schedule file transmissions, list and send files, set the stream context for subsequent commands, query a stream, close a current file, view and set management information base (MIB) parameters, and configure a stream. The user login (root or maint) determines which commands and command parameters are available.

The SBA allows closed AMADNS AMA files on the core manager to be searched for specific AMA records using the AMADUMP tool. The search criteria can include filename and record age. AMADUMP can access primary and secondary AMA files, but not active files (these must first be closed and made primary using RMI commands). It can display all records, or can apply a user-defined filter. The AMADUMP

tool allows multiple users to access the tool simultaneously, and multiple access to the same file.

Installing SBA

The procedure used for installing SBA on the SDM can be found in NTP NN10125-811, *SDM Accounting*. The procedure used for installing SBA on the CS 2000 Core Manager can be found in NTP NN10126-811, *CS 2000 Core Manager Accounting*. The procedure used for installing SBA on the Core and Billing Manager 800 can be found in NTP NN10352-461, *Core and Billing Manager 800 Upgrades*. The procedure used for installing SBA on the Core and Billing Manager 850 can be found in NTP NN10347-461, *Core and Billing Manager 850 Upgrades.*

SBA Automatic File Transfer application overview

Functional description

SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) Automatic File Transfer (AFT) is a data communications application that allows Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) files to be transferred automatically from the core manager to a downstream collector.

ATTENTION
Automatic File Transfer is an optional application, and is not required for SBA.

The SBA AFT application

- transmits billing files to the downstream collector (processor) in chronological order
- supports retransmission of files previously transferred to the downstream collector
- supports only one billing stream of a specified format

The following table lists the values that must be used when SBA is installed.

Required values for SBA

Field	Required value
Billing stream name	AMA
Stream record format	CDR250
File format type	DIRP

Components

The SBA AFT application provides the following components to transfer billing files to the downstream collectors.

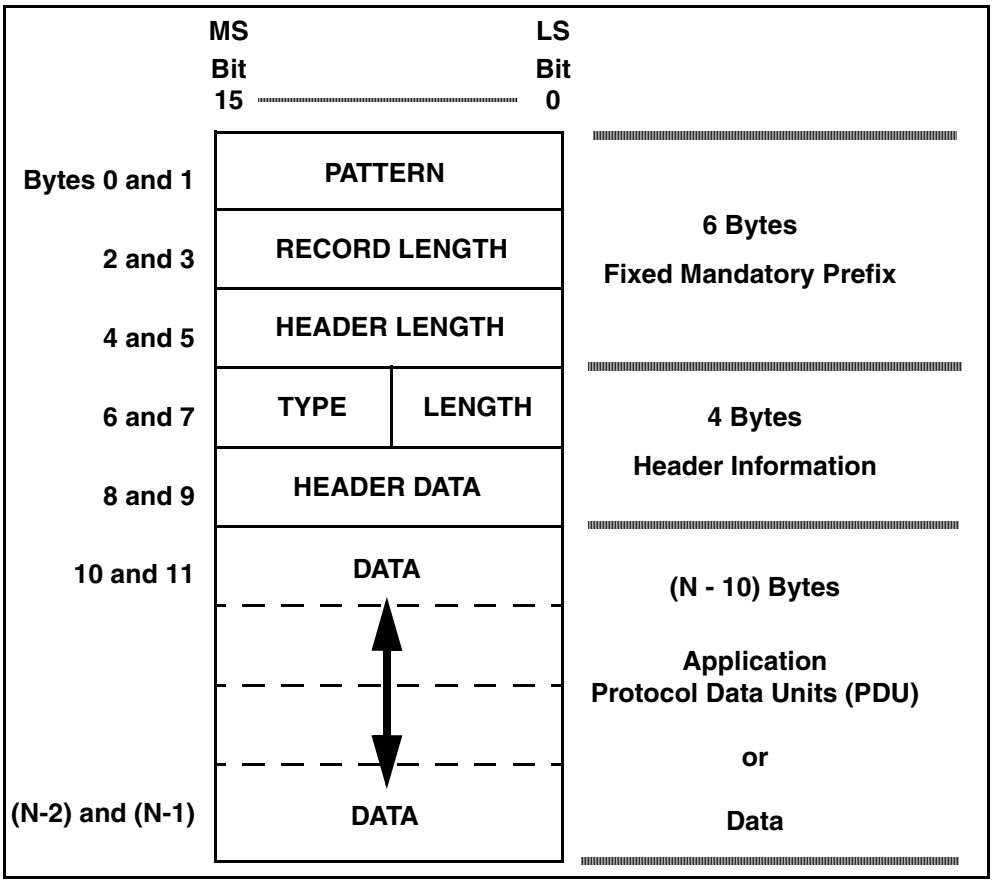
SBA AFT components

Component	Description
Message Transfer Protocol (MTP)	Transfers billing files in 2048-byte fixed block, via AFT software, through the core manager Ethernet connection
AFT transfer utility	Maintains data integrity and ensures that no records are lost between the core manager and downstream systems
AFT maintenance interface commands	Configure, monitor and control AFT sessions

AFT message format

The following figure shows the format of the AFT messages packaged inside the DATA segment of the TCP messages transmitted between the AFT Server (core manager) and AFT Client (downstream collector).

AFT message format

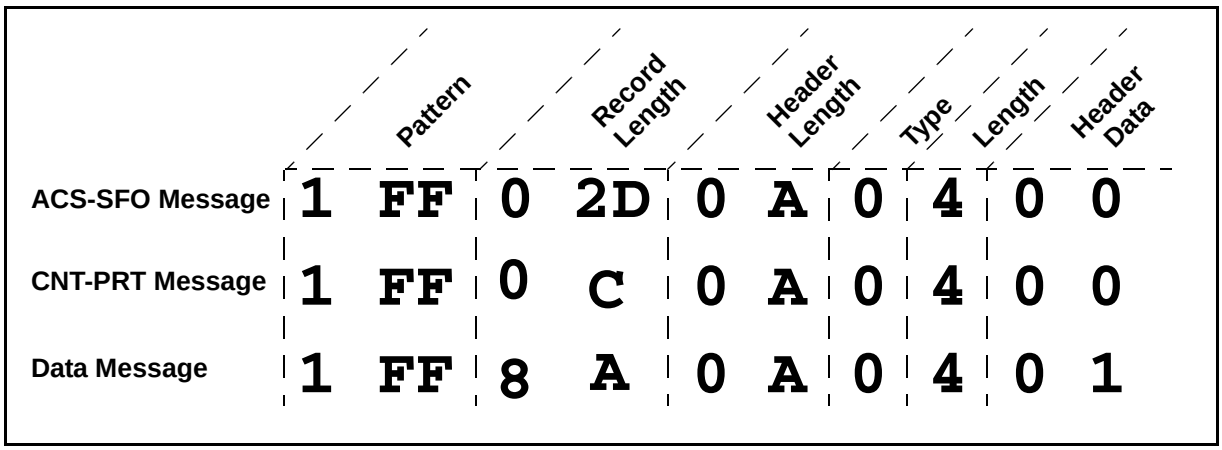


The following table lists each part of the AFT message header and provides a brief description.

Message part	Description	Value
Pattern	Fixed pattern that never changes	#01FF
Record length	The length of the entire message in bytes	Variable
Header length	The length of the Record Mark Header (Fixed Mandatory Prefix + Header Information) in bytes	Fixed (10)
Type	The type of header	Fixed (0)
Length	The length of the Header in bytes	Fixed (4)
Header data	An integer value indicating the type of data in the message. Also known as the 'Q bit' for MTP.	0 (protocol) or 1 (data)

The following figure shows examples of AFT messages transmitted between the AFT server and AFT client.

Examples of AFT message headers



Controlling an AFT

This section describes AFT file types, file transfer order and AFT commands.

AFT file types

A billing file is assigned an AFT status depending on where the file is in the AFT process. The AFT software uses the file types in the following table.

AFT file types

Status indicator	File type	Description
A->	Active	Currently being transferred by the AFT session. The file has a DIRP file name prefix (A, U or P).
O->	Override	Marked to be transferred after the file that is currently transferring and before the next logical file in the AFT session file list
N->	Next	Marked internally by the AFT session to be transferred after the Active transfer has completed
R->	Recovery	Contains data from the recovery stream. The recovery stream operates only when billing records on the CM emergency backup volume must be transferred. Recovery files are indicated as such through the AFT maintenance interface session Query utility.

File transfer order

The following table lists the rules that AFT uses to determine the file transfer order during normal operation.

AFT rules for file transfer order

Rule	Description
1	When an AFT session starts, the oldest pending file is selected as the next file to transfer.
2	For each subsequent file transfer, the Override file, if there is one, is chosen first. An Override file can be set manually by using the **Setfile** command in the AFT level of BILLMTC. ***Note:*** The name of a billing file does not change when it is set as an Override file by the AFT server. If no Override file exists, the next logical file is chosen. Each time a file transfer starts, the next oldest transferable file is the new Next file. It can also be a file with a Partial File Transfer (PFT) status. When a file is successfully transmitted, the status of the file changes from Unprocessed to Processed. For example, billing file U980224092602OCC (closedNotSent) changes to P980224092602OCC. After a refresh, the name of an open file that appears in the transfer list can change. For example, a file name such as A980224092602OCC (open file) that appears in the transfer list can change to U980224092602OCC (closedNotSent) or to P980224092602OCC.
3	The files transferred by AFT are listed in chronological order, according to UNIX file creation date and time. ***Note:*** In a non-Distributed Computing Environment (DCE), time changes can reset the time backwards. File names can result that indicate a file creation date and time before the creation date and time of files that were created earlier. Sorting these files by the time stamp in each file name does not reflect the true order of creation. Backward time changes can also result in duplicate file names. The chronological transfer order of these files cannot be guaranteed.
4	An AFT session may omit the transfer of some billing files, if the TCP connection with the downstream client is disconnected for more than 7 days. At this time, the AFT sessions internal registration with the core manager Billing File Manager expires.
5	Billing files can change to a Processed status during the time period between the disconnect and re-establishment of a TCP connection. You must manually add these Processed files to the AFT session for transmission to the downstream collector.

AFT rules for file transfer order

Rule	Description
6	Automatic retransfer of a file occurs when the error message CNT-ERR with error value 00xECx0C (Data Media Error) is received from the AFT Client. When this message is received, the AFT server stops transferring the file, sets the last acknowledged block to 0, and starts transferring the same file from the beginning. A file with a status of Partial can be retransmitted from the beginning by using the **Rsetfile** command in BILLMTC.
7	Automatic termination of a file transfer occurs when the error message CNT-ERR with value 00xE1x01 (Data Out of Sequence Error) is received from the AFT client. This error indicates that a problem has occurred with the sequence of data blocks between the AFT server and client. Receipt of this message • generates a critical alarm under SDMBBILL on the MAPCI • generates an alarm log • stops the file transfers for that AFT session
8	If a file is interrupted while being transferred, it is marked PFT (Partial File Transfer). The number of the last block that was acknowledged by the downstream collector is saved for the file. Once connectivity is reestablished with the downstream collector, transfer continues starting with the block one greater than the last acknowledged block. File transfers can be recovered when • a connection with the downstream collector is disrupted. • conditions occur that require the AFT session to stop. For example, a CNT-ERR error message with value 00xE3x03 is received from the AFT client. • the AFT server detects a data block acknowledgement timer time-out. ***Note:*** A maximum of only 50 PFT files is allowed. If this limit is exceeded, the session stops and the user must either delete a file or files, or reset the PFT state of some or all of the files. Refer to the Rsetfile command for more information on resetting the file state.
9	An internal retry counter is pegged for a file interrupted during transfer. If the number of transfer retries for the file exceeds the datafill limit, an AFT critical alarm with a corresponding log is generated, and the session stops. The file is not re-transferred unless an AFT command in the AFT level of BILLMTC issued for the file to reset its status (retry count). The retry counter is configured through the AFT level of BILLMTC. The retry counter value cannot be changed for an active AFT session. That is, you must stop the AFT session to change the count.

User interface

To access the AFT level of BILLMTC, enter BILLMTC;APPL;AFT

AFT commands

The AFT commands control and monitor AFT sessions and transfer of billing files over Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) through an Ethernet connection to the downstream collector. The commands are available using either SDMRLOGIN (for a DS-512 connected SDM) or from BILLMTC. To access the AFT level of BILLMTC, enter **BILLMTC;APPL;AFT**.

The following table describes AFT commands.

AFT commands

Command	Function
Quit	Quits the AFT level and returns to the APPL level.
AFTCONFG	Accesses the AFTCONFG subdirectory (AFT sublevel) The AFTCONFG subdirectory is accessed from the AFT level, and allows you to configure the AFT sessions. The subdirectory contains commands that **Add Delete Change List** tuples in the AFT configuration table automaticFileTransferTable in the management information base (MIB).
Add	Adds AFT tuples in the automaticFileTransferTable in the AFT MIB database The **Add** command requires the stream name as an argument, and does not acquire the stream set as the default stream by the **Set** command.
Delete	Deletes AFT tuples from the automaticFileTransferTable in the AFT MIB database
Change	Changes the value of the *retry attempts* field for an AFT session tuple in the automaticFileTransferTable in the AFT MIB database
List	Lists AFT tuples in the automaticFileTransferTable AFT MIB database If a session name or stream name is not specified, the **List** command displays all tuples in the automaticFileTransferTable table. The command does not acquire the stream set as the default stream by the **Set** command.
Query	Queries information about the file transfer list for AFT sessions

AFT commands

Command	Function
	Displays all files in the transfer list that meet specified criteria. (For a list of file status indicators, refer to the table AFT file types.)
Setfile	Sets an override pointer on a specified AFT file The override indicator (*O*->) appears next to the file specified by the second parameter. The file specified by this command is the next file to transfer. Any file in the list, except the active file, can be made an override file.
	Deletes a file from an AFT session file list The command does not erase a billing file from disk or delete a file that is currently being transferred. An unprocessed file changes to a processed file when other AFT sessions and core manager applications finish with the file. Processed files remain unchanged. ***Note:*** An open billing file (DIRP file name with prefix "A") cannot be deleted from the AFT transfer list.
Rsetfile <PFT | OVR>	**(<PFT>)** Resets a file from Partial to Pending The command resets the transfer status from Partial to Pending and the last acknowledged block to 0. This option works only for files with a transfer state of Partial. When a reset file is transferred, the transfer starts at the beginning of the file.
	(<OVR>) Resets Override file information With the Override (OVR) option, the Override (*O*->) indicator is deleted from the file display, and the file with the Next (*N*->) pointer is the next file to transfer. The **Rsetfile** command does not execute while the override file is being transferred.
AFTRESND	Accesses the AFTRESND subdirectory (AFT sublevel) The subdirectory contains commands that allow you to add files, that are already processed, to an AFT session list for retransmission to the downstream collectors ***Note:*** If the AFT application is busied (BSY) and returned to service (RTS), the AFT sessions lose processed files that are in the file transfer list. You must add the files to the file transfer list through the AFTRESND level of BILLMTC.
Listfile	Lists processed files for the specified stream

AFT commands

Command	Function
Addfile	Adds a processed file to an AFT session file transfer list for retransmission to the downstream collector
Start	Starts a new AFT session transferring billing files
	Restarts an AFT session ended by the **Stop** command
Stop	Stops an AFT session from transferring billing files AFT stops transferring files after the completed transfer of the current file. The **Stop** command does not interrupt the current transfer.
Alarm	Queries the status of and cancels the following AFT session alarms: • *Critical*: occurs when a network connection is disrupted during file transfer, the transfer retry count has been exceeded for a file, and the Data Out of Sequence error is received • *Major*: occurs when a session is stopped by AFT maintenance interface command ***Note:*** A cancelled AFT alarm can re-occur if the cause of the alarm is not cleared.
Help	Provides information about AFT commands
Refresh	Refreshes the current screen

If a new billing file is opened (because of SBA file rotation) while an AFT session is transferring a previously closed file, the new file is not visible on the AFT query list for the session until the transfer of the previously closed file is complete. The period of time that the newly opened file is not visible depends on AFT throughput and the size of the file that is being transferred.

The following table shows the amount of time that AFT requires to transfer files based on their size, assuming a throughput of 100 Kbytes/sec.

File transfer time periods for AFT

File size (MBytes)	Throughput (KBytes/sec.)	Time (sec.)
20	100	204
10	100	102
5 (recommended scheme)	100	51
1	100	10

The time period during which the new files are not visible is less than or equal to the file transfer time listed in the table. To avoid excessive delay in the visibility of billing files, it is recommended that SBA files be set up to be rotated when their size reaches 5 MB.

Files that are closed during this period of time are still displayed on the AFT query list as open/active. For example, closed file U020220123776AMA, appears as A020220123776AMA because it was open at the beginning of the current file transfer. At the end of this time period, the closed files are displayed with the correct name (that is, prefixed with the letter *U*).

For a new AFT session, billing files that are in the closedNotSent directory are listed as PENDING files by the AFTquery command (for that session). If SBA initiates a file rotation while AFT is transferring a PENDING file, you must wait until the current file transfer is complete before you can override the order of sending files (that is, set any subsequently opened billing files or the previously closed billing file as the next file to transfer). Previously closed files are not affected, and their order of sending can still be controlled.

To avoid resending files, AFT polls SBA for the list of files at the end of every transfer. The time required for the poll depends on the size of the billing file (created by SBA) and throughput of AFT (Refer to the table File transfer time periods for AFT on page 26 for transfer times).

Restrictions and limitations

The following restrictions and limitations pertain to the SBA AFT application.

- The SBA AFT application *does*
  - require that the downstream collector always initiate a TCP/IP connection with the core manager. The collector must use port number 30000 (HEX 7530) to establish a connection for file transfers.
  - support a maximum of 10 billing destinations. One connection establishment is allowed for each downstream collector.
  - use an MTP data acknowledgment window size of 1 block
  - supports a 2048-byte fixed data block size
  - use the DIRP file name for the MTP message file name
  - support a maximum of 50 partial files for each session
- The SBA AFT application does *not*
  - provide AFT client software. AFT client software must be compliant with the protocol semantics implemented and used by SBA AFT.
  - support the Multi Network Protocol (MNP), which is a modified MTP implementation
  - support variable data block size
  - support a file size greater than 134.215680 Mb (65,535 blocks of 2048-byte size)
  - support the use of file naming conventions other than DIRP file naming conventions
  - support filtered streams
- Once a billing file has been successfully transferred by an active AFT session, the billing file is moved to the closedSent directory irrespective of whether other AFT sessions are waiting (either active or inactive) on the same file.
- The SBA AFT application relies on the SBA application to be in-service. If the SBA AFT application is unable to communicate with the SBA application (that is, the SBA application becomes unavailable), the connection between the SBA AFT application and downstream AFT client is dropped. The downstream AFT client will need to re-establish the connection to the SBA AFT application after the SBA application becomes available. This may take up to three minutes (from the time the SBA application becomes available)

before the connection to the downstream AFT client can be restored.

Configuring SBA streams

Purpose

An overview of the SBA stream configuration is provided in the following paragraphs and diagram.

Application

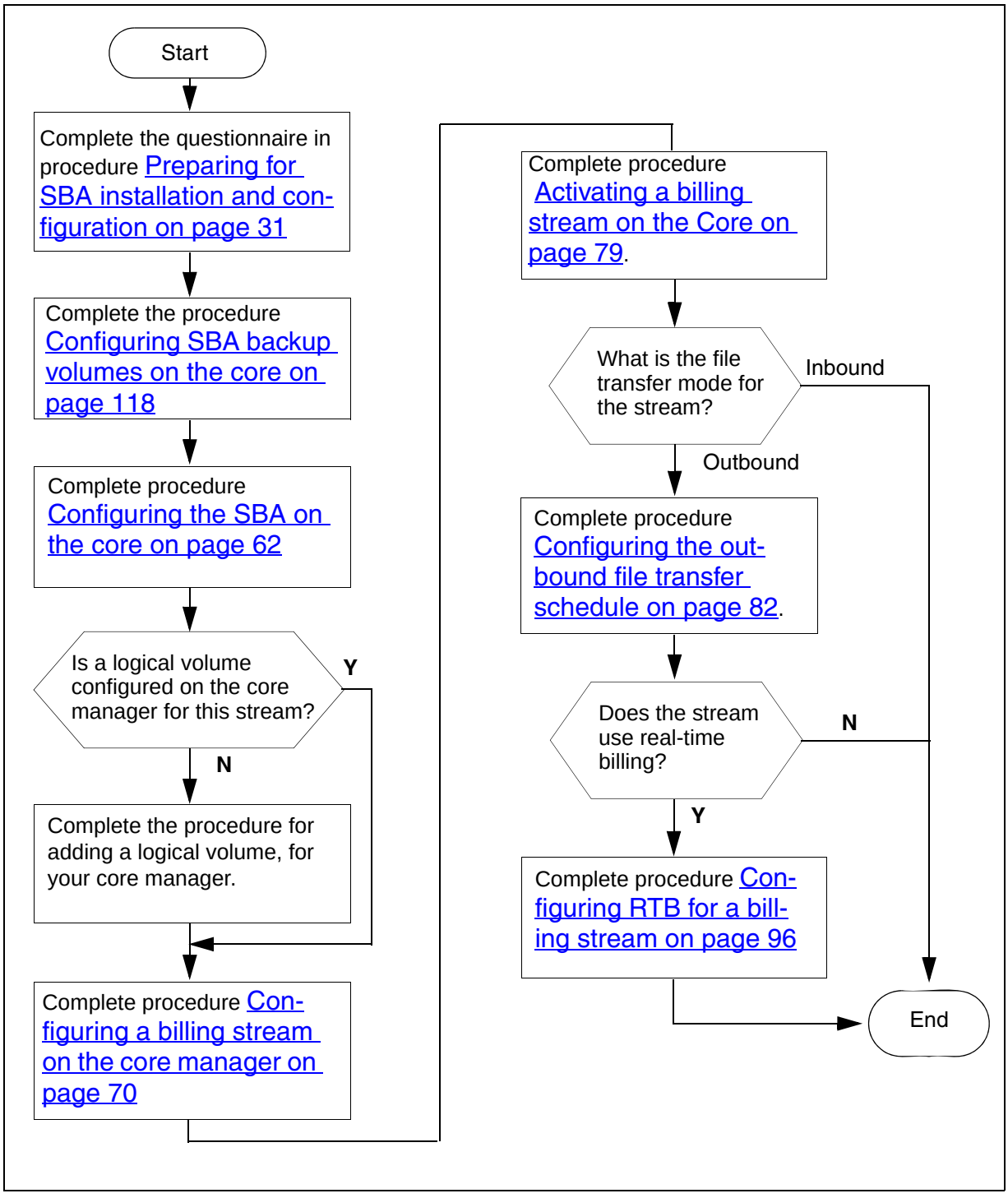
ATTENTION
You must ensure that the links between the core manager and the Core are in service before you configure SBA.

ATTENTION
The option to set a billing stream to *both* the SDM and the DMS core is a temporary solution when you perform maintenance and alarm clearing tasks. The option to set a billing stream to *both* on a permanent basis is not supported.

ATTENTION
SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

The following flowchart shows a high-level overview for the configuration of SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) streams.

Summary of configuring SBA streams



Preparing for SBA installation and configuration

The following procedure contains a series of questionnaires that you must complete before you install and configure the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) on the core manager for the first time.

In some cases, you may have been directed to this procedure from another procedure to complete or verify the information in one or more of the questionnaires, which include

General stream information

The following table contains a list of questions concerning general stream information. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

General stream information (Sheet 1 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
1	What is the name of this stream?	*stream_name* The stream name on the SBA must match the stream name on the DMS Switch. ***Note:*** This name must match a stream name in the CM table CRSFMT. Type: string Range: 1 to 4 characters. Example: AMA (not case sensitive)	

General stream information (Sheet 2 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
2	Is this a filter stream?	*filter_stream* The filter stream parameter specifies whether the stream is a CM billing stream (Yes) or a filtered stream (No). Type: Boolean Range: Yes or No (not case sensitive)	
3	What is the associated stream name?	*associated_stream* This question applies only for filter streams. The associated stream name parameter specifies the name of the associated CM billing stream. Type: string Range: 1 to 4 characters Example: AMA, OCC (not case sensitive)	
4	What is the name of the Filter Criteria file?	*filter_criteria_file* This question is applicable only for filter streams. Enter the filter criteria file name that contains the expression to be applied for the filtered stream. Type: string Range: 1 to 255 characters (case sensitive)	

General stream information (Sheet 3 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
5	What is the record format of this stream?	*record_format* The stream record format on the SBA must match the record format of the DMS Switch stream. The only record formats supported by this product and release are • BC (Bellcore AMA format) and • SMDR (Station Message Detail Recording) • CDR300 • CDR250 Type: enumeration Range: BC, SMDR, CDR300, CDR250 (not case sensitive)	
6	What is the file format of this stream?	*file_format* This is the format of the billing files that SBA creates on the core manager. Type: enumeration Range: DNS, DIRP (not case sensitive) ***Note:*** The core manager does not support an SMDR stream in DIRP format.	
7	What is the name of the logical volume on the core manager for storing the billing files for this stream?	*logical_volume_name* The logical volume is the name of the directory where the billing files are stored for this stream. Type: string Range: 1 to 255 characters	

General stream information (Sheet 4 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
8	Will file transfers for this stream be initiated by • SBA (Outbound), or • the downstream destination (Inbound)	*file_transfer_mode* Billing files always move from SBA to the downstream destination, but the file transfers can be initiated by • SBA (this is called outbound) or • the downstream destination (this is called inbound) If Outbound is chosen, the SBA must be configured with additional file transfer information. The outbound file transfer questionnaires must be completed. If Inbound is chosen, the outbound file transfer questionnaires are not needed. Type: enumeration Range: Inbound, Outbound Default: Outbound (not case sensitive)	

General stream information (Sheet 5 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
9	What is the desired state for the stream?	*sba_stream_state* The stream state controls where the records are sent. • ON: records are sent only to the SBA • OFF: records are sent only to an existing DIRP system • BOTH: records are sent to both SBA and to an existing DIRP system ***Note 1:*** The BOTH state is intended for startup verification of SBA processing against DIRP processing. Extended use of the BOTH state can result in SBA performance problems. ***Note 2:*** An MTX XA-Core system generating more than 175000 CDRs per hour does not support BOTH or OFF mode. Type: enumeration Range: On, Off, Both (not case sensitive)	
10	Do you want the files renamed with close date?	*files_renamed_with_close_date* This question is applicable only if the file format is DIRP. Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	

General stream information (Sheet 6 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
11	Do you want to reset DIRP sequence number at midnight? *This question appears only when you answer No to the question, "Do you want the files renamed with close date?"*	*Reset_DIRP_sequence_number_ at_midnight* This parameter enables resetting the DIRP sequence number to zero after midnight, before opening a new billing file. Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	
12	Do you want the files closed for file transfer and writetape?	*files_closed_on_file_ transfer* This question is applicable only if the file format is DIRP Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	
13	Do you want DIRP blocks closed based on time (applicable only for DIRP file format) *This question appears only when file_type=DIRP and record_format=BAF or CDR250.*	*DIRP_blocks_closed_ based_on_time* This parameter specifies whether the DIRP blocks are to be closed after a defined elapsed time. ***Note 1:*** SBA block flushing does not support customized DIRP file formats that do not allow hex AA padding at the end of a block. This type of DIRP file expects CDRs to be of equal size, and each block ends with a special event record. Therefore, GSP and MCI CDR DIRP files are not supported. ***Note 2:*** It is recommended that block flushing be used with real-time transfer mechanisms such as Automatic File Transfer (AFT) and Real-Time Billing (RTB) Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	

General stream information (Sheet 7 of 7)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
14	File DIRP block closure time limit (in seconds) *This question appears only when you answer Yes to DIRP_ blocks_ closed_based_on_time (question 13)*	*DIRP_block_closure_ time_limit* This parameter specifies the maximum amount of time in seconds that a DIRP block is kept open before it is closed. Type: Integer Range: 1 through 120 Default: 1	

AMADNS filename and header values

The following table contains a list of configuration questions concerning AMADNS filename and header values. The values selected are used in the headers and names of the AMADNS files that SBA creates for this stream. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

Note: The source component id and type are not configured per stream and their values will be used by every enabled AMADNS stream on this SBA.

AMADNS filename and header values (Sheet 1 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
15	What is the destination component id for this stream?	*destination_id* Type: String Range: 0000 to 4095 Default: 0002	
16	What is the destination component type for this stream?	*destination_type* Type: String Range: 01 to 15 Default: 03	
17	What is the source component id for this SBA?	*source_id* Type: String Range: 0000 to 4095 Default: 0001	
18	What is the source component type for this SBA?	*source_type* Type: String Range: 01 to 15 Default: 02	

AMADNS filename and header values (Sheet 2 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
19	What is the standard file type for this stream?	*standard_file_type* Type: Number Range: 1, 6 to 31 Default: 1 (BC), 11 (SMDR)	
20	What is the error file type for this stream?	*error_file_type* Type: Number Range: 1, 6 to 31 Default: 2 (BC), 12 (SMDR)	

File closure limits

The following table contains a list of configuration questions concerning limits that control automatic closing of billing files by SBA. Note that the first of these settings that are reached, triggers the closing of the file. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

File closure limits (Sheet 1 of 4)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
21	Do you want the files for this stream to be closed after a defined elapsed time?	*close_on_timer* This controls whether SBA closes billing files based on how long the files have been open. If the answer is Yes, SBA will leave a file open no longer than the value specified in question #22. If the answer is No, skip question #22 and go to question #23. Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	

File closure limits (Sheet 2 of 4)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
22	What is the maximum time that a file can be open for this stream?	*file_open_time_limit* This controls the maximum time SBA keeps a file open. It is enabled only if Yes is the answer to question #21. If the answer to question #21 is Yes, enter the maximum time that a file can be open for this stream, then go to question #25. If the answer to question #21 is No, skip this question and go to question #23. Type: number Units:minutes Range: 5 to 10080 Default: 10080	
23	Do you want Files closed at scheduled intervals from midnight?	*file_closed_at_scheduled_intervals_from_midnight* The response to this prompt determines whether SBA closes billing files at scheduled intervals calculated relative to midnight. If the answer to this question is Yes, you will be prompted the options as shown in question #24. If the answer is No, skip question #24 and go on to question #25. Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No (not case sensitive)	

File closure limits (Sheet 3 of 4)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
24	What is the scheduled file closure time option for this Stream?	*scheduled_file_closure_time_option* The response to this prompt determines the closure of billing files at the scheduled interval. This will be prompted along with the following options, if the answer to question #23 is Yes. Skip this question if the answer to question #23 is No. Options: 1) Close billing files every 24 hours 2) Close billing files every 12 hours 3) Close billing files every 6 hours 4) Close billing files every 2 hours 5) Close billing files every hour 6) Close billing files every 30 minutes 7) Close billing files every 15 minutes 8) Close billing files every 10 minutes 9) Close billing files every 5 minutes Type: number Range: 1 through 9 Default: 5	
25	What is the maximum number of records generated each day for this stream?	*records_per_day* This is used to calculate the maximum number of • records per file, and • bytes per file Type: number Units: Records per day Range: none	
26	What is the maximum size of a record?	*bytes_per_record* This is used to calculate a value for the maximum number of bytes per file. Type: number Units: Bytes per record Range: none	

File closure limits (Sheet 4 of 4)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
27	What is the maximum number of records per billing file for this stream?	*records_per_file* This controls the maximum number of records a billing file can contain before SBA automatically closes the file. The recommended value based on a target of 300 files a day will be calculated and provided as the default value, if the average number of records per day is one or more. Type: number Units: records per file Range: BC 10000 to 500000 SMDR 1000 to 500000	
28	What is the maximum number of bytes per billing file for this stream?	*bytes_per_file* This controls the maximum size (in bytes) of a billing file before SBA automatically closes it. A recommended value may be calculated with the following formula: Records per day * average record size / 300 = Bytes per file Type: number Units: bytes per file Range: BC:1000000 to 20000000 SMDR: 100000 to 20000000	
29	What is the average record size? (not applicable if the number of records per day is 0)	*average_record_size* This parameter specifies the maximum size of a record. The default value is 80, but depends on the record type and the record size as defined on the CM. This prompt appears when the Number of records per day parameter is set to a value other than zero (0).	

Disk space requirements

The following table contains a list of configuration questions related to core manager and DMS-switch disk space required by the SBA. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

Disk space sizing requirements are calculated using the DMS switch value billable Busy Hour Call Attempts (BBHCA). This value is the total number of billing-record-generating calls that are processed within the busiest one hour window of a typical 24-hour day.

For information on the BBHCA estimation factor and its use in calculating required disk space, refer to Calculation of core manager Disk Space Requirements and Calculation of DMS Switch Disk Space Requirements.

Disk space requirements (Sheet 1 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
30	How much disk space on the core manager is needed for the billing files for this stream?	*logical_volume_size* If the core manager is unable to send the billing files to the downstream processor, they accumulate on the core manager disk space. The allocated disk space must be capable of holding at least 5 days of SBA billing files. The formula for calculating SBA-required disk space on the core manager is described in Calculation of core manager Disk Space Requirements. Type: number Units: Mbytes Range: NA Default: none Space is allocated in 16 Mb increments.	

Disk space requirements (Sheet 2 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
31	How much disk space is needed for backup of billing records on the DMS Switch for this stream?	*dms_disk_space* If the DMS switch is unable to send the billing records to the core manager, they are backed up to the DMS disk space. The allocated DMS disk space must be capable of holding at least a one day accumulation of SBA billing records. The formula for calculating SBA-required disk space on the DMS switch is described in Calculation of core manager Disk Space Requirements. Type: number Units: Mbytes Range: NA Default: none	

Calculation of core manager Disk Space Requirements

The formula for calculating megabytes of disk space needed for SBA billing streams is:

$$\frac{\text{BBHCA} * \text{ALCR} * 10 \text{ hours} * \text{CRRD}}{1048576} \text{ / disk utilization}$$

- BBHCA (Billable busy hour call attempts), multiplied by the ALCR
- ALCR (average length of a call record in bytes), multiplied by
- 10 hours, multiplied by
- CRRD (Call-record retention days), divided by
- 1048576 (the number of bytes in a megabyte), divided by
- the desired disk utilization.

For this calculation, the desired disk utilization is a percentage that is expressed as a decimal from 0.1 and 0.9.

This formula must be applied to each billing stream with the total of all streams representing the total megabytes of disk space required.

Note: The maximum number of files to hold billing records for a billing stream is 15000.

The calculation of 10 hours multiplied by BBHCA is an experience-based factor that can be used to estimate 24 hours of call traffic. If you know that the stream has a high BBHCA for more or less than 10 hours per day, increase or decrease the hours value.

Calculation Example
Assumptions:

- BBHCA = 150000
- Average length of call records = 85 bytes
- Call retention days = 10
- Desired disk utilization = 0.6 (60%)

Calculation:

- 150000*85*10*10/1048576/.6=2026 Megabytes (2 Gbytes)

Calculation of DMS Switch Disk Space Requirements

Regardless of the volume size determined in this procedure, XA-CORE users cannot configure a backup volume size greater than 2GB. For non-XA-CORE users, the maximum volume size that can be configured is limited to the size of the physical disk.

The recommended formula for calculating the DMS disk space needed for an SBA billing stream is:

BBHCA * ALCR * 10 hours * CRRD

- BBHCA (Billable busy hour call attempts) multiplied by
- ALCR (Average length of a call record in bytes), multiplied by
- 10 hours, multiplied by
- CRRD (Call-record retention days)

This formula must be applied to each billing stream with the total of all streams representing the total DMS Switch disk space required.

The calculation of 10 hours multiplied by BBHCA is an experience-based factor that can be used to estimate 24 hours of call traffic. If you know that the stream has a high BBHCA for more or less than 10 hours per day, increase or decrease the hours value.

Calculation Example
Assumptions:

- BBHCA = 150000
- Average length of call records = 85 bytes
- Call retention days = 2

Calculation:

150000*85*10*2/(1024*1024) = 243 Mbytes of disk space

Outbound file transfer destinations

The following table contains a list of stream configuration questions relating to transferring files from SBA to one or more destinations. This table requires specific configuration information for the destinations, IP addresses, user ids, passwords, and directories. The SBA uses this configuration information to log in, and to transfer the files to the downstream destination. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

Note: The downstream destination (billing server) must comply with the following FTP commands and successful return codes, in order for the destination to successfully receive billing files:

FTP states/commands	Return Codes
OPEN	220
USER	230
PASS	230
TYPE	200
STRU	200, 250
CWD	250
STOR	226, 200, 250, 150
CLOSE	221
RNTO	250
QUIT	221

Outbound file transfers (Sheet 1 of 5)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
32	What is the destination to transfer the billing files?	*destination* The combination of the values for stream name, file format type, and destination acts as the key to the schedule tuple. The destination cannot contain unprintable characters or blanks. Type: numeric String Range: 1 to 15 characters Default: none Example: Eventure	

Outbound file transfers (Sheet 2 of 5)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
33	Which protocol is to be used to transfer billing files from the SBA?	*protocol* *FTPW* uses the File Transfer Protocol *RFTPW* (real time file transfer protocol wrapper) is used for the Real-Time Billing (RTB) application. RFTPW is supported only if the RTB application is configured. ***Note:*** If you configure RFTPW for a schedule tuple, then you must configure RTB for the corresponding stream. Use the procedure Configuring RTB for a billing stream on page 96. *SFTPW* (secure file transfer protocol wrapper) provides secure outbound file transfer using the OpenSSH sftp client. SFTPW is supported only if OpenSSH is installed on the core manager. ***Note:*** The initial host key acceptance of the downstream processor must be performed manually before the SFTP is used to transfer files. This must be performed for each downstream destination. Type: enumeration Range: FTPW, RFTPW, SFTPW Default: FTPW (not case sensitive)	
34	What is the IP address of the primary destination for this stream?	*primary_destination* The primary destination is the IP address that the SBA logs into, and transfers the billing files. Type: IP Address Range: 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255 Example: 47.202.35.189	

Outbound file transfers (Sheet 3 of 5)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
35	What is the Port for the primary destination?	*primary_port* The primary port number is associated with the primary IP address. Type: numeric Range: SFTPW: 22, 1025 to 65535 FTPW or RFTPW: 21, 1025 to 65535 Default: 22, for SFTPW 21, for FTPW or RFTPW Example: 22	
36	What is the IP address of the alternate destination for this stream?	*alternate_destination* The alternate destination is the IP address that the SBA logs into and transfers the billing files if SBA encounters problems in connecting to the primary destination. If there is no alternate destination, make this entry identical to the primary IP address. Type: IP Address Range: 0.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255 Example: 47.202.35.189	
37	What is the Port for the alternate destination?	*alternate_port* The alternate port number is associated with the alternate IP address. Type: numeric Range: SFTPW: 22, 1025 to 65535 FTPW or RFTPW: 21, 1025 to 65535 Default: 22, for SFTPW 21, for FTPW or RFTPW Example: 22	

Outbound file transfers (Sheet 4 of 5)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
38	What is the login for the downstream destination for this stream?	*remote_login* This login is the SBA user id to login to the downstream destination, and to transfer the billing files. Type: string Range: 1 to 20 alphanumeric characters Default: none Example: amadns (case sensitive)	
39	What is the password for the login ID in question 24 for this stream?	*remote_password* This is the SBA password used to log into the downstream destination to transfer the billing files. Type: string Range: 1 to 20 alphanumeric characters Default: none Example: abracadabra (case sensitive)	
40	What is the directory path on the downstream destination where the transferred billing files are to be stored?	*remote_storage_ directory* This is the full path to the directory on the downstream destination where SBA transfers the billing files. If this value is a period (.), the SBA FTP client does not issue a change working directory (CWD) command when a file transfer occurs. Type: string Range: 1 to 255 characters. Example: /users/amadns/billing (case sensitive)	

Outbound file transfers (Sheet 5 of 5)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
41	What is the desired field separator character for this stream?	*field_separator* This is a single character that the SBA uses to separate the components of billing file names when they are transferred to the downstream destination. If the downstream destination is a UNIX system, the recommended field separator is a period (.); this results in a file name such as 020001.030002.00001.01.2. If the downstream destination is a system that does not allow more than one period (.) in the filename, the recommended field separator is an underscore (_); this results in a file name such as 020001_030002_00001_01_2. Type: character Range: any printable character Default: . (period) (case sensitive)	
42	What is the desired filename extension for this stream?	*file_extension* This is the short character string that SBA uses as an extension for the billing file names when it transfers them to the downstream destination. If the downstream destination is a UNIX system, do not use a filename extension. If the downstream destination is a system that does not allow more than one period (.) in the filename, the filename extension cannot be used. Type: string Range: 0 to 3 characters Default: blank (0 chars) (case sensitive)	

Outbound file transfer protocol

The following table contains a list of configuration questions relating to transferring files from SBA to the downstream destination. This table requires specific configuration limits information to control how the SBA reacts when it encounters problems in connecting to the downstream destination. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

Outbound file transfer protocol

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
43	What is the maximum number of times SBA attempts to complete a failed session with the downstream destination for this stream?	*protocol_max_retries* Type: number Range: 0 to 10 Default: 3	
44	After a session for this stream fails, what is the maximum time in seconds that SBA must wait before attempting re-connection to the downstream destination?	*protocol_retry_wait_time* Type: number Units: seconds Range: 1 to 60 Default: 1	

Outbound file transfer schedule

The following table contains a list of stream configuration questions relating to transferring files from SBA to the downstream destination. This table specifically addresses configuration information concerning when SBA initiates a connection to the downstream destination to transfer billing files. Record your answers in the spaces provided.

Outbound file transfer schedule (Sheet 1 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
45	Are scheduled file transfers to the downstream destination required for this stream?	*schedule_active* This controls whether SBA automatically initiates file transfers to the downstream destination. If set to Yes, SBA automatically transfers files to the downstream destination at the times defined by the answers to questions 46, 47 and 48. If this value is set to No, manual file transfers can be made using the sendfile command. Type: Boolean Range: Yes, No Default: No If No, use 0:00 for Answers 46 and 47 and 120 for Answer 48.	
46	When should SBA start initiating file transfers to the downstream destination each day?	*schedule_start_time* This setting determines the time of day when SBA starts file transfers to the downstream destination. See the examples following this table for more information. Type: Time of Day Units: hh:mm Range: 00:00 to 23:59 Default: none	

Outbound file transfer schedule (Sheet 2 of 2)

#	Question	Explanation	Answer
47	When should SBA stop initiating file transfers to the downstream destination each day?	*schedule_stop_time* This setting determines the time of day when SBA ends file transfers to the downstream destination. See the examples following this table for more information. Type: Time of Day Units: hh:mm Range: 00:00 to 23:59 Default: none	
48	Within the daily time window defined in questions 46 and 47, how often should the SBA transfer files to the downstream destination?	*schedule_interval* This specifies the interval, in minutes, at which SBA is to initiate billing file transfers to the downstream destination. This interval is only active during the window of time specified by the start time (question 46) and stop time (question 47). See the examples following this table for more information. Type: Number Units: Minutes Range: 5 to 1440 Default: 120	

The following are some examples that show different answers to questions for the start time (question 46), stop time (question 47), and the interval (question 48) and the resulting SBA file transfer times.

Note: If your start time and stop time are identical, then SBA is setup for continuous outbound file transfer.

(Sheet 1 of 2)

Start Time	Stop Time	Interval	SBA Actions	Resulting Transfers
0:00	0:00	240	The SBA transfers files every four hours, at the beginning of the hour, starting at midnight.	The SBA initiates file transfers at 12:00 midnight, 4:00 am, 8:00 am, 12:00 noon, 4:00 pm and 8:00 pm

(Sheet 2 of 2)

Start Time	Stop Time	Interval	SBA Actions	Resulting Transfers
22:10	2:00	30	The SBA transfers files every thirty minutes at 10 minutes and 40 minutes after the hour, between 10:10 pm and 2 am.	The SBA initiates file transfers at 10:10 pm, 10:40 pm, 11:10 pm, 11:40 pm, 12:10 am, 12:40 am, 1:10 am and 1:40 am
3:15	3:15	300	The SBA transfers files every five hours at 15 minutes after the hour, starting at 3:15 am.	SBA initiates file transfers at 3:15 am, 8:15 am, 1:15 pm, 6:15 pm and 11:15 pm.

Installing SBA

Purpose

Use this procedure to install the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) on the SDM or the CS 2000 Core Manager. The core manager platform software must be installed before installing SBA.

Prerequisites

This procedure applies to users who need to perform an initial installation of SBA on the core manager. You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

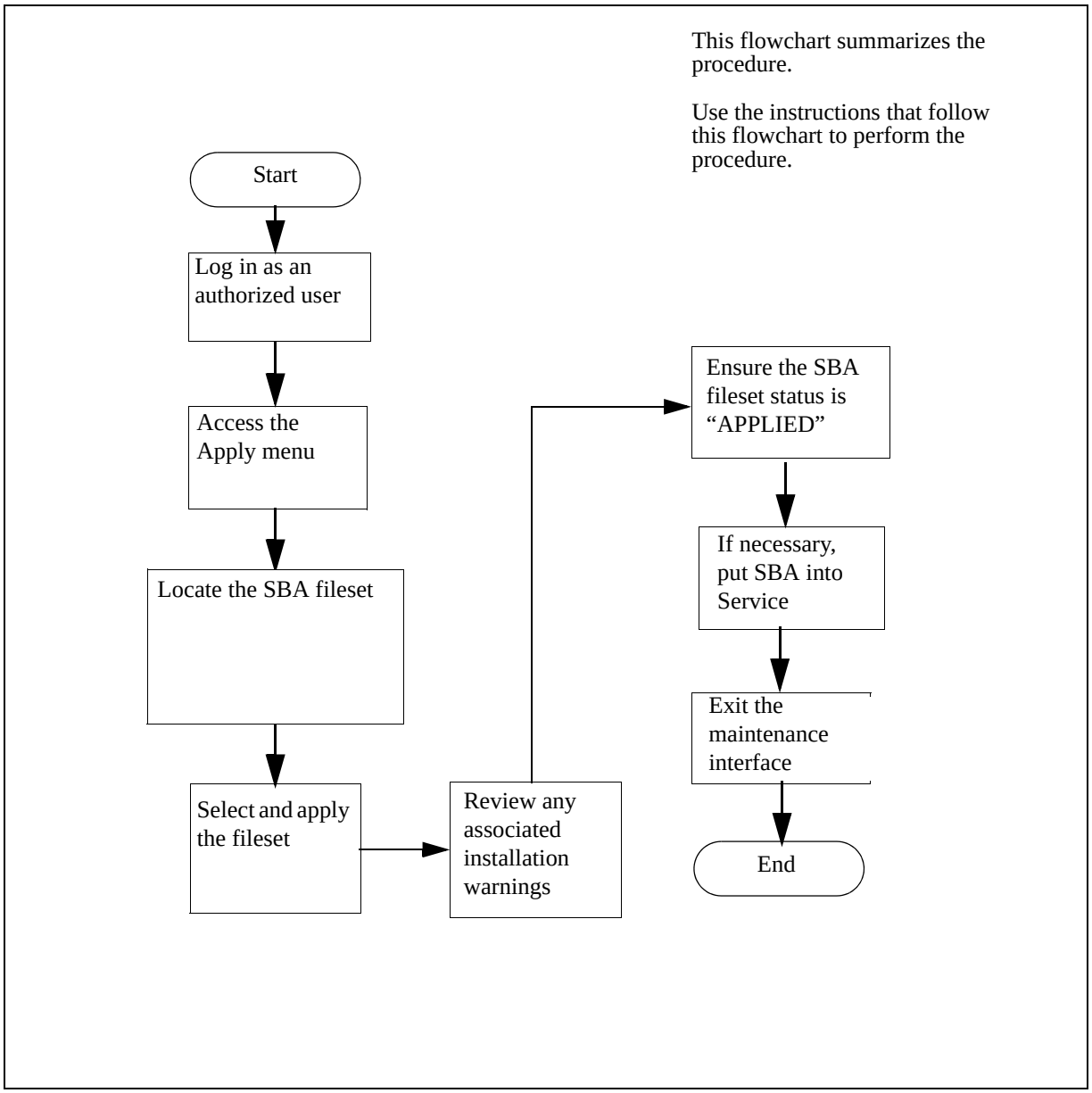
For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Procedure

The following flowchart lists the general steps involved in the installation process. The steps are detailed in text following this flowchart.

Summary of installing the SBA software for the first time



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Installing SBA

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager. For instructions, see Prerequisites on page 55.

2 Access the maintenance interface:

sdmmtc

If you are installing from	Do
tape	insert the CS2E0006 6.x (1 of 1) tape in slot 2 ***Note:*** Wait until the tape drive stabilizes (yellow LED is off) before you proceed. List the contents of the tape: apply 0 and pressing the Enter key.
a directory	list the contents of the directory: apply <directory path>

3 Select the SDM billing application (SBA) fileset:

select <fileset_num>

where

<fileset_num>
is the number next to the SBA fileset

Note: Use the up or down commands to scroll through the application list to locate the SBA fileset.

4 Apply the SBA fileset:

apply

Note: The system automatically selects the SDM_ACE fileset, which is required by the billing application. When you confirm the apply command, the system automatically installs the ACE fileset first.

Example response:

```
You have selected to install the following new
filesets or fileset updates.

SDM Billing Application xx.xx.xx.x

You did not select the following filesets that
are required by some of the selected filesets.
If you proceed, they will be applied
automatically before the selected filesets.

SDM ACE distribution x.x.x.x

Do you wish to proceed?
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N")
```

5 Confirm the apply command:

y

The installation can take several minutes to complete. When the installation is complete, the core manager displays the list of filesets on the source device. If a "more..." prompt appears, press the Enter key to display the additional information.

Note: If errors are indicated, check the log file specified and enter the load with corrective actions.

Following is an example of a warning from installing SBA:

Example

```
Warnings produced from installing SBA, if
any, are shown below

Press ENTER to continue.
```

6 Determine if warnings were produced.

If	Do
warnings are produced from installing SBA	record any warnings and report to your next level of support (see Installation warning examples on page 60)
no warnings are produced from installing SBA	press Enter, and proceed to step 7

7 Access the Details level:

details

8 Confirm that the status of SBA fileset is “APPLIED”.

Note: If necessary, use the up or down commands to scroll through the application list to view the filesets.

9 Access the application level:

appl

10 Busy the SBA:

bsy <SBA_fileset_num>

Where

<SBA_fileset_num> is the number next to the SBA fileset

11 Return the SBA to service:

rts <SBA_fileset_num>

Where

<SBA_fileset_num> is the number next to the SBA fileset.

12 Exit the maintenance interface:

quit all

13 You have completed this procedure.

Installation warning examples

You can receive the following warnings during an SBA installation.

Warning 1

```
WARNING: Executable base_mib_merge not found in the
bin directory

WARNING: Cannot restore the base mib values
```

Explanation 1

There must be a previous version of SBA. The management information base (mib) values from the previous version need to be entered again. Without the base_mib_merge executable file, the values cannot be automatically converted to the new version.

Warning 2

```
WARNING: The base mib command could not be used.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN: The mib executable needs to be
called directly for setting row 0 of
rcLogicalVolumeDir to /sba/ama.
```

Explanation 2

There must be a previous version of SBA because there was a problem using the base_mib command during installation. Set the rcLogicalVolumeDir (row 0) to /sba/ama. After installation, the authorized user enters the following two commands at the shell prompt:

 # cd /sdm/sba/NA100/bin

 # ./base_mib set -r0 rcLogicalVolumeDir /sba/ama

Warning 3

```
WARNING: The mib command is unable to reach the
baf_mib executable. It needs to be called directly.
```

Explanation 3

The authorized user needs to access the baf_mib directly, as opposed to accessing through the mib command.

Warning 4

```
WARNING: Executable baf_mib_merge not found in the
bin directory

WARNING: Cannot restore the baf mib values
```

Explanation 4

There is a previous version of SBA. The mib values from the previous version need to be entered again. Without the baf_mib_merge executable file, the values cannot be automatically converted to the new version.

Configuring the SBA on the core

Purpose

Use the following procedure to configure the SBA application and backup disks on the Core.

Application

ATTENTION
For XA-Core systems running on CSP16 or later, backup volumes can only be configured on IOP disks.

When configuring a stream on the Core, ensure that the backup volumes for the stream are configured on IOP disks. This applies to all streams defined in table SDMBILL, whether they are turned ON or OFF. You can access IOP volumes through the diskut level of the CI prompt. IOP disks usually start with F02L or F17L (for example, F02LAMA, F17LAMA5). To configure backup volumes on IOP disks, refer to procedure Configuring SBA backup volumes on the core on page 118 in this document.

To determine if your system is an XA-core system running CSP16 or later, run the *imagename* command on the Core. The first line of the response begins with “XA”, and the line that begins with “LAYER:TL” indicates 16 or higher.

The following procedures are referenced in this procedure. Ensure that you have access to these procedures if required.

- Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31
- Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82
- Configuring SBA backup volumes on the core on page 118
- Querying a billing stream on page 189

Datafill requirements

Before you can configure SBA, you must enter the appropriate datafill in tables CRSFMT, CRSMAP, DIRPPOOL, DIRPSSYS, and SDMBILL to have your billing records sent to either core manager or DIRP logical volumes on the Core, or both. The table Location of datafill procedures by PCL lists the PCLs and corresponding NTPs that contain the datafill procedures for these tables.

Location of datafill procedures by PCL

PCL	NTP reference
Local Exchange Carrier (LEC)	*297-8001-351 DMS-100 Family NA100 Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*
Local Exchange Carrier/TOPS (LET)	*297-8021-351 DMS-100 Family NA100 Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*
International	*297-9051-351 DMS-100 Family MMP Customer Data Schema Reference Manual*

Use the procedures in the NTPs listed in the appropriate table when performing step 2 of this procedure.

Billing formats supported

The table Billing formats supported by SBA lists the billing formats supported by SBA. Refer to the appropriate NTP in the table before performing this procedure.

Billing formats supported by SBA (Sheet 1 of 2)

Format	NTP reference
AMA	*297-1001-830 DMS-100 Family Bellcore Format Automatic Message Accounting Reference Guide*
Universal AMA	*297-9051-800 DMS-100 Family DMS-100 MMP AMA Reference Guide*
DMS-300 CDR (formats 09, 14 and 15)	*297-2301-119 Digital Switching Systems DMS-300 Call Detail Recording Description*
GSP CDR	*297-2651-119 Digital Switching Systems DMS-Global Services Platform Billing Records Reference Manual*
SMDR	*297-2071-119 North American DMS-100 Station Message Detail Recording Reference Guide*

Billing formats supported by SBA (Sheet 2 of 2)

Format	NTP reference
Sprint DMS-250 CDR	*297-2611-119 DMS-250 Call Detail Record Reference Manual*
UCS DMS-250 CDR	*297-2621-395 Digital Switching Systems UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide*

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Configuring SBA on the Core

At the MAPCI

1 Log into the Core using your login id and password.

2 Datafill tables CRSFMT, CRSMAP, DIRPPOOL and DIRPSSYS to send the billing records to either the core manager or DIRP logical volumes on the Core, or both.

Refer to the appropriate NTP described in Datafill requirements on page 63 in this procedure.

3 Define the billing stream.

If you are defining	Do
multiple billing streams	step 4
a single billing stream	step 5

4 Set the NUM_CALLREC_STREAMS parameter in table OFCENG to a value that equals or exceeds the number of streams to be configured.

Note: This parameter defines the highest number of billing streams that the switch supports.

5 Configure disk volumes for each stream on the Core for backup purposes. To configure disk volumes, refer to the procedure Configuring SBA backup volumes on the core on page 118.

After you have configured the backup volumes, return to this procedure and go to step 6.

Note 1: These volumes are used in situations where the Core is temporarily unable to pass billing data to the core manager.

Note 2: SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

6 Determine if a UCS DMS-250 CDR stream for BAF conversion is required.

If you	Do
are setting up a UCS DMS-250 CDR stream for BAF conversion	step 7
are not setting up a UCS DMS-250 CDR stream for BAF conversion	step 50

7 Access table OFCVAR:

```
table ofcvar
```

8 Position on office parameter EDGE_SWITCH:

```
pos edge_switch
```

9 Enter the change command:

```
cha
```

The system displays a prompt asking you to confirm whether you want to proceed with the change.

If you	Type
want to proceed with the change	**y** step 10
do not want to proceed with the change	**n**

10 At the system prompt, set the value to **Y**:,

y

The system displays a prompt asking you to confirm the value.

If you	Type
want to confirm the value	**y** step 11.
do not want to confirm the value	**n**

11 Set the FCDR_CDR_WORD_LAYOUT office parameter to normal. Access table OFCENG:

```
table ofceng
```

12 Position on office parameter FCDR_CDR_WORD_LAYOUT:

```
pos fcdr_cdr_word_layout
```

13 Enter the change command:

```
change
```

The system displays a prompt asking you to confirm whether you want to proceed with the change.

If you	Enter
want to proceed with the change	**y** step 14
do not want to proceed with the change	**n**

14 At the system prompt, set the value to normal:

```
normal
```

The system displays a prompt asking you to confirm the value.

If you	Type
want to confirm the value	**y** step 15.
do not want to confirm the value	**n**, and press the Enter key.

Note: If the FCDR_CDR_WORD_LAYOUT office parameter is set to `readlr`, CDR records are not converted to BAF records, and a NOSC alarm appears on the banner at the APPL level of the core manager.

15 Access table AMAPARM:

```
table amaparm
```

16 Verify tuple “bafsuppr” is set to Y:

```
pos bafsuppr
```

17 Change the value of the tuple:

```
rwok on
```

18 Invoke the change command:

```
cha
```

19 When prompted, confirm you want to proceed with the change:

y

20 When prompted, set the value to Y:

y

21 When prompted, confirm the value:

y

22 Verify tuple “enableaudit” is set to Y:

pos enableaudit

If the value is	Do
set to Y (yes)	step 28
set to N (no)	step 23

23 Change the value:

rwok on

24 Start the change command:

cha

25 When prompted, confirm you want to proceed with the change:

y

26 When prompted, set the value to Y:

y

27 When prompted, confirm the value:

y

28 Access table OFCENG:

table ofceng

29 Verify that the billing template is set to AMAREC:

pos fcdr_cdr_tmplt

If the value is	Do
AMAREC	step 35
not AMAREC	step 30

30 Change the value:

rwok on

31 Start the change command:

cha

32 When prompted, confirm you want to proceed with the change:

y

33 When prompted, set to the correct value:

internalk_tmplt amarec

34 When prompted, confirm the value:

y

35 Verify that CDR word layout is set to Normal:

pos fcdr_cdr_work_layout

and pressing the Enter key.

If the value is	Do
Normal	step 41
not Normal	step 36

36 Change the value:

rwok on

37 Invoke the change command:

cha

38 When prompted, confirm you want to proceed with the change:

y

39 When prompted, set to the correct value:

normal

40 hen prompted, confirm the value:

y

41 Verify that CDR size is set to 128:

pos fcdr_cdr_size

If the value is	Do
128	step 47
not 128	step 42

42 Change the value:

rwok on

43 Start the change command:

```
cha
```

44 When prompted, confirm you want to proceed with the change:

```
var_size 128
```

45 When prompted, set to the correct value:

```
normal
```

46 When prompted, confirm the value:

```
y
```

47 Ensure the predefined CDR templateID for the CDR2BAF application is present and activate the CTMPLT tool:

```
ctmplt
```

48 Upgrade the new or changed template:

```
upgrade
```

49 Verify that AMAREC is the active template:

```
status
```

50 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring a billing stream on the core manager

Purpose

Use this procedure to add, change, or delete a billing stream on the core manager.

Application

SBA only supports SMDR streams in DNS file format. SBA does not support an SMDR stream in DIRP file format.

The core manager allows you to configure an SMDR stream in DIRP file format. However, when you try to activate the SMDR stream from the Core (with DIRP file format) by using the command **sdmbctrl smdr on** or **sdmbctrl smdr both**, the command fails and the system displays the following error message: `"The stream is not configured or not supported on the SDM."`

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites apply to this procedure:

- The SBA must be in service when this procedure is performed.
- During this procedure, SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) will prompt you for information based on the task you are performing and the type of billing stream. This information is available in the configuration questionnaire completed during the procedure Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31.

  The table Information prompts lists the information from the questionnaire that may be required during this procedure.

Information prompts (Sheet 1 of 3)

CONFSTRM: Add command prompts	Values	# in questionnaire
Stream name	stream_name	1
Is this a filtered stream	filter_stream	2
Associated stream (not applicable to CM billing streams; used for filtered streams)	associated_stream	3
Filter criteria file (not applicable to CM billing streams; used for filtered streams)	filter_criteria_file	4
Stream record format	record format	5
File format	file_format	6

Information prompts (Sheet 2 of 3)

CONFSTRM: Add command prompts	Values	# in questionnaire
Please specify the logical volume	logical_volume_name	7
File transfer mode	file_transfer_mode	8
Destination component Id (applicable only for DNS file format)	destination_id	14
Destination component type (applicable only for DNS file format)	destination_type	15
Source component Id (applicable only for DNS file format)	source_id	16
Source component type ((applicable only for DNS file format)	source_type	17
Customer standard header file type (applicable only for DNS file format)	standard_file_type	18
Customer error header file type (applicable only for DNS file format)	error_file_type	19
Files renamed with close date (applicable only for DIRP file format)	files_renamed_with_ close_date	10
Files closed on file transfer and writetape (applicable for DIRP file format)	files_closed_on_file_ transfer	11
Do you want DIRP blocks closed based on time (applicable only for DIRP file format)	DIRP_blocks_closed_ based_on_time	12
File DIRP block closure time limit (in seconds) (applicable only for DIRP file format)	DIRP block_closure_time_ limit	13
Do you want files closed based on time	close_on_timer	20
File closure time limit (not applicable if you do not want files closed based on time)	file_close_time_limit	21
Maximum number of records per day	records_per_day	22
Average record size (not applicable if records per day is 0)	record_size	26
Maximum number of records per file	records_per_file	24

Information prompts (Sheet 3 of 3)

CONFSTRM: Add command prompts	Values	# in questionnaire
Maximum number of bytes per file	bytes_per_file	25

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Configuring a billing stream on the core manager

At any workstation or console

1

ATTENTION

SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the billing stream that is saved.

Access the core manager.

2 Access the BILLMTC interface:

`billmtc`

Example response

BILLMTC opens at the main level.

3 Access the CONFSTRM level:

`confstrm`

If you want to	Do
add a billing stream	step 4
change the configuration of a billing stream	step 11
delete a billing stream	step 15

4 Add a stream:

`add <stream_name>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream you want to add

5 Follow the prompts to add each value for the billing stream. Refer to table Information prompts on page 70 for more information.

6 Verify that the values displayed are the correct values. Examples of DNS, DIRP, and filtered billing streams are displayed on the following pages.

Example response: CONFSTRM Add for a DNS file format for a Core and Billing Manager

```
Stream Name -> AMA2
Filter stream -> No
Stream Record Format -> BC
File Format Type -> DNS
Logical Volume Name -> /cbmdata/00/billing/ama2
File Transfer Mode -> OUTBOUND
Destination Component Id -> 2
Destination Component Type -> 3
Source Component Id -> 1
Source Component Type -> 2
Customer Standard Header File Type -> 1
Customer Error Header File Type -> 2
File Closed On Time Valid -> NO
File Closed On Time -> 10080
Number of Records Per Day -> 10080
Average Record Size -> 1000
Maximum number of records -> 10000
Maximum number of bytes -> 1000000

Commit? [Save] {Save Edit Abort}:
```

Example Response: CONFSTRM Add for a DIRP file format for a Core and Billing Manager

```
Stream Name -> OCC
Is this a Filter stream -> NO
Stream Record Format -> CDR250
File Format Type-> DIRP
Please specify the logical Volume ->
/cbmdata/00/billing/occ
File Transfer Mode -> OUTBOUND
Do you want the files renamed with close date ->
NO
Do you want the files closed for file transfer
and writetape -> NO
Do you want DIRP blocks closed based on time ->
YES
File DIRP block Closure time limit (in seconds)
-> 2
Do you want Files closed based on time -> NO
Number of Records Per Day -> 1000000
Average Record Size -> 130
Maximum number of records per file -> 100000
Maximum number of bytes per file -> 20000000

Commit? [Save] {Save Edit Abort}:
```

Example response: CONFSTRM Add for a filtered stream file for a Core and Billing Manager

```
Stream Name -> FLT1
Is this a Filter stream -> Yes
Associated Stream Name -> OCC
Filter Stream Criteria File ->
/sdm/cfdata/rtfilt/CDR.cdr
Stream Record Format -> CDR250
File Format Type -> DIRP
Logical Volume Name -> /cbmdata/00/billing/fltl
File Transfer Mode -> OUTBOUND
Files Renamed With Close Date -> NO
Files closed for file transfer and writetape ->
YES
Do you want DIRP blocks closed based on time ->
YES
File DIRP block Closure time limit (in seconds)
-> 2
Do you want files closed based on time? -> Yes
File Closure time limit -> 10
Number of Records Per Day -> 0
Average Record Size -> 80
Maximum number of records -> 500000
Maximum number of bytes -> 2000000

Commit? [Save] {Save Edit Abort}:
```

If displayed values are	Do
not correct	step 7
correct	step 9

7 Edit the displayed values:

`edit`

8 Correct the values as necessary.

9 Save the displayed values:

`save`

Example response:

```
Saving stream

Configuration of stream is now complete.

Press Return to continue.
```

10 Press the Enter key to return to the CONFTSTRM level.

If you	Do
want to add another billing stream	step 4
do not want to add another billing stream	step 18

11 Change the configuration for a particular billing stream:

`change <stream_name>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream to change

12 Follow the prompts on the screen to change the value of the fields. Refer to table Information prompts on page 70 for more information.

Note: Changing the file format between DIRP and DNS is not supported. You must delete the stream and re-add using the desired format.

13 Save the displayed values:

`save`

Example response:

```
Saving stream

Configuration of stream is now complete.

Press Return to continue.
```

14 Press the Enter key to return to the CONFSTRM level.

If you	Do
want to change the configuration of another billing stream	step 11
do not want to change the configuration of another billing stream	step 18

15

ATTENTION
You must turn off (deactivate) the billing stream from the Core before you can delete the stream on the core manager.

Delete the billing stream:

`delete <stream_name>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream to delete

16 Follow the prompts on the screen to change the value of the fields.

Note: Changing the file format between DIRP and DNS is not supported. You must delete the stream and re-add using the desired format.

17 Confirm the delete command:

`yes`

If you	Do
want to delete another billing stream	step 15
do not want to delete another billing stream	step 18

18 Exit the CONFSTRM level:

`quit`

19 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring a DMS-GSP CDR billing stream

Purpose

Use this procedure to configure a DMS-GSP CDR billing stream.

Prerequisites

Complete the procedure Configuring a billing stream on the core manager on page 70 before you continue with this procedure.

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Configuring a DMS-GSP CDR billing stream

At the core manager

1. Set the typeOfCDR Mib to GSP:

   ```
   mib cdr set typeofcdr gsp
   ```

2. If you change the typeOfCDR Mib value after the stream is turned on, you must BSY, then RTS the SBA application to activate the changes to the Mib.

3. You have completed the procedure.

Activating a billing stream on the Core

Purpose

Use the following procedure to activate a billing stream on the Core.

Application

If you change a billing stream that is set to *on* or *both* to *off*, billing to the core manager stops and billing records are no longer sent to the core manager for that billing stream.

If the DIRP system is unable to receive any billing records, all billing records generated while the billing stream is set to *off* are lost.

When you set the billing stream to *on*, you have chosen to send the billing records to the core manager only. When you set the billing stream to *both*, you have chosen to send the billing records to the core manager and to the Core.

Prerequisites

Copy the values for the stream_name and sba_stream_state from Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31 into the following table.

Command to enter	First parameter	Second parameter
sdmbctrl	stream_name	sba_stream_state

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Activating a billing stream on the Core

At the MAPCI

1 Access the SDMBIL level:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil;post <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the stream name value entered in the table

2

CAUTION
Possible loss of service
If you change a billing stream that is set to *on* or *both* to *off*, billing to the core manager stops and billing records are no longer sent to the core manager for that billing stream.

ATTENTION
The option to set a billing stream to *both* only provides a temporary path while you are performing maintenance and alarm clearing tasks. The option to set a billing stream to the *both* mode on a permanent basis is not supported.

ATTENTION
MTX XA-Core systems generating more than 175,000 CDRs per hour do not support the *both* or *off* modes. File transfer limitations of DIRP and IOM/EIU prevent MTX core billing rates higher than 175,000 CDRs per hour.

Activate the billing stream:

`sdmbctrl <stream_name> <sba_stream_state>`

where:

<stream_name>
is the stream name value from step 1

<sba_stream_state>
is the SBA stream state (*both* or *on*) value from step 1

For example, the command **sdmbctrl ama on** sends billing records from the stream named AMA to the core manager. The stream is now running, and the core manager is receiving billing records and writing records to billing files.

Note 1: The `on` state sends billing records to the core manager, the `both` state sends billing records to the core manager and the DIRP system on the Core. However, the

core manager does not verify that the DIRP system is functioning properly. Also, when you use the `both` state, this causes a real-time impact to the Core.

Note 2: Currently, the SBA only supports SMDR streams in DNS file format. The SBA does not support an SMDR stream in DIRP file format. The core manager allows you to configure an SMDR stream in DIRP file format. However, when you try to activate the SMDR stream from the Core (with DIRP file format) by using the command **sdmbctrl smdr on** or **sdmbctrl smdr both**, the command fails and the system displays the following error message: `"The stream is not configured or not supported on the SDM."`

3 Verify that the billing records are being processed. To verify the records, refer to Querying a billing stream on page 189 of this document.

4 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule

Purpose

Use this procedure to perform the following functions for outbound file transfer for a billing stream:

- add a schedule tuple
- change the schedule tuple
- delete a schedule tuple

Prerequisites

This procedure requires a configured billing stream. Perform the procedure Configuring a billing stream on the core manager on page 70. The billing stream must support DIRP record format and outbound file transfer.

This procedure requires information from the configuration questionnaire completed during the procedure Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31. SBA will prompt for the appropriate information, based on the task you are performing and the type of billing stream. The following table Required information lists the information from the questionnaire that may be required during this procedure.

Required information (Sheet 1 of 2)

Prompt	Values	Question # from questionnaire
Enter stream	stream_name	1
Enter file_format_type	file_format	6
Enter destination	destination	29
Enter protocol	protocol	30
Enter primary_destination	primary_destination	31
Enter primary_port	primary _port	32
Enter alternate_destination	alternate_destination	33
Enter alternate_port	alternate_port	34
Enter start_time	schedule_start_time	43

Required information (Sheet 2 of 2)

Prompt	Values	Question # from questionnaire
Enter stop_time	schedule_stop_time	44
Enter interval	schedule_interval	45
Enter remote_storage_ directory	remote_storage_directory	37
Enter remote_login	remote_login	35
	Note: Special characters may not work in all operating environments. Use special characters only when necessary for outbound file transfer schedules.	
Enter remote_password	remote_password	36
Enter maximum_retries	protocol_max_retries	40
Enter retry_wait_time	protocol_retry_wait_time	41
Enter file_extension	file_extension	39
Enter field_separator	field_separator	38
Enter active	schedule_active	42

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule

At any workstation or console

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance level:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the schedule level:

```
schedule
```

4 Determine schedule tuple action.

If you are	Do
adding a schedule tuple	step 5
changing a schedule tuple	step 12
deleting a schedule tuple	step 17

5 Add a schedule tuple for a billing stream:

add

6

ATTENTION
Do not configure multiple schedule tuples with the same destination, directory, file format, and file extension. Collisions between billing file names can occur.

Follow the prompts to each value for the schedule tuple. Refer to the table at the start of the procedure for more information. Press the Enter key after entering each value.

Note: If you select SFTPW protocol, for secure outbound data transfer, you must first complete the following tasks:

- OpenSSH must be installed on the core manager
- you must manually accept the known host key for the downstream OSS destination, by performing the procedure Configuring SBA outbound connection security on page 90

When you have completed all fields, SBA displays the values that you entered.

Example response when FTPW protocol is selected

```
Stream: ‘AMA’
File_Format_Type: ‘DNS’
Destination: ‘OSS’
Protocol: ‘FTPW’
Primary_Destination: ‘47.32.45.67’
Primary_Port: ‘21’
Alternate_Destination: ‘47.32.67.86’
Alternate_Port: ‘21’
Start_Time: ‘00:00’
Stop_Time: ‘00:00’
Interval: ‘120’
Remote_Storage_Directory:
‘/home/amabilling/billingfiles’
Remote_Login: ‘amabilling’
Remote_Password: ‘******’
Timeout: ‘30’
Maximum_Retries: ‘3’
Retry_Wait_Time: ‘1’
File_Extension: ‘’
Field_Separator: ‘.’
Active: ‘Yes’

Valid actions are {‘Save’, ‘Edit’, ‘Abort’}.
Press Enter to accept ‘Edit’.
Enter Action:
```

7 Verify that the values displayed are the correct values.

If the values displayed are	Do
not correct	step 8
correct	step 10

8 Press the Enter key to edit the tuple.

9 Enter the name of the field to change, or enter “all” and enter the corrected information for the appropriate field or fields.

10 Save the schedule tuple:

save

Example response:

```
Schedule tuple saved

Press Return to Continue
```

11 Press the Enter key to return to the schedule level.

If you	Do
want to add another schedule tuple	step 5
do not want to add another schedule tuple	step 20

12

ATTENTION

You can not change the stream name, file format, and destination fields in a schedule tuple.

If the schedule tuple supports real time billing (RTB), you can not change the value of the protocol.

Change the value of one or more fields in the schedule tuple for a particular stream:

`change <stream_name>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream associated with the schedule tuple you want to change

Note: If you select to change the protocol field, the primary and alternate ports is re-prompted.

If you	Do
receive the following warning	step 13
do not receive the following warning	step 14

Example of warning

```
Warning: Do not delete this Schedule tuple or
proceed with the current modification if there
exists a configured RTB destination which
depends on it.
```

13 Offline and delete the corresponding RTB destination before continuing with this procedure. Contact your next level of support if you have any questions regarding the steps to take or the consequences of this action.

14

ATTENTION

Do not configure multiple schedule tuples with the same destination, directory, file format, and file extension. Collisions between billing file names can occur.

Follow the prompts on the screen to change the value of the desired fields.

Note: If you select SFTPW protocol, for secure outbound data transfer, you must first complete the following tasks:

- OpenSSH must be installed on the core manager
- you must manually accept the known host key for the downstream OSS destination, by performing the procedure Configuring SBA outbound connection security on page 90

When you have completed all fields, SBA displays the values that you entered.

15 When prompted, save the changed schedule tuple:

save

Example response:

```
Schedule tuple saved

Press Return to Continue
```

16 Press the Enter key to return to the schedule level.

If you	Do
want to change another schedule tuple	step 12
do not want to change another schedule tuple	step 20

17

> **ATTENTION**
> When the schedule tuple for a stream has a corresponding tuple with the same destination, you must delete the RTB tuple before you delete the schedule tuple.

Delete the schedule tuple for the billing stream:

```
delete <stream_name>
```

where:

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream associated with the schedule tuple to delete

If you	Do
receive the following warning	step 18
do not receive the following warning	step 19

Example of warning

```
Warning: Do not delete this Schedule tuple or
proceed with the current modification if there
exists a configured RTB destination which
depends on it.
```

18 Offline and delete the corresponding RTB destination before continuing with this procedure. Contact your next level of support if you have any questions regarding the steps to take or the consequences of this action.

19 Confirm the delete command:

```
yes
```

If you	Do
want to delete another schedule tuple	step 17
do not want to delete another schedule tuple	step 20

20 Exit the billing maintenance menu:

```
quit all
```

Note 1: You can test the file transfer settings by executing a manual file transfer by using the **Sendfile** command and

checking that the billing file is transferred to the correct directory of the downstream destination. You can find the **Sendfile** command at position 7 of the FILESYS level from the BILLMTC menu.

Note 2: If you perform an action on the downstream server, for example, shut down the server. This action makes the ftp service on the server unavailable to the core manager. Always delete the associated schedule tuple on the core manager first. If you do not, an FTPW alarm is generated on the CM. Refer to procedure Clearing an FTPW alarm in the core manager documentation, to clear the alarm.

21 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring SBA outbound connection security

Purpose

The SBA outbound connection security feature provides secure outbound file transfer using the OpenSSH SFTP (secure file transfer protocol) client. The SFTP client protects all data, including sensitive users' passwords, by encrypting the data before it leaves the core manager and decrypting the data after it arrives at the downstream OSS destination. The SFTP client also provides data integrity checking to ensure that the data has not been tampered with during the transfer.

Prerequisites

The following prerequisites apply to the SBA outbound connection security feature:

- An SSH sftp server (SFTP server subsystem) that is compatible with the OpenSSH sftp client must be running on the downstream Operations Support System (OSS) in order for the SBA to transfer data with the OpenSSH sftp client.
- OpenSSH software, version 3.7.1p2 or later, and any dependent software must be installed on the core manager in order for SFTPW (Secure File Transfer Protocol wrapper) protocol for outbound file transfer to be used. There is no explicit check performed by the SBA software to determine whether this package or fileset is installed when the SFTPW is being configured. Thus, if the SBA SFTPW application fails to find the sftp program, an SFTPW alarm is raised and the application terminates any transfer event it is attempting to perform.
- For the CBM, the SBA outbound connection security feature depends on the OpenSSH packages as well as NTutil.
- For the SDM and CS 2000 Core Manager, the SBA outbound connection security feature depends on the SDM_OpenSSH.base fileset, which must be installed manually, and the SDM_BASE.util fileset.
- The initial host key acceptance of the downstream processor should be performed manually in order for the SFTPW to be used for file transfer from the core manager. The .ssh/known_hosts file in the maint home directory is edited by SSH software to include the host key. After this is completed, sftp can be used to send files to the downstream OSS. This step must be performed for each downstream destination prior to schedule tuple configuration for SFTPW.

Limitations and restrictions

The following limitations and restrictions apply to the SBA outbound connection security feature:

- Public keys authentication is not supported in this release. All users are authenticated with the userid and password to the downstream OSS.
- The SBA outbound connection security feature does not secure data transfer for the AFT or RTB applications.
- SBA secure outbound file transfer (SFTPW) cannot re-send ClosedSent files when ClosedSent files already exist on the target directory in the downstream system. Therefore, it is important that existing ClosedSent (or processed) files at the downstream system be either moved to another directory or re-named before an attempt is made to re-send ClosedSent files from the core manager to the downstream system.

Procedure

To configure secure data transfer to a downstream OSS destination, it is necessary to first accept the known host key for the downstream OSS destination. Steps 1 through 10 of this procedure enable you to perform this task. This task must be performed whenever the destination downstream OSS is rebooted or whenever the SFTPD server on the OSS is restarted.

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Configuring SBA outbound connection security

At the PC or UNIX workstation

1 Establish a telnet connection to the core manager by completing the following substeps.

a Open a terminal window that is VT100 compatible.

b Log onto the core manager from the terminal window prompt:

```
telnet <ip_address>
```

where:

<ip_address>
is the IP address of the core manager

c When prompted, enter the login ID and password for the root user.

2 Change directory to the maint home directory:

```
cd ~maint
```

3 Look in the maint directory for the ".ssh" directory:

```
ls -lad .ssh
```

If	Do
the .ssh file does not exist	step 4
the .ssh file does exist	step 10

4 Create the .ssh directory:

```
mkdir .ssh
```

5 Change the .ssh directory ownership:

```
chown maint:maint .ssh
```

6 Change the permissions associated with the .ssh directory:

```
chmod u+rwx .ssh
```

7 Change to the maint user:

```
su maint
```

8 Run the ssh client to the downstream OSS destination by providing a "maint" user name and IP address for the ssh client, by performing the following steps:

a Type

```
ssh -l maint <nn.nn.nn.nn>
```

where

<nn.nn.nn.nn> is the IP address of the ssh client

Example of response

The authenticity of host '10.10.10.10' can't be established.

RSA key fingerprint is 3a:d5:d7:6e:ee:6b:45:fc:b9:0b:92:a7:1c:d8:f1:be.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?

b Type

```
yes
```

Example of response

Warning: Permanently added '10.10.10.10' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.

9 Press ctrl + C to terminate the program.

10 Exit the telnet session:

```
exit
```

11 Configure the outbound file transfer schedule for secure data transfer by performing the procedure Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82. The protocol used for secure data transfer is SFTPW (secure file transfer protocol wrapper).

12 You have completed this procedure.

Troubleshooting

Possible error scenarios that may occur when you are performing this procedure and the steps to perform in addressing these problems are listed below:

- Connection refused

  This error causes a "Down" status for the SSH Collector Status parameter.

  Example
  Error : ssh; connect to host <hostname/hostip> port 22: Connection refused
  Connection closed.

  To resolve this problem:

  — Verify that the host machine is on the network.

  — Verify that the SSH server on the host machine is running and that the configuration is correct (such as, the port number and fingerprint).

- SSH not found

  This error is caused by the ssh not being installed on the core manager.

  Example
  Error: /bin/ksh: ssh: not found.

  To resolve this problem:

  — Verify that the OpenSSH package is installed on the system.

  Note: If your core manager is an AIX-based SDM or CS 2000 Core Manager, you can verify whether the OpenSSH package

is installed by checking for the package at the SWIM level of the sdmmtc user interface.

If the package is not installed, contact your Nortel service representative for assistance in installing the OpenSSH package provided by Nortel.

Note: You should not install the OpenSSH package downloaded from the web unless you are instructed to do so by your Nortel service representative.

- known_hosts file cannot be datafilled

  This error is caused by the non-existence of, or incorrect permissions for, the /home/maint/.ssh (AIX-based SDM) or /cbmdata/users/maint/.ssh (CBM) directory.

  To resolve this problem:

  — Verify that you are logged in as the root user and that you switched user (su) to the maint user.

  — Verify that the directory /home/maint/.ssh (AIX-based SDM) or /cbmdata/users/maint/.ssh (CBM) is present and has read/write permissions set for the maint user. If the directory doesn't exist, create it.

  — Verify that the correct IP address is used for host key acceptance.

- SSH server's host key has changed

  If the server's host key has changed, the client will notify you that the connection cannot proceed until the server's host key is deleted from the known_hosts file using a text editor. Before performing this task, you must contact the system administrator of the SSH server to ensure that the server operation will not be compromised.

  To resolve this problem:

  — Try to create an ssh connection to a different machine. If you receive an error message about a changed or incorrect public key, it is probably due to the host changing its public key. Edit the

file /home/maint/.ssh/known_hosts using a text editor and delete any line containing the name of that host.

— Try to create an ssh connection to that host again and then accept a new public key for the host.

- SSH warns about “man-in-the-middle attack”

  This problem is caused either by someone eavesdropping on your connection or by the host key having been changed.

  To resolve this problem:

  — Contact your system administrator to determine whether the host key has been changed or whether the ip address of the client has been changed.

  — Edit the file /home/maint/.ssh/known_hosts using a text editor and delete any line containing the name of that host.

  — Datafill the known_host keys with new information.

Configuring RTB for a billing stream

Real Time Billing Overview

Real Time Billing (RTB) allows billing records to be available for transfer from the core manager 30 seconds after the time the billing records are generated. RTB downloads a small group of records to the DIRP billing file at the downstream destination as they are added to the open billing file on the core manager. RTB uses file transfer protocol (FTP) through an Ethernet connection to deliver the records.

Terminology

To understand how the SBA processes and routes the billing records it receives for RTB, the following terminology must be understood:

- **Stream** - A stream, or billing stream, can be conceptualized as a pipeline through which billing records received from the core pass. For each stream component that exists on the core, a corresponding stream component exists on the core manager. Billing records created by calls pass through the stream from their point of origination on the core to the core manager, where they are stored on disk.
- **Sub-stream** - A stream is further divided into Primary and Recovery sub-streams. The Primary sub-stream handles the current records being sent by the core. The Recovery sub-stream is only active after the SBA is unable to transfer records from the core to the core manager and temporarily stores the records on the core. When the core is once again able to re-establish the connection to the core manager, the stored records are sent to the core manager in a Recovery sub-stream while, concurrently, the current records are sent in the Primary sub-stream.
- **Active** file state - When records are written to a file that is open on the core manager, the file name on the core manager is prefixed with an "A", which means "active". When a billing file's content is being written to a file on a downstream processor, the name of the file on the downstream processor is also prefixed with an "A".
- **Unprocessed** file state - After the file on the core manager receives all of its billing records, the file is closed and the name of the file is prefixed with a "U", which means "unprocessed". In the same manner, after the file content has been transferred to a downstream processor, the file receiving this content on the downstream processor is also prefixed with a "U".
- **Processed** file state - When a billing file on the core manager is closed and its content has been received by all designated downstream destinations, the file is then eligible for removal in order

to free up disk space. The file name prefix then changes from "U" to "P", meaning "processed".

SBA file transfer subsystem

The SBA file transfer system uses a schedule tuple for scheduled file transfers. This schedule tuple is specified by stream name, file format, and destination. For each tuple, different file transfer parameters can be specified, such as start time, stop time, and file transfer interval. There can be only one tuple for each combination of stream, file format, and destination.

The tuple contains a field indicating whether it is active. Scheduled file transfers occur only when the tuple is active. An interval setting in the schedule tuple determines how often SBA checks to see whether there are unprocessed files waiting to be sent downstream. When this interval is exceeded, the files are transferred downstream.

Real Time Billing file transfer

The RTB rts (return to service) command, which is issued from the billing maintenance interface (billmtc), is used to initiate the transfer of open billing files to the downstream customer site. The command specifies the stream, file format, and destination. RTB uses the appropriate fields in the schedule tuple corresponding to this stream. RTB attempts to transfer records to the active billing file at the primary destination IP address of the downstream destination specified in the schedule tuple. For the procedure used to perform this command, see “Returning RTB stream instance to service” in the *Accounting* document for your core manager.

While RTB is transferring an open file, on the downstream processor the file name is prefixed with an “A” indicating an open, “active” file. When the file transfer is complete, the file prefix on the downstream processor is changed to a “U”, the same file prefix used when scheduled file transfers succeed.

When RTB is in service (InSV), the RTB Bsy (busy) command stops the current open file transfer by first closing the current open file on the core manager, sending the remainder of the file downstream, and then closing the FTP connection with the downstream processor. The procedure used for querying the current operational state of RTB is “Querying the status of RTB for a billing stream”, in the *Accounting* document for your core manager.

The schedule tuple must be active for a stream in order for the stream to be processed. When the two file transfer applications, scheduled transfer and Real Time Billing, are configured both must acknowledge

an unprocessed file (“U” file prefix) before the file can become processed (“P” file prefix). Thus, after RTB transfers a file, the file state will remain “unprocessed” until the next scheduled transfer event. When that transfer event occurs, the scheduler examines all unprocessed files and treats them according to whether they have already been transferred by RTB. The files that have not been transferred by RTB are transferred and moved to the “processed” file state after a successful transfer. The files that have been transferred by RTB are moved directly to the “processed” file state without retransmission.

Connection management

In normal operation, open files transferred by Real Time Billing are sent only to the Primary IP destination specified in the schedule tuple for each destination. If a problem occurs with that destination and open file transfer fails, the current file is closed. RTB will be tried again on the next open files based on the RTB MIB value RTBMaxConsecutiveFailures. After all file transfers allowed by the RTBMaxConsecutiveFailures RTB MIB value have been attempted, a critical alarm is raised, a log is issued, and RTB is moved to the SYSB state. In this state, open file transfer is not active.

The retry behavior of RTB differs from that of a scheduled transfer. In the case of a scheduled transfer the primary address is tried first, and if it fails, attempts to re-transmit the file are repeated until the number of retries is exhausted. The retry attempts alternate between the primary and alternate destinations indicated in the schedule tuple. In the case of an RTB transfer, however, RTB will not attempt to re-transmit the file since that impacts the ability to send current records. Thus, RTB closes the file and retries transfer on the next file opened. In addition, unlike scheduled transfer, RTB only uses the primary destination.

> ***Note:*** When RTB closes billing files, it cannot send the billing files downstream. The billing files are, however, automatically transferred from the core manager during the next scheduled transfer when the schedule tuple is active. The billing files can also be transferred manually. For the procedure used to transfer the billing files manually, see “Sending billing files from disk” in NN10363-811, in the *Accounting* document for your core manager.

Manual intervention is required to restore RTB when it is in the SYSB state. The problem can often be attributed to a network connection that is no longer functioning properly. The RTB IPTest command can be used to “ping” the primary downstream address indicated in the schedule tuple to determine this. A SYSB state may also occur if the protocol has been changed in the schedule tuple to something other

than RFTPW, the required protocol for RTB. When the problem that forced RTB into the SYSB state is resolved, the RTB Bsy and Rts commands can be used to bring RTB into service.

Purpose

Use this procedure to perform the following real time billing (RTB) functions:

- add RTB to a billing stream
- change the RTB configuration for a billing stream
- delete RTB from a billing stream

Prerequisites

This procedure has the following prerequisites:

- Configure the billing stream. Perform the procedure Configuring a billing stream on the core manager on page 70. RTB requires outbound file transfer and DIRP file format.
- Configure outbound file transfer for the stream. Perform the procedure Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82. RTB only supports Real-time File Transfer Protocol Wrapper (RFTPW)

This procedure requires the following information:

- maximum number of retry attempts after RTB fails to transfer a billing file before RTB raises a critical alarm
- directory location on the data processing and management system (DPMS) of the RTB test file and partial file

Logging on to the CS 2000 Core Manager

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager as an authorized user or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Logging on to the Core and Billing Manager 850

You must have the root user ID and password to log into the server.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Configuring RTB for a billing stream

At any workstation or console

1 Log into the core manager. Refer to Prerequisites on page 99 for details.

2 Access the BILLMTC interface:

```
billmtc
```

Example response:

The BILLMTC interface opens at the main level.

3 Access the schedule level:

```
schedule
```

Example response:

```
BILLMTC accesses the SCHEDULE level.
```

4 Display and verify the schedule tuple:

```
display <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the configured billing stream

Verify the following fields:

- File_Format_Type: DIRP
- Protocol: RFTPW
- Active: No

Note: Before configuring RTB ensure that the fields contain the values shown in this list.

5 Access the RTB level:

`rtb`

Example response:

```
BILLMTC accesses the RTB level.
```

6 Access the CONFRTB level:

`confrtb`

Example response:

```
BILLMTC accesses the CONFRTB level.
```

If you want to	Do
add RTB to a billing stream	step 7
change the RTB configuration for a billing stream	step 15
delete RTB from a billing stream	step 23

7 Add RTB to a billing stream:

`add <stream_name> <file_format> <destination>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the configured billing stream

<file_format>
is the file format of the configured billing stream

<destination>
is the destination that SBA will transfer the billing files

Note: Scheduled outbound file transfer and real time billing (RTB) allow for multiple destinations for a single billing stream.

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBMaxConsecutiveFailures
(0...10 [3]:
```

Note: You are unable to abort from this command until a value is provided for the prompt above.

8

ATTENTION
If auto recovery is turned on, do not configure multiple RTB destinations with the same Test File Location or Partial File Location on the DPMS.

Enter the desired maximum retry attempts before RTB raises a critical alarm, and press the Enter key.

Note: The default value is 3.

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBRemoteTestFileLocation:
```

9 Enter the directory on the DPMS where the RTB test file will reside and press the Enter key.

Note: The default directory is the Remote_Storage_Directory as configured in the Schedule tuple for this stream.

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBRemotePartialFileLocation
```

10 Enter the directory on the DPMS where the RTB remote partial file resides, and press the Enter key.

Note: The default directory is the Remote_Storage_Directory as configured in the Schedule tuple for this stream.

Example response:

```
You entered:
RTB Max Consecutive Failures: 5
RTB Remote Test File Location: /sba/autorec
RTB Partial File Location: /sba/autorec
Commit? [Save] {Save Edit Abort}:
```

If the displayed values are	Do
not correct	step 11
correct	step 12

11 Edit and correct the displayed values:

`edit`

12 Save the information you entered:

`save`

13 Activate the schedule tuple for the stream by performing Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82

14 Use the following table to determine your next action.

If you	Do
want to add RTB to another billing stream	step 7
do not want to add RTB to another billing stream	step 26

15 Change the RTB configuration for a billing stream:

`change <stream_name> <file_format> <destination>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the configured billing stream

<file_format>
is the file format of the configured stream

<destination>
is the billing file transfer destination

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBMaxConsecutiveFailures
(0...10 [3]:
```

Note: You are unable to abort from this command until a value is provided for the prompt above.

16

ATTENTION
If auto recovery is turned on, do not configure multiple RTB destinations with the same Test File Location or Partial File Location on the DPMS.

Enter the desired maximum retry attempts before RTB raises a critical alarm, and press the Enter key.

Note: The default value is 3.

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBRemoteTestFileLocation:
```

17 Enter the directory on the DPMS where the RTB test file resides, and press the Enter key.

Note: The default directory is the Remote_Storage_Directory as configured in the Schedule tuple for this stream.

Example response:

```
Please enter the RTBRemotePartialFileLocation
```

18 Enter the directory on the DPMS where the RTB remote partial file resides, and press the Enter key.

Note: The default directory is the Remote_Storage_Directory as configured in the Schedule tuple for this stream.

Example response:

```
You entered:
RTB Max Consecutive Failures: 5
RTB Remote Test File Location: /sba/autorec
RTB Partial File Location: /sba/autorec
Commit? [Save] {Save Edit Abort}:
```

If the displayed values are	Do
not correct	step 19
correct	step 20

19 Edit and correct the displayed values:

```
edit
```

20 Save the information you entered:

```
save
```

21 Activate the schedule tuple for the stream by performing Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82

22 Use the following table to determine your next action.

If you	Do
want to change the RTB configuration on another billing stream	step 15
do not want to change the RTB configuration on another billing stream	step 26

23 Deactivate the schedule tuple for the stream by performing Configuring the outbound file transfer schedule on page 82

24 Delete the RTB configuration from a billing stream:

`delete <stream_name> <file_format> <destination>`

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the configured billing stream

<file_format>
is the file format of the configured stream

<destination>
is the billing file transfer destination

Example response:

```
Are you sure you want to delete the RTB tuple?
(Y/N).
```

25 Confirm the delete command:

y

If you	Do
want to delete RTB from another billing stream	step 23
do not want to delete RTB from another billing stream	step 26

26 Quit the BILLMTC interface:

`quit all`

27 You have completed this procedure.

Querying the status of RTB for a billing stream

Purpose

Use this procedure to query the status of the real-time billing (RTB) application for a specific billing stream. The status can be

- InSv (in service)
- SysB (system busy)
- ManB (manually busy)
- OffL
- IsTb

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Querying RTB status for a stream

At any workstation or console

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the schedule level:

```
schedule
```

4 Access the RTB level:

```
rtb
```

5 Query the status of RTB configured for a specific billing stream:

```
query <streamname>
```

where

streamname
is the SBA billing stream configured with the RTB

The system displays the status of the RTB.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Returning RTB stream instance to service

Purpose

Use this procedure to return real-time billing (RTB) stream instance to service from a ManB (manual busy) state

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Returning real-time billing to service

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the schedule level:

```
schedule
```

4 Access the RTB level:

```
rtb
```

5 Return real-time billing for a stream to service:

rts <stream> <file_format> <destination>

where

stream
is the name of the stream

file_format
is the format of the files in the stream

destination
is the name of the destination that receives the stream

Note: All parameters for this command are mandatory.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Turning auto-recovery on

Purpose

Use this procedure to turn on real time billing (RTB) auto-recovery. Auto-recovery allows RTB to automatically recover from a billing transfer failure with the data and processing management system (DPMS) after exceeding the allowable number of retry attempts. Auto-recovery performs the following functions:

- sends a 10 MB test file to the DPMS to analyze the cause of the file transfer failure
- moves partial *.tmp* files on the DPMS to a partial file directory

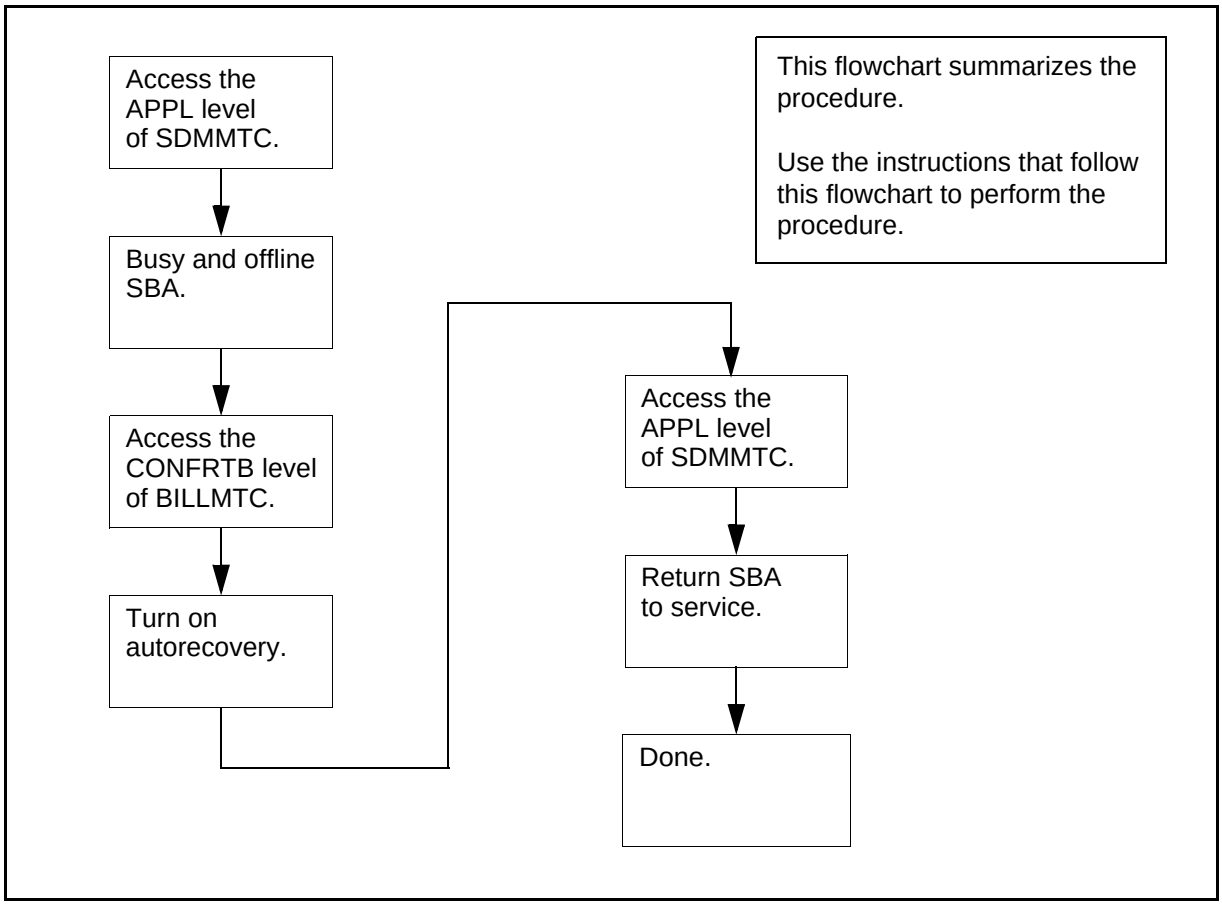
Procedure

The following flowchart summarizes this procedure.

Note: This procedure manually busies SuperNode Billing Application (SBA), which generates the following actions:

- SBA operates in backup mode.
- MAPCI displays a major SBACP alarm appears under the SDMBIL banner.

Summary of procedure



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Turning on auto-recovery

At any workstation or console

1 Access the core manager.

2 Access the APPL level of the SDMMTC interface:

```
sdmmtc appl
```

Response

SDMMTC accesses the APPL level

3 Use the Up and Down commands to scroll through the list of displayed applications and locate the SBA application.

4 Busy SBA:

bsy <n>

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SDMMTC displays the following prompt:

```
The application is in service.
This command will cause a service interruption.
Do you wish to proceed?
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
```

5 Confirm the command:

y

Response

SBA changes state to ManB.

6 This is an optional step. Offline SBA:

offl <n>

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA changes state to OffL.

7 Quit the SDMMTC interface:

quit all

Response

The display returns to the command prompt.

8 Access the BILLMTC interface:

billmtc

Response

BILLMTC opens at the main level.

9 Access the Schedule level:

schedule

Response

BILLMTC shows the Schedule level.

10 Access the RTB level:

`rtb`

Response

BILLMTC shows the RTB level.

11 Access the CONFRTB level:

`confrtb`

Response

BILLMTC shows the CONFRTB level.

12 Turn auto-recovery on:

`autorec on`

Response

"Autorecovery has been turned on."

13 Quit the BILLMTC interface:

`quit all`

The display returns to the command prompt.

14 Access the APPL level of the SDMMTC interface:

`sdmmtc appl`

Response

SDMMTC accesses the APPL level

15 Use the Up and Down commands to scroll through the list of displayed applications and locate the SBA application.

16 If you placed SBA offline in step 6, busy SBA:

`bsy <n>`

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA changes state to ManB.

17 Return SBA to service:

`rts <n>`

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA returns to service.

18 You have completed this procedure.

Turning auto-recovery off

Purpose

Use this procedure to turn off Real Time Billing (RTB) auto-recovery for all configured RTB destinations.

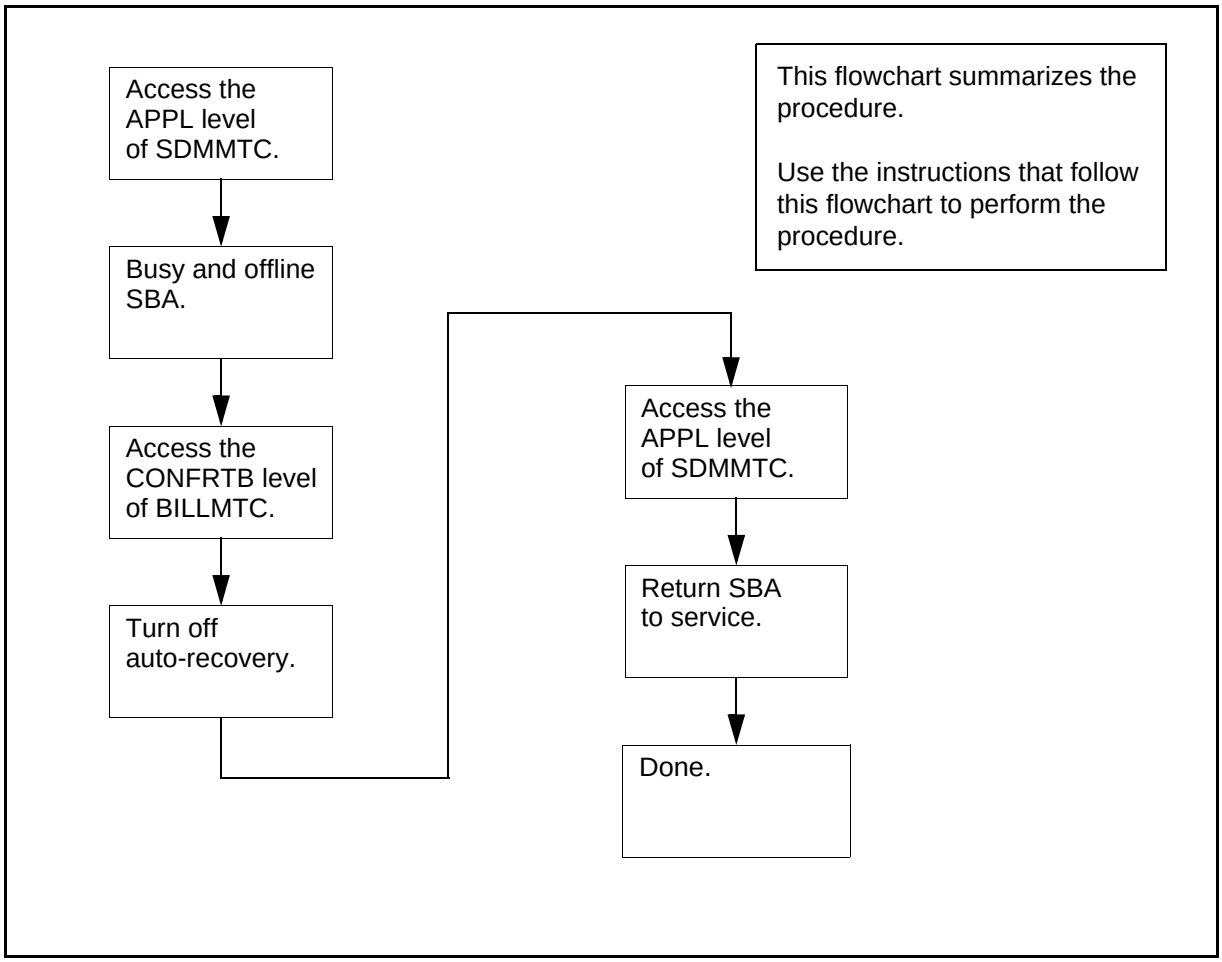
Note: This procedure manually busies SuperNode Billing Application (SBA), which generates the following actions:

- SBA operates in backup mode.
- MAPCI displays a major SBACP alarm appears under the SDMBIL banner.

Procedure

The following flowchart summarizes this procedure. Perform the steps that follow the flowchart to perform the procedure.

Summary of procedure



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Turning off auto-recovery

At any workstation or console

1 Access the core manager.

2 Access the APPL level of the SDMMTC interface:

`sdmmtc appl`

Response

SDMMTC accesses the APPL level

3 Use the Up and Down commands to scroll through the list of displayed applications and locate the SBA application.

4 Busy SBA:

`bsy <n>`

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SDMMTC displays the following prompt:

```
The application is in service.
This command will cause a service interruption.
Do you wish to proceed?
Please confirm ("YES", "Y", "NO", or "N"):
```

5 Confirm the command:

`y`

Response

SBA changes state to ManB.

6 This is an optional step. Offline SBA:

`offl <n>`

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA changes state to OffL.

7 Quit the SDMMTC interface:

```
quit all
```

Response

The display returns to the command prompt.

8 Access the BILLMTC interface:

```
billmtc
```

Response

BILLMTC opens at the main level.

9 Access the Schedule level:

```
schedule
```

Response

BILLMTC shows the Schedule level.

10 Access the RTB level:

```
rtb
```

Response

BILLMTC shows the RTB level.

11 Access the CONFRTB level:

```
confrtb
```

Response

BILLMTC shows the CONFRTB level.

12 Turn auto-recovery off:

```
autorec off
```

BILLMTC turns off autorecovery for all configured RTB destinations.

13 Quit the BILLMTC interface:

```
quit all
```

The display returns to the command prompt.

14 Access the APPL level of the SDMMTC interface:

```
sdmmtc appl
```

Response

SDMMTC accesses the APPL level

15 Use the Up and Down commands to scroll through the list of displayed applications and locate the SBA application.

16 If you placed SBA offline (OffL) in step 6, busy SBA:

```
bsy <n>
```

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA changes state to ManB.

17 Return SBA to service:

```
rts <n>
```

where

<n> is the number of the SBA application

Response

SBA returns to service.

18 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring SBA backup volumes on the core

Purpose

Use this procedure to configure backup volumes on IOP, 3PC, DDU, or SLM disks on the core for a billing stream. The maximum number of volumes that can be configured for a billing stream is either 69 or the maximum supported by the underlying hardware, whichever is less per stream.

The following table lists the disk drive backup volumes that you can configure for the BRISC and XA-core platforms.

Platform	Backup volume(s)
BRISC	DDU or SLM
XA-core (for releases prior to SDM16 or CS2E03)	DDU or IOP
XA-core (for SDM16 or CS2E0 and higher)	IOP

Prerequisites

Prior to starting this procedure, you must be aware of the following:

- you must configure additional backup storage to prevent a temporary problem that forces the SBA into long-term backup mode
- the billing stream is aware that the replaced volumes exist, and recovers files from both the swapped-out and swapped-in sets of volumes as part of the recovery process
- the billing stream loses track of swapped-out volumes when a switch of activity (SwAct) or a restart is performed on the DMS or Communication Server 2000 prior to the completion of the recovery of the files
- there is a risk of losing some billing records when you reconfigure or swap-out backup volumes of a stream that is in backup mode during the transition process
- you must allow recovery to complete prior to a switch outage when you choose to swap out an active backup volume during an emergency situation. If not, the billing stream does not recognize the swapped-out volumes.

  If you are using or migrating to a XAC16 system, your backup volumes must be on IOP volumes. If your current backup volumes

are on SLM or DDU volumes and you are running a previous release, you must migrate to IOP volumes before upgrading to this release.

ATTENTION
Ensure the size for backup volumes is sufficient.
Refer to Disk space requirements (Calculation of core disk space requirements) in procedure Preparing for SBA installation and configuration. The absolute minimum size for backup volumes is 30MB.

ATTENTION
Backup volumes must be configured evenly across the available disks of the same disk type in your system.

Procedures

Use the following procedures to configure SBA backup volumes on the core.

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedures do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes

At your system

1 Write down the dms_disk_space value from the procedure Preparing for SBA installation and configuration (answer 28), which shows the amount of disk space required for the backup volumes.

2 Determine the amount of disk space of each disk type in your system to be used for storing the backup volumes. Divide the value you recorded in step 1 by the maximum volume size

supported for the appropriate disk types for your system, obtained from the table below. Record these values.

Disk type	Maximum disks per core	Maximum volumes per device	Maximum volumes configurable for SBA	Maximum volume size
IOP	2	32	64	2GB
3PC	2	32	64	2GB
DDU	10	32	69	64MB
SLM	2	32	64	

3 Ensure that the backup volumes can fit on the disks in your system. Compare the values that you recorded in step 2 with the maximum number of volumes supported for the disk types in your system, obtained from the table in step 2. Determine the next step to perform:

If the number of volumes obtained in step 2	Do
is less than or equal to the maximum number allowed	step 4
is greater than the maximum number allowed	contact the next level of support

4 Determine the next steps to perform.

To configure disk type	Use this procedure
DDU	Configuring DDU disk drive backup volumes on page 121
IOP	Configuring IOP disk drive backup volumes on page 125
SLM	Configuring SLM disk drive backup volumes on page 128
3PC	Configuring 3PC disk drive backup volumes on page 131

Configuring DDU disk drive backup volumes

At the MAP

1 Post the billing stream:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil;post <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

2 Obtain information about the existing backup volumes for the billing stream:

```
conf view <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

Note: SBA does not support configuring more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

The system displays the name of each backup volume in the stream. Record each backup volume name for future reference.

3 Quit out of the MAPCI level:

```
quit all
```

4 Display and record the size of a volume and its number of free blocks:

```
dskut;sv <volume name>
```

where

<volume name>
is the name of one of the volumes that you obtained and recorded in step 2

5 Repeat step step 5 for each volume name that you recorded in step 2.

6 Create an eight-character, alphanumeric name for each of the new backup volumes that you determined in the procedure, Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119 and record each of these names for future reference.

Note 1: DDU volume names can be up to eight alphanumeric characters in length, with the first four characters reserved for the disk prefix.

Note 2: Logical volumes must be configured evenly across the disks.

7 Access the IOD level:

```
mapci;mtc;iod
```

8 Locate the DDUs:

```
listdev ddu
```

9 Record the DDU numbers and their respective IOC, CARD, and PORT locations for future reference.

10 Begin to busy a DDU:

```
ioc <ioc>
```

where

<ioc>
is the IOC controlling the respective DDU

11 Display the DDU card:

```
card <ddu_card>
```

where

<ddu_card>
is the DDU card number

12 Complete the busy process:

```
bsy
```

13 Confirm the DDU card number that you selected in step 11 indicates a status of ManB.

14 Display the free space for this DDU:

```
dskalloc <ddu #>
```

where

<ddu #>
is the DDU card number

Note: Record the free space amount from the dskalloc command that is displayed, for future reference.

15 Determine DDU disk space availability.

If you have	Do
located a DDU with sufficient disk space for the new backup volumes	step 19

If you have	Do
not located a DDU with sufficient disk space for the new backup volumes	step 16

16 Return the DDU to service:

```
rts
```

17 Return to the IOC level:

```
quit
```

18 Repeat step 10 through 17 until you locate a DDU with sufficient space for the new backup volumes.

19 Create a new logical volume:

```
add <volume> <blocksize>
```

where:

<volume>
is the backup volume name

<blocksize>
is the size of the volume. Calculate this by multiplying the maximum volume size allowed for the DDU disk, which is shown in the table in step 2 of the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119, by 1024.

Example
add AMA8 51200

This example prompts the system to create the logical volume D000AMA8, consisting of 51200 1024-byte blocks (50 Mbyte) of available disk space.

Note: If you receive an error message while updating the last DDU volume with 64 Mbyte, this volume must be configured with a size less than 32767 blocks.

20 Verify the names of the volume identifiers:

```
display
```

21 Add an allocation volume to the root directory:

```
diradd <backup_volume>
```

where:

<backup_volume>
is the backup volume name

22 Update the volume identifiers:

```
update
```

23 Repeat step 19 through 22 until each new logical volume has been created.

24 Exit the disk administration level:

```
quit
```

25 Return the DDU to service:

```
mapci;mtc;iod;ddu <#>;rts
```

where:

<#>
is the DDU disk drive number (0 or 1) that you busied in step 12

26 Return to the MAPCI level:

```
quit
```

27 Configure the billing stream of the logical volumes you created in step 19 through 23 once you receive confirmation that the files are successfully created. Performing the procedure, Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream on page 134.

28 Exit back to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

Note: You must alert all operating company personnel who work on the core, and provide the names of the old and new backup volumes and the procedure you used to swap the volumes. They must understand that any restarts or activity switch (SwAct) that occurs before the billing stream returns to normal mode can cause a loss of billing records.

It is imperative that the mode of the billing stream must be closely monitored to ensure that it returns to normal mode without an intervening RESTART or SwAct.

29 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring IOP disk drive backup volumes

At the MAP

1 Post the billing stream:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil;post <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

2 Obtain information about the existing backup volumes for the billing stream:

```
conf view <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

Note: SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

The system displays the name of each backup volume in the stream. Record each backup volume name for future reference.

3 Quit out of the MAPCI level:

```
quit all
```

4 Display and record the size of a volume and its number of free blocks:

```
diskut;lv <volume name>
```

where

<volume name>
is the name of one of the volumes that you obtained and recorded in step 2

5 Repeat step 4 for each volume name that you recorded in step 2.

6 Create an alphanumeric name, consisting of a maximum of twelve characters, for each of the new backup volumes that you determined in the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119. Record each of these names for future reference.

Note 1: IOP volume names on the IOP disks can be up to twelve alphanumeric characters in length, with the first four characters reserved for the disk prefix.

Note 2: Logical volumes must be configured evenly across the disks.

7 Access the disk administration level:

`diskadm <disk prefix>`

where

<disk prefix>
is one of the prefixes assigned to the two disks; for example, F02L or F17D.

8 Determine the free disk space:

dd

9 Note the following example, which is a response to the command performed in step 8, choosing the F02L disk name.

```
Disk drive information for F02L

Date last formatted             :  2000/01/01 01:00:50.145 THU.
Date last modified              :  2001/09/26 11:22:38.587 WED.
Total space for volumes         :  4095 Mbytes
Total free space                :  1014 Mbytes
Size of largest free segment    :  1014 Mbytes
Total number of volumes         :  14

1 Block = 512 bytes
```

10 Determine the size of the largest free segment.

If the size of the largest free segment is	Do
greater than or equal to the maximum allowable volume size for the IOP disk type	step 11
less than the maximum allowable volume size for the IOP disk type	contact your next level of support before proceeding with this procedure

11 Create a new logical volume:

`cv <volume> <size> ftfs`

where

<volume>
is the backup volume name

<size>
is the size of the volume. Compare the size recorded in step 1 of the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119, with the allowable size for the IOP disk type (obtained from the table under step 2 of the same procedure. The lesser of the two values must be entered as this size.

Example
cv AMA8 50 ftfs

This entry prompts the system to create the logical volume F17LAMA8, consisting of 50 Mbyte (102400 512-byte blocks) of available disk space.

12 Exit the disk administration level at the prompt:

```
quit
```

13 Repeat step 7 through 12 until all new logical volumes have been created.

14 Exit to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

15 Configure the billing stream of the logical volumes you created in step 11 through 14 once you receive confirmation that the files are successfully created. Perform the procedure Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream on page 134.

16 Exit back to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

Note: You must alert all operating company personnel who are associated with the DMS switch. Provide the names of the old and new backup volumes and the procedure you used to swap the volumes. They must be made aware of that any RESTARTs or SwActs that occur before the billing stream returns to normal mode can cause a loss of billing records.

Also, it is imperative that the mode of the billing stream must be closely monitored to ensure that it returns to normal mode without an intervening RESTART or SwAct.

17 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring SLM disk drive backup volumes

At the MAP

1 Post the billing stream:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil;post <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

2 Obtain the names of the existing backup volumes for the billing stream:

```
conf view <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

Note: SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

The system displays the name of each backup volume in the stream. Record each backup volume name for future reference.

3 Quit out of the MAPCI level:

```
quit all
```

4 Display and record the size of a volume and its number of free blocks:

```
diskut;lv <volume name>
```

where

<volume name>
is the name of one of the volumes that you obtained and recorded in step 2

5 Repeat step 4 for each volume name that you recorded in step 2.

6 Create an eight-character, alphanumeric name for each of the new backup volumes that you determined in the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119. Record each of these names for future reference.

Note 1: SLM volume names on the SLM disks can be up to eight alphanumeric characters in length for the core manager, with the first four characters reserved for the disk prefix.

Note 2: Logical volumes must be configured evenly across the disks.

7 Busy SLM 0:

```
mapci;mtc;iod;slm 0;bsy
```

8 Access the disk administration level:

```
diskadm <disk prefix>
```

where

<disk prefix>
is one of the prefixes assigned to the two disks; for example, S00D or S01D

9 Determine the free disk space:

```
dd
```

10 Note the following example, which is a response to the command you performed in step 9, choosing the S00D disk name.

```
Disk drive information for S00D
Drive name:  S00D
Vendor Information              :  SEAGATE  ST31051N 9470
Date last formatted             :  2000/01/01 05:38:44.718
THU.
Date last modified              :  1998/04/23 17:46:59.754
THU.
Total space for volumes         :  1000 Mbytes
Total Free space                :  174 Mbytes
Size of largest free segment    :  174 Mbytes

1 Block = 512 bytes
```

If the size of the largest free segment is	Do
greater than or equal to the maximum allowable volume size for the SLM disk type	step 11
less than the maximum allowable volume size for the SLM disk type	contact your next level of support

11 Create a new logical volume:

```
cv <volume> <volume_size> std
```

Where

<volume>
is the backup volume name

<volume_size>
is the size of the volume. Compare the size recorded in step 1 of the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119 with the allowable size for the IOP disk type (obtained from the table under step 2of the same procedure. The lesser of the two values must be entered as this size.

Example
cv AMA8 50 std

This entry prompts the system to create the logical volume S00DAMA8, consisting of 50 Mbyte (102400 512-byte blocks) of available disk space.

12 Exit the disk administration level at the prompt:

```
quit
```

13 RTS the SLM 0 disk drives that you busied in step 7 to an InSv state:

```
mapci;mtc;iod;slm 0;rts
```

14 Exit to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

15 Repeat step 7 to 14 until all volumes have been created.

16 Configure the billing stream of the logical volumes you created in step 11 through 14 once you receive confirmation that the files are successfully created, by performing the procedure Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream on page 134

17 Exit back to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

Note: You must alert all operating company personnel who are associated with the DMS switch. Provide the names of the old and new backup volumes and the procedure you used to swap the volumes. They must be made aware of that any RESTARTs or SwActs that occur before the billing stream returns to normal mode can cause a loss of billing records.

Also, it is imperative that the mode of the billing stream must be closely monitored to ensure that it returns to normal mode without an intervening RESTART or SwAct.

18 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring 3PC disk drive backup volumes

At the MAP

1 Post the billing stream:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil;post <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

2 Obtain information about the existing backup volumes for the billing stream:

```
conf view <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

Note: SBA does not support the configuration of more than one billing stream at a time from multiple workstations. The last billing stream that is configured is the one that is saved.

The system displays the name of each backup volume in the stream. Record each backup volume name for future reference.

3 Quit out of the MAPCI level:

```
quit all
```

4 Display and record the size of a volume and its number of free blocks:

```
diskut;lv <volume name>
```

where

<volume name>
is the name of one of the volumes that you obtained and recorded in step 2

5 Repeat step 4 for each volume name that you recorded in step 2.

6 Create a twelve-character, alphanumeric name for each of the new backup volumes that you determined in the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119. Record each of these names for future reference.

Note 1: 3PC volume names on the 3PC disks can be up to twelve alphanumeric characters in length, with the first four characters reserved for the disk prefix.

Note 2: Logical volumes must be configured evenly across the disks.

7 Access the disk administration level:

`diskadm <disk prefix>`

where

<disk prefix>
is one of the prefixes assigned to the two disks; for example, FD00 or FD01

8 Determine the free disk space:

dd

9 Note the following example, which is a response to the command performed in step 8, choosing the FD00 disk name.

```
Disk drive information for FD00

Date last formatted             :  2000/01/01 01:00:50.145 THU.
Date last modified              :  2001/09/26 11:22:38.587 WED.
Total space for volumes         :  4095 Mbytes
Total free space                :  1014 Mbytes
Size of largest free segment    :  1014 Mbytes
Total number of volumes         :  14

1 Block = 512 bytes
```

10 Determine the size of the largest free segment.

If the size of the largest free segment is	Do
greater than or equal to the maximum allowable volume size for the IOP disk type	step 11
less than the maximum allowable volume size for the IOP disk type	contact your next level of support before proceeding with this procedure

11 Create a new logical volume:

`cv <volume> <size> ftfs`

where

<volume>
is the backup volume name

<size>
is the size of the volume. Compare the size recorded in step 1 of the procedure Calculate disk space to contain backup volumes on page 119 with the allowable size for the IOP disk type (obtained from the table under step 2 of the same procedure. The lesser of the two values must be entered as this size.

Example
cv AMA8 50 ftfs

This entry prompts the system to create the logical volume FD00AMA8, consisting of 50 Mbyte (102400 512-byte blocks) of available disk space.

12 Exit the disk administration level at the prompt:

```
quit
```

13 Repeat step 7 through 12 until all new logical volumes have been created.

14 Exit to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

15 Configure the billing stream of the logical volumes you created in step 11 through 14 once you receive confirmation that the files are successfully created, by performing the procedure Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream on page 134

16 Exit back to the command prompt:

```
quit all
```

Note: You must alert all operating company personnel who are associated with the DMS switch. Provide the names of the old and new backup volumes and the procedure you used to swap the volumes. They must be made aware of that any RESTARTs or SwActs that occur before the billing stream returns to normal mode can cause a loss of billing records.

Also, it is imperative that the mode of the billing stream must be closely monitored to ensure that it returns to normal mode without an intervening RESTART or SwAct.

17 You have completed this procedure.

Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream

Purpose

Use this procedure either to add new SBA backup volumes to a billing stream or to remove SBA backup volumes from a billing stream.

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Configuring SBA backup volumes on a billing stream

At the MAP

1 Access the billing level by typing

`mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil`

and pressing the Enter key.

2 Determine the next step to perform.

To	Do
Add volumes to a billing stream	step 3
Remove volumes from a billing stream	step 4

3 Add volumes by typing

`addvol <stream_name> <volume1> ... <volume5>`

and pressing the Enter key.

Where:

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

<volume1> ... <volume5>
is the volume name. Up to five volumes (with each entry separated from the preceding entry or succeeding entry by spaces) can be added at one time.

Example
To add five volumes, the command would appear as:

addvol AMA S00DAMA1 S01DAMA2 S00DAMA3 S01DAMA4 S00DAMA5

Repeat this step until all of the volumes have been added to the stream, and then proceed to step 5.

4 Remove volumes by typing

`remvol <stream_name> <volume1> ... <volume5>`

and pressing the Enter key.

Where:

<stream_name>
is the name of the billing stream

<volume1> ... <volume5>
is the volume name. Up to five volumes (with each entry separated from the preceding entry or succeeding entry by spaces) can be removed at one time.

Example
To remove five volumes, the command would appear as:

remvol AMA S00DAMA1 S01DAMA2 S00DAMA3 S01DAMA4 S00DAMA5

Repeat this step until all of the volumes that you wish to remove have been removed from the stream, and then proceed to step 5.

5 You have completed this procedure.

Retrieving billing files for a stream set to inbound file transfer mode

Purpose

Use this procedure to:

- retrieve the billing files in a billing stream that has been configured for inbound file transfer, and
- rename the files to indicate successful retrieval of the billing files.

Application

The FTP “mget” command can retrieve multiple files. For example: “mget *.pri” will retrieve all files ending in “.pri”. FTP prompts the user for each file unless “prompt off” is entered before the get command.

However, there are risks when using the mget command. For example, if the FTP session is interrupted while retrieving files, file renaming (see step 7), may not be performed. This can result in duplicate files on the target machine.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Retrieving billing files for a stream set to inbound file transfer mode

At the downstream terminal

1 Log in as the “maint” user and, using the tool of your choice, retrieve the billing files in a billing stream set for inbound file transfer.

If you want to use	Refer to the following for instructions
FTP	Using an FTP client on page 158
SFT (not applicable for CBM)	**Transferring and retrieving files using SFT**, in the *Security and Administration* NTP for your core manager.
SFTP	OpenSSH overview on page 160
SCPO	OpenSSH overview on page 160

Steps 2 to 9 provide an example for retrieving files using FTP.

2 FTP into the core manager:

```
ftp <core manager's IP address>
```

3 Change directory to the stream directory from which files are to be retrieved:

```
cd ftpdir/<stream name>
```

4 Set the FTP session to retrieve the files in binary format:

```
bi
```

5 List the files:

```
ls
```

Note: Files with the extensions:

- "pri" are primary files, or AMADNS files that have not yet been retrieved
- ".sec" are secondary files, or AMADNS files that have been successfully retrieved at least once
- ".unp" are unprocessed files, and
- ".pro" indicates processed files for streams in DIRP file format.

6 Retrieve the desired file:

```
get <filename.extension>
```

7 Rename the files that you have just retrieved:

- for AMADNS files, if the file was "primary" (.pri extension), rename the file to have the ".sec" (secondary) extension to indicate successful retrieval.
- for DIRP files, if the file was "unprocessed" (.unp extension), rename the file to have the ".pro" (processed) extension to indicate successful retrieval.

Note 1: You must perform step 7 to ensure the reliability of the SBA. Without having the file marked as retrieved, it cannot be considered for removal when the disk reaches capacity and, in that event, billing data can be lost.

Note 2: An authorized user can retrieve the billing files from the closedNotSent and closedSent directories. However, this action affects the integrity of the billing system, since the files are not get marked "closed sent" and storage problems will occur.

a Rename an AMADNS “primary” file that you retrieved to have the “.sec.” extension:

```
rename <filename>.pri <filename>.sec
```

b Rename a DIRP “unprocessed” file that you retrieved to have the “.pro” extension:

```
rename <filename>.unp <filename>.pro
```

8 After all desired files are renamed, exit FTP:

```
bye
```

9 You have completed this procedure.

Transferring and retrieving files using SFT

Purpose

Use this procedure to transfer and retrieve files using SFT.

Application

The following sections describe the procedures to transfer and retrieve files using SFT:

- Transferring a file to a core manager directory on page 139
- Retrieving a file from a core manager directory on page 142
- Transferring a CM file to a CS 2000 volume on page 144
- Retrieving a CM file from a CS 2000 volume on page 148
- Retrieving an active DIRP file on page 150
- Discontinuing a file transfer on page 151

The following procedures are referenced in this procedure:

- Starting an SFT session on page 152
- Starting an FTP client on page 156

Transferring a file to a core manager directory

Use this procedure to transfer a file from the client workstation to a core manager directory. The file can be in either binary or ASCII format. You must know the format of the file to complete this procedure.

To transfer a file from the client workstation to a core manager directory, the system uses the file extension and sets the correct transfer type. The system recognizes the following file extensions:

- .patch
- .xref

- .bin(<n>)

  where

  <n>
  is the logical record length to transfer a file to the core manager for a binary file type.

- .txt(<n>)

  where

  <n>
  is the logical record length to transfer a file to the core manager for an ASCII file type.

Note: If you are transferring files to or from the core manager, the system recognizes the same file extensions as above, and sets the correct logical record length.

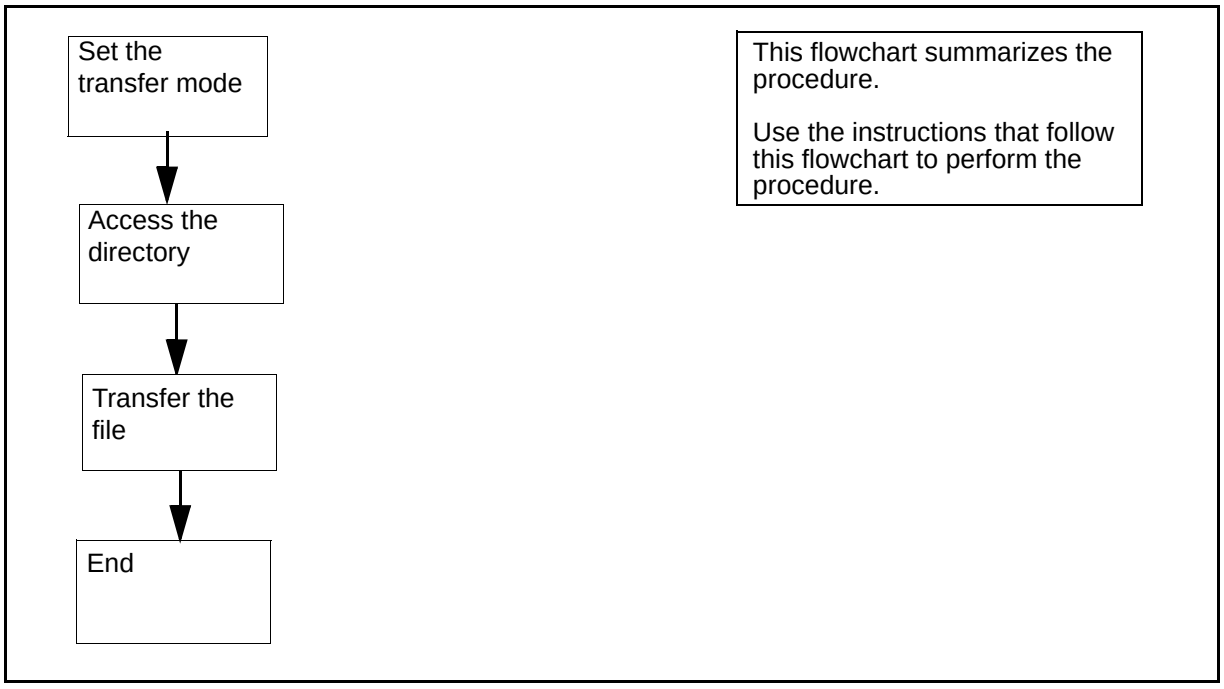
If the system does not know the transfer type, the transfer type is not changed and remains as the last specified transfer type. In this instance, the following warning message is displayed as the first sentence of the response:

Unrecognized File Type. Using Current Transfer Type.

This procedure assumes you have already started an SFT session in DCE mode including a “site sdm” command. If you have not done so, refer to procedures Starting an SFT session on page 152 or Starting an FTP client on page 156 in this document. This procedure also assumes that you have set your current local working directory to be the directory containing the file.

To transfer and retrieve files using SFT, perform the procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of transferring a file to a core manager directory



Transferring a file to a core manager directory

At the SFT prompt:

1 Set the transfer mode:

sft> <transfer_mode>

where

<transfer_mode>
is either binary or ASCII

2 Change to the core manager directory:

sft> cd <directory_name>

where

<directory_name>
is the name of the core manager directory

3 Transfer the file to the core manager directory:

sft> put *<file_name>*

where

<file_name>
is the name of the file.

4 You have completed this part of the procedure.

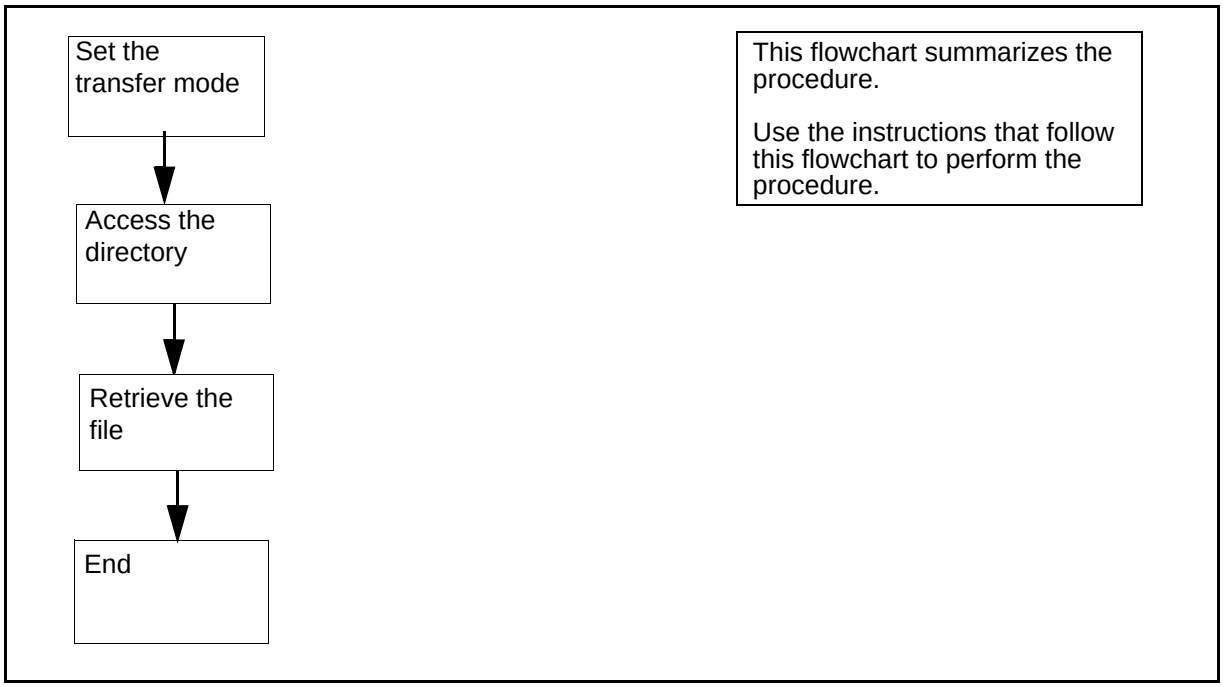
Retrieving a file from a core manager directory

Use this procedure to retrieve a file from a core manager directory to the client workstation. The file can be in either binary or ASCII format. You must know the format of the file to complete this procedure.

This procedure assumes you have already started an SFT session in DCE mode, including a site cm command. If you have not done so, refer to the procedures, Starting an SFT session on page 152, or Starting an FTP client on page 156. This procedure also assumes that you have set your current local working directory to be the directory that is to receive the file.

To retrieve a file from the core manager directory, perform the step-action procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of retrieving a file from a core manager directory



Retrieving a file from a core manager directory

At an SFT prompt:

1 Set the transfer mode:

sft> <transfer_mode>

where

<transfer_mode>
is either binary or ASCII

2 Access the core manager directory:

sft> cd <directory_name>

where:

<directory_name>
is the name of the core manager directory

3 Retrieve the file from the core manager directory:

sft> get <file_name>

where:

<file_name>
is the name of the file.

4 You have completed this part of the procedure.

Transferring a CM file to a CS 2000 volume

Use this procedure to transfer a CM file from the client workstation to a volume group on the Communication Server 2000. The file can be in either binary or ascii format. You must know the format of the file to complete this procedure.

This procedure assumes you have already started an SFT session in DCE mode, including a site cm command. If you have not done so, refer to the procedures Starting an SFT session on page 152 or Starting an FTP client on page 156. This procedure also assumes that you have set your local working directory to be the directory that is to receive the file.

Record lengths and formats for CM files

To transfer a CM file to a CS 2000 volume, you must know the record length of the file. Use this information in the CM File Formats table below.

Table CM File Formats provides a sample of formats for selected CM files for reference purposes. It is not a complete list. Formats can vary.

CM File Formats

File	Fixed or variable length record	Transfer mode	Record length
Image files	Fixed	binary	1020
Patches	Fixed	binary	128
SMDR	Fixed	binary	2048
EDRAM	Fixed	binary	44
SOC	Variable	ASCII	
Translations	Variable	ASCII	

Record lengths and formats for peripheral module (PM) files

You must know the record length of the file to transfer a PM file to a CS 2000 volume.

You can determine the record length for a peripheral module (PM) file by its file extension.

The following example shows a typical LCM file format.

LCM file: lcm **##aa.**bin **nn**

where

is the XPM stream number of the load

aa is the version of the load

nn is the file extension number

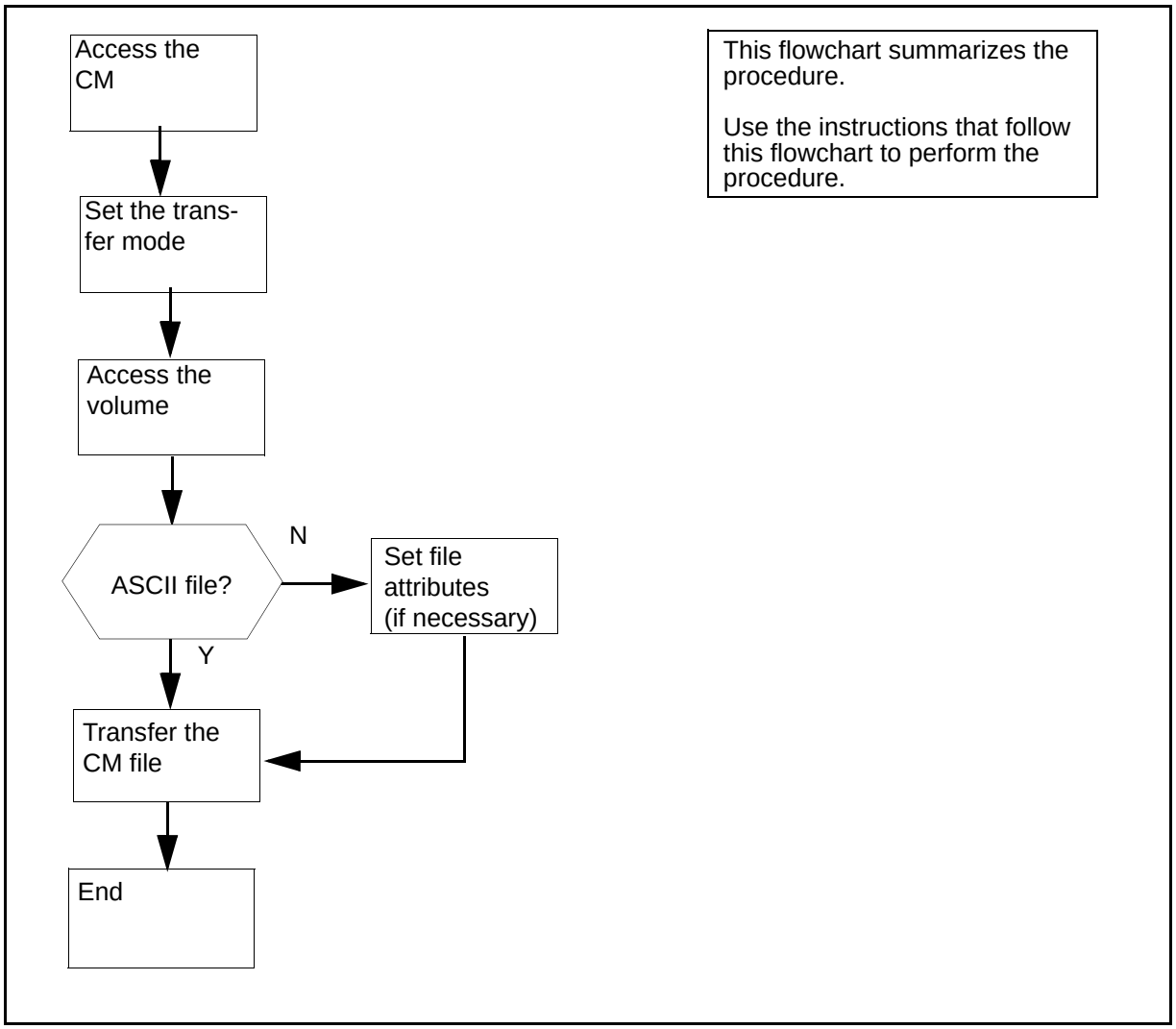
The table PM file extensions describes typical PM file extensions.

PM file extensions

File extension	Type of image	Fixed- or variable-length record	Transfer mode	Record length
.bin1024	non-system	fixed-length	binary	1024
.txt55	non-system	variable-length	ASCII	55
.bin1020	system	fixed-length	binary	1020

To transfer a CM file to a DMS volume, perform the procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of transferring a CM file to a CS 2000 volume



Transferring a CM file to a CS 2000 volume

At an SFT prompt:

1 Go to the CS 2000 volume:

sft> cd /<volume_name>

where

<volume_name>
is the name of the CS 2000 volume.

Note: Specify CS 2000 volume names in uppercase characters.

2 Set the transfer mode:

sft> <transfer_mode>

where

transfer_mode
is either binary or ASCII.

3 Use the following table to determine your next step.

If you want to transfer	Do
an ASCII file	step 6
a binary file	step 4

4 Enter the file characteristics or attributes, if necessary.

You must enter the file characteristics if:

- the suffix of the transfer file does not match the pattern ".bin###" (where ### indicates the record length a value between 1 and 32767), or
- the file is a patch file

If you do not need to enter the file characteristics or attributes, proceed to step 6.

5 Set the record length of the file:

sft> site lrecl <Record_length>

where

<Record_length>
is the record length of the file

Note: See table CM File Formats for a format list of various CM file types.

6 Transfer the CM to the CS 2000 volume:

sft> put <file_name>

where

<file_name>
is the name of the CM file

7 You have completed this procedure.

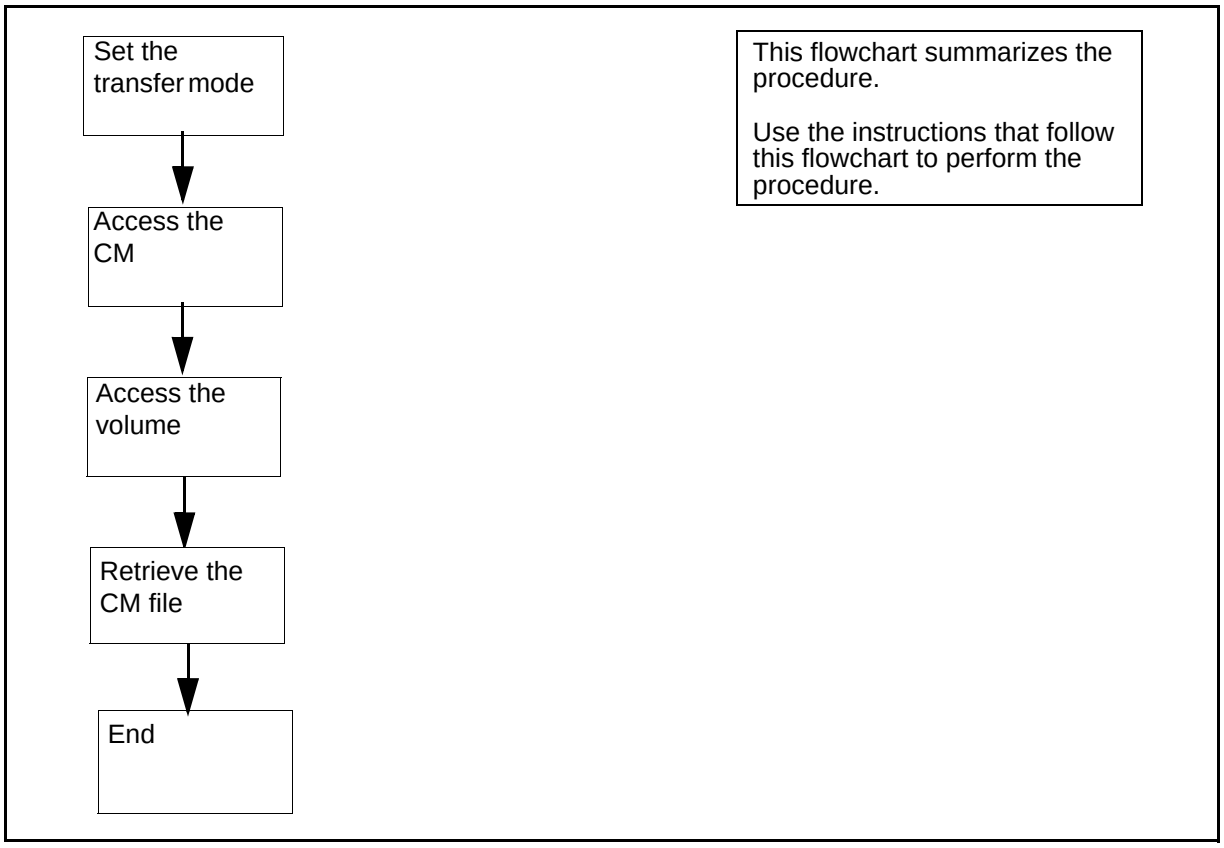
Retrieving a CM file from a CS 2000 volume

Use this procedure to retrieve a CM file from a CS 2000 volume and transfer it to the client workstation. The file can be in either binary or ASCII format. You must know the format of the file to complete this procedure.

This procedure assumes you have already started an SFT session in DCE mode, including a site cm command. If you have not done so, refer to the procedures, Starting an SFT session on page 152 or Starting an FTP client on page 156. This procedure also assumes that you have set your current local working directory to be the directory that is to receive the file.

To complete the procedure for retrieving a CM file from a CS 2000 volume, perform the procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of retrieving a CM file from a CS 2000 volume



Retrieving a CM file from a CS 2000 volume

At an SFT prompt:

1 Set the transfer mode:

sft> <transfer_mode>

where

<transfer_mode>
is either binary or ASCII

2 Change to the CS 2000 volume:

sft> cd /<volume_name>

where

<volume_name>
is the name of the CS 2000 volume

Note: Specify CS 2000 volume names in uppercase characters.

3 Retrieve the CM file from the CS 2000 volume:

sft> get <file_name>

where

<file_name>
is the name of the CM file.

4 You have completed this procedure.

Retrieving an active DIRP file

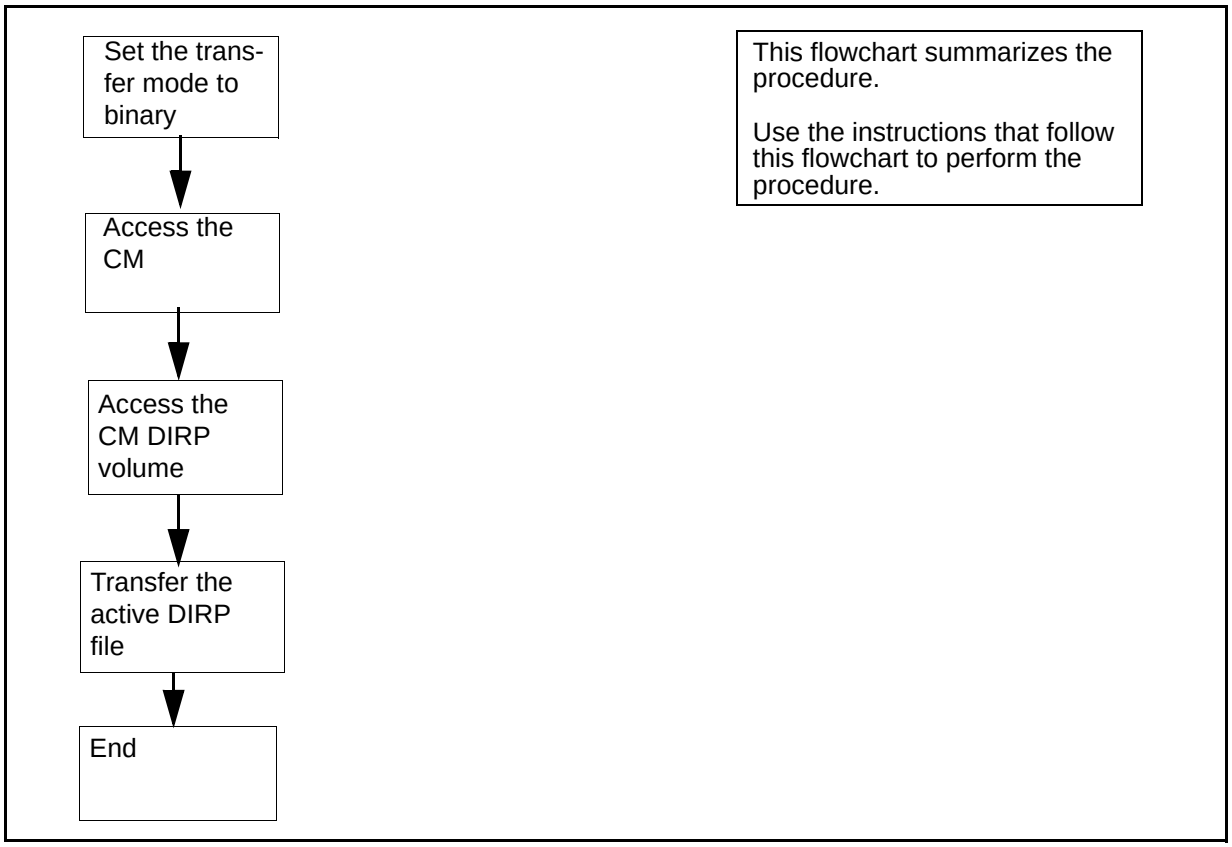
Use the following procedure to retrieve an active DIRP file.

The Device Independent Recording Package (DIRP) is CM software that automatically directs data from the various administrative and maintenance facilities on the Communication Server 2000 to the appropriate recording devices.

This procedure assumes you have already started an SFT session in DCE mode, including a site cm command. If you have not done so, refer to the procedures, Starting an SFT session on page 152 or Starting an FTP client on page 156. This procedure also assumes that you have set your current local working directory to be the directory that is to receive the file.

To complete the procedure for retrieving an active DIRP file, perform the procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of retrieving an active DIRP file



Retrieving an active DIRP file

At an SFT prompt

1 Set the transfer mode to binary:

sft> binary

2 Access the CM:

sft> site cm

3 Set the file characteristics for a DIRP file:

sft> site getdirp <DIRP_subsystem_number>

where

<DIRP_subsystem_number>
is the DIRP subsystem number

Note: For automatic message accounting (AMA), the DIRP subsystem number is 0.

4 Go to the core manager volume group:

sft> cd /<DIRP_volume>

where

<DIRP_volume>
is the name of the DIRP volume

Note: Specify the core manager volume names in uppercase characters.

5 Retrieve the DIRP file:

sft> get <active_DIRP_file_name>

where

<active_DIRP_file_name>
is the name of the active DIRP file

6 You have completed this procedure.

Discontinuing a file transfer

Discontinue file transfers by entering the interrupt key sequence (<CTRL> C). Set the interrupt key sequence by using the STTY command. When you enter the interrupt key sequence, SFT terminates and closes all open sessions.

Starting an SFT session

Purpose

The following procedure describes how to start an SFT session in secure access.

Prerequisites

Ensure you have correctly defined the DCE principal names.

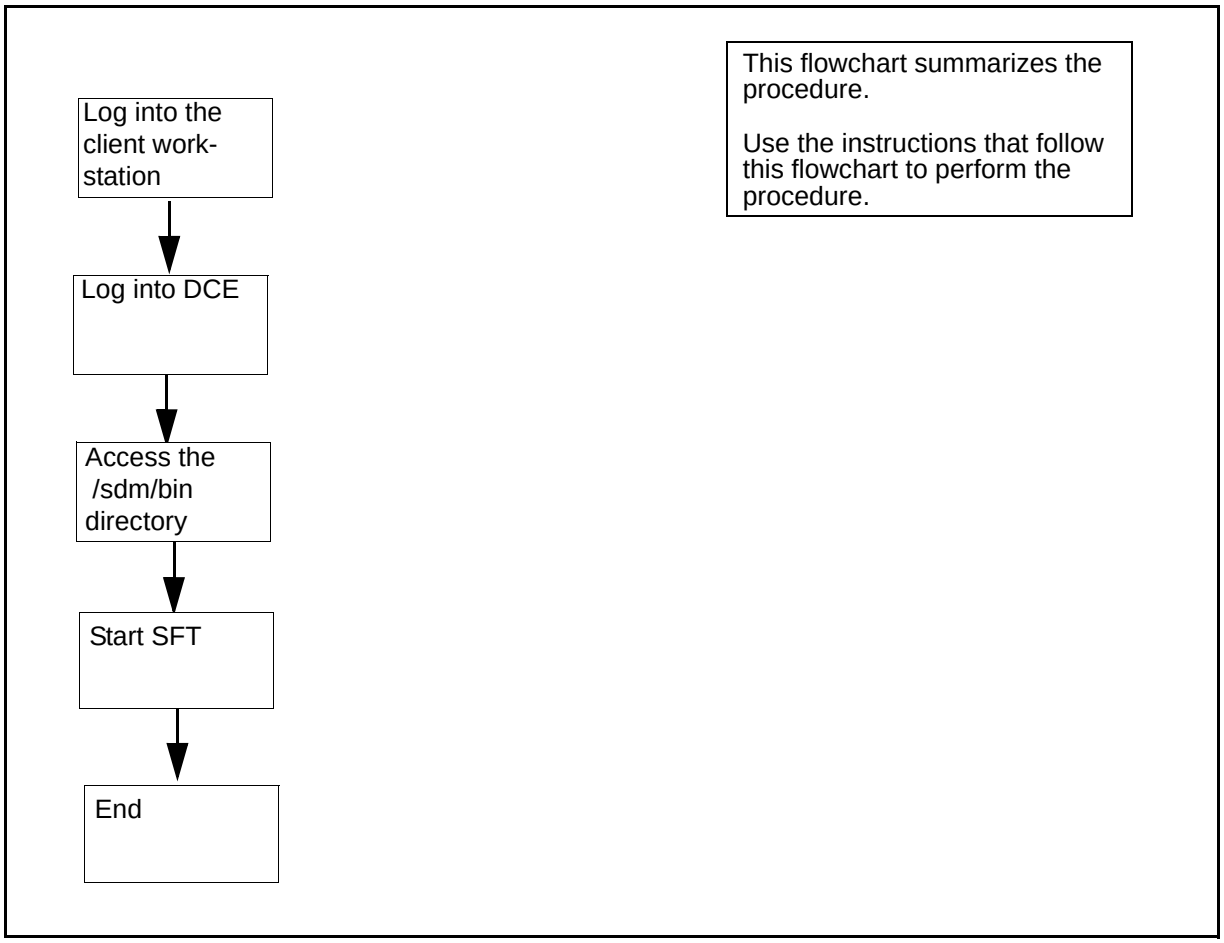
You must have a DCE account, and password to use SFT. If you do not have a DCE account, your DCE administrator can create one for you.

Application

Information is provided to enable the SFT client to access either the core manager, or the computing module (CM) for the purpose of doing file transfers.

Note: If you are using anonymous or normal FTP access, refer to the procedure, Starting an FTP client on page 156 in this document.

Summary of starting an SFT session



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Procedure

Starting an SFT session

At the client workstation:

1 Log into the SFT client workstation.

2 Log into DCE:

dce_login

Example response:

```
Enter Principal Name:
```

3 Enter your DCE user ID.

Example response:

```
Enter Password:
```

4 Enter your DCE password.

5 Change to the bin directory:

cd /sdm/bin

6 Determine the CM CLLI.

If you	Do
know the value for the CM CLLI	step 7
do not know the value for the CM CLLI	step 9

7 Start the SFT application:

./sft <CLLI>

where

<CLLI>
is the CM CLLI, for example FCC11

Example response:

```
220 FCC11 SFTPD Server (Version 9.0.21.0 Jan
27 1998) ready.
```

8 Go to step 11

9 List the CM CLLIs for all core manager nodes in the same DCE cell as your SFT client workstation:

./sft clist

Example response:

```
FCC11 ottwaonye6a
```

10 Start the SFT application:

sft> open <CLLI>

where

<CLLI>
is the CM CLLI, for example FCC11

Example response:

```
220 FCC11 SFTPD Server (Version 9.0.21.0 Jan
27 1998) ready.
```

11 Transfer files to or from the CM, or to or from the core manager as follows.

- Transfer files to or from the CM:

  ```
  sft> site cm
  ```

- Transfer files to or from the core manager:

  ```
  sft> site sdm
  ```

12 Repeat step 11 as required.

Note: You can toggle between the CM and core manager at any time.

13 You have completed this procedure.

Starting an FTP client

Purpose

Use this procedure to start an FTP client.

Application

Use the SFT client for secure FTP connections. Standard FTP userIDs and passwords are not encrypted when they are passed across the network.

SFT and FTP clients can both access the CM FTP server by using the command SITE CM. You can use standard FTP commands with some exceptions.

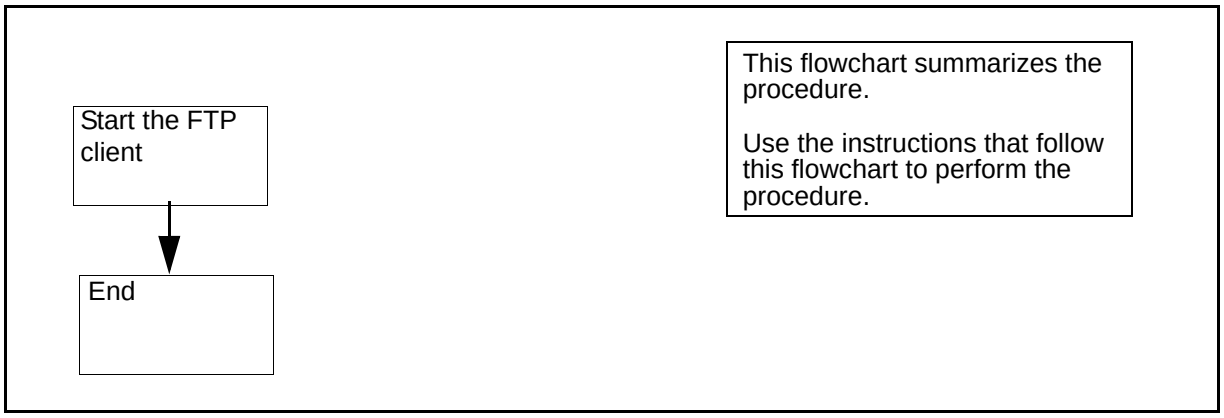
The limits to standard FTP commands when accessing the CM FTP server are as follows.

- the user command is intercepted and disallowed by the SFT server. A user does not have to log in manually.
- the mkdir and rmdir commands are not supported by the CM FTP server. The CM file system contains volumes only. It does not support directory hierarchies within the volume.
- files transferred to SFDEV are owned by the user $$SYS$$.
- SFT performs a clean-up routine after the SFT application is returned to service.
  If you attempt to use the SITE CM command immediately after the RTS command is issued, you may experience a delay of about 20 seconds before access to the CM is given.
- file names and volume names are case sensitive. Volume names are always in uppercase, for example, S01DVOL1. File names are usually in uppercase.

Procedure

To complete the procedure for starting an FTP client, perform the procedure that follows the flowchart.

Summary of starting an FTP client



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Starting an FTP client

At a UNIX prompt:

1 Start the FTP client workstation:

ftp <address>

where

<address>
is the IP address, or the DNS address of the FTP server.

Note: The location of the FTP client varies.

2 For additional instructions on FTP client usage, refer to the documentation for the client application.

3 You have completed this procedure.

Using an FTP client

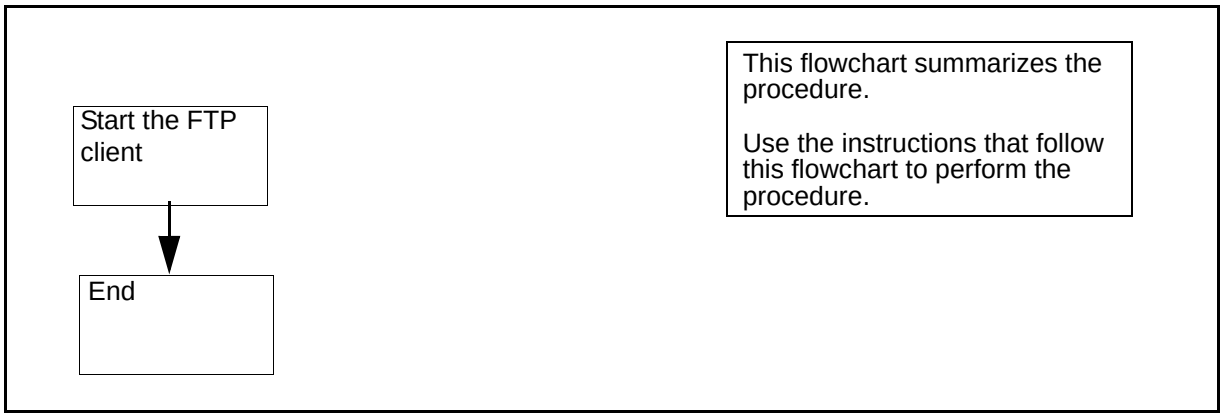
Starting an FTP client

The following procedure describes how to start an FTP client.

Note 1: Nortel recommends that you use the SFT client. FTP userIDs and passwords are passed unencrypted across the network. Standard FTP cannot determine which users are allowed to transfer files to and from the CM.

Note 2: To complete the procedure for starting an FTP client, perform the step-action procedures that follow the flowchart.

Summary of Starting an FTP client



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Starting an FTP client

At a UNIX prompt:

1 Start the FTP client workstation:

```
ftp <address>
```

where

<address>
is the IP address, or the DNS address of the FTP server.

Note: The location of the FTP client varies.

2 You have completed this procedure.

For additional instructions on FTP client usage, refer to the documentation of the client application. For instructions on using CM FTP, refer to section CM FTP server on page 159.

CM FTP server

SFT clients and FTP clients can both access the CM FTP server: SITE CM.You can use standard FTP commands with some exceptions. A list of exceptions follows.

Command limits and restrictions

The following describes limits to standard FTP commands when accessing the CM FTP server.

- The user command is intercepted and disallowed by the SFT server. A user does not have to log in manually.
- The mkdir and rmdir commands are not supported by the CM FTP server. The CM file system only contains volumes. It does not support directory hierarchies within the volume.
- Files transferred to SFDEV are owned by the user $$SYS$$.
- SFT performs a clean-up routine after the SFT application is returned to service. If you attempt to use the SITE CM command immediately after the RTS command is issued, you may experience a delay of about 20 seconds before access to the CM is given.
- File names and volume names are case respective. Volume names are always in uppercase, for example, S01DVOL1. File names are usually in uppercase.

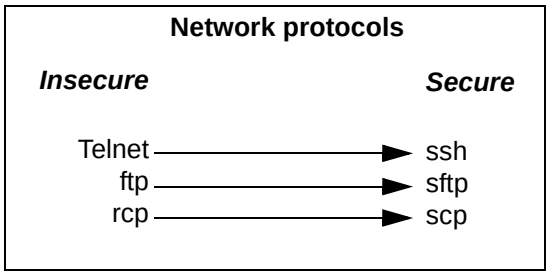
Note: For more information on commands, refer to the commands glossary.

OpenSSH overview

Functional description

ATTENTION
This document is an overview only of the OpenSSH functionality. Nortel does not provide any detailed usage information or client installation procedures. For this information, refer to the official OpenSSH website located at http://www.openssh.com/.

OpenSSH is an open source version of the Secure Shell (SSH) protocol suite of network connectivity tools. Secure Shell is a program to log into another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another. OpenSSH is a suite of tools that provides strong authentication and secure communications over unsecure channels.



The suite of OpenSSH tools is as follows:

- SSH (secure shell) - a replacement for telnet

  Using SSH, you can log in to the core manager from a remote system or log in to a remote system from the core manager. You can also execute commands on a remote system. SSH connects and logs into the specified hostname. You must provide your identity to the remote machine. You can also establish a secure CM session from a remote system through the core manager using SSH.

  Access to some functions requires the use of SSH-compatible client software for access to secure telnet and ftp services (using the SSH standard). SSH clients are bundled with some operating systems, but can to be obtained separately. The following table lists some

sources for SSH clients (sources are not limited to those listed in this table).

Sources for SSH clients

Source	Type
PUTTY	freeware
OpenSSH	freeware
SSH Inc.	commercial
Secure CRT	commercial
WinSCP	freeware

- scp (secure copy) - improved (secure) functionality of rcp (remote copy)

  Using scp, you can securily copy files to and from the core manager or a remote system. Scp uses ssh for data transfer, and uses the same authentication and provides the same security as SSH.

- sftp (secure file transfer program) - a replacement for ftp

  Using sftp, you can perform secure file transfers. Sftp is an interactive program that connects and logs into the specified host, then enters an interactive command mode.

- sshd (OpenSSH SSH daemon) - the server-side daemon

  sshd is the daemon program for SSH. Together these programs provide secure encrypted communications between two hosts over an insecure network.

Note: The functionality of OpenSSH does not interfere with existing networking services, such as telnet, FTP, DCE, NTP, or SFT.

The implementation of OpenSSH on the CS 2000 Core Manager provides three authentication methods:

3 password

4 keys (when you are creating the key, you are asked to add an encrypted password associated with this key)

5 combination of keys and password

The SDM/CBM/CS 2000 Core Manager and the client system administrator must be familiar with the key authentication method, before using it. For detailed instructions on the use of key

authentication, refer to the official OpenSSH website http://www.openssh.com/.

The basic utilities of OpenSSH are:

- ssh-add - adds RSA or DSA identities to the authentication agent
- ssh-agent - authentication agent
- ssh-keygen - authentication key generation, management and conversion
- sftp-server - an sftp server subsystem

For detailed instructions on the use of key authentication, refer to the official OpenSSH website http://www.openssh.com/.

Note: Because the man command is not supported on the SDM, it is not available from SSH shell level.

Related procedures

Refer to the procedure “Installing OpenSSH” in the applicable component Upgrades document to install the OpenSSH fileset.

For additional information, refer to the following web sites:

- http://www.openssh.com/ - for Sun, HP, Linux and AIX
- http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/%7Esgtatham/putty/ - a free Win32 Telnet/SSH client for Windows

Adding a logical volume for SBA through SDMMTC

Purpose

Use this procedure to add a logical volume for the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) using the SDMMTC interface.

Note: You may also perform this procedure from the command line. For instructions, refer to the procedure Adding a logical volume for SBA through the command line on page 165.

Prerequisites

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Adding a logical volume for SBA through SDMMTC

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager. For instructions, see Prerequisites on page 163.

2 Access the storage level of the maintenance interface:

```
sdmmtc storage
```

3 Copy the values for the logical_volume_name and logical_volume_name (answer 7 and 27, respectively) from Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31, into the table below.

Command to enter	First parameter	Second parameter
add lv	logical_volume_name (answer 7)	logical_volume_size (answer 27)

4 Enter the command from the table above using the values you copied from step 3:

`add lv <logical_volume_name> <logical_volume_size>`

where

<logical_volume_name> is the value for logical_volume_name
<logical_volume_size> is the value for logical_volume_size

5 Exit the maintenance interface:

`quit all`

6 You have completed this procedure.

Adding a logical volume for SBA through the command line

Purpose

This procedure provides instructions on how to add a logical volume for the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) through the command line interface.

Prerequisites

Refer to the prerequisites for the product you are using.

Prerequisites for the CS 2000 Core Manager

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager as an authorized user or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Prerequisites for the Core and Billing Manager

You must have the root user ID and password to log into the server.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Adding a logical volume for SBA through the command line

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager. Refer to Prerequisites on page 165 for details.

2 Copy the values for the logical_volume_name and logical_volume_size (answer 7 and 27, respectively) from Preparing for SBA installation and configuration on page 31 and complete the table below.

Command to enter in step 3	First parameter	Second parameter
makelv	logical_volume_name (answer 7)	logical_volume_size (answer 27)

3 Enter the command shown in the table above using the values you copied in step 2, by typing:

`makelv <logical_volume_name> <logical_volume_size>`

where

<logical_volume_name> is the value for logical_volume_name and <logical_volume_size> is the value for logical_volume_size

Note 1: Once you have entered the makelv command, interruption of the logical volume creation process (through ctrl-C) should be avoided. If the process is accidentally interrupted, however, contact your Nortel Networks Service Representative for assistance.

Note 2: The recommended <logical_volume_name> is "/cbmdata/00/billing/<billing stream name>"

4 You have completed this procedure.

Copying billing files to tape (backup)

Purpose

Use this procedure to backup billing files of a particular stream on tape.

Application

Use a 90M or 120M tape manufactured by Hewlett Packard (HP), Maxell, Verbatim, or Imation. Any other tapes are not approved by Nortel Networks.

ATTENTION
Write failures can occur when two applications attempt to access the same file at the same time.

When two applications, for example File Transfer Controller (FTC) and the Write command, attempt to access the same file, one of two exception conditions occurs:

- the Write command backs up the file, but issues an error message stating that it has backup the file <filename> but is unable to change the state of the file
- if the FTC has already moved the file to the CloseSent state when the Write command tries to back it up, the Write command issues an error message stating that it is unable to backup<filename>.

In both cases, the Write command exits and does not continue accessing the file list.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Copying billing files to tape (backup)

At the core manager

1 Insert a 90M or 120M tape into the DAT drive (either 0 or 1).

Note: The write command calculates the number of tapes required based on a 90M tape (2GB). A 120M tape has a capacity of 4GB.

2 Log into the core manager.

3 Access the billing maintenance level:

```
billmtc
```

4 Access the Tape level:

```
tape
```

5 Perform the backup:

```
write <parameters>
```

where

<parameters>
is any of the parameters listed in table Command parameters for AMADNS file format on page 168 or table Command parameters for all file formats on page 170

Note 1: When the SBA is running normally, the Write command can run at traffic levels of up to 1.2 million records per hour. However, the Write command must not run when:

- the SBA is operating in the recovery mode, or
- the traffic level is in excess of 750,000 records in an hour.

Note 2: The Write command uses the CPIO utility to back up standard billing files. Each file copied requires a separate invocation of the CPIO utility, and produces a separate archive.

The following table Command parameters for AMADNS file format lists the Write command parameters for AMADNS file format. For the parameters for all other file formats, see table Command parameters for all file formats on page 170.

Command parameters for AMADNS file format

Parameter	Value	Definition
<stream_name>	string	back up the billing files in the specified stream. For example: AMA and OCC.
-p		back up the “primary” billing files.
-s		back up the “secondary” billing files.
-a		back up the all of the billing files (primary and secondary),

Command parameters for AMADNS file format

Parameter	Value	Definition
-b	[hh[:mm[:ss]]][.mm [/dd[/[yy]yy]]]	back up the billing files that have a creation timestamp equal to or later than the specified timestamp, but not later than the ETIME timestamp, if specified.
-e	[hh[:mm[:ss]]][.mm [/dd[/[yy]yy]]]	back up the billing files that have a creation timestamp equal to or earlier than the specified timestamp, but not earlier than the BTIME timestamp, if specified.
-q	integer	back up the billing files that have a sequence number that matches the specified sequence number, or are within the specified range of sequence numbers.
-r	integer	back up the billing files that have the specified DNS priority level. ***Note:*** All DNS files have a priority of 2.
-y	0 to 32	back up the billing files that have the specified file type.
-f	alphanumeric string	back up the specified billing file only.
SENT or NOTSENT	sent or notsent	the file state that the billing files are to be set to once they have been backed up. ***Note:*** If you do not specify this parameter, the system prompts you to specify whether you want to change the state of the files to ClosedSent. If you choose not to have the state changed, the backed up files remain in the same state as before you performed the backup operation.
DAT0 or DAT1	dat0 or dat1	back up the billing files on the specified DAT drive where the tape resides.

Command parameters for AMADNS file format

Parameter	Value	Definition
-n		do not to eject the tape after the billing files have been backed up. If you do not specify “noeject”, the tape is ejected following the backup.
OVERWRITE or APPEND	overwrite or append	OVERWRITE any existing files on the tape with those you are currently backing up, or APPEND preserves any existing files on the tape and add those you are currently backing up.

The following table lists the Write command parameters for all file formats except AMADNS. For the parameters for the AMADNS format, see table Command parameters for AMADNS file format on page 168.

Command parameters for all file formats

Parameter	Value	Definition
<stream_name>	string	back up the billing files in the specified stream.For example: AMA and OCC.
state	processed, unprocessed, primary, secondary, or all	back up the billing files that have the specified state.
btime	[hh[:mm[:ss]]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]]]	back up the billing files that have a creation timestamp equal to or later than the specified timestamp, but not later than the ETIME timestamp, if specified.
etime	[hh[:mm[:ss]]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]]]	back up the billing files that have a creation timestamp equal to or earlier than the specified timestamp, but not earlier than the BTIME timestamp, if specified.
seqnum	integer	back up the billing files that have a sequence number that matches the specified sequence number, or are within the specified range of sequence numbers.

Command parameters for all file formats

Parameter	Value	Definition
prio	1 to 4	back up the billing files that have the specified DNS priority level.
ftype	0 to 32	back up the billing files that have the specified file type. This parameter is not valid for DIRP file format.
fname	alphanumeric string	back up only the specified billing file.
<new_file_state>	sent or notsent	the file state the billing files are to be set to once they have been backed up. ***Note:*** If you do not specify this parameter, the system prompts you to specify whether you want to change the state of the files to ClosedSent. If you choose not to have the state changed, the backed up files remain in the same state as before you performed the backup operation.
DAT0 or DAT1	dat0 or dat1	back up the billing files on the specified DAT drive where the tape resides.
NOEJECT		do not eject the tape after the billing files have been backed up. If you do not specify “noeject”, the tape is ejected following the backup.
OVERWRITE or APPEND	overwrite or append	OVERWRITE any existing files on the tape with those you are currently backing up, or APPEND preserves any existing files on the tape and add those you are currently backing up.

The examples that follow show the command parameters to back up all primary files in stream “baf1”.

Example for AMADNS file format:

```
write baf1 -p
```

Example for general file formats:

```
write baf1 state primary
```

The examples that follow show the command parameters to back up all secondary files in stream “baf1” that were created between the specified time and date and the current time and date.

Example for AMADNS file format:

```
write baf1 -s -b 23:00.5/11/00
```

Example for general file formats:

```
write baf1 state secondary btime 23:00.5/11/00
```

The examples that follow show the command parameters to back up all secondary files in stream baf1 between 10:00 and 12:00 noon of the current day.

Example for AMADNS file format:

```
write baf1 -s -b 10:00 -e 12:00
```

Example for general file formats:

```
write baf1 state secondary btime 1:00 etime
12:00
```

6 Once the backup successfully completes, press Enter to continue.

If you	Do
want to perform another backup	step 5
do not want to perform another backup	you have completed this procedure

Sending billing files from tape

Purpose

Use this procedure to send billing files from a digital audio tape (DAT) to a downstream destination.

Prerequisites

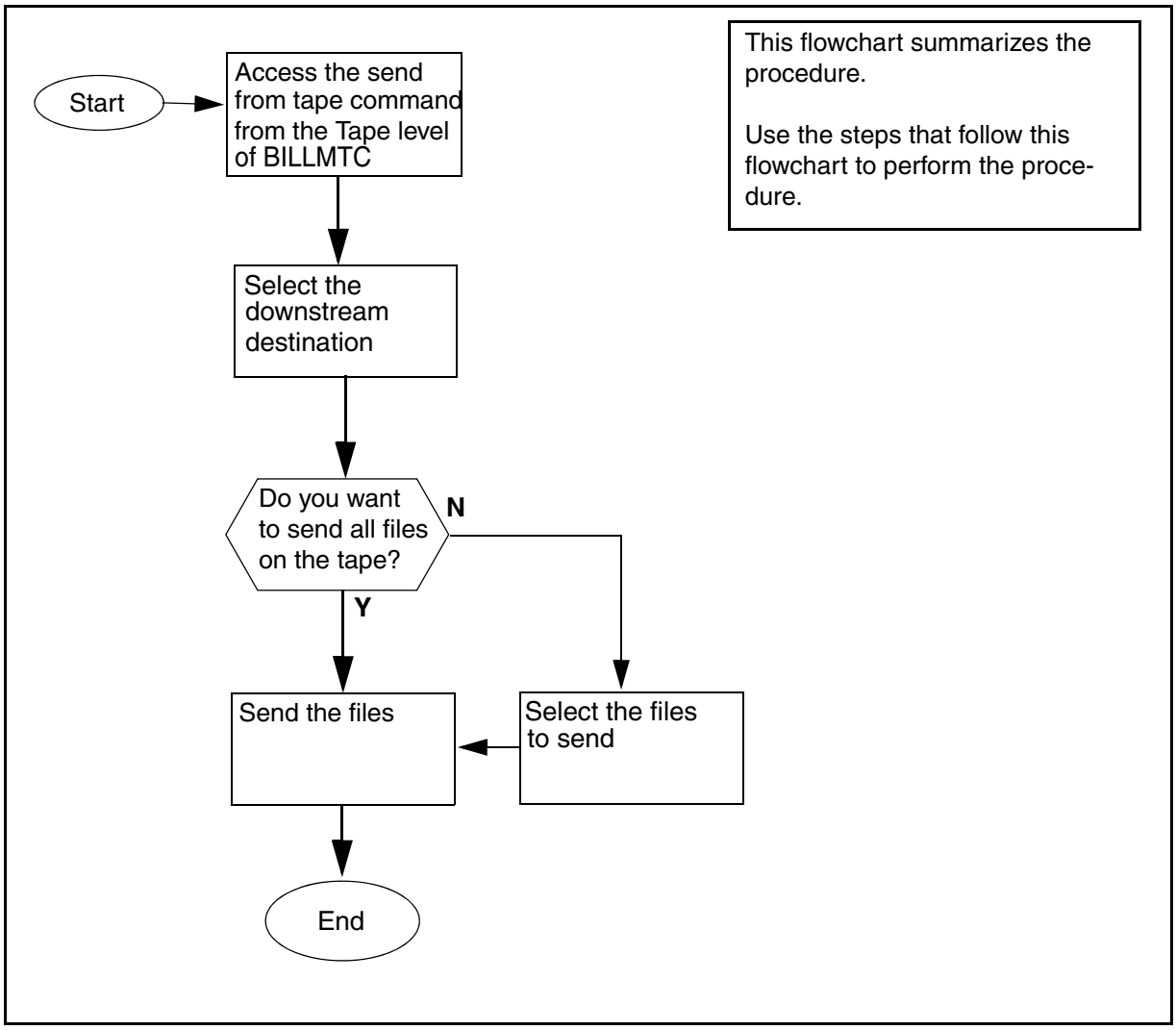
Before you begin this procedure, do the following:

- ensure the DAT tape is in the DAT drive
- record the name of the DAT drive (DAT0 or DAT1)

Procedure

The following flowchart shows a summary of the steps to perform this procedure. Use the steps that follow this flowchart to perform this procedure.

Sending files from tape



Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Sending billing files from tape

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the tape level:

tape

4 Send the files from a DAT tape to a downstream destination:

send <dat_drive>

where

<dat_drive> is the DAT0 or DAT1. This parameter is mandatory.

Example

To send files from the tape in DAT drive 0, enter:

send dat0

Note: DAT1 is the default tape drive. If no drive is specified, then default DAT1 is selected.

5 Wait for SBA to display a list of possible destinations.

Example response:

```
>Possible destinations for the tape files:
0) stream=BAF1destination=HUBBARD
1) stream=BAF1destination=GIRARD
Select a destination for the tape files or ‘x’
to exit {0-1,x}
```

6 Select the destination and the number of the destination.

SBA connects to the destination and prompts you to select the files to send.

Example of response:

```
Connected to 47.239.65.99
Send all files on tape, or prompt for each file?
All files, Prompt, or eXit (A/P/X)?
```

If you want to send	Do
selected files on the tape	step 7
all files on the tape	enter **A** and do step 12

7 Select the files to send.

8 Start the selection process:

P

9 Wait for SBA to display the name of a file on the tape.

Example of prompt

```
Send file 020001.030002.0001.01.2?
Yes, No, eXit (Y/N/X)
```

If you	Do
want to send the file	step 10
do not want to send the file	type **N**, press the Enter key, and go to step 11

10 Send the file:

Y

SBA sends the file to the specified destination.

Example response:

```
02.0001.030002.0001.01.2 sent.
```

11 SBA displays the name of the next file on the tape.

If	Do
you want to send the file	step 10
you do not want to send the file	enter **N** repeat step 9
SBA has displayed the names of all the files on the step	step 12

12 Wait for SBA to display the following message.

Example of message

```
End of tape
```

13 You have completed this procedure.

Saving CM amadump records to a UNIX file

Purpose

This procedure provides instructions on how to save the output of an amadump into a UNIX file on the core manager. In this procedure, the core manager is accessed through SDMRLOGIN.

Note: SDMRLOGIN is supported only on DS-512 connected SDMs.

Prerequisites

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Saving CM amadump records to a UNIX file

At the MAPCI

1 Begin to save CM amadump records:

```
record start onto <devtype>
```

where

<devtype> is sfdev device or any other similar device

2 Log into the core manager:

```
sdmrlogin
```

At the core manager

3 Log into the core manager. For instructions, see Prerequisites on page 177.

4 Access amadump and enter the streamname:

```
amadump <streamname>
```

where

<streamname> is the name of a valid stream configured on the core manager and CM

5 Dump the records:

```
dump <dump parameters>
```

where

<dump parameters> are the parameters called for when using the amadump sub-command, dump.

Note: This process can take several minutes to perform, depending on the size of the streamname file.

6 Exit amadump once the dump sub-command is complete:

```
quit
```

7 Exit the core manager remote login session:

```
exit
```

8 End the save process:

```
record stop onto <devtype>
```

where

<devtype> is device sfdev or any other similar device you specified in step 1.

The output is stored in the file you created on the device you specified in step 1.

9 You have completed the procedure.

Retrieving, processing, and closing an SBA error file

Purpose

Use this procedure to retrieve, process, and close SBA error files when required.

Application

An error file for each stream is generated when the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) detects that the declared (or defined) length is greater than the actual length of the data buffer. The data in the buffers is corrupted, but passes the surface transmission tests when transferred through the DS512 links from the CM to the core manager. This is correct, because only the integrity of the data is checked when transferred from the CM to the core manager. The data stream arrives at the core manager exactly as it left the CM, therefore, no error is detected.

Only when the SBA logic processing opens and starts to parse the data does it detect this error. Since the SBA cannot correct the problem at this point, it generates an SBA error file.

Retrieving SBA error files

You retrieve SBA error files the same way you retrieve any other SBA files. Refer to procedure Retrieving billing files for a stream set to inbound file transfer mode on page 136 for more information.

Processing SBA error files

You must manually process SBA error files in order to extract the AMA records. You can open an SBA error file using a hex dump or an octal dump utility on a UNIX machine.

Once the output file is generated from the utility, you must manually parse through the data to determine where each AMA record begins and ends. Following is an example of this exercise using an SBA file without errors, with an interpretation of the data in the output file.

Example of an output file for an SBA file without errors

0000000	1c01	2000	1008	13ff	3e96	05ec	1342	06ec
0000020	1391	7b66	001e	ef00	0210	0000	0068	0000
0000040	aa40	653c	119c	036c	0202	699c	036c	0202
0000060	699c	0081	6c00	000c	0200	000c	0c0c	0c00
0000100	0c0c	0086	0c42	2627	7c14	3051	7c00	0000
0000120	003c	0763	2c00	816c	1430	507c	0000	0001
0000140	4c01	0c30	913c	0c72	0c00	1c03	1523	3000
0000160	0cff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	3090
0000200	000c	000c	0070	0000	aa40	625c	119c	036c
0000220	0202	699c	036c	0202	699c	0081	6c00	000c
0000240	0200	000c	0c0c	0c00	0c86	0c64	5919	2c0c
0000260	0086	0c28	9792	9c14	3034	3c00	0000	177c
0000300	5269	2c00	816c	1430	313c	0000	0020	7c01
0000320	0c40	902c	1cff	2c72	0c00	1c08	6043	0000
0000340	0cff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	ffff	3090
0000360	000c	000c	007e	0000	aa40	364c	142c	036c
0000400	0202	699c	036c	0202	699c	0081	6c00	000c
0000420	0200	000c	0c0c	0c00	0c86	0c61	0908	4c80
0000440	0c84	2882	0c0c	0086	0c67	9398	0c14	3040
0000460	0c00	0000	120c	000c	920c	720c	001c	0860

The first column in the output file indicates the octal address, which is 7 characters. The remaining 8 columns are groups of 4 hex characters. Each row contains 32 hex characters of data, which relates to 16 bytes of data.

Each group of 2 hex characters represents a specific hex value.

- the first 28 bytes of data (starting from 1c01 in the first row with octal address 0000000 to 0000 in the second row (octal address 0000020) represent the DNS file header.
- the next 4 bytes of data (0068 0000) represent the first Record Descriptor Word (RDW).
- The last 2 bytes of the RDW must always be binary zeros (i.e. 0000).

The byte that follows the RDW is the beginning of an AMA record and must always be “aa”.

To calculate the length of an AMA record and determine where it ends. you use the base-10 value of the first 2 bytes (16-bit binary number) of

the RDW. In the example, the first two bytes of the RDW are 0068. The length is in hex format, and you decode it as follows:

- character #4 (8) is multiplied by 1 (8*1=8)
- character #3 (6) is multiplied by 16 raised to 1 power (16*6=96)
- character #2 (0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 2 power (256*0=0)
- character #1(0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 3 power (4096*0=0)

Adding the results, the length of the first AMA record in the example is 104 bytes (8+96=104). Start counting from the first two bytes of the RDW (0068), and count every two characters as 1 byte.

The first AMA record ends with 000c in the row with octal address 0000200. A valid AMA records always ends with “c”.

Continuing with this example, the next RDW (0070 0000) immediately follows the end of the first AMA record. From this RDW, the length of the AMA record to follow calculates out to 112 bytes of data using the same formula as above, that is

- character #4 (0) is multiplied by 1 (0*1=0)
- Character #3 (7) is multiplied by 16 raised to 1 power (16*7=112)
- Character #2 (0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 2 power (256*0=0)
- Character #1 (0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 3 power (4096*0=0)

The second AMA record ends with 000c in the row with octal address 0000360, and is followed by the next RDW (007e 0000). If you continue with this exercise, you can locate all of the other AMA records in this file.

Perform the procedure that follows to process any of your SBA error files.

Processing an SBA error file

On a UNIX machine

1 Open your SBA error file using a hex dump or an octal dump utility. An example of an output file for an SBA error file is shown below:

Example of an output file for an SBA error file

```
0000000   1c59   2202   3010   1352   0409   8464   1bb6   8464
0000020   1b10   1000   0001   0000   0290   2500   1010   000c
0000040   000c   0053   0000   aa00   625c   066c   036c   0916
0000060   601c   036c   0916   601c   0112   2c00   000c   0000
0000100   000c   0c0c   0c02   3c91   6c50   3000   0c0c   0080
0000120   0c65   5626   2c10   3352   4c00   0000   015c   0432
0000140   2c01   122c   1033   479c   0000   0006   0c01   0c30
0000160   978c   1cff   0c8c   0c00   0c00   4b00   00aa   0065
0000200   3c11   9c03   6c09   1660   1c03   6c09   1660   1c01
0000220   122c   0000   0c02   0000   0c0c   0c0c   000c   0c00
0000240   530c   5254   659c   1033   516c   0000   0002   2c05
0000260   552c   0112   2c10   3330   2c00   0000   235c   010c
0000300   4027   6c1c   004b   0000   aa00   653c   119c   036c
0000320   0916   601c   036c   0916   601c   0112   2c00   000c
0000340   0200   000c   1c0c   0c00   0c0c   0053   0c79   6364
0000360   1c10   3354   4c00   0000   000c   0345   2c01   122c
0000400   1033   325c   0000   0021   9c00   1c60   746c   1c00
0000420   4b00   00aa   0065   3c11   9c03   6c09   1660   1c03
0000440   6c09   1660   1c01   122c   0000   0c02   0000   0c1c
0000460   0c0c   000c   0c00   916c   7302   107c   1033   545c
0000500   0000   0000   0c02   222c   0112   2c10   3318   0c00
0000520   0000   365c   001c   4091   9c1c   0cff   ffff   ffff
0000540   ffff   ffff   ffff   ffff   3090   000c   000c   ffff
0000560   ffff   ffff   ffff   ffff   ff30   9000   0c00   0c00
0000600   1010   000c   000c   0000   0000   0000   0000   0000
0000620   0000   0000   0000   0000   0000   0000   0000   0000
*
0010054
```

2 In your output file, locate the DNS header (first 28 bytes).

In the example, the DNS header starts with 1c59 in the first row, and ends with 2500 in the second row.

3 In your output file, locate the RDW (4 bytes that follow the DNS header).

In the example, the RDW is 1010 000c.

4 Verify that the last 2 bytes of the RDW are binary zeros (0000).

If the last 2 bytes of the RDW are	Do
binary zeros (0000)	step 7
not binary zeros (0000)	step 5

In the example, the last 2 bytes of the RDW are 000c (not binary zeros).

5 In your output file, scan row by row and locate the first “aa”, which can indicate the beginning of the first AMA record.

In the example, the first “aa” is located in the row with the octal address 0000040.

6 Verify that the 2 bytes that precede “aa” are binary zeros (0000).

If the 2 bytes that precede “aa” are	Do
binary zeros (0000)	step 7
not binary zeros (0000)	repeat steps 5 and 6 for the next row beginning with “aa”

In the example, the 2 bytes that precede “aa” are binary zeros.

7 Determine the length of the AMA record by calculating the base-10 value of the first 2 bytes of the RDW.

In the example, the first 2 bytes of the RDW are 0053, and the calculation is as follows:

- Character #4 (3) is multiplied by 1 (3*1=3)
- Character #3 (5) is multiplied by 16 raised to 1 power (16*5=80)
- Character #2 (0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 2 power (256*0=0)
- Character #2 (0) is multiplied by 16 raised to 2 power (256*0=0)

8 Using the result from your calculation, locate the end of the AMA record. Start counting from the first two bytes of the RDW, and count every two characters as 1 byte.

You have identified your first AMA record.

In the example, the length of the AMA record is 83 bytes of data. Counting from the first two bytes of the RDW (0053), the first

AMA record ends with “0c” in the row with the octal address 0000160.

9 Verify that the 4 bytes of data that follow the end of your AMA record, which is the next RDW.

If the last 2 bytes of the RDW are	Do
binary zeros (0000)	step 10
not binary zeros (0000)	no other AMA records exist in your output file, and you have completed this procedure

In the example, the next RDW is 004b 0000.

10 Repeat steps 7 through 9.

11 You have completed the procedure.

Closing an SBA error file

You need to manually close error files if the MIB parameter “rcCloseFilesOnGetFiles” is set to no, and if “files closed on time” is set to no for your stream. Otherwise, error files close automatically. To manually close error files, enter the command “closec”.

Configuring an AFT session

Purpose

Use this procedure to configure an automatic file transfer (AFT) session.

Application

The SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) Automatic File Transfer (AFT) application for the core manager sends unprocessed and active Automatic Message Accounting (AMA) billing stream files to a specified downstream collector in real time, one block at time.

ATTENTION

Automatic File Transfer is an optional application, and is not required for SBA.

ATTENTION

Before configuring AFT, ensure that the stream is not configured for any other file transfer mechanism.

Combining AFT with other file transfer mechanisms can produce unexpected and unpredictable results. It cannot be guaranteed that the AFT application will transfer all files if the system is configured to FTP billing files downstream at scheduled intervals.

To use SBA AFT, you must have entered the following responses when configuring the billing stream.

Field	Value	Explanation
Stream Name	**OCC**	The SBA AFT application supports only the OCC stream name.
Is this a Filter Stream	**NO**	

Field	Value	Explanation
Stream Record Format	**CDR250**	The format of the records that the computing module (CM) sends to the core manager. The SBA AFT application supports only the CDR250 format.
File Format	**DIRP**	The format of the files from the core manager to the hard disk. The SBA AFT application only supports DIRP format.
File Transfer Mode	**OUTBOUND**	The value required for SBA AFT
Do you want the files renamed with close date	**NO**	Because SBA AFT is based on the creation time stamp, a value of NO is required.
Do you want the files closed based on time	**YES**	Recommended value for SBA AFT as a precautionary measure to ensure file rotation after a specific period of time

During the configuration of a billing stream, the system displays the information in the table in the following format:

Stream Name [OCC]{}:OCC
Is this a Filter Stream [NO]{NO YES}:NO
Stream Record Format [] {SMDR BC CDR300 CDR250}:CDR250
File Format Type []{DNS DIRP}:DIRP
File Transfer Mode [OUTBOUND]{INBOUND OUTBOUND}:OUTBOUND
Do you want the files renamed with close date [NO]{NO YES}:NO
Do you want the files closed based on time [NO]{NO YES}:YES

For more information about configuring a billing stream, refer to Configuring a billing stream on the core manager on page 72

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Configuring an AFT session

At the BILLMTC RMI

1 Access the Application (APPL) level:

appl

2 Access the Automatic File Transfer (AFT) level:

aft

3 Access the AFT Configuration (AFTCONFG) level:

aftconf

4 Add a new AFT session:

add OCC <session_name> <destination> [RETRY <retry_attempts>

where:

<session_name> is a name for the AFT session
<destination> is the IP address of the destination to which the files are to be transferred
<retry_attempts> is the number of times the AFT retries to send a file if errors occur

Example response:

```
Added table entry for AFT session:
<session_name>
```

Note: The default stream set by the **set** command is not supported by the **add** and **list** commands at the AFTCONFG level.

5 Exit the AFTCONFG level and return to the AFT level:

quit

6 Start the AFT session:

start <session_name>

where:

<session_name> is the name for the AFT session

Example response:

```
Started AFT session: <session_name>
```

7 You have completed this procedure.

Querying a billing stream

Purpose

Use this procedure to display the status and information for a specific SuperNode billing application (SBA) billing stream or all SBA billing streams.

Application

The MAP displays the following information at the Query command:

- State values:
  RBsy, InSv, SysB or Off for the primary substream. If applicable, a secondary, or recovery, substream is also displayed.
- Records within the open files:
  the number of billing records in open files (records other than ClosedNotSent)
- ClosedNotSentFiles available:
  the number of ClosedNotSent files on the stream's logical volume.
- Records within the ClosedNotSent files:
  the number of billing records contained in the ClosedNotSent files on the stream.
- Date of last file sent:
  the last date and time that a ClosedNotSent file on the stream was made into a ClosedSent file.

Prerequisites

Refer to the prerequisites for the product you are using.

Prerequisites for the CS 2000 Core Manager

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager as an authorized user or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Prerequisites for the Core and Billing Manager

You must have the root user ID and password to log into the server.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Querying a billing stream

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager. Refer to Prerequisites on page 189 for details.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Determine if you want to query a specific SBA stream or all of the SBA streams.

If you	Do
want to query one SBA stream	step 4
want to query all of the SBA streams	step 5

4 Query an SBA billing stream:

```
query <streamname>
```

where

streamname
is the SBA billing stream you want to query, for example AMA and OCC

5 Query all of the streams:

```
query all
```

6 You have completed this procedure.

Searching and viewing billing records

Purpose

Use this procedure to search for and view billing records stored in AMADNS and DIRP file formats, using the AMADUMP tool.

Application

ATTENTION
AMADUMP does not support CDR billing records based on Edit templates. AMADUMP only supports CDR billing records based on Active templates.

You can display all of the records, or you can create filters that allow you to display only records matching a specific criteria. You view the results of AMADUMP on your screen.

The AMADNS file format supports the AMA, UCS CDR, and SMDR, record formats.

The DIRP file format supports the AMA, UCS CDR, Sprint CDR, and MCI Worldcom CDR record formats.

The UCS software on the Core supports user-defined Call Detail Record (CDR) templates for North American Universal Carrier Services (UCS). When activating the CDR templates on the switch, the core manager and Core clocks must be synchronized. For more information about CDR template creation, refer to "*UCS DMS-250 Billing Records Application Guide,* 297-2621-395."

AMADUMP uses the template information to search and display CDR records from billing files associated with UCS switches. AMADUMP does not process billing files if the file creation timestamp of the core manager billing files is older than the timestamp of the active set of CDR templates on the switch. In this case, the active set of templates

may have been altered after the billing file was generated. Obtain timestamps as shown table Obtaining a timestamp.

Obtaining a timestamp

If you want to obtain a timestamp	Do
for billing file creation	procedure Listing billing files on page 207
on the active set of templates on the Core	from the CI prompt, enter > **ctmplt;status**

AMADUMP limitations

The following limitations pertain to the operation of the AMADUMP tool.

Impact from changing CDR templates on the switch

SDM AMADUMP is unable to display all records from billing files containing a mixture of records generated using different CDR templates. This problem is transitional, that is, it may occur for the first billing file after the CDR template is changed on the switch. To help prevent this problem from occurring, changing templates during periods of high call traffic should be avoided. Templates should be changed only during maintenance periods, when call traffic is at a minimum.

If the problem does occur, however, manually rotate the billing file to the closedNotSent state by performing the procedure, Closing billing files on page 212. This will minimize the number of records that are not displayed using the SDM AMADUMP tool. Then, to view the billing file, enter the following “octal dump” command on the command line: **od -x <full pathname of billing file>**

Prerequisites

Refer to the prerequisites for the product you are using.

Prerequisites for the CS 2000 Core Manager

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager as an authorized user or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Prerequisites for the Core and Billing Manager

You must have the root user ID and password to log into the server.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Searching and viewing billing records

At any workstation or console

1 Log into the core manager. Refer to Prerequisites on page 193 for details.

2 Access the billing maintenance level:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the tools level:

```
tools
```

4 Access the amadump level:

```
amadump <streamname>
```

where

<streamname> is the name of the billing stream

Example

```
amadump ama
```

5 You can set the search criteria for the dump command, using one or more of the following commands:

Note: Entering each of these commands, provides you with a list of valid parameters for the command.

command	purpose
filter	add one or more filters (maximum of 20), which can be used with the dump command to search and display records - to define a filter, refer to Guidelines for defining filters on page 199 ***Note:*** Use the listfields command to obtain a list of possible field names when you are adding a filtered string.
numblk	set the block number from which to start the search ***Note:*** This applies to DIRP file format only. If the file format is AMADNS, the system ignores this value.
numsrch	set the maximum number of records to search for (1 to 500 000)
numout	set the maximum number of records to display (1 to 500 000)

Note 1: MTX XA-Core systems do not support volumes higher than 175 000 CDRs per hour.

Note 2: When you set numblk, numsrch, and numout, their value is used in subsequent dump commands for the current session. However, if you specify numblk, numsrch, or numout as parameters with the dump command, you override their value.

Note 3: For UCS CDR, you can query and reset the parameters that are currently defined as follows:

Query the search parameters that are currently defined:

```
AMADUMP>> reinit -q
```

Reset the search parameters to their default value:

```
AMADUMP>> reinit -r
```

6 Display the billing records using the dump command and one or more of its parameters. The dump command syntax is as follows:

```
AMADUMP>> dump <display_mode> [sum] [numout
<numout_value>] [numsrch <numsearch_value>]
[numblk <numblock_value>] [filter
<filter_string> or <%filter_number>] [fname
<filename>] [btime <start_time>] [etime
<end_time>]
```

Note 1: You can use either the filename parameter or the time parameters, but not both.

Note 2: The dump command can take up to a few hours to complete depending on the number of files to be scanned. For this reason, you must be selective when you specify the set of files to dump to prevent any unwanted delays.

Parameter	Description
<display mode> {HEX, DETAILS, NODETAILS, NOSHOW} ***Note:*** This is a required parameter.	HEX displays billing records in their raw (hexadecimal) form DETAILS displays billing records with individual fields and field names preceding the fields ***Note:*** Prior to executing the dump command with the details mode, enter the following command if you want to display more records on the screen: `AMADUMP>> set display compact` This command enables compact display for the current session. NODETAILS displays billing records with individual fields but no field names preceding the fields

Parameter	Description
	NOSHOW displays no billing record information. Often used with the “sum” option to display the number of records in the file.
-s *or* sum	displays a summary of the dump: • filenames • total records in each file • total records matched (or selected) from each file • total of all the records in this specific dump • total records matched in this particular dump, and • search criteria used
-no <numout_value> *or* numout <numout_value>	specifies the maximum number of records to display (1 to 500 000)
-ns <numsearch_value> or numsrch <numsearch_ value>	specifies the maximum number of records to search for (1 to 500 000)
-nb <numblock_value> *or* numblk <numblock_value>	specifies the starting block number for the search ***Note:*** This applies to DIRP file format only. If the file format is AMADNS, the system ignores the value.
-ft <filter_string> *or* -ft <%filter_number> *or* filter <filter_string> *or* filter <%filter_number>	specifies the filter to be used to search and display the records - to define a filter, refer to Guidelines for defining filters on page 199

Parameter	Description
-fn <filename> *or* fname <filename>	specifies the file or files to be displayed ***Note:*** o specify multiple files, enter the file list within double quotes and separate each file name with a space.
-b <start_time> *or* btime <start_time>	specifies the start date and time of the records to be searched and displayed
-e <end_time> or etime <end_time>	specifies the end date and time of the records to be searched and displayed ***Note 1:*** You can use the start and end time parameters individually, or together. ***Note 2:*** The start and end time parameters are based on the creation date and time of the files, not the date and time contained within the files.

Note 1: For AMADNS file format, you can use either hyphenated or non-hyphenated options, but not a combination of both. For DIRP file format, you can only use non-hyphenated options.

Note 2: You can obtain the filename, and creation date and time of the files using the following command at the core manager prompt:

```
# listfile <streamname>
```

Note 3: The start time, end time, and filter options are not supported for SMDR record formats.

Note 4: The record count for the AMADUMP “sum” option and listfile commands may not match for SMDR and CDR file formats.

For SMDR, the AMADUMP record count includes all call records and extension records. However, the listfile record count only includes call records.

For UCS CDR in DIRP format, the value of the RECORD_COUNT field in GER is one less than the total number of records (call records and event records) shown by AMADUMP summary.

Note 5: If you want to scroll through all the records, enter “s” when the “more” prompt appears on the screen rather than using the carriage return to see individual records.

Note 6: The filename displayed in the GER record may be different from the filename used in the “dump” command. AMADUMP always displays the filename stored in the GER record as it was created on the core manager (that is, like an active file).

Example:

```
AMADUMP>> dump details sum fname U020510095947OCC
    .....................
    DIRPFNAME A020510095947OCC
```

7 You have completed this procedure.

Guidelines for defining filters

A filter allows you to search and display a sub-set of the billing records. A filter string is used to specify logical and comparison operations between constants and variables. A constant can be an actual number (up to 19 digits), or a string in quotes; a variable is a field name. You can obtain a list of available fields, which can be used as variables in a filter string, using the listfields command.

Note: Variables and string constants are case sensitive. A string constant is anything enclosed in single quotes.

You can define a maximum of 20 filter strings, and specify them as “%<filter_number>” when you use the dump command to display the billing records.

The table Filter operators provides the operators for filters.

Filter operators (Sheet 1 of 2)

Operator	Symbol
parenthesis	( )

Filter operators (Sheet 2 of 2)

Operator	Symbol
Slice a variable	from <int> count <int>. • from <int> starts indexing from 0 • count <int> returns a count of 0 to a variable size of 0 ***Note:*** The slice operation is a ternary operation (state of three) that only works on variables. The result of a slice is a temporary variable.
Multiplication	*
Division	/
Addition	+
Subtraction	-
Greater than	>
Less than	<
Greater than or equal	>=
Less than or equal	<=
Equal to	= (for SMDR) == (for OCC and AMA)
Not equal to	!= or <>
And, Or (both logical and bit-wise)	&, | (SMDR) &&, || (OCC and AMA)

Note 1: The operands are binary, except for the parenthesis, which holds other expressions.

Note 2: For comparison operations, the result is either true (1) or false (0). A comparison is considered true if it evaluates to a value other than zero (0).

Note 3: When a string constant is compared to a variable, it can only be used as a regular expression string. For example, string constants can only be used in an equality operation with the other operand being a variable.

Note 4: For regular expressions, only “equal to” and “not equal to” operations are valid. All other characters are invalid.

Filter syntax
The filter command consists of different syntax for different data types. The data types are

- EBCDIC
- TBCD
- BCD
- BIN
- BIT
- BOOLEAN
- HEX

Filter syntax for EBCDIC Use single or double quotes for EBCDIC digits.

Example
For BAF records:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 RECCD ==’F0’
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 RECCD ==”F0”
```

Example
For CDR records:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 STRUCTURE_CODE ==”00079C”
```

Example
For SMDR records:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 “RECORD_CODE_SM =’D1’”
```

Filter syntax for TBCD Use single or double quotes for TBCD digits. However, when you use a sub-set of TBCD digits in a filter string, you must use double quotes.

Example
For TBCD digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 17 ANISP ==’5124599628’
AMADUMP>> filter add 17 ANISP ==”5124599628”
```

Example
For a sub-set of TBCD digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 17 ANISP ==”51245996”
```

Filter syntax for BCD Use single or double quotes for BCD digits. However, when you use a sub-set of BCD digits in a filter string, you must use double quotes.

Example
For BCD digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 STRUCTURE_CODE ==’00001C’
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 STRUCTURE_CODE ==”00001C”
```

Example
For a sub-set of BCD digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 4 STRUCTURE_CODE ==”00001”
```

Filter syntax for BIN Use double quotes or no quotes for BIN digits. However, when you use a sub-set of BIN digits in a filter string, you must use double quotes.

Example
For BIN digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 8 CALLDUR == 1310720
AMADUMP>> filter add 8 CALLDUR == “1310720”
```

Example
For a sub-set of BIN digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 8 CALLDUR == “13107”
```

Filter syntax for BIT Use single or double quotes for BIT digits. However, when you use a sub-set of BIT digits in a filter string, you must use double quotes.

Example
For BIT digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 15 WBCKTS ==
‘11010000000001111101001100111101’
AMADUMP>> filter add 15 WBCKTS ==
“11010000000001111101001100111101”
```

Example
For a sub-set of BIT digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 15 WBCKTS ==
“11010000000001111101001100111”
```

Filter syntax for BOOLEAN Use only double quotes for BOOLEAN digits.

Example
For BOOLEAN digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 17 VARLNGTH == “N”
```

Filter syntax for HEX Use double quotes for HEX digits, however do not use any quotes if you are entering the value in decimal equivalent.

Example
For HEX digits:

```
AMADUMP>> filter add 11 SCPBILL == “fe17700b”
AMADUMP>> filter add 11 SCPBILL == 4262948875
```

Example of filter usage
The following example shows a dump of the AMA stream, selecting records where the call code is greater than 006, or the structure code is less than 00076. The dump command specifies the “or” logical relationship (||) that is to exist between the filters, and specifies the file name.

Example

```
> amadump ama
amadump>> filter add 5 CALL_CODE > ‘006C’
amadump>> filter add 6 STRUCTURE_CODE < ‘00076C’
amadump>> set display compact
amadump>> dump details sum filter “%5 || %6” fname
<filename>
```

Activating or deactivating secondary file processing

Purpose

Use the following procedure to activate or deactivate secondary file processing.

Application

Activation or deactivation takes effect when SBA is returned to service (RTS).Busying the SBA places it into backup mode on the switch. Ensure that adequate space is configured on the core to prevent loss of billing data.

ATTENTION

You can activate or deactivate secondary file processing only when the SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) is either manually busy (ManB) or offline (Offl).

ATTENTION

Data Process and Management System (DPMS) changes may be required to recognize and appropriately handle AMA records when secondary file processing is activated.

Prerequisites

You must be a user authorized to perform security-admin actions in order to perform this procedure.

For information on how to log in to the CS 2000 Core Manager or how to display other information about a user or role group, review the procedures in the following table.

Procedure	Document
Logging in to the CS 2000 Core Manager	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611
Displaying information about a user or role group	*CS 2000 Core Manager Security and Administration*, NN10170-611

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Activating or deactivating secondary file processing

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager. For instructions, see Prerequisites on page 204.

2 Access the Maintenance level:

```
sdmmtc
```

3 Access the Application level:

```
appl
```

4 Busy the SuperNode Billing Application:

```
bsy <fileset_no>
```

where:

<fileset_no> is the number next to the SBA fileset

5 Quit the Maintenance level:

```
quit all
```

6 Access the Billing Maintenance level:

```
billmtc
```

7 Access the Application level:

```
appl
```

8 Access the Secondary File Processing (SFP) level:

```
sfp
```

If you want to	Enter
verify whether secondary file processing is either activated or deactivated	**query** Use the **act** or **deact** command to activate or deactivate secondary file processing.
activate secondary file processing	**act** **y** Continue to step 9.
deactivate secondary file processing	**deact** **y** Continue to step 9.

9 Quit the Billing Maintenance level:

```
quit all
```

10 Access the Maintenance level:

```
sdmmtc
```

11 Access the Application level:

```
appl
```

12 Return the SuperNode Billing Application to service:

```
rts <fileset_no>
```

where:

<fileset_no> is the number next to the SBA fileset

Secondary file processing is either activated or deactivated when SBA returns to service.

13 You have completed this procedure.

Listing billing files

Purpose

Use this procedure to list all files currently stored for a specified SuperNode Billing Application (SBA) stream.

Application

You can specify additional criteria for listing files using optional parameters described in the table that follows this procedure.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Listing billing files

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the file system level:

```
filesys
```

4 List the files currently stored in an SBA stream:

```
listfile <stream_name> <optional_parameters>
```

where

<stream_name> is the name of the billing stream. This parameter is mandatory.

<optional_parameters> is one or more of the optional parameters described in the table that follows this procedure

Example
To list all secondary files in the AMA stream, type

```
listfile ama state secondary
```
(general file formats)

or

```
listfile ama -s
```
(AMADNS file format)

5 You have completed this procedure.

The following table describes <optional parameters> available for the listfile command.

Parameter	Value	Definition
For AMADNS file format:		
-a		lists all files (open, closedNotSent, and closedSent).
-b	hh[:mm[:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] *examples:* 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (begin time) to list only the files that were created at this specific time and later.
-e	[hh[:mm{:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (end time) to list only those files created before and up to, but not including, this specific time.
-f	file name	specifies the file to list. The file name is in standard AMA format: [source component identifier].[destination component identifier].[file sequence number].[file type].[file sequence number restart indicator].
-o		lists all open files.
-p		lists all primary files currently stored.
-q	integer	Use this parameter (sequence number) to list only those files with a sequence number matching the specified value, or within the range of values stated by <value, value>.

Parameter	Value	Definition
-r <priority>	an integer from 1 to 4 representing DNS priority	List only the files with this priority.
-s		lists all secondary files.
-y <filetype>	an integer (0 to 32)	list only those files with this file type value. Default values are 1 for Standard AMA files, and 2 for Error files.
For general file formats:		
STATE (or state) <value>	PROCESSED, UNPROCESSED, PRIMARY, OPEN, or SECONDARY	Specifies the file state in the stream to be listed. For example, PROCESSED means all processed files are to be displayed.
BTIME (or btime) <date-time>	hh[:mm[:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (begin time) to list only the files that were created at this time and later.
ETIME (or etime) <value>	[hh[:mm{:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (end time) to list only those files created before, but not including, the specified time.
SEQNUM (or seqnum) <value, value>	integer, integer defines a range or integers that represent file sequence numbers	Use this parameter to list only those files with a sequence number matching the specified value, or falling in the range of values stated by <value, value>.
FNAME (or fname) <filename>	file name	Use this parameter to list only this one file with the specified file name. The exact file name must match the string entered.

Parameter	Value	Definition
FTYPE (or ftype) <filetype>	an integer (0 to 32)	Use this parameter to list only those files with this file type value. Default values are 1 for Standard AMA files, and 2 for Error files.
PRIO <priority>	an integer between 1 and 4	Use this parameter to list only the files with this priority.

Listing billing streams

Purpose

Use this procedure to list the configuration information about a billing stream.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Listing a billing stream

At any workstation or console

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the configuration stream level:

```
confstrm
```

4 Display the detail information about a stream:

```
list {<stream_name> | ALL}
```

where

<stream_name> is the name of the specific billing stream

ALL indicates that you want to display the configuration information about all configured billing streams

5 You have completed this procedure.

Closing billing files

Purpose

Use this procedure to manually close the current billing files.

Application

This procedure changes the state of the current files from open to closedNotSent.

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Closing billing files

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the file system level:

```
filesys
```

4 Close active billing files:

```
closec <stream_name>
```

where

<stream_name> is the name of the billing stream from which the files are to be closed

Example
```
closec ama
```

If the closec command	Do
returns a list of files it acted on	go to step 6
does not return a file name	go to step 5

5 List the primary files to verify that all files are closed. For instructions, refer to procedure Listing billing files on page 207, which is located in this NTP.

6 You have completed this procedure.

Sending billing files from disk

Purpose

Use this procedure to transfer billing files from the core manager to one or more destinations.

Application

This procedure applies to billing streams configured for outbound file transfer (OFT) mode, secure outbound file transfer (SFTPW), or real time billing (RTB).

Procedure

Note: Instructions for entering commands in the following procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Sending billing files

At the core manager

1 Log into the core manager.

2 Access the billing maintenance interface:

```
billmtc
```

3 Access the file system level:

```
filesys
```

4 Send the files downstream:

```
sendfile <stream_name> [<optional_parameters>]
```

where

<stream_name> is the name of the billing stream. This parameter is mandatory.

[<optional_parameters>] is one or more of the optional parameters described in the table that follows this procedure

Note 1: The <stream_name> parameter must be first, but the order of the other parameters is not significant.

Note 2: If you do not specify the destination (an optional parameter), the files are sent to all destinations for the stream.

5 Refer to the following table to determine your next step.

If the sendfile command	Do
is successful	go to step 7
is not successful	go to step 6

6 If the system indicates that incorrect parameter values were entered, re-enter the command with the correct parameter values. Otherwise, observe the SDMB logs on the CM in logutil to determine why the sendfile command is not successful. If logs or alarms, or both are generated, refer to the SDM Fault Management document NN10081-911 for a corrective action procedure.

7 You have completed this procedure.

The following table describes <optional parameters> available for the sendfile command.

Parameter	Value	Definition
For AMADNS file format:		
-d <destination>	alphanumeric string (up to 15 characters)	Specifies the name of the destination to which the billing files are sent. When the destination option is not specified, billing files are sent to all destinations under the same stream.
-b	hh[:mm[:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (begin time) to send only the files that were created at this specified time, and later.
-e	[hh[:mm{:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (end time) to send only those files created before, but not including, this time.

Parameter	Value	Definition
-f	file name	Specifies file to transmit. The file name is in standard AMA format: [source component identifier].[destination component identifier].[file sequence number].[file type].[file sequence number restart indicator].
-p		Sends all primary files.
-q	integer	Use this parameter (sequence number) to send only those files with a sequence number matching the value, or within the range of values stated by <value, value>.
-r <priority>	an integer between 1 and 4 representing DNS priority	Use this parameter to send only the files with the specified priority.
-s		Sends all secondary files.
-y <filetype>	0 to 32	Use this parameter to send only those files with this file type value. Default values are 1 for Standard AMA files and 2 for Error files.
new_file_state	SENT or NOTSENT	Represents the new file state after it is sent. The default for this parameter is sent. A file with the state closedNotSent changes to closedSent once the file is transferred. If you enter notsent on the command line, the file state does not change to closedSent after the file is transferred. This is only applicable for files in the closedNotSent state (for example, primary or unprocessed).
For general file formats:		
DEST <destination>	alphanumeric string (up to 15 characters)	Specifies the name of the destination for the billing files are sent. When the destination option is not specified, billing files are sent to all destinations under the same stream.

Parameter	Value	Definition
STATE (or state) <value>	PROCESSED, UNPROCESSED, PRIMARY, or SECONDARY	Specifies which files in the stream are to be sent. For example, PROCESSED means that all processed files are sent. For limitations and restrictions pertaining to secure outbound file transfer (SFTPW) of processed or secondary files, refer to the procedure Configuring SBA outbound connection security on page 90.
BTIME (or btime) <date-time>	hh[:mm[:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (begin time) to send only the files that were created at this time and later.
ETIME (or etime) <value>	[hh[:mm{:ss]][.mm[/dd[/[yy]yy]] examples: 8:00 1/12/03 12:00:00.2/23/03	Use this parameter (end time) to send only those files created before and up to this time, but not including this time.
SEQNUM (or seqnum) <value, value>	integer, integer defines a range or integers that represent file sequence numbers	Use this parameter (sequence number) to send only those files with a sequence number matching the value, or within the range of values stated by <value, value>.
FNAME (or fname) <filename>	file name	Use this parameter to send only the specified file name. The exact file name must match the string entered.
FTYPE (or ftype) <filetype>	an integer between 0 and 32	Use this parameter to send only those files with this filetype value. Default values are 1 for Standard AMA files, and 2 for Error files.

Parameter	Value	Definition
PRIO (or priority)	an integer between 1 and 4	Use this parameter to send only the files with this priority.
new_file_state	SENT or NOTSENT	Represents the new file state after it is sent. The default for this parameter is sent. A file with the state closedNotSent changes to closedSent once the file is transferred. If you enter notsent on the command line, the file state does not change to closedSent after the file is transferred. This is only applicable for files in the closedNotSent state (for example, primary or unprocessed).

Performing a cutover of billing from the core to the core manager

Purpose

Use the following procedure to perform a cutover of billing from the core to the core manager.

Prerequisites

When the procedure should be performed

Perform this procedure only during a low-traffic period.

System requirements

The following steps must be completed before this procedure is performed:

- Access the DIRP subsystem table (DIRPSSYS), and in the tuple for the billing stream ensure that the ROTACLOS parameter is set to BOTH.
- Ensure that SBA configuration has been completed on both the core and the core manager.
- Ensure that DIRP logical volumes have been created and mounted on the core.

Procedure

ATTENTION

In the procedure below, sdm billing control (sdmbctrl) is changed briefly from ON to BOTH mode. During normal operation, however, sdm billing control should remain in ON mode since extended use of BOTH mode can result in SBA performance problems.

ATTENTION

Instructions for entering commands in this procedure do not show the prompting symbol, such as #, >, or $, displayed by the system through a GUI or on a command line.

Performing a cutover of billing from the core to the core manager

At the MAPCI

1 Access the SDMBIL level:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil
```

2 Set sdm billing control to BOTH mode to ensure that the billing is going both to the DIRP system and to the core manager. While sdm billing control is set to BOTH mode, any billing collected on the core manager is used only for testing. The DIRP billing files will still be polled by network data collection (NDC) for billing.

```
sdmbctrl <stream_name> both
```

At the core manager

3 Verify that billing records are being processed by performing Querying a billing stream on page 189

At the MAPCI

4 For billing streams with BC format (AMA), access the AMA options table (AMAOPTS) and ensure that the CRSEQNUM (call record sequence number) parameter is set to ON. This option adds an incremental sequence number to every AMA record, using Module Code 042.

5 Access the SDMBIL level:

```
mapci;mtc;appl;sdmbil
```

6 Set sdm billing control to OFF mode. In the OFF mode, billing records are transferred only to the DIRP system.

```
sdmbctrl <stream_name> off
```

At the core manager

7 Ensure that there are no files in the open directory on the core manager by performing Sending billing files from disk on page 214.

At the MAPCI

8 Start the cutover from the core to the core manager by setting sdm billing control to ON mode. This will stop the transfer of AMA billing records to the DIRP system and will start the transfer of the records to the core manager.

```
sdmbctrl <stream_name> on
```

Note: Once you have set sdm billing control back to ON mode, do not change it either to BOTH mode or to OFF mode

unless directed to do so by Nortel customer support personnel.

9 Flush the billing buffers on the core:

```
amadumpb <stream_name>
```

At the core manager

10 To make the first file on the core manager as small as possible, rotate the active stream on the core manager by performing Closing billing files on page 212.

At the MAPCI

11 Access the DIRP level:

```
mapci;mtc;iod;dirp
```

12 Close the active billing stream on the core:

```
close <stream_name> active
```

13 Have NDC pull the last of the core billing files and then verify that the table DIRPHOLD is empty.

14 Check the DIRP logs to find the last rotated file.

```
logutil
```

```
open dirp
```

15 Obtain the call record sequence number (Module Code 42) for the last rotated file.

Note: Ensure that the CRSEQNUM parameter in the AMAOPTS table is set to ON before entering the following commands.

```
amadump bc <filename>
```

where

<filename>
is the name of the file that you obtained in step 14

```
dump call summary
```

Note: This command will provide the block number for use with the next command.

```
dump call details <block number>
```

where

block number
is the next-to-last block number

16 Check for the first AMA record. This should be the first call record following the last sequence number in the last DIRP file. Verify that the call record sequence number (Module 42) has been incremented by 1 from the last AMA record.

amadump <stream_name>

dump details sum fname <file_name>

17 Access the AMAOPTS table and ensure that the CRSEQNUM parameter is set to OFF.

18 Request NDC polling of the core manager. When NDC has confirmed successful manual polling of the core manager, resume NDC automatic polling of the core manager.

19 You have completed this procedure.